

**Volume 27, Issue 11**  
**March 21, 2022**

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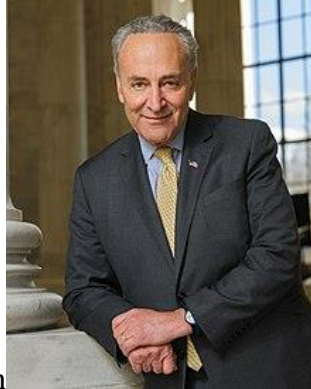
- Where to Find Us – March 21, 2022

## NLIHC Virtual Housing Policy Forum 2022

### Last Chance to Register for NLIHC Virtual Housing Policy Forum Tomorrow and Wednesday, Featuring Top Congressional Leaders and More!

Register for [NLIHC's Virtual Housing Policy Forum 2022: Achieving Housing Justice](#), taking place from 12:30 to 5:30 pm ET on March 22 and 1 to 5:30 pm ET on March 23! This year's Forum will feature conversations and presentations from more than a dozen key leaders in Congress and an array of other compelling speakers and panelists. [Register to attend the Forum TODAY!](#)

A number of top congressional leaders will address the Forum, including:



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**Senate Leader Schumer (D-NY)**



**Chair Brown (D-OH)**



**Chairwoman Waters (D-CA)**



**Senator Hirono (D-HI)**



**Senator Klobuchar (D-MN)**



**Senator Portman (R-OH)**



**Senator Schatz (D-HI)**



**Senator Smith (D-MN)**



**Senator Van Hollen (D-MD)**



**Senator Warren (D-MA)**



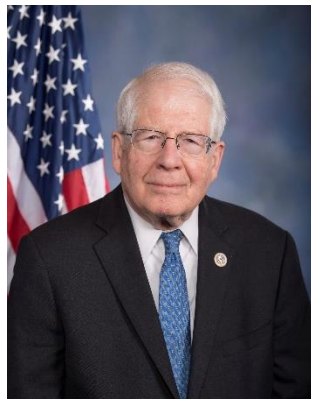
**Representative Bush (D-MO)**



**Representative Díaz-Balart (R-FL)**



**Representative Jayapal (D-WA)**



**Representative Price (D-NC)**



**Representative Torres (D-NY)**

The forum will also feature a special address by U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Marcia L. Fudge, as well as keynote speakers and panels on: Racial Equity and Housing Justice featuring MacArthur



“Genius” award-winning photographer LaToya Ruby Frazier; Capitol Hill Insiders Panel; Expanding the Multi-Sector Affordable Housing Movement; Ending Rental Arrears to Stop Evictions; Achieving Renter Protections; and Best Practices in Organizing.

Forum attendees will have an opportunity to network with other attendees, and NLIHC will provide a selection of interactive sessions with NLIHC experts on Our Homes, Our Votes 2022: Non-partisan Voter and Candidate Engagement; Disaster Housing Recovery; Effective Media/Social Media Strategies & Practices; and Anti-Racism, Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion.

**[Register today](#) for the March 22-23, 2022, Virtual Housing Policy Forum!**

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## **Participate in Virtual Capitol Hill Day on March 24!**

NLIHC invites advocates from across the country to join a Virtual Capitol Hill Day on Thursday, March 24. Advocates will meet with members of Congress or their staff to urge them to support funding affordable housing programs at the highest levels possible, advance anti-racist policies, and support legislation that will improve the lives of the lowest-income people. Capitol Hill Day is part of NLIHC’s Virtual Policy Forum: Achieving Housing Justice, taking place March 22-23. You can register for the forum [here](#).

In preparation for Capitol Hill Day, NLIHC hosted two webinars. In “Policy Priorities for 2022,” which aired on March 16, NLIHC’s policy team discussed policy priorities for Capitol Hill Day and how housing providers, tenant associations, and homeless service agencies can connect their work to these priorities. The NLIHC policy team also surveyed resources to share during Hill meetings. You can find a recording of the webinar [here](#).

The other webinar, “Advocacy 101: Meetings with Elected Officials and the Legislative Process,” aired on March 9. In that webinar, NLIHC’s field team discussed the basics of the legislative and budget processes, offered tips for running effective advocacy meetings, and held a practice Capitol Hill meeting. You can find a recording of the webinar [here](#).

In addition to viewing the webinars, Forum attendees can prepare for Capitol Hill Day by attending a brief session on March 23 that will provide a quick overview of factsheets and resources advocates can use in support of essential legislative asks.

If you would like to set up appointments for Capitol Hill Day, please contact your state’s NLIHC housing advocacy organizer, whom you will be able to find [here](#). Most likely, meetings for your state and district have already been arranged.

Be sure also to explore NLIHC’s comprehensive [Virtual Advocacy Day Toolkit](#) as you prepare for your Hill meetings. The toolkit contains information on policy priorities, tips for running successful advocacy meetings, talking points, data sheets on housing needs, and state-specific information.

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## **Budget and Appropriations**

### **Take Action on FY23 Appropriations and the Reconciliation Package**

President Biden is expected to release his budget request for fiscal year (FY) 2023 as soon as this week, signaling the official start of the FY2023 appropriations season. Congress passed and the president signed last

week an overdue federal spending bill for FY2022. The bill provided a \$2.5 billion-boost to HUD funding over the previous year, in addition to \$1.5 billion in earmarked spending for specific projects (see *Memo*, [3/14](#)).

Senators Patrick Leahy (D-VT) and Richard Shelby (R-AL) – chair and ranking member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, respectively – are already planning to convene House and Senate appropriations leaders to discuss the FY2023 spending bill, with the goal of avoiding another long-term delay in enacting the legislation. The FY2023 bill presents Congress with the opportunity to make significant investments in affordable housing and community development programs, including in NLIHC’s top priorities for the appropriations bill:

- An expansion of housing vouchers to an additional 200,000 households.
- Significant funding to preserve and operate public housing.
- Robust resources to address homelessness through Homeless Assistance Grants.
- Additional funding for the competitive tribal housing program, targeted to tribes with the greatest needs.
- At least \$100 million for legal assistance to prevent evictions.

President Biden’s budget request will be part of a larger effort by the Biden administration to invest in the country’s housing infrastructure. The housing investments proposed in last year’s “Build Back Better Act,” passed by the House in November 2021, call for \$150 billion to address the country’s growing affordable housing crisis. Congressional Democrats are plotting a path forward to enacting a significantly scaled-down reconciliation bill that can win the approval of Senator Joe Manchin (D-WV), the lone holdout in the Senate who effectively thwarted the passage of the bill last December (see *Memo*, [12/20/21](#)).

As the new reconciliation package begins to take shape, it is crucial that advocates continue to contact their members of Congress to urge them to retain [historic, targeted investments](#) in affordable housing in any reconciliation package, including:

- \$25 billion to expand rental assistance to more than [300,000 households](#).
- \$65 billion to preserve public housing for its 2 million residents.
- \$15 billion for the national Housing Trust Fund to build, preserve, and operate [more than 150,000 units](#) of affordable, accessible homes for households with the lowest incomes.

Bold federal investments in affordable housing are needed to [address inflation](#), lower the cost of housing, and ensure everyone has a safe, stable place to call home.

### **Take Action!**

Advocates should contact their senators and representatives to urge them to support the highest funding possible for affordable housing, homelessness, and community development programs in the FY23 spending bill and any budget reconciliation package.

### **FY2023 Spending Bill**

- [Sign your organization](#) on to a letter supporting the highest level of funding possible for affordable housing, homelessness, and community development resources in FY23.
- [Contact your senators and representatives](#) and urge them to support NLIHC’s top priorities in FY23, including:
  - An expansion of housing vouchers to an additional 200,000 households.
  - Significant funding to preserve and operate public housing.
  - Robust resources to address homelessness through Homeless Assistance Grants.



- Additional funding for the competitive tribal housing program, targeted to tribes with the greatest needs.
- At least \$100 million for legal assistance to prevent evictions.

## **Budget Reconciliation Bill**

- [Join over 1,800 organizations](#) around the country in support of historic investments in rental assistance, public housing, and the Housing Trust Fund in any reconciliation bill that moves forward.
- [Your members of Congress need to hear from you](#) about why investments in rental assistance, public housing, and the Housing Trust Fund are critical to your community and why they must remain in any budget reconciliation package.

**Thank you for your advocacy!**

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## **Emergency Rental Assistance**

### **Over \$1 Billion of ERA Funds Reallocated in Second Round; Four State Grantees Voluntarily or Involuntarily Reallocated More Than 50% of Their ERA1 Allocation**

The U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) [released new data](#) on reallocations of the initial appropriation of Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA1). The release of the data marked the second of several rounds in which Treasury will reallocate “excess” ERA1 funds from grantees that did not meet required expenditure benchmarks to grantees with additional needs. In the second round of reallocation, just over \$1 billion was reallocated, with 53% of reallocated funds remaining within the same states to which the funds were originally awarded. Between the first two rounds of reallocation, four state grantees voluntarily or involuntarily reallocated more than 50% of their initial ERA1 allocations.

Treasury is statutorily required to reallocate ERA1 money from grantees with “excess” funds to grantees in need of additional resources. Grantees that did not meet a 40% expenditure ratio by November 30, 2021, were determined to have “excess funds.” Treasury calculates a grantee’s expenditure ratio by dividing the grantee’s total expenditure of ERA1 funds on assistance by 90% of the grantee’s ERA1 allocation.

Treasury released updated reallocation documents that detail which grantees had funds [involuntarily reallocated](#) and which grantees [voluntarily reallocated funds](#) and that identify the recipients of these funds. In the second round of reallocation, more than \$1 billion was reallocated; about 62% of funds (\$623 million) were voluntarily reallocated and 38% of funds (\$384 million) were involuntarily reallocated. About \$534 million was reallocated to grantees within the same states to which the funds were originally awarded. Of the funds reallocated to grantees within the same states, \$455 million was voluntarily reallocated and \$78 million was involuntarily reallocated. Just under \$473 million was reallocated to grantees in different states.

Thirty-eight grantees had a portion of their ERA1 funds reallocated in this round. Three grantees voluntarily reallocated over \$100 million of their allocations, including Georgia (\$148 million), Wyoming (\$107 million), and Ohio (\$100 million). Between the first two rounds of reallocation, four state grantees reallocated more than 50% of their ERA1 allocations: Wisconsin reallocated 51% of its initial ERA1 allocation; Nebraska reallocated 61%; North Dakota reallocated 76%; and Wyoming reallocated 84%.

One hundred and twenty-seven grantees received reallocated funds in this round. The five grantees that received the most reallocated funds were California (\$149 million); New York (\$119 million); Cuyahoga County, OH (\$51 million); Texas (\$48 million); and New Jersey (\$45 million).

Treasury will likely base a third round of reallocations on January spending data that was [released](#) in early March. Another reallocation of ERA1 funds will occur at some point after March 31, 2022, at which point Treasury may recapture any unobligated ERA1 funds.

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## **Lowest-Income Renters Continue to Struggle with Rent Despite Increased ERA Awareness**

Recent [research](#) from Urban Institute and Avail shows that renters' awareness of emergency rental assistance (ERA) increased over the past year. Despite increased awareness of ERA, however, the lowest-income renters continued to struggle with rent, indicating a potential lag in the distribution of ERA funds to renters in need. The lowest-income renters were more likely to struggle to pay rent on time each month and to miss three or more rental payments over the past year compared to higher-income renters. They were also more likely to face pressure from their landlords to vacate their homes over the past year.

Urban Institute and Avail conducted a national survey of 2,038 tenants in January 2022 to better understand the struggles faced by low-income renters. The survey was meant to follow up on two previous surveys of tenants conducted in [February 2021](#) and [May 2021](#). The new survey showed that tenant awareness of ERA continued to increase over the year. In February 2021, only 31.2% of tenants were aware of ERA. By May 2021, 43.6% of tenants were aware of ERA, and by January 2022, 51.8% of tenants were aware of ERA. Renters behind on rent were more likely to be aware of ERA programs than those who were not behind (64.0% and 49.2%, respectively). Renters behind on rent tended to be the lowest-income renters: approximately 75% of renters behind on rent had annual incomes of less than \$50,000. Overall, 59.0% of renters who applied for ERA reported they had received ERA funding. While 57.7% of renters whose incomes were less than \$50,000 and who applied for ERA received assistance, a higher share (66.7%) of renters earning more than \$50,000 who applied for ERA received it.

Despite increased awareness and broader disbursement of ERA funds, lowest-income renters were still struggling with their rental payments and facing pressures to vacate their homes, underscoring the need for more rapid disbursement of funds. According to rent-payment data from small-scale landlords tracked by Urban Institute and Avail, 85.7% of renters with the lowest rents made rental payments in April 2021, but payments have steadily dropped since then, indicating a potential lag in the disbursement of ERA funds to renters behind on rent. Renters with the lowest incomes struggled with their rental payments more than renters with higher incomes. Among renters with incomes less than \$10,000, 16.5% missed three or more months of payments over the last year compared to 6.3% of renters with incomes between \$25,000 and \$50,000 and less than 1% of renters with incomes greater than \$75,000. Renters with the lowest incomes were also more likely to face pressure from their landlords to vacate their residences over the past year: one in three renters with incomes less than \$10,000 (33.5%) and one in four renters with incomes between \$10,000 and \$25,000 were pressured to leave.

Read the new report at: <https://urbn.is/35HotWM>

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## **HoUsed Campaign for Universal, Stable, Affordable Housing**

### **Today's National HoUsed Campaign Call Postponed due to NLIHC's 2022 Virtual Housing Policy Forum, March 22-23**

Because NLIHC's Virtual Housing Policy Forum is taking place this week, we are postponing today's (March 21) National HoUsed Campaign Call for Universal, Stable, Affordable Housing. The HoUsed Campaign call will resume on Monday, March 28, from 2:30 to 4:00 pm ET. [Register today](#) for [NLIHC's Virtual Housing](#)

[Policy Forum 2022: Achieving Housing Justice](#), taking place from 12:30 to 5:30 pm ET tomorrow, March 22, and from 1:00 to 5:30 pm ET on March 23.

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## Recording of March 14 National HoUsed Campaign Call Now Available

In our [most recent \(March 14\) national call](#) for the “HoUsed: Universal, Stable, and Affordable Housing” campaign, we discussed the status of the fiscal year (FY) 2022 spending bill and its investments in affordable housing. We also heard about new research, learned about emergency rental assistance (ERA) spending numbers recently released by the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury), and received updates about field operations in New Mexico, California, and Oregon.

NLIHC’s Kim Johnson provided updates about developments on Capitol Hill. Congress passed and President Biden has signed an FY2022 spending bill to keep the government funded through the rest of the fiscal year. The bill provides HUD programs with about \$2.5 billion in increased funding over FY2021 enacted levels. View NLIHC’s [analysis of the spending bill](#) and our updated [budget chart](#).

Eviction Lab’s Anne Kat Alexander, Emily Lemmerman, and Joe Fish presented a [preliminary analysis](#) of eviction filing patterns in 2021. They found that since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, more than 3 million eviction cases have been averted, with the greatest reductions in low-income and Black neighborhoods. The researchers attributed these outcomes to pandemic-related policies, like the national eviction moratorium, expanded unemployment benefits, and Child Tax Credit payments.

Meghan Henry, Anna Robinson, and Tanya de Sousa from Abt Associates shared key findings from HUD’s *2021 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR)*, an annual report estimating the number of people experiencing homelessness in the U.S. Results showed that in 2021, the number of people experiencing sheltered homelessness declined, which the researchers attributed to changes in shelter capacity designed to comply with COVID-19 protocols, hesitancy in seeking congregate sheltering, and the prioritization of Rapid Rehousing and Permanent Supportive Housing programs over temporary sheltering. They also hypothesized that pandemic-related policies, including eviction moratoriums, stimulus payments, and other homelessness-diversion efforts, stemmed the flow of people into the homelessness system.

Claudia Aiken from the Housing Initiative at Penn and Rebecca Yae from NLIHC discussed the highlights of their [new report](#), “Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA) During the Pandemic: Implications for the Design of Permanent ERA Programs.” The report suggests that permanent ERA programs, like the one proposed in the “Eviction Crisis Act,” should incorporate lessons that have been learned from COVID-19-related ERA distribution efforts. In particular, the report suggests that permanent programs should provide sufficient and sustained funding, adopt flexible documentation requirements and direct-to-tenant assistance, and provide clear and prompt guidance to establish program parameters.

NLIHC’s Sophie Siebach-Glover gave an overview of the latest ERA spending data released by Treasury. Overall, as of January 2021, approximately \$20.5 billion of the roughly \$47 billion allocated for ERA had been paid out and had reached 4.3 million applicants. However, spending has varied drastically by state, with some states having spent almost all their ERA1 allocations and others having spent as little as 4% of their ERA1 funds. Treasury is currently in the process of reallocating funds from slow-spending grantees to higher-spending states. NLIHC is monitoring ERA distribution; view our ERA Treasury Dashboard [here](#).

Robyn Powell from the New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority provided a field update on [legislation](#) recently passed in the state to allocate additional funding to the New Mexico Housing Trust Fund. Brad Hirn from the Housing Rights Committee of San Francisco discussed the city’s [right to organize](#) legislation. Kim

McCarty from Community Alliance of Tenants in Oregon concluded the call by discussing her organization's efforts to organize tenants.

Due to NLIHC's [Virtual Housing Policy Forum](#), there will be no national HoUsed call today (March 21). The next call will be March 28 at 2:30 pm ET. Register for the call at: [tinyurl.com/ru73qan](https://tinyurl.com/ru73qan)

Watch a recording of the March 14 call at: [tinyurl.com/y66h9na5](https://tinyurl.com/y66h9na5)

View presentation slides from the March 14 call at: [tinyurl.com/5dennjw7](https://tinyurl.com/5dennjw7)

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## Coronavirus, Disasters, Housing, and Homelessness

### Treasury Releases Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) Project Highlights

The U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) published an article on March 9 providing [examples](#) of how governments are using [Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds \(SLFRF\)](#) to benefit their communities, including through investments in affordable housing and homelessness initiatives. In a separate [fact sheet](#), Treasury announced that 351 state, local, and tribal governments plan to use \$11.3 billion in SLFRF funds for emergency and longer-term housing support and for addressing other housing security needs. The projects highlighted in the new article were identified using information submitted to Treasury in January 2022 that covered activity through December 31, 2021.

Treasury published a [final rule](#) on the SLFRF program in January 2022. The rule provides additional clarity on how states and localities can use the infusion of federal resources to meet immediate housing needs and invest in programs and services that promote long-term housing security (see *Memo*, [1/10](#)). Treasury's fact sheet highlights the ways states and localities are using SLFRF resources to fund emergency rental assistance (ERA) programs, eviction diversion programs, services to address homelessness, and affordable housing development, among other critical investments.

Learn more about the SLFRF program by reading NLIHC's fact sheet on the program at: <https://bit.ly/3zztxad>

Find other examples of the ways states and localities are using SLFRF funds for affordable housing in another NLIHC fact sheet at: <https://bit.ly/3tgITPp>

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## Coronavirus Updates – March 21, 2022

### National Updates

#### *Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)*

HUD [announced](#) on March 11 the award of nearly \$70 million in Indian Community Development Block Grant-American Rescue Plan (ICDBG-ARP) grants to 49 Tribal communities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### *Department of the Treasury*

Treasury Deputy Secretary Wally Adeyemo [traveled to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania](#), on March 10 to highlight the city's successful Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA) program. Pennsylvania Governor Tom Wolf, Philadelphia Mayor Jim Kenney, Philadelphia ERA program leaders, and recipient tenants and landlords joined Deputy Secretary Adeyemo to highlight how the program set a national example early on with its robust eviction diversion program that requires landlords to apply for ERA before eviction proceedings can move forward. In February, Philadelphia's eviction filings were down 66% relative to historical averages, according to [data from Princeton's Eviction Lab](#).

On March 14, Treasury released the reallocation amounts for ERA1 [Round 2 Reallocation](#) and [Voluntary Reallocation](#).

### *Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)*

FEMA has provided over \$2 billion in [COVID-19 funeral assistance](#) to support more than 300,000 applicants grappling with the financial stresses and burdens caused by the pandemic. FEMA is launching a new outreach campaign and continuing to process applications to ensure that the program reaches additional families in need. FEMA will target outreach to localities with high rates of COVID-19-related deaths, low funeral assistance application rates, and high scores on the Social Vulnerability Index.

## **State and Local News**

### *California*

The California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) announced on March 15 that it had received an [additional \\$136 million](#) in emergency rental assistance (ERA) from the U.S. Department of the Treasury. As of March 2022, the program has paid out more than \$2.36 billion to assist more than 206,000 low-income households across the state.

California officials are urging people to [apply for the state's rental assistance program](#) before the March 31 deadline. Approximately \$1.6 billion in rent relief remains available.

[CalMatters](#) reports on a [new study](#) that finds only 16% of nearly half a million renters who applied for rent relief from the state of California have received their payments. According to the study – conducted by National Equity Atlas, Housing Now, and the Western Center on Law & Poverty – the number of people who have received payments is significantly lower than the number shown on the [state's public dashboard](#). California officials dispute the report's findings, saying that the state dashboard – which reports that 191,000 households have been served and \$2.2 billion paid – has the most up-to-date numbers.

### *Florida*

[United Way Suncoast](#) released a [housing crisis dashboard](#) containing data about rental rates, eviction filings, and available emergency rental assistance in the Tampa Bay area. The [dashboard](#) covers five counties: Hillsborough, Manatee, Pinellas, Sarasota, and DeSoto. The data indicate that eviction filings have returned to pre-pandemic levels and that many two-income households in the area are severely rent cost-burdened.

After St. Petersburg distributed nearly all of the \$16 million it received in federal emergency rental assistance (ERA) funds, the Pinellas County Board of Commissioners [approved sharing \\$18 million](#) in ERA with city residents. The county also expanded eligibility to include people who reside in motels and short-term hotels.

### *Massachusetts*



The amount of [emergency rental assistance \(ERA\) delivered by Massachusetts](#) to renters continues to increase each month, indicating that many residents are still struggling financially two years into the pandemic. “The need remains,” said Chief Operating Officer of Metro Housing Boston Steve Farrell. “Even if COVID is going away, the housing crisis is not.” Nearly 23,000 households received ERA in February 2022, more than double the number that received ERA in April 2021.

### *Nebraska*

[Nebraska legislators](#) introduced a [bill to require the state](#) to apply for the second round of emergency rental assistance (ERA), which the state must do by March 30. Governor Pete Ricketts said Nebraska will not apply for the second round because the funds are not needed. Legislators and advocates, however, say the first round of ERA was underutilized due to a lack of outreach and a cumbersome application system.

### *North Carolina*

With more than 5,000 households awaiting aid, [Cumberland County](#) is expected to take over the administration of the Fayetteville Cumberland Rental Assistance Program (RAP) in April. The city and county had previously contracted administration to a private company, but the company did not renew its contract past the depletion of the program’s current funding.

### *Oregon*

The Oregon Emergency Rental Assistance Program (OERAP) portal will [remain open until March 21](#). The state was notified by the U.S. Department of the Treasury on March 14 that it would receive \$16 million in additional federal rent relief. Prior to the announcement that the state would be receiving additional funds, the OERAP portal was scheduled to stop accepting new applications on March 14.

### *Pennsylvania*

U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) Deputy Secretary Wally Adeyemo visited [Philadelphia](#) to celebrate the success of its emergency rental assistance (ERA) program. Pennsylvania Governor Tom Wolf is calling on the state legislature to devote more federal funds to the program, which helps divert people out of the eviction court system and offers grants for landlord-tenant mediation.

[Pittsburgh and Allegheny County’s](#) joint Emergency Rental Assistance program, which has distributed more than \$94 million in aid since it launched last year, will stop accepting applications after March 31. More than 30,000 county households have applied to the program, with about 15,000 having received at least one payment so far. Roughly \$60 million in aid remains available, but program officials expect to spend those funds as the program winds down.

[Lackawanna County](#) was forced to return about \$2 million in ERA to the federal government because it failed to meet Treasury’s expenditure deadlines.

### *Texas*

[Montgomery County returned \\$3.2 million](#) in federal emergency rental assistance (ERA) funds to the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The county’s remaining \$7.7 million in ERA is held by four nonprofits, along with \$2,000 in unobligated funding. The amounts held by three of the nonprofits were altered after a portion of the county’s ERA was recaptured.

### *Washington*



[Yakima County residents](#) can now apply for emergency rental assistance using a secure [online portal](#) that launched on March 8. The portal makes the application process more accessible and efficient than the original program, which relied on in-person or phone appointments.

*Washington, D.C.*

The [DCist](#) reports that advocates in the D.C. region are working to ensure Latino families have access to critical resources, including emergency rental assistance. The biggest barrier to connecting immigrant families with resources is a lack of information about available programs.

## **Guidance**

*Department of Housing and Urban Development*

- [Emergency Housing Vouchers: A How-To Guide for Public Housing Agencies](#) – March 2022
- [COVID-19 Homeless System Response: Using EHV Data Between PHAs and CoCs](#)

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## **Disaster Housing Recovery Updates – March 21, 2022**

### **Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)**

HUD’s Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting (DRGR) System pages have been updated to include several new [DRGR Public Action Plan resources](#) for grantees, including a new fact sheet on [DRGR for CDBG-DR Grantees under Public Law 117-43](#).

### **Flooding**

[The Advocate](#) reports that Louisiana homeowners who have flood insurance will soon see the impact of an overhaul of FEMA’s National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), but there are concerns that few will understand the policy changes or their implications. Senators Bill Cassidy (R-LA), John Kennedy (R-LA), and Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) introduced the “Flood Insurance Pricing Transparency Act” on March 14. The bill would require FEMA to provide tools to help policyholders understand what their new insurance rates might be. The impacts of changes to the NFIP are significant for Louisiana, which has the nation’s highest rate of participation in the program.

### **Tornadoes**

[More than \\$2 million](#) in housing assistance will be available for Southwest Florida residents impacted by the January 2022 tornado. The funding will be available through the State Housing Initiative Program and is intended to help residents whose mobile homes were destroyed by the tornado.

More than three months after historic December 2021 storms and tornadoes devastated Kentucky, [FEMA has approved \\$10.4 million](#) in housing assistance, including \$2.1 million in rental assistance.

### **Wildfires**

[Survivors of the 2020 wildfires in Oregon](#) will be allowed to remain in temporary housing provided by FEMA, but starting in April, residents will be required to pay fair market rents. The housing support was set to expire in mid-March, but FEMA extended the program to September 15. While the rental period begins on April 1, residents will not be expected to pay rent until May 1. The Oregon Office of Emergency Management

recommends that any residents who cannot afford to pay their rents should work with their disaster case managers to submit appeals to FEMA. Currently, 178 FEMA temporary housing units are occupied in Oregon.

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## Congress

### **Representatives Adams and Rouzer Introduce Bipartisan Legislation to Make SLFRF Funds Available for Affordable Housing Tax Credit Developments**

Representative Alma Adams (D-NC) and Representative David Rouzer (R-NC) introduced the “LIHTC Financing Enabling Long-term Investment in Neighborhood Excellence Act” ([H.R. 7078](#)) – or “LIFELINE Act” – in the House of Representatives on March 15. The NLIHC-supported legislation would remove statutory barriers preventing states, counties, and cities from using [Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds \(SLFRF\)](#) for affordable housing developments receiving Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT) is expected to introduce companion legislation in the Senate.

The U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) issued the [final rule](#) governing the implementation of the SLFRF program in January 2022 (see *Memo*, [1/10](#)). While Treasury allows SLFRF funds to be used for affordable housing development, the final rule essentially precludes state and local governments from using SLFRF funds for LIHTC developments. According to the final rule, SLFRF funds must be obligated by December 31, 2024, and expended by December 31, 2026. The 2026 expenditure deadline means SLFRF funds effectively cannot be used as long-term loans to serve as gap financing for LIHTC developments. Instead, the funds must be expended as grants, reducing the “eligible basis” in Housing Credit developments and disincentivizing construction.

The LIFELINE Act – which was drafted in consultation with Treasury, the authorizing committees for SLFRF, and housing stakeholders – would allow SLFRF dollars to be used in the form of loans, as opposed to grants, reducing the eligible cost basis for LIHTC projects. The bipartisan bill would facilitate the use of SLFRF funds by the LIHTC program, enabling states and localities to use the infusion of federal funds to support affordable housing.

“Over 20 states have announced their intention to use SLFRF to ensure that the pipeline of affordable housing units will remain robust,” [said Congresswoman Adams](#). “Our legislation removes the statutory barriers in place, so that cities, counties, and states can use their State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund dollars to support affordable housing developments. The LIFELINE Act solves another piece of the housing puzzle and brings us closer to a future where every American family can afford a decent and affordable place to live.”

More than 80 organizations joined an effort led by the National Council of State Housing Agencies (NCSHA) to urge Congress to allow SLFRF funds to be used for long-term loans to LIHTC developments. In a [letter](#) sent to congressional leadership on February 28, NCSHA explained that Treasury’s final rule makes it difficult and sometimes impossible to structure SLFRF funds in an LIHTC development.

Read the text of the bill at: <https://bit.ly/3u5odcr>

Read the press release announcing the legislation at: <https://bit.ly/3lZZzI>

Watch a video announcing the legislation at: <https://bit.ly/3wclEI9>

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## **“Electric Vehicles for All Act” Would Facilitate Electric Vehicle Sharing at Public Housing Projects**

Congresswoman Nanette Barragán (D-CA), along with 24 of her House colleagues, introduced the “Electric Vehicles for All Act” ([H.R. 6662](#)) on February 9. If enacted, the bill would create a grant program run by the U.S. Department of Energy that would facilitate electric vehicle (EV) sharing services at public housing projects.

The bill would appropriate \$50 million each year from 2022 to 2031 to facilitate the development and maintenance of EV sharing services. The secretary of the Department of Energy would be charged with consulting with both HUD and the U.S. Department of Transportation in developing the sharing services.

After consultation with resident leaders and tenants, NLIHC endorsed the “EVs for All Act.”

Read the full text of the bill [here](#).

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## **HUD**

### **National Housing and Civil Rights Organizations Urge HUD to Address Discrimination before Approving Texas Mitigation Funds**

NLIHC and eight other national housing and civil rights organizations sent a [letter](#) to HUD Secretary Marcia L. Fudge on March 16 urging HUD to comprehensively address a recent finding by the agency’s Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) that the Texas General Land Office’s (GLO) HUD-funded mitigation program discriminated against people of color. The letter requested that HUD also address three additional outstanding civil rights filings regarding Texas’s program. The agency is currently considering an Action Plan Amendment submitted by the Texas GLO that would modify the GLO’s program. Approval of this modification would allow the state agency to begin distributing funds. NLIHC and our partners urge HUD to reject this amendment on the grounds that the amendment fails to address the full extent of discrimination in the GLO’s disaster-mitigation program.

HUD’s civil rights determination was made in response to one of four complaints about the Texas GLO’s program filed with HUD’s Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity. The determination found that the state had discriminated against non-white communities in Southeast Texas when distributing over \$2.1 billion in much-needed disaster mitigation funding, a portion of which was specifically dedicated to areas impacted by Hurricane Harvey. The funds in question were to be distributed through a GLO-established competition that penalized areas with larger overall and larger non-white populations and directed funds to rural counties with larger white populations. HUD’s determination that the Texas GLO’s program was discriminatory was the result of an [administrative complaint](#) filed in June 2021 by NLIHC partners Texas Housers and the Northeast Action Collective. NLIHC issued a [statement](#) following the announcement of HUD’s determination calling it a “historic decision.”

The Action Plan Amendment was drafted by the GLO before HUD announced its determination that the GLO’s program had violated the civil rights of people of color in Texas. The amendment would modify the program to ensure that funds are provided to Harris County, the largest jurisdiction in the area. Yet the amendment fails to address the discriminatory impact of the program on other communities in Southeast Texas that were harmed by the illegal decision to channel funding to more affluent communities.

“In light of this serious civil rights violation – and other pending civil rights complaints against the State of Texas and City of Houston on closely related disaster recovery issues – we strongly urge HUD to reject the

State of Texas’s Action Plan Amendment and require Texas to first resolve the outstanding findings, before HUD approves the state’s action plan amendment or provides additional mitigation funding,” reads the letter. “The three pending civil rights complaints must be addressed comprehensively to ensure that critical disaster mitigation resources are distributed equitably.”

Read the letter at: <https://bit.ly/3ikovGO>

Read the announcement from Texas Housers at: <https://bit.ly/3wh7HJ1>

Read NLIHC’s statement at: <https://bit.ly/3KN54me>

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## **HUD PIH Describes Process for Reallocating Emergency Housing Vouchers**

HUD’s Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH) issued [Notice PIH 2022-06](#) explaining how it will reallocate Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHVs) voluntarily returned by public housing agencies (PHAs). Reallocated EHVs will only be available to “high-capacity” PHAs – those that have used at least 95% of their initial EHV allocation. A high-capacity PHA will receive additional EHVs (with a minimum of 10 EHVs) based on the ratio of its initial leased EHVs to all high-capacity PHAs’ initial leased EHVs.

PIH will reallocate returned EHVs on an ongoing basis. PIH will also issue a notice later in the year describing how it will revoke and reallocate EHVs of PHAs that fail to use them promptly.

On March 11, 2021, President Biden signed the “American Rescue Plan Act of 2021” (ARP), which included \$5 billion for 70,000 new incremental EHVs, the renewal of those EHVs, and fees for the cost of administering EHVs. EHVs can only be used to assist households that are: homeless; at risk of homelessness; fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking; or recently homeless and for whom rental assistance will prevent homelessness or a high risk of housing instability. ARP required PIH to allocate EHVs using a formula that relies on a PHA’s capacity to use EHVs and that ensures geographic diversity. After September 30, 2023, a PHA may not reissue an EHV when a household leaves the program for any reason (see Memo, [5/10/21](#) and [5/17/21](#)).

Read Notice PIH 2022-06 at: <https://bit.ly/3teA3Si>

Visit PIH’s EHV website at: <https://www.hud.gov/ehv>

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## **Opportunity Starts at Home**

### **New Article Explores the Successes and Failures of U.S. Housing Policy in Advancing Racial Equity**

The [Opportunity Starts at Home](#) multi-sector affordable homes campaign has released an [article](#), “Lofty Rhetoric, Prejudiced Policy: The Story of How the Federal Government Promised – and Undermined – Fair Housing.” The article explores the federal government’s efforts to advance racial equity by describing important housing legislation enacted during the twentieth century, including the “National Housing Act of 1934,” the “Housing Act of 1949,” the “Fair Housing Act,” and the “Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.” The article provides in-depth examinations of these laws and discusses how the laws failed to realize the ideals of equal opportunity. The article also explores legislation that could help make housing more racially just in the coming years. Read the article [here](#).

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## Research

### 2021 “State Index on Youth Homelessness” Outlines States’ Preparedness to Address and Prevent Youth Homelessness

True Colors United and the National Homelessness Law Center released the 2021 edition of their annually updated report, [“State Index on Youth Homelessness.”](#) The report reviews and scores how well-prepared states are to prevent and end youth homelessness. Youth experiencing homelessness face a wide array of barriers preventing them from accessing needed resources and services. A state’s policy and legal infrastructure can either provide protections for or hinder youth who are exiting homelessness. The report finds that the scores of nearly all states improved between 2020 and 2021, though the performances of many states still lag, with Arkansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Arizona, and South Carolina scoring the lowest on the index. The report also acknowledges that a high score on the index does not necessarily indicate less-challenging experiences for youth experiencing homelessness, as some states with comprehensive infrastructures – such as New York and California – also have severe shortages of affordable housing.

The index gives scores to states using a 100-point scale, evaluating each state on metrics within three categories: Laws and Policies, Systems, and Environment. In the Laws and Policies category, states were evaluated on the basis of metrics such as whether they had a “Runaway and Homeless Youth Act,” whether they had policies designed to limit interactions between youth experiencing homelessness and the criminal justice system, and whether they promoted educational access for youth experiencing homelessness. The report highlights promising practices in states that scored highly in this category. Minnesota, for example, has enacted a “Homeless Youth Act” that funds a range of services to support youth experiencing homelessness. The report also highlights areas where policies could be removed or enhanced to better support youths. Thirty-four states allow police to take runaway youth into custody, and nine states allow runaway youth to be detained. The report recommends repealing punitive measures like these, as they can cause trauma and increase the chances that youth remain involved in the legal system.

In the Systems category, states were evaluated on the basis of metrics such as whether they had a plan to end homelessness that includes a youth component and whether they had an office that specifically addresses youth homelessness. Three states (Kentucky, Washington, and Wisconsin) received perfect scores, while Arkansas, Mississippi, and Kansas received the lowest scores. The report highlights Wisconsin’s state plan as one that lays out specific strategies to support youths experiencing homelessness in areas of permanent housing, postsecondary education, and in rural settings. The report recommends that states create entities that focus solely on designing, implementing, and evaluating youth homelessness programs and that they form a State Interagency Council on Homelessness.

In the Environment category, states were evaluated on the basis of metrics such as whether they had youth community advisory boards, whether they required staff training on issues specific to LGBTQ+ youth experiencing homelessness, and whether they established sexual orientation and gender identity as protected classes within homeless youth programs. California and the District of Columbia received perfect scores in this category, while Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Wyoming each received scores of zero. The report recommends organizing a youth action council to inform state policy and responses to youth homelessness and ensuring that any statewide strategy to address and prevent youth homelessness is inclusive of LGBTQ+ youth. This is particularly important as homelessness among LGBTQ+ youth is on the rise: between 2020 and 2021, the number of transgender youth experiencing sheltered homelessness increased by 28.6% and the number of nonbinary youth experiencing sheltered homelessness increased 26%.

Read the report at: <https://bit.ly/3tflg9J>

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## **Many Rental Homes Face Risks from Natural Hazards**

A new [analysis](#) published by the Joint Center for Housing Studies (JCHS) at Harvard University examines the exposure of rental housing to natural hazards. Using data from FEMA’s National Risk Index (NRI), the analysis finds that approximately 40% of the occupied rental housing stock – or 17.6 million rental homes – are in high-risk communities, defined by JCHS as having moderate, high, or very high expected annual loss (EAL) ratings in the NRI. These rental homes are disproportionately concentrated in the western and southern regions of the United States.

JCHS identifies single-family rentals and manufactured homes as the structure types with the highest risks. Approximately 6.6 million (45%) single-family rentals and 1.1 million (56%) manufactured homes are in high-risk communities. Many lower-cost and federally subsidized rental homes are also at high risk, according to JCHS, including 4 million rental homes with contract rents below \$600 and 2.1 million federally subsidized rental homes. More than half (57%) of U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) rental homes, 39% of Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) rental homes, and 29% of rental homes with HUD project-based subsidies are in high-risk communities.

NLIHC and the Public and Affordable Housing Research Corporation (PAHRC) released the “[Taking Stock Mapping Tool](#)” in September 2021. The mapping tool uses FEMA NRI data and data on subsidized housing from the National Housing Preservation Database (NHPD) to describe the risks faced by subsidized housing units around the country from natural hazards. Users can assess risks at both the property and neighborhood levels to inform disaster mitigation strategies, pre-disaster planning, and disaster mitigation, response, and recovery policies. The tool draws on data from a report by NLIHC and PAHRC that assessed risk for federally subsidized and market-rate rental housing using an earlier version of the NRI.

Read the JCHS analysis at: <https://bit.ly/3id6Qkg>

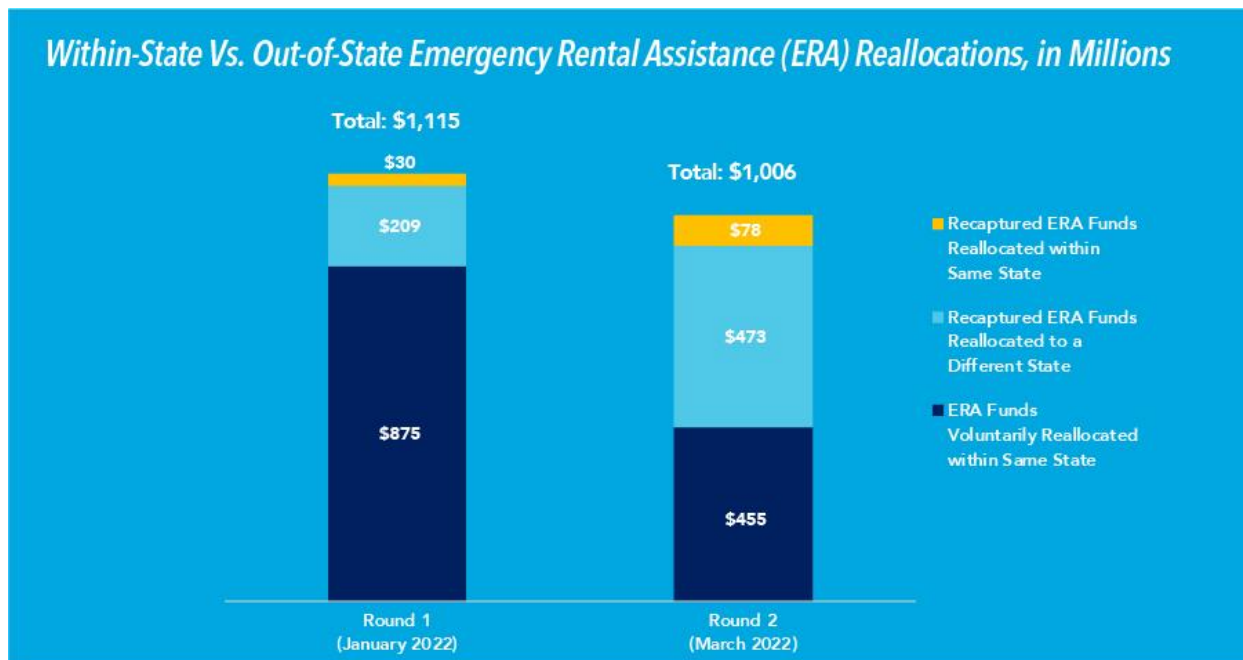
Use the Taking Stock Mapping Tool at: <https://bit.ly/3u2V8y5>

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## **Fact of the Week**

### **Nearly Half of Reallocated Emergency Rental Assistance Funds Moved Out of State in Second Round of Reallocations**





Sources: U.S. Department of the Treasury, ERA1 Voluntary Reallocation Voluntary Reallocation to Designated Entities; U.S. Department of the Treasury, ERA1 Round 1 Reallocation; U.S. Department of the Treasury, ERA1 Reallocation Round 2 - Voluntary Reallocation to Designated Entities; U.S. Department of the Treasury, ERA1 Round 2 Reallocation.  
 Note: Funds voluntarily reallocated from Montgomery County, TX and Okaloosa, FL appear in both rounds of Treasury's reallocation data. This graph accounts for these funds in the first round of reallocation only.



Sources: U.S. Department of the Treasury, ERA1 Voluntary Reallocation - Voluntary Reallocation to Designated Entities; U.S. Department of the Treasury, ERA1 Round 1 Reallocation; U.S. Department of the Treasury, ERA1 Reallocation Round 2 - Voluntary Reallocation to Designated Entities; U.S. Department of the Treasury, ERA1 Round 2 Reallocation.

Note: Funds voluntarily reallocated from Montgomery County, TX, and Okaloosa, FL, appear in both rounds of Treasury's reallocation data. This graph accounts for these funds in the first round of reallocation only.

## Leadership Awards Celebration

### NLIHC to Honor the Congressional Progressive Caucus at the 2022 Housing Leadership Awards Celebration, April 28

NLIHC will honor **the Congressional Progressive Caucus** at our 40<sup>th</sup> Annual Housing Leadership Awards Celebration, which will be held virtually on Thursday, April 28. The Congressional Progressive Caucus (CPC) will receive the 2022 Edward W. Brooke Housing Leadership Award, named after the late senator from Massachusetts and former NLIHC board chair who was a strong leader for affordable housing throughout his career. The CPC will be presented the award for its exceptional commitment to advancing historic affordable housing investments to address homelessness and housing poverty in the U.S. Other honorees will be Ann O'Hara and Representative Ritchie Torres (D-NY). Donate to NLIHC as an [individual](#) or as an [organization](#) in recognition of these exceptional leaders.



The Congressional Progressive Caucus

Founded in 1991 and currently chaired by Representative Pramila Jayapal (D-WA), the Congressional Progressive Caucus advocates for progressive policies that fight inequity, advance racial and social justice, and prioritize the needs of people with low-incomes. The Caucus is the leading voice on Capitol Hill calling for bold policies to address the urgent crises facing the U.S., including the national shortage of affordable, accessible housing for the lowest-income people.

The Congressional Progressive Caucus led efforts to support the national eviction moratorium and to get \$46 billion allocated for emergency rental assistance to ensure the housing stability of millions of at-risk, low-income renters during the pandemic. When a framework for the “Build Back Better Act” began taking shape in April 2021, the Congressional Progressive Caucus made historic investments in affordable, accessible housing one of its key priorities for the package, including a major expansion of housing vouchers, funding to address the capital repair backlog in public housing, and billions of dollars to construct, preserve, and operate affordable, accessible housing for those most in need through the national Housing Trust Fund.

Throughout the 2021 negotiations, the Caucus worked tirelessly to advance these priorities in the final package and ended up securing an historic \$150 billion in federal investments in housing in the House-passed bill. The bill included \$65 billion for public housing repairs to benefit its 2.5 million residents, \$25 billion to expand housing vouchers to an additional 300,000 households, and \$15 billion to build and preserve 150,000 affordable homes for those most in need. It is thanks in large part to the Caucus’s vision for what the Build Back Better Act could be – and what it could deliver to the American people – that the bill with these historic housing investments was passed by the House in 2021.

## 2022 HOUSING LEADERSHIP AWARDS CELEBRATION

### HONOREES



**CONGRESSIONAL  
PROGRESSIVE CAUCUS**  
EDWARD W. BROOKE HOUSING  
LEADERSHIP AWARD



**ANN O'HARA**  
CUSHING NILES DOLBEARE  
LIFETIME SERVICE AWARD



**REPRESENTATIVE  
RITCHIE TORRES (D-NY)**  
SHEILA CROWLEY  
HOUSING JUSTICE AWARD



In addition to recognizing the Congressional Progressive Caucus, NLIHC will present the Dolbeare Lifetime Service Award, named for NLIHC's founder Cushing Niles Dolbeare, to **Ann O'Hara** for her decades of advocacy for quality, accessible, affordable homes for extremely low-income households as a public housing authority director, Section 8 administrator, state housing official, founder and associate director of the Technical Assistance Collaborative (TAC), and NLIHC board member. **Representative Ritchie Torres** (D-NY) will receive the Sheila Crowley Housing Justice Award for his outstanding leadership in elevating the need for historic affordable housing investments for people with the lowest incomes in 2021. This award is named after former NLIHC President and CEO Sheila Crowley, who led NLIHC for more than 17 years.

Recognize these outstanding leaders by donating to NLIHC in their honor!

Donate and learn more about the event at: <https://bit.ly/LEADERS22>

Or text LEADERSHIP to 41444 to donate in honor of the awardees.

Your donation will be recognized in the Leadership Awards Celebration program, and your contribution will support NLIHC's mission to achieve racially and socially equitable public policy that ensures people with the lowest incomes have quality homes that are accessible and affordable in communities of their choice. Registration to attend the Housing Leadership Awards Celebration will be forthcoming.

Updates will be posted on the event page at: <https://bit.ly/LEADERS22>

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## NLIHC Careers

### NLIHC Seeks Development Coordinator

NLIHC seeks a development coordinator who will have prime responsibility for a portfolio of development/fundraising activities for the Coalition. The activities, along with those of a second development coordinator with a separate portfolio, will ensure the Coalition secures the necessary resources to support its mission of achieving racially and socially equitable public policy that ensures people with the lowest incomes

have quality homes that are accessible and affordable in communities of their choice. The individual will also support NLIHC with other key operational and event-management needs. The coordinator will report to the NLIHC chief operating officer.

## **RESPONSIBILITIES**

- Coordinate/manage reports, proposals, relationship management, and research/prospect development for corporate and non-corporate foundations (divvied up between the two coordinators).
- Track progress on current grants and reports due, as well as other requirements for each funder. Draft reports and proposals; coordinate calls and meetings with current and new funders.
- Lead on all activities connected to the Leadership Awards event. Manage development of and mailing to outreach lists for LR/LAC, tracking progress on incoming pledges, etc. Identify new potential sponsors; submit applications for sponsorship online where necessary.
- Act as lead contact on LR/LAC sponsorships; collect supplemental LR/LAC program materials (quotes on honorees, bios, photos, etc.). Ensure all sponsors are recognized in the program and all sponsorship benefits reach the sponsor.
- Develop and maintain registration pages for LR/LAC.
- Lead on program tracking and compilation of Program Summary Report.
- Keep Major Donors spreadsheet sheet up to date (in coordination with second development coordinator and COO).
- Provide monthly and year-end summary of incoming grants and their allocations to auditor.
- Along with second development coordinator, produce a list of previous year donors and their giving levels for *Annual Report*.
- Prepare all fund development reports for board meetings (with assistance from second development coordinator).
- Monitor NLIHC's various webpages that recognize donors for any missing non-corporate logos and ensure updates are made.
- Prepare acknowledgement letters for non-corporate grant payments as they are received by NLIHC (in coordination with senior executive assistant). Update acknowledgement letter language as necessary for general contributions, LR/LAC sponsorships, grants, special memberships, etc.
- Maintain files of copies of all grant acknowledgement letters and grant agreements.
- Assist in the coordination of other events and activities for which fundraising is involved, such as NLIHC's anniversary events.

## **Customer Relationship Management (CRM)**

- Develop and maintain other donation forms in MobileCause (donations, sponsorships, publication purchases, etc.) and ensure these forms are landing in Salesforce.
- Be an expert administrator of, and make ongoing improvements to, Salesforce infrastructure for all aspects of the development team. Examples include moving LR/LAC solicitation tracking to Salesforce, finding better ways to track pledged vs. received contributions, finding ways to replicate the Major Donors spreadsheet via reports, ensuring that MailChimp and Salesforce are communicating to each other, and exploring other applications within Salesforce that could streamline our work.
- Work with Salesforce Premier Success support team for troubleshooting issues as they arise; reevaluate Salesforce license usage and adjust as needed.
- Coordinate uploading of new lists secured from partners into Salesforce/Mailchimp.
- Monitor incoming data to Salesforce for any irregularities.
- Ensure all grant agreement and follow-up information for foundation and corporate funders is up to date and accurate in Salesforce database.

## Organizational/Operations Support

- Support COO with various operations activities.
- Ensure successful NLIHC business licenses and Good Standing reports with DC government.
- Attend all meetings of the NLIHC Board of Directors and Board committees, as needed. Participate in staff meetings, retreats, trainings, and all Coalition events.
- Other duties as assigned.

## QUALIFICATIONS

To receive serious consideration for this position, an applicant should have the following attributes and background:

- A bachelor's degree.
- A strong commitment to the alleviation of poverty and to social justice (affordable housing knowledge/experience a plus).
- Demonstrated strong organizational skills and attention to detail.
- Excellent communications skills, both orally and in writing.
- Experience successfully building and maintaining professional partnerships and relationships.
- Experience in funder/donor research and cultivation, proposal- and report-writing, and fundraising appeals.
- Experience in event coordination.
- Experience using Salesforce CRM; strong Salesforce-administrator experience highly desired.
- An ability to work in a diverse, fast-paced environment.

An equal opportunity, affirmative action employer, NLIHC offers a competitive salary and benefits package. This is a full-time position located in Washington, DC, though candidates residing outside the DC area may be considered and telework is being implemented during the pandemic.

Interested candidates should send a cover letter, resume, and two writing samples to: Bairy Diakite, Operations Manager, NLIHC, 1000 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20005 at [bdiakite@nlihc.org](mailto:bdiakite@nlihc.org). The cover letter should describe the candidate's interest in and relevant experiences for the position and include salary requirements and the names and contact information for at least three people serving as candidate references, at least two of whom should be current or former supervisors. (NLIHC will not contact references before consulting with the candidate.)

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## NLIHC in the News

### NLIHC in the News for the Week of March 13

The following are some of the news stories that NLIHC contributed to during the week of March 13:

- "Affordable Housing Is Increasingly Scarce, Making Renters Ask: Where Do We Go?" *Route Fifty*, March 14 at: <https://bit.ly/34RfyS6>
- "Underused housing trust funds offer tribes gap financing for affordable housing projects" *Tribal Business News*, March 14 at: <https://bit.ly/3tii4KB>
- "California rapid shelter model gets people off the streets. Then what?" *Reuters*, March 16 at: <https://reut.rs/36tKQik>

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## NLIHC News

### Where to Find Us – March 21

NLIHC President and CEO Diane Yentel and others from the NLIHC team will be speaking at the following events in the coming months:

- Nevada Housing Coalition, “[Affordable Housing in Nevada: Research, Data, and Analysis...Oh my!](#)” – Virtual, March 23
- [National High School Model United Nations Conference](#) – Virtual, March 24
- [Housing California’s 2022 Conference, “A Roadmap to A Better California,”](#) – Sacramento, CA, April 4-6
- [USC Price Center Social Innovation Summit: Housing Stability](#) – Virtual, April 13
- [Urban Affairs Association Conference, “Lessons Learned from Emergency Rental Assistance Programs Responding to COVID-19”](#) – Washington, DC, April 14
- [New Mexico Summit on Health Equity](#) – Plenary Speaker, Virtual, May 3
- [Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness, 19th Annual Training Institute,](#) – Keynote Speaker, Hartford, CT, May 11
- [St. Ambrose University School of Social Work 24<sup>th</sup> Annual Social Justice Conference](#) – Keynote Speaker, Davenport, IA, May 19
- [Princeton Community Housing Gala](#) – Virtual, July 21
- [Idaho Housing and Finance Association Annual Housing Conference](#) – Keynote Speaker, Boise, ID, August 22-23

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## NLIHC Staff

Andrew Aurand, Vice President for Research, x245  
Sidney Betancourt, Housing Advocacy Organizer, x200  
Jordan Brown, Research Intern  
Victoria Bourret, ERASE Project Coordinator x244  
Jen Butler, Senior Director, Media Relations and Communications, x239  
Alayna Calabro, Policy Analyst–COVID-19 Response, x252  
Josephine Clarke, Senior Executive Assistant, x226  
Matthew Clarke, Writer/Editor  
Courtney Cooperman, Housing Advocacy Organizer, x263  
Bairy Diakite, Director of Operations, x254  
Lindsay Duvall, Senior Organizer for Housing Advocacy  
Emma Foley, Research Analyst, x249  
Dan Emmanuel, Senior Research Analyst, x316  
Ed Gramlich, Senior Advisor, x314  
Sarah Gallagher, Senior Project Director, ERASE, x220  
Sydnee Graves, Field Intern  
Kim Johnson, Senior Policy Analyst, x243  
Paul Kealey, Chief Operating Officer, x232  
Mike Koprowski, Director, Multisector Housing Campaign, x317  
Kayla Laywell, Housing Policy Analyst



Mayerline Louis-Juste, Senior Communications Specialist, x201  
Steve Moore Sanchez, Development Coordinator  
Khara Norris, Senior Director of Administration, x242  
Neetu Nair, Research Analyst, x291  
Brenna Olson, Policy Intern  
Noah Patton, Housing Policy Analyst, x227  
Ikra Rafi, Creative Services Manager, x246  
Betty Ramirez, Research Analyst, x202  
Gabrielle Ross, Housing Advocacy Organizer  
Sarah Saadian, Senior Vice President, Public Policy, x228  
Brooke Schipporeit, Housing Advocacy Organizer, x233  
Sophie Siebach-Glover, Research Specialist, x205  
Kennedy Sims, Communications and Graphic Design Intern  
Lauren Steimle, Web/Graphic Design Specialist, x246  
Jade Vasquez, ERASE Project Coordinator, x264  
Maya Ward-Caldwell, Fund Development Intern  
Chantelle Wilkinson, Housing Campaign Manager, x230  
Renee Willis, SVP for Racial Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion, x247  
Rebecca Yae, Senior Research Analyst–COVID-19 Response, x256  
Diane Yentel, President and CEO, x225