Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Alabama

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new paperwork requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Alabama

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Alabama**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$20.91** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,087** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$7.25** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **115** hours per week – nearly **3** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **91,000 people in Alabama** – including **50,600 children** and **49,000 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Alaska

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Alaska

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Alaska**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$30.59** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,591** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$14.00** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **87** hours per week – over **2** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **3,200 people in Alaska** – including **1,700 children** and **2,200 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Arizona

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Arizona

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Arizona**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$32.87** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,709** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$15.15** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **87** hours per week – over **2** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **42,300 people in Arizona** – including **23,000 children** and **24,000 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Arkansas

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Arkansas

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Arkansas**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$20.82** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,083** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$11** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **76** hours per week – nearly **2** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **36,200 people in Arkansas** – including **19,400 children** and **18,200 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in California

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in California

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **California**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$52.79** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$2,745** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$16.90** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **125** hours per week – over **3** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **317,100 people in California** – including **143,300 children** and **194,900 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Colorado

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Colorado

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Colorado**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$36.44** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,895** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$15.16** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **96** hours per week – nearly **2.5** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **48,300 people in Colorado** – including **25,200 children** and **27,500 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Connecticut

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Connecticut

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Connecticut**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$38.98** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$2,027** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$16.94** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **92** hours per week – over **2** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **61,300 people in Connecticut** – including **27,900 children** and **38,600 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in the District of Columbia

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in the District of Columbia

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **the District of Columbia**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$43.19** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$2,246** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$18.40** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **94** hours per week – nearly **2.5** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **9,200 people in D.C.** – including **4,400 children** and **3,900 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Delaware

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Delaware

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Delaware**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$32.20** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,675** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$15** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **86** hours per week – over **2** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **11,100 people in Delaware** – including **6,000 children** and **7,000 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

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Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Florida

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Florida

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Florida**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$37.93** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,973** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$14** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **108** hours per week – over **2.5** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **188,100 people in Florida** – including **100,800 children** and **110,000 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

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Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Georgia

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Georgia

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Georgia**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$29.84** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,551** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$7.25** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **165** hours per week – nearly **4** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **118,100 people in Georgia** – including **64,800 children** and **61,600 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Hawaii

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Hawaii

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Hawaii**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$49.38** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$2,568** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$16** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **123** hours per week – **3** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **20,200 people in Hawaii** – including **10,300 children** and **15,800 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Idaho

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Idaho

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Idaho**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$27.12** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,410** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$7.25** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **150** hours per week – **nearly 4** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **6,700 people in Idaho** – including **3,800 children** and **4,400 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Illinois

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Illinois

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Illinois**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$30.36** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,579** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$15** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **81** hours per week – **2** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **100,800 people in Illinois** – including **50,000 children** and **53,800 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Indiana

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Indiana

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Indiana**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$24.13** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,255** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$7.25** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **133** hours per week – over **3** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **62,700 people in Indiana** – including **33,700 children** and **29,900 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Iowa

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Iowa

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Iowa**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$21.39** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,112** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$7.25** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **118** hours per week – nearly **3** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **23,200 people in Iowa** – including **12,600 children** and **13,000 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Kansas

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Kansas

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Kansas**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$21.70** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,129** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$7.25** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **120** hours per week – **3** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **17,900 people in Kansas** – including **9,400 children** and **9,700 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Kentucky

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Kentucky

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Kentucky**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$21.64** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,125** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$7.25** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **119** hours per week – **3** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **46,700 people in Kentucky** – including **23,500 children** and **23,300 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Louisiana

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Louisiana

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Louisiana**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$21.88** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,138** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$7.25** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **121** hours per week – **3** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **93,700 people in Louisiana** – including **50,100 children** and **49,600 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Maine

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Maine

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Maine**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$32.32** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,681** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$15.10** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **86** hours per week – over **2** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **11,700 people in Maine** – including **5,800 children** and **6,900 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Maryland

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Maryland

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Maryland**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$37.60** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,955** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$15** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **100** hours per week – more than **2.5** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **58,500 people in Maryland** – including **28,800 children** and **35,400 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Massachusetts

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Massachusetts

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Massachusetts**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$48.59** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$2,527** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$15** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **130** hours per week – over **3** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **110,200 people in Massachusetts** – including **49,500 children** and **74,200 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Michigan

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Michigan

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Michigan**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$25.53** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,327** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$13.73** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **74** hours per week – nearly **2** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **103,000 people in Michigan** – including **56,400 children** and **50,400 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Minnesota

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Minnesota

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Minnesota**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$28.92** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,504** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$11.41** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **101** hours per week – **2.5** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **62,700 people in Minnesota** – including **33,600 children** and **41,900 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Mississippi

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Mississippi

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Mississippi**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$20.01** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,041** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$7.25** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **110** hours per week – nearly **3** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **65,500 people in Mississippi** – including **35,800 children** and **33,000 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Missouri

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Missouri

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Missouri**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$22.19** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,154** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$15.00** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **59** hours per week – **1.5** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **70,900 people in Missouri** – including **38,600 children** and **35,800 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Montana

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Montana

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Montana**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$29.97** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,558** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$10.85** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **110** hours per week – nearly **3** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **7,800 people in Montana** – including **4,000 children** and **4,700 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Nebraska

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Nebraska

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Nebraska**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$23.08** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,200** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$15.00** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **62** hours per week – **1.5** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **15,700 people in Nebraska** – including **8,400 children** and **9,600 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Nevada

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Nevada

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Nevada**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$33.33** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,733** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$12** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **111** hours per week – nearly **3** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **23,000 people in Nevada** – including **12,400 children** and **12,400 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in New Hampshire

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in New Hampshire

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **New Hampshire**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$39.24** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$2,040** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$7.25** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **216** hours per week – over **5** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **5,900 people in New Hampshire** – including **3,100 children** and **4,000 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in New Jersey

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in New Jersey

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **New Jersey**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$43.89** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$2,282** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$15.92** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **110** hours per week – nearly **3** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **132,500 people in New Jersey** – including **61,700 children** and **88,500 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in New Mexico

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in New Mexico

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **New Mexico**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$25.15** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,308** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$12** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **84** hours per week – over **2** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **18,600 people in New Mexico** – including **9,800 children** and **10,700 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in New York

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in New York

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **New York**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$48.46** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$2,520** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$16.00** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **121** hours per week – **3** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **438,900 people in New York** – including **187,800 children** and **302,800 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in North Carolina

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in North Carolina

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **North Carolina**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$27.11** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,410** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$7.25** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **150** hours per week – nearly **4** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **103,200 people in North Carolina** – including **57,000 children** and **54,000 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in North Dakota

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in North Dakota

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **North Dakota**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$20.92** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,088** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$7.25** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **115** hours per week – nearly **3** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **6,900 people in North Dakota** – including **3,500 children** and **3,800 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Ohio

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put over 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Ohio

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Ohio**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$23.82** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,238** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$11.00** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **87** hours per week – more than **2** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **185,500 people in Ohio** – including **99,200 children** and **82,400 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Oklahoma

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put over 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Oklahoma

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Oklahoma**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$21.85** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,136** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$7.25** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **121** hours per week – **3** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **44,200 people in Oklahoma** – including **24,100 children** and **19,700 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Oregon

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Oregon

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Oregon**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$33.43** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,738** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$15.55** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **86** hours per week – more than **2** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **17,300 people in Oregon** – including **9,000 children** and **9,500 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Pennsylvania

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Pennsylvania

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Pennsylvania**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$28.87** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,501** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$7.25** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **159** hours per week – **4** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **108,400 people in Pennsylvania** – including **56,500 children** and **58,500 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Puerto Rico

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Puerto Rico

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Puerto Rico**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$11.57** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$602** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in Puerto Rico is **$10.50** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **44** hours per week – more than **1** full-time job – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **131,700 people in Puerto Rico** – including **56,900 children** and **51,700 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Rhode Island

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Rhode Island

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Rhode Island**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$33.95** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,765** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$16** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **85** hours per week – more than **2** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **20,700 people in Rhode Island** – including **9,800 children** and **13,100 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in South Carolina

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in South Carolina

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **South Carolina**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$25.99** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,352** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$7.25** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **143** hours per week – more than **3.5** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **55,900 people in South Carolina** – including **31,300 children** and **28,300 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in South Dakota

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in South Dakota

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **South Dakota**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$21.03** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,094** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$11.85** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **71** hours per week – nearly **2** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **8,000 people in South Dakota** – including **4,300 children** and **4,400 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Tennessee

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Tennessee

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Tennessee**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$26.21** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,363** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$7.25** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **145** hours per week – over **3.5** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **92,600 people in Tennessee** – including **50,800 children** and **42,300 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Texas

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Texas

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Texas**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$29.93** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,557** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$7.25** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **165** hours per week – over **4** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **266,200 people in Texas** – including **147,000 children** and **157,700 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Utah

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put over 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Utah

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Utah**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$30.42** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,582** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$7.25** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **168** hours per week – over **4** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **7,700 people in Utah** – including **4,200 children** and **4,700 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Vermont

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Vermont

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Vermont**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$32.38** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,684** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$14.42** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **90** hours per week – over **2** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **7,600 people in Vermont** – including **4,000 children** and **4,300 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Virginia

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Virginia

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Virginia**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$33.37** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,735** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$12.77** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **105** hours per week – over **2.5** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **93,300 people in Virginia** – including **48,600 children** and **54,100 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Washington

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Washington

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Washington**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$39.84** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$2,072** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$17.13** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **93** hours per week – nearly **2.5** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **24,300 people in Washington** – including **12,700 children** and **13,800 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in West Virginia

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in West Virginia

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **West Virginia**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$19.23** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,000** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$8.75** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **88** hours per week – more than **2** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **19,700 people in West Virginia** – including **9,000 children** and **10,200 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Wisconsin

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

Instead of fighting for increased investments in federal rental assistance programs, the Trump administration released a rule that would put nearly 3.7 million people nationwide, more than half of them children, at risk of eviction and homelessness by allowing Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted housing providers to impose work requirements and/or time limits on assisted families. Under the rule, families will lose their assistance if they exceed strict time limits, cannot meet harsh work requirements, or struggle to meet burdensome new reporting requirements.

Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Wisconsin

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Wisconsin**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$24.76** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,287** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$7.25** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **137** hours per week – nearly **3.5** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **43,300 people in Wisconsin** – including **23,300 children** and **24,300 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

Learn more about the work requirements and time limits proposed rule here.

Work Requirements and Time Limits in Rental Assistance Will Worsen Housing Instability in Wyoming

Everyone deserves to live in a safe, stable, affordable home. Federal rental assistance programs help more than 10 million people – overwhelmingly families with children, older adults, people with disabilities, full-time caregivers, and workers paid low wages – keep a roof over their heads. Rental assistance is a vital tool to combat the affordable housing crisis, helping families afford the cost of rent and freeing up more income for other necessities, like nutritious food, medical care, transportation, and school supplies. However, because of chronic underfunding, only one in four households that qualify receive any form of rental assistance.

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Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits on Families and Children in Wyoming

Most people in HUD-assisted housing who can work do work. Eighty-one percent of non-disabled people without young children worked in the past year, and those who do not work attend school, are caregivers, or are ill. Many working people still need rental assistance to help them afford housing because wages have not kept up with housing costs. For example, in **Wyoming**:

- A full-time worker must earn an hourly Housing Wage of **$20.76** to afford the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) of **$1,079** for a two-bedroom rental home.
- Minimum wage in the state is **$7.25** per hour.
- A minimum-wage worker must work **115** hours per week – nearly **3** full-time jobs – to afford a modest two-bedroom rental home at Fair Market Rent.
- The Trump Administration's two-year time limit proposal would put **2,700 people in Wyoming** – including **1,400 children** and **1,500 people in working families** – at risk of losing their assistance and facing eviction, and in worst cases, homelessness.

Given the severe shortage of affordable homes for the lowest-income renters and the gap between low incomes and the high cost of housing, harmful policies like time limits and work requirements only serve to kick people off assistance – *not* increase employment opportunities or wages.

Instead of pursuing policies that will increase housing insecurity for millions of people, policymakers should enact proven solutions to help struggling households earn more and get ahead, including expanding the availability of rental assistance to help people afford safe, stable housing.

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