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Administration Plan Targeting Immigrants Would Take Away Rental Assistance, Create New Barriers

Everyone in this country should have a stable, affordable place to call home. That includes people who immigrated here, who are part of our communities and families. For decades, the nation's major rental assistance programs have helped so-called "mixed status" households – those with at least one member who isn't eligible for assistance because of their immigration status – afford housing. These households receive assistance at amounts prorated based on eligible members. But in a major shift, the Trump Administration will reportedly¹ propose a rule that would bar families from receiving most forms of rental assistance² from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) if just one person in the household isn't eligible for assistance because of their immigration status.³ These families would face an agonizing choice: give up the rental assistance they need to stay in their home, or split up their family.

Nearly 80,000 people could lose assistance due to the eligibility changes, we estimate. Children would be among the hardest hit. In addition to those losing assistance because their households become ineligible, others will lose assistance if they can't meet the new policy's additional red tape requirements, under which all U.S. citizens currently receiving or applying for these rental assistance programs must document their citizenship status.

Currently, U.S. citizens applying for assistance must submit a signed declaration, under penalty of perjury, attesting to their citizenship. Housing agencies and private landlords that administer rental assistance programs locally may, at their discretion, adopt a policy requiring applicants to submit verifying documents such as a birth certificate or passport.⁴ But if implemented, this new rule would require all housing agencies and participating private landlords to require every applicant to submit documentation, which could jeopardize rental assistance for hundreds of thousands of citizens caught up in the new red tape.

Research shows that people with low incomes or who have experienced homelessness can have difficulty providing the needed documentation quickly.⁵ The new documentation requirement would disproportionately affect people of color, who are less likely to have up-to-date proof of citizenship.⁶ Even if households later submitted documents verifying their eligibility, those who lose their assistance would struggle to regain it, given the long waiting lists caused by the assistance programs' chronic underfunding.⁷

The tables below provide national demographic data on who would be subject to the draft proposal's new documentation requirements, those barred from rental assistance by a prohibition on mixed-status households, and the number of households and individuals, by state, who would be subject to the proposed changes..

President Trump promised to improve affordability, but this proposal, like many others from this Administration, will have the opposite impact. The new policy will make it harder for citizens and eligible immigrants to afford housing because their households include someone without an eligible immigration status, ending the current practice of prorating benefits so that those ineligible were not receiving aid. The people made ineligible by this harsh proposal are important members of our communities, work essential jobs, contribute to our economy, and often have deep roots in our country. But no one –regardless of occupation or tenure – should be forced to choose between their housing and their families.

People without a documented immigration status have never been eligible for rental assistance – the proration policy ensures that they are excluded – and refusing to provide any help to the rest of the household rather than retaining the proration rule puts more U.S. citizens, eligible immigrants, and their families at risk of eviction and potentially homelessness. At a time when more people than ever are paying more than half their income on rent, federal policymakers should be cutting red tape and expanding rental assistance instead of making it harder for people to keep a roof over their heads.

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Tens of Thousands of Eligible People in Mixed-Status Families at Risk of Losing Assistance

The proposed rule would take rental assistance away from U.S. citizens and eligible immigrants if they live in a mixed-status family, meaning at least one member of the family is ineligible due to their immigration status. Under long-standing policy, when a household includes someone whose immigration status doesn't qualify the individual for assistance, the rental assistance is prorated to only cover eligible family members. For example, if one parent in a family of four is ineligible because of their immigration status, the family receives three-quarters of the full amount of assistance for which they would otherwise be eligible. This means that a mixed-status family pays more in rent than a similar family in which everyone is eligible. The current policy aligns with how other benefits, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), are administered to ensure those who are eligible receive the help they need.

This proposal would end the decades-long proration policy and force these families to choose between two harsh options: splitting up their families or losing the assistance that helps them keep a roof over their heads. Family separation and homelessness can have lasting effects, particularly for children,

including mental health challenges and harm to their well-being and development. CBPP’s analysis finds that nearly 37,000 children could face these consequences, nearly all of whom are themselves U.S. citizens.

TABLE 1

People in "Mixed-Status"* HUD-Assisted Households Who Would Have to Separate or Lose Their Rental Assistance Under Proposed Rule

	Total	Citizens	Eligible non-citizens	Ineligible non-citizens
Total People	79,600	52,600	2,600	24,300
Women and girls	44,700	26,300	1,400	16,900
Older adults (age 62+)	2,900	900	600	1,300
Adults (age 18-61)	39,800	16,200	1,700	21,900
Children (age 0-17)	36,900	35,400	300	1,100
With a disability (all ages)	5,400	4,300	400	700
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaska Native	100	100	Under 50	Under 50
Asian	900	400	100	300
Black	6,200	4,000	400	1,800
Latine	68,500	45,300	1,900	21,200
Multiple Races	200	100	Under 50	100
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	300	200	Under 50	100
Some other race	100	Under 50	Under 50	Under 50
White	2,500	1,700	100	600
Missing	900	700	Under 50	200

*"Mixed-status" = a family that shares a home with an immigrant relative who is ineligible for rental assistance due to their immigration status

Note: This table covers people receiving federal rental assistance from Public Housing, Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance, Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation, or the Housing Choice Voucher Program. All numbers have been rounded. Values less than 50 are suppressed. Citizen and non-citizen columns may not sum to the total column due to rounding or missing citizenship data.

Source: CBPP analysis of 2024 HUD administrative data

The rule would disproportionately harm families with children and Latine people, who make up about 86 percent of people living in mixed-status families in the three largest rental assistance programs: Housing Choice Vouchers, Public Housing, and Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance. (See Table 1.) Among the nearly 80,000 people in over 20,000 households that would be affected by the rule:

- 96 percent are people of color, including 86 percent who are Latine;
- 56 percent are women or girls; and
- 46 percent are children.⁸

The typical mixed-status household whom the new policy would take assistance from – or force to separate – is a family of four with two children and two adults. Among such families, typically three of the four family members are U.S. citizens eligible for rental assistance and the household is currently receiving three-quarters of the rental assistance they would receive if all individuals were eligible. Nearly three-quarters of mixed-status families live in three states: California, Texas, and New York (see Table 3 below).

Unnecessary Documentation Requirements Would Make Receiving Assistance More Difficult for U.S. Citizens

The proposed rule imposes new documentation requirements on all U.S. citizens who receive or seek assistance from one of the three largest HUD rental assistance programs – Housing Choice Vouchers, Public Housing, and Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance. However, most people receiving federal rental assistance fall into groups that are less likely than others to have proof of citizenship readily available or to have other identification that states often require in order to issue a new birth certificate (or copy).

Obtaining documents such as a birth certificate can be costly, complicated, and time consuming. Applicants who have experienced homelessness are less likely to have a government-issued photo ID. Some people may need to contact another state to get a birth certificate and navigate those varied processes and timelines. Obtaining a copy of a birth certificate costs between \$30 and \$80, which can be prohibitive for someone already struggling to meet their basic needs.⁹

An estimated 3.8 million adult U.S. citizens lack any form of documentation proving citizenship, and another 17.5 million cannot readily access such documents. People of color are disproportionately likely to lack access to citizenship documentation compared to white citizens.¹⁰ Adults with low incomes are more likely than those with higher incomes to lack identification: about 40 percent of those with incomes below \$30,000 lack a driver's license with a current name and address, which is often needed to obtain a birth certificate or other citizenship documentation.¹¹ Because the majority of women who marry men take their spouse's name,¹² these women can lack documents with their updated names, but overall, men are more likely than women to lack documents proving citizenship.¹³ In addition to name changes, transgender citizens face additional barriers to having documents with their correct name and gender identity.

Many people who have experienced homelessness also lack proof of citizenship or photo ID due to the difficulty of maintaining important documents while unhoused.¹⁴ When officials clear homeless encampments, people's personal property is destroyed and documents are often lost.¹⁵ Moreover, people often cannot obtain important identification documents without proof of a residential address, and enactment of REAL ID¹⁶ has generally exacerbated those barriers. While resources exist to help unhoused people overcome these barriers, the Trump Administration has proposed cutting many of those programs.¹⁷

Table 2 details who would be at most risk of losing assistance under the new documentation proposal. Among the 8.5 million citizens currently receiving HUD rental assistance who would fall under the proposed rule:

- 72 percent are people of color;
- 62 percent are women and girls;
- 36 percent are children;
- 24 percent have a disability; and
- 21 percent are older adults (age 62 and over).

The box below summarizes the differences between current law and the Administration’s proposed documentation requirements for families applying for any of the three largest rental assistance programs – Housing Choice Vouchers, Public Housing, or Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance.

Proposed Rule Would Make It More Difficult to Apply for Rental Assistance	
Current Law	Proposed Requirements (additions in bold)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizens and non-citizens must submit a signed declaration, under penalty of perjury, attesting their citizenship or eligible immigration status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizens and non-citizens must submit a signed declaration, under penalty of perjury, attesting their citizenship or eligible immigration status.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-citizens aged 62 and older must submit documents verifying their age. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-citizens aged 62 and older must submit documents verifying their age.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-citizens younger than 62 must submit a document proving immigration status as well as a form consenting that the document be reviewed and shared with HUD and Department of Homeland Security (DHS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-citizens younger than 62 must submit a document proving immigration status as well as a form consenting that the document to be reviewed and shared with HUD and DHS.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State and local housing agencies and landlords that rent units to assisted families may request additional documents verifying citizenship. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizens must submit a birth certificate, passport, or other document verifying their citizenship, as well as a form consenting that the document be reviewed and shared with HUD and DHS.

Although people served by HUD rental assistance are more likely than other households to face significant barriers in securing the documents needed to timely prove their citizenship, it is unclear exactly how many would need to produce additional documents under this proposal. Currently, housing authorities administering Public Housing or the Housing Choice Voucher program and local landlords renting to families assisted through Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance may request additional documents to verify eligibility for housing assistance (for instance to verify a person's age or familial relationship). Certain documents submitted for this purpose, such as a birth certificate, would also satisfy the proposed citizenship verification requirement.

Given the differences in program administration and requirements across the thousands of housing agencies and private owners that administer rental assistance in local communities, tens or even hundreds of thousands of currently assisted people could need to provide additional paperwork to verify their citizenship. Housing agencies and owners would also need to review those documents, forcing their staff to shift their already limited capacity to paperwork compliance instead of serving families through activities such as responding to maintenance needs or helping voucher holders find an apartment to rent.

Under current rules, as a part of submitting documentation to verify citizenship or eligible immigration status, applicants (other than non-citizens aged 62 years and up) must also sign a form consenting to a review of the documents. Under current law, this is already a requirement for non-citizens under 62. However, new language in the draft proposal states that housing agencies must report any individual who does not have a documented immigration status to the local U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services office. This provision builds off of an agreement to share data that HUD and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) signed in March 2025;¹⁸ social media posts from the HUD Secretary calling for housing agencies to share personal data about people receiving rental assistance;¹⁹ and changes to grant agreements imposing stricter eligibility requirements based on immigration status.²⁰ In other words, the Administration is now attempting to force housing agencies to help it deport people who are seeking support to keep their families together and housed.

Proposed Rule Part of Administration's Broader Policy Agenda Targeting Immigrants and Worsening Hardship

This proposal is only one of many ways that the Administration's policies take away assistance from people who are coping with limited resources. President Trump promised to make people's basic needs more affordable. Yet in housing, the Trump Administration is proposing to take away assistance based on arbitrary time limits and work requirements;²¹ proposing that rental assistance funding be cut nearly in half;²² upending resources for people experiencing homelessness;²³ and failing to enforce laws that protect people from discrimination.²⁴

These actions come at a time when the harmful Republican megabill's cuts to food assistance and health coverage will force more families with low incomes to make impossible decisions, like whether to pay rent or buy groceries or whether to keep the lights on or fill a prescription.²⁵ These policy actions will put

people at greater risk of eviction and homelessness. For many families, the harms will build on one another, creating even greater hardship over time.

TABLE 2

People in HUD-Assisted Households Subject to Proposed Documentation Requirements

	Total	Citizens	Eligible non-citizens	Ineligible non-citizens
Total People	8,819,500	8,479,600	315,600	24,300
Female	5,472,100	5,253,400	201,700	16,900
Older adults (age 62+)	1,937,700	1,801,900	134,400	1,300
Adults (age 18-61)	3,772,200	3,604,900	145,500	21,900
Children (age 0-17)	3,109,600	3,072,800	35,700	1,100
With a disability (all ages)	2,116,200	2,056,000	59,500	700
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaska Native	61,900	61,000	900	Under 50
Asian	246,300	189,200	56,800	300
Black	4,107,200	4,038,700	66,700	1,800
Latine	1,845,400	1,700,400	123,800	21,200
Multiple Races	18,700	18,400	300	Under 50
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	64,600	55,500	9,100	100
Some other race	24,800	20,800	4,000	Under 50
White	2,320,700	2,270,500	49,600	700
Missing	129,800	125,100	4,500	200

Note: This table covers people receiving federal rental assistance from Public Housing, Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance, Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation, or the Housing Choice Voucher Program. All numbers have been rounded. Values less than 50 are suppressed. Total column excludes a small number of individuals with missing citizenship data, individuals for whom eligibility status is pending verification, and individuals who are not counted as members of the family (e.g., live-in aides, foster children and adults).

Source: CBPP analysis of 2024 HUD administrative data

The draft housing rule is also part of this Administration’s broader policy agenda that targets people who are immigrants. For example, the megabill provides more than \$170 billion in additional funding for immigration detention and border enforcement²⁶ while taking away eligibility for federal food assistance and health coverage from people with most categories of lawful immigration statuses, including many people whom the federal government has granted humanitarian protection, such as refugees, asylees, and victims of sex and labor trafficking.²⁷ The Administration has also made efforts to share personal data collected on benefit applications and tax forms with the Department of Homeland Security for

immigration enforcement purposes,²⁸ and to take away vital services like Head Start, which for decades both Republican and Democratic administrations have kept available to children regardless of immigration status.²⁹

TABLE 3

Trump Proposal Would Jeopardize Rental Assistance for Families in Every State

State or Territory	Households			Individuals		
	Total households receiving assistance	With a citizen subject to new documentation requirements	"Mixed-status,"** prohibited from receiving assistance	Total individuals receiving assistance	Citizens subject to new documentation requirements	Non-citizens already subject to documentation requirements
Alabama	78,650	78,460	*	173,020	172,110	260
Alaska	6,970	6,780	20	13,660	12,960	670
Arizona	37,480	35,710	420	82,900	77,180	5,340
Arkansas	41,520	41,360	40	80,390	79,430	530
California	453,960	430,070	7,190	898,550	821,500	71,890
Colorado	57,030	55,470	340	111,220	105,780	5,070
Connecticut	75,620	73,550	180	146,610	141,110	5,220
Delaware	10,640	10,520	*	21,970	21,540	360
District of Columbia	25,630	25,000	*	49,520	48,150	1,230
Florida	182,710	175,740	260	395,710	378,860	14,560
Georgia	114,760	114,170	60	255,590	253,350	1,380
Hawaii'i	19,210	18,220	*	46,430	41,030	5,310
Idaho	11,280	10,940	30	20,290	19,070	1,090
Illinois	198,660	195,190	300	383,340	375,480	7,000
Indiana	71,080	70,730	200	134,290	133,030	1,070
Iowa	34,520	34,000	30	59,020	56,720	2,130
Kansas	28,720	28,370	40	48,440	47,060	1,120
Kentucky	75,140	74,460	30	147,220	144,610	2,030
Louisiana	79,880	79,590	*	175,470	174,230	760
Maine	23,500	22,850	30	40,320	37,850	2,300
Maryland	88,640	87,180	40	182,410	178,550	3,280
Massachusetts	182,810	171,140	910	340,640	309,320	30,210
Michigan	127,320	125,540	20	237,690	233,070	3,830

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Minnesota	82,360	78,940	80	162,100	149,910	11,800
Mississippi	48,720	48,620	*	113,580	112,680	280
Missouri	74,020	73,220	90	143,080	140,290	2,080
Montana	11,310	11,270	*	19,500	19,350	110
Nebraska	23,220	22,720	70	43,530	41,030	2,330
Nevada	22,460	21,990	150	49,940	48,340	1,140
New Hampshire	19,340	19,000	20	32,250	31,170	1,000
New Jersey	149,710	143,980	160	282,420	269,420	12,390
New Mexico	20,130	19,570	230	39,630	37,980	1,580
New York	498,440	475,360	2,540	978,750	914,060	63,520
North Carolina	102,430	101,870	220	218,200	215,800	1,680
North Dakota	11,360	11,210	*	19,180	18,640	500
Ohio	195,560	194,080	20	382,940	378,540	3,520
Oklahoma	45,360	45,150	130	90,030	89,080	820
Oregon	49,320	48,120	580	91,670	87,040	4,390
Pennsylvania	190,490	187,700	80	357,830	349,930	7,440
Rhode Island	33,860	32,080	100	56,480	52,250	3,970
South Carolina	53,960	53,820	*	118,930	118,400	330
South Dakota	11,210	11,150	*	19,620	19,400	190
Tennessee	91,560	90,880	40	189,090	186,650	1,450
Texas	254,450	246,720	4,500	586,110	560,190	24,290
Utah	17,070	16,520	110	32,070	29,790	2,240
Vermont	11,960	11,690	*	20,750	19,530	1,190

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State or Territory	Households			Individuals		
	Total households receiving assistance	With a citizen subject to new documentation requirements	"Mixed-status,"** prohibited from receiving assistance	Total individuals receiving assistance	Citizens subject to new documentation requirements	Non-citizens already subject to documentation requirements
Virginia	90,200	88,170	120	191,210	184,580	6,090
Washington	86,210	82,320	600	166,930	153,020	13,200
West Virginia	30,010	29,940	*	52,040	51,850	150
Wisconsin	67,790	67,190	30	115,650	113,900	1,410
Wyoming	5,190	5,180	*	8,500	8,450	30
Guam	3,340	3,160	0	13,480	10,900	2,580
Mariana Islands	580	570	10	2,450	2,190	250
Puerto Rico	95,560	95,270	30	194,900	193,970	810
Virgin Islands	4,330	4,090	30	9,830	9,250	580
Total	4,427,200	4,306,570	20,170	8,847,350	8,479,570	339,980

** "Mixed-status" = a family that shares a home with an immigrant relative who is ineligible for rental assistance due to their immigration status.

* Values less than 11 or values that could be used to derive a value less than 11 are suppressed to meet HUD's privacy guidelines.

Note: This table covers people receiving federal rental assistance from Public Housing, Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance, Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation, or the Housing Choice Voucher Program. All numbers have been rounded. Citizen and non-citizen columns may not sum to the total column due to rounding or missing citizenship data.

Source: CBPP analysis of 2024 HUD administrative data

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- ¹ Jesse Coburn, "Millions Could Lose Housing Aid Under Trump Plan," ProPublica, September 29, 2025, <https://www.propublica.org/article/trump-housing-reforms-aid-hud-immigration-homelessness>.
- ² Nearly 90 percent of all households receiving HUD rental assistance would be subject to this proposal. The proposal covers the three largest HUD programs: Housing Choice Vouchers, Public Housing, and Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance. It also covers several smaller programs administered by HUD: Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation, Section 236 housing, Section 235 Homeownership housing, Section 23 Leased Housing Assistance Program, and Housing Development Grants.
- ³ Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980 governs eligibility restrictions based on immigration status for the majority of federal rental assistance programs. Ineligible immigration categories include people with Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), Temporary Protected Status (TPS), non-immigrant visas (for example tourists, students, temporary workers), and those who lack documentation. For more, see Abigail F. Kolker and Maggie McCarty, "Noncitizen Eligibility for Federal Housing Programs," Congressional Research Service, January 23, 2023, <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R46462>.
- ⁴ It is unclear how many families are currently subject to these policies.
- ⁵ Jillian Andres Rothschild, Samuel B. Novey, and Michael J. Hanmer, "Who Lacks ID in America Today? An Exploration of Voter ID Access, Barriers, and Knowledge," Center for Democracy and Civic Engagement, June 2024, <https://cdce.umd.edu/sites/cdce.umd.edu/files/pubs/Voter%20ID%20survey%20Key%20Results%20June%202024.pdf>; Government Accountability Office, "Homelessness: Barriers to Obtaining ID and Assistance Provided to Help Gain Access," February 2024, <https://www.gao.gov/assets/d24105435.pdf>; Movement Advancement Project, "The ID Divide: How Barriers to ID Impact Different Communities and Affect Us All," November 2022, <https://www.mapresearch.org/file/MAP-Identity-Documents-report-2022.pdf>.
- ⁶ Rothschild, Novey, and Hanmer.
- ⁷ Sonya Acosta and Erik Gartland, "Families Wait Years for Housing Vouchers Due to Inadequate Funding," CBPP, July 22, 2021, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/housing/families-wait-years-for-housing-vouchers-due-to-inadequate-funding>; Sonya Acosta and Brianna Guerrero, "Long Waitlists for Housing Vouchers Show Pressing Unmet Need for Assistance," CBPP, October 6, 2021, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/housing/long-waitlists-for-housing-vouchers-show-pressing-unmet-need-for-assistance>.
- ⁸ We present data based on the categories HUD uses when collecting demographic information from people receiving rental assistance. We recognize that in some instances, particularly when it comes to gender and race/ethnicity, the categories on standardized government forms may not reflect or adequately capture how individuals would identify themselves.
- ⁹ Movement Advancement Project.
- ¹⁰ Rothschild, Novey, and Hanmer.
- ¹¹ Jillian Andres Rothschild, Samuel B. Novey, and Michael J. Hanmer, "Who Lacks Documentary Proof of Citizenship," Center for Democracy and Civic Engagement, March, 2025, <https://cdce.umd.edu/sites/cdce.umd.edu/files/Who%20Lacks%20Documentary%20Proof%20of%20Citizenship%20March%202025.pdf>.

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- ¹² Luona Lin, "About 8 in 10 women in opposite-sex marriages say they took their husband's last name," Pew Research Center, September 7, 2025, <https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2023/09/07/about-eight-in-ten-women-in-opposite-sex-marriages-say-they-took-their-husbands-last-name/>.
- ¹³ Rothschild, Novey, and Hanmer, "Who Lacks Documentary Proof of Citizenship."
- ¹⁴ Movement Advancement Project.
- ¹⁵ Government Accountability Office.
- ¹⁶ Transportation Security Administration, "REAL ID Frequently Asked Questions," <https://www.tsa.gov/real-id/real-id-faqs>.
- ¹⁷ Government Accountability Office; Joy Moses and Daniel Soucy, "Visualizing the Impacts of the President's FY2026 Budget: Returns to Homelessness and Major Setbacks Could Be Ahead," National Alliance to End Homelessness, <https://endhomelessness.org/resources/research-and-analysis/visualizing-the-impacts-of-the-presidents-fy2026-budget-returns-to-homelessness-and-major-setbacks-could-be-ahead>.
- ¹⁸ HUD, "HUD Secretary Scott Turner, DHS Secretary Kristi Noem Establish Partnership to End Illegal Alien Exploitation of Housing Programs," March 24, 2025, <https://www.hud.gov/news/hud-no-25-046>.
- ¹⁹ HUD Secretary Scott Turner, August 29, 2025, 8:03 pm, https://x.com/secretaryturner/status/1961580383084200070?s=46&t=b-BqxKOatB_Zsbl5clCwkQ.
- ²⁰ Revising Residency Requirements for the Section 184 Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Program, 90 Fed. Reg. 42704 (2025).
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- ²² Mark Treskon and Diane K. Levy, "The Trump Administration Has Proposed \$27 Billion in Cuts by Block Granting Housing Assistance. That Could Worsen the Housing Affordability Crisis." Urban Institute, May 28, 2025, <https://www.urban.org/urban-wire/trump-administration-has-proposed-27-billion-cuts-block-granting-housing-assistance>.
- ²³ Jason DeParle, "Trump Administration Proposes a Drastic Cut in Housing Grants," New York Times, November 12, 2025, <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/11/12/us/politics/trump-homeless-funding.html>.
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- ²⁷ Margot Dankner *et al.*, "Harmful Republican Megabill Takes Away Health Coverage, Food Assistance, Tax Credits From Millions of Immigrants and Their Families," CBPP, December 11, 2025, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/immigration/harmful-republican-megabill-takes-away-health-coverage-food-assistance-tax>; Heidi Altman, Tanya Broder, and Ben D'Avanzo, "The Anti-Immigrant Policies in Trump's Final 'Big

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²⁸ Kris Cox, "IRS-ICE Agreement Poses Risks for All Taxpayers," Executive Action Watch, CBPP, April 7, 2025, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/federal-budget/executive-action-watch?item=29822>.

²⁹ Margot Dankner, "Trump Administration Seeks to Take Away Head Start, Medical Care, and Other Vital Services From Lawfully Present Immigrants," Executive Action Watch, CBPP, July 16, 2025, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/federal-budget/executive-action-watch?item=30181>.