



Fifth Annual Poverty Summit Report

The fifth annual Report on Illinois Poverty, released by the Illinois Poverty Summit today, looks at how population, economic, and basic needs issues are being affected by poverty in Illinois. Key findings include:

➤ Poverty has steadily increased with a precipitous growth in the number of Illinoisans who are poor. Since 2000, Illinois has 31 percent more people living in poverty than it did five years ago, an additional 373,000 people, larger than the population of St. Louis .



➤ Poor Illinoisans are getting poorer. The population living in deep poverty (living below 50% of the federal poverty line) has jumped 45 percent in recent years with more than 737,000 persons in Illinois now living in deep poverty, an increase of over 230,000 since 1998/1999.

➤ Housing costs are rising much faster than income. Between 1990 and 2000, Illinois lost more than 1 million housing units affordable to low-income households. As a result, more than 60 percent of working poor families in Illinois are spending over 30 percent of their incomes on rent, including many who are actually spending 50 percent or more.

➤ Income inequality in Illinois is worse than most states in the U. S. The top fifth of Illinois' working families earn almost nine times as much as the
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Congress Acts on Budget

Both the House and the Senate passed budget resolutions the week of March 14 that will be harmful to low income people. Both resolutions were similar to the resolutions that passed out of the chambers' respective budget committees.

The House resolution cuts domestic programs by \$216 billion over the next five years, and sets discretionary spending at the President's request of \$843 billion. The House did increase funding for the community and regional development account, which allocates funding for the Community

Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, by \$1.1 billion. While it is up to appropriators to allocate these additional funds to the CDBG program, language in the budget resolution makes it clear to appropriators that the \$1.1 billion increase is intended for the program. The House, however, did not take any position on the President's proposal to consolidate the CDBG program into the Strengthening American Communities Initiative (SACI) at the Commerce Department. The \$1.1 billion increase was offset by

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Federal Budget: Homeless Youth

Federal programs affecting the lives of unaccompanied homeless youth are spread among several different agencies. In most cases, the Administration's FY 2006 budget request is similar to the FY 2005 submission and represents mostly flat funding for youth providers. Among the different provisions are:

- 46 percent proposed cut in juvenile justice funding;
- Flat funding for Street Outreach, Transitional Living and Basic Center Programs;
- \$13 million increase for Education and Training Voucher funding; and
- \$45 million addition to the Compassion Capital Fund for a new anti-gang/positive youth development initiative to be headed by First Lady Laura Bush.

A summary of key youth related programs and how the Administration's budget request will affect funding is available at: www.endhomelessness.org/pol/

Nutrition Sources for Shelters

According to the Food Research and Action Center, the Child and Adult Care Food Program, which is a federal entitlement, is an underutilized resource for feeding children and youth in homeless, runaway, and domestic violence shelters and some transitional housing. Congress recently extended the program's eligibility for children and youth in shelters from 13 years of age to up to 18 years of age. Shelters can receive up to \$5.70 per day for each

2005 Behavioral Healthcare Award Applications

The Technical Assistance Collaborative (TAC) announces the availability of the Thomas M. Wernert Award that will give \$10,000 to a state, county, or community-based non-profit organization providing exemplary behavioral health (mental health and/or substance abuse) services.

TAC and The David and Lura Lovell Foundation, in collaboration with the National Association of County Behavioral Health Directors (NACBHD), join to present the sixth annual Thomas M. Wernert Award for Innovation in Community Behavioral Healthcare. These organizations are committed to supporting and honoring innovation in community behavioral health.

The annual award program seeks to identify and give national recognition to a program that demonstrates innovation and creativity while ensuring community and consumer participation. TAC is a Boston-based, non-profit organization providing consultation and technical assistance to governments and community

participant served. For example, shelters serving meals to 20 children and youth each day could be eligible to receive up to \$41,000 a year in food program reimbursements.

The Food Research and Action Center has provided an outreach toolkit, including state agency contacts and outreach materials regarding the program, at: www.frac.org/html/federal_food_programs/programs/homeless/homeless_index.html. For additional assistance, contact Geri Henchy at ghenchy@frac.org or (202)986-2200, ext 3025.

organizations in the health, human services and supported housing fields.

This award is given in memory of Thomas M. Wernert, former Executive Director of the Lucas County Mental Health Board in Toledo, Ohio. The winning program will embody the ideas and ideals Mr. Wernert exercised in his leadership in public behavioral healthcare.

Eligible programs are state, county, or community-based private or non-profit agencies providing behavioral healthcare services that have been in operation for at least 12 months. Applicants must respond to each of the application questions and submit an application to TAC by May 12, 2005. For a complete application please contact Evette Jackson at (617) 794-3614 or download it from the TAC website at www.tacinc.org/index/admin/index/_uploads/docs/wernert05.pdf.

Technical Assistance Collaborative
535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301
Boston, MA 02116
www.tacinc.org
E-mail: info@tacinc.org

Homeless Headlines



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The Illinois Community Action Association has published the monthly *Homeless Headlines* and the *Homeless Hotline* since 1991 under contract with the Illinois Department of Human Services.

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Springfield, Illinois 62704
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www.icaanet.org



Rethinking Rental Housing

affordable rental housing is declining. The cause of this loss is primarily policy choices being made at all levels of government that put rental housing, particularly affordable rental units, at a disadvantage relative to ownership units.

A working paper from the Joint Center for Housing Studies at Harvard finds that rental housing is little researched and poorly understood, to the detriment of current housing policy. The paper by William Apgar is a review of the recent empirical evidence and academic research on rental housing and the benefits of various tenure choices, particularly homeownership and presents four general findings.

➤ The first is that rental housing serves a much more diverse and growing population than is commonly assumed. Despite this, the stock of

➤ The second finding is that research into the impact of homeownership and rental housing on individual and household outcomes is much more complex than is usually assumed. The research is also much less conclusive about the relative benefits of homeownership and housing rental than is often portrayed. The primary difficulty with much of the research is that it sets out to show the benefits of homeownership, to “prove” the preconceived notion that homeownership is the most beneficial form of tenure. Also, most of the economic research treats tenure choice, and the choice of financing, as being

made after careful assessment of all available housing and financing options, the likely trends in housing markets, and the household’s future income. Apgar suggests, however, that the evidence is that many low wealth, low income households choose homeownership not based on “rational expectations” about their economic future, but because they are told that homeownership is a prerequisite for economic and social success and “they perceive (or rather hope) that homeownership in and of itself will help them achieve a better life.”

➤ The third finding is that rather than enhancing Americans’ tenure options, current policies are geared toward limiting them. Mr. Apgar suggests that alternative forms of tenure might enable low wealth, low income individuals to benefit from some of the advantages of both renting and owning.

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Temporary Section 8 Relief

A report released by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) on February 18 criticizes the President’s budget proposal for 2006, noting that the modest increases in funding for the Housing Voucher Program proposed this year will be insufficient over time if the Administration’s plans for deeper budget cuts in future years are carried out.

The FY2006 proposal restores half of the 80,000 vouchers cut in 2005, but proposed cuts by the Administration for the next five years would likely reduce housing vouchers by 370,000 by 2010. The President’s request of \$15.8 billion to fund the voucher program in FY2006 is an increase of \$1.1 billion from FY2005 levels.

This increase in funding, however, provides only temporary relief if the Administration’s proposal to place restrictive statutory caps on discretionary spending for the next five years is enacted. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) documents show that the President plans to fund federal housing assistance programs in 2010 at \$29.6 billion. Translated to 2006 budget levels, this is a decrease of \$3.7 billion when adjusted for inflation.

The report also includes a state-by-state and county by county analysis of how the President’s voucher proposal will cut vouchers over time. The report and state analysis can be found at: www.cbpp.org/2-18-05hou.pdf. The Illinois data is at www.cbpp.org/states/2-18-05hou-ill.pdf.

For further information, contact the National Low Income Housing coalition at the address in *Headlines Directory* ■

Understanding Section 8 Policy

Congress passed major reform to the public housing and voucher programs in 1998. In order to promote mixed income neighborhoods, access to public housing by extremely low income people was curtailed. In exchange, extremely low income people got the majority of vouchers, one, so they could move to higher income neighborhoods and two, so they were not left with less access to housing assistance than they already had.

Fortunately, institutional knowledge is not lost. Rod Solomon, who may know more than anyone else about what the 1998 law intended, how each compromise was reached, and how it was implemented, has written his

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Heartland Health Outreach

Training and Consultation Services/CESO

Effective Case Management Series



Heartland Health Outreach Training and Consultation Services/CESO provides quality training and technical assistance for organizations throughout the state of Illinois. Some of the great benefits to attending our trainings are:

- Being exposed to a variety of techniques
- Networking with other professionals
- Resources you can use in your daily work

This 12-session Effective Case Management series is designed to provide case managers with the critical tools and information needed to assist their clients in becoming self-sufficient. Learn to work with the complexities of various situations in a skillful and resourceful way. Participants will discuss case studies, practice skills, and dialogue with social service professionals.

Date	Morning Session	Afternoon Session
April 12	<input type="checkbox"/> Case Management Models and Systems	<input type="checkbox"/> Intake and Assessment Skills
April 26	<input type="checkbox"/> Motivating Clients and Ourselves	<input type="checkbox"/> Goal Setting with Clients
May 10	<input type="checkbox"/> Documentation 101	<input type="checkbox"/> Making Successful and Appropriate Referrals
May 24	<input type="checkbox"/> Becoming an Effective Client Advocate	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Assessment Skills
June 7	<input type="checkbox"/> Substance Abuse Disorders	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical Health Assessment Skills
June 11	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	<input type="checkbox"/> Relationship Termination and Closure
June 28	<input type="checkbox"/> FREE Resource Fair from 9 am – 12 noon	
Time:	Morning session 9:00 am - 12:00 pm; Afternoon session 1:00 – 4:00 pm	
Location:	Heartland Health Outreach, Bridgeview Bank Building, 4753 N. Broadway, Suite 400, Chicago, IL 60640 Public transportation: 1 block west of Red Line Lawrence stop, #36 Broadway or #81 Lawrence Buses. Limited street parking and lot parking available.	
Cost:	Individual sessions are \$30 each or the entire series is \$360 per person, \$310 each for four or more people from the same organization. Additional \$5 fee per session for CEU credits. FREE lot parking... call for more details!	

Continental Breakfast will be served. Lunch is from 12:00 - 1:00 pm. A listing of nearby restaurants will be available. Feel free to bring a brown bag lunch.

For registration questions, please contact Ann Marie Onesti at (773) 751-4085. 📞

Rethinking

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➤ Finally, Apgar finds that as a result of the diminished options provided by the current policy environment, existing opportunities to use low cost rental housing as a “pathway to social and economic opportunity” have been foregone in recent years or in some cases never really explored.

The paper, Rethinking Rental Housing: Expanding the Ability of Rental Housing to Serve as a Pathway to Economic and Social Opportunity, can be found at: www.jchs.harvard.edu/publications/markets/w04-11.pdf

Other Resources:

The Crisis in America’s Housing: Confronting Myths and Promoting a

Balanced Housing Policy can be found at www.nlihc.org/research/housingmyths.pdf.

The Center for Economic and Policy Research report, Who’s dreaming? Homeownership Among Low Income Families, can be found at www.cepr.net/publications/housing_2005_01.pdf. 📄

Congress Acts

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a reduction in spending for other low income programs, including the majority of HUD programs.

Members of the House's Save Our Cities Caucus supported the \$1.1 billion increase to the CDBG budget account. The caucus is made up of 24 Republicans with an interest in urban issues, such as former mayors and city council members, including Representatives Mike Turner (R-OH) and Nancy Johnson (R-CT). Both took the opportunity on the House floor to laud the CDBG program for its effectiveness in revitalizing cities.

The House budget resolution also retained the instructions for \$106 billion in tax cuts, \$45 billion of which would be protected from a filibuster on the Senate floor. And it included language that would make it difficult for an appropriations bill that exceeds its spending allocation to pass. This budget enforcement language would not apply to any omnibus appropriations bill.

The Senate also voted to remove the proposed \$14 billion cut to the Medicaid program. The amendment was offered by Senator Gordon Smith (R-OR) and passed by a 52-48 vote.

Senator Paul Sarbanes' (D-MD) proposed amendment to restore funding to the CDBG program failed to pass by a 49-51 vote. The amendment received bipartisan support, including support from Senators George Voinovich (R-OH), Lincoln Chafee (R-RI), Norm Coleman (R-MN), and Mike DeWine (R-OH). Senator Sarbanes' amendment would have been offset CDBG funding by closing tax loopholes.

Senator Norm Coleman offered an amendment to increase funding for CDBG, the Community Services Block Grant and the Rural Housing and Economic Development programs,

among others, by a total of \$2 billion. Senator Coleman's amendment passed by a vote of 66-31, with strong bipartisan support. This amendment also includes language in support of keeping CDBG at HUD. Under this amendment, the increase in funding will be offset by across-the-board cuts to other programs.

Senator Coleman's amendment to save CDBG is a victory for CDBG only at the expense of all other domestic programs. Senator Coleman did not reveal the nature and content of his amendment until just before introduction.

The pay-as-you-go amendment offered by Senators Russ Feingold (D-WI) and Lincoln Chafee (R-RI), which would have required offsets for tax cuts and increases in mandatory spending, failed on a 50-50 vote. The Senate increased the amount of tax cuts that can be protected from filibuster on the Senate floor from \$70 billion to \$129 billion.

The Senate increased the discretionary spending level from \$843 billion to \$848 billion. This increase is the result of an amendment offered by Senator Ted Kennedy (D-MA), and is intended to increase spending for education.

The differences in the House and Senate budget resolutions will have to be reconciled before a final budget resolution is passed. Given the significant differences between the two, compromise will be hard to reach. Work will continue on the two bills when Congress returns from its spring recess.

For further information, contact the National Low Income Housing Coalition at the address in *Headlines Directory*. ■

Poverty Summit

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bottom fifth of families do, ranking Illinois seventh in the country in income disparity.

➡ Fewer students are graduating from Illinois public high schools. Between 1999 and 2004, the high school graduation rate in Illinois decreased from 77 percent to 71 percent. Over the past 30 years, workers without a high school degree have seen their real wages decrease by almost 19 percent.

➡ Well over half of the working poor families in Illinois worked at least thirty-five hours per week, and one-third of all working poor families worked full-time the entire year.

➡ Illinois fares worse on nearly all measures compared to the other states in the Midwest: Illinois has:

- The highest rates of poverty, deep poverty and child poverty;
- Ranks last in rental affordability and
- Spends the lowest percent of its taxable resources on education, despite being the second wealthiest state in the region.

To download the full report, which includes data on every county in the state, cut and paste this address: www.heartlandalliance.org/creatingchange/research.html.

For more information, please contact Amy Rynell, Director of the Mid-America Institute on Poverty at Heartland Alliance, (773) 728-5960 ext. 274. ■

2005 Poverty Thresholds and Guidelines

There are two slightly different versions of the federal poverty measure:

- The poverty thresholds, and
- The poverty guidelines.

The poverty thresholds are the original version of the federal poverty measure. They are updated each year by the Census Bureau (although they were originally developed by Mollie Orshansky of the Social Security Administration). The thresholds are used mainly for statistical purposes — for instance, preparing estimates of the number of Americans in poverty each year. (In other words, all official poverty population figures are calculated using the poverty thresholds, not the guidelines.) Poverty thresholds since 1980 and weighted average poverty thresholds since 1959 are available on the Census Bureau’s Web site. For an example of how the Census Bureau applies the thresholds to a family’s income to determine its poverty status, see “How the Census Bureau Measures Poverty” on the Census Bureau’s web site (www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povdef.html).

The poverty guidelines are the other version of the federal poverty measure. They are issued each year in the *Federal Register* by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The guidelines are a simplification of the poverty thresholds for use for administrative purposes — for instance, determining financial eligibility for certain federal programs. (The full text of the *Federal Register* notice with the 2005 poverty guidelines is available at aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/05fedreg.htm.) The poverty guidelines are sometimes loosely referred to as the “federal poverty level” (FPL), but that phrase is ambiguous and should be avoided, especially in situations (e.g., legislative

or administrative) where precision is important.

A more extensive discussion of poverty thresholds and poverty guidelines is available on the Institute for Research on Poverty’s Web site at www.ssc.wisc.edu/irp/faqs/faq7.htm. See also the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) at aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/faq.shtml#differences.

The poverty guidelines apply to both aged and non-aged units. The guidelines have never had an aged/non-aged distinction; only the Census Bureau (statistical) poverty thresholds have separate figures for aged and non-aged one-person and two-person units.

Programs using the guidelines (or percentage multiples of the guidelines — for instance, 125 percent or 185 percent of the guidelines) in determining eligibility include Head Start, the Food Stamp Program, the National School Lunch Program, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, and the Children’s Health Insurance Program. Note that in general, cash public assistance programs (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and Supplemental Security Income) do *not* use the poverty guidelines in determining eligibility. The Earned Income Tax Credit program also does *not* use the poverty guidelines to determine eligibility. For a more detailed list of programs that do and don’t use the guidelines, see the FAQs.

The poverty guidelines (unlike the poverty thresholds) are designated by the year in which they are issued. For instance, the guidelines issued in February 2005 are designated the 2005 poverty guidelines. However, the 2005 HHS poverty guidelines only reflect price changes through calendar year 2004; accordingly, they are approximately equal to the Census Bureau poverty thresholds for calendar year 2004. (The 2004 thresholds are expected to be issued in final form in August 2005; a preliminary version of the 2004 thresholds is now available from the Census Bureau.) The computations for the 2005 poverty guidelines are available at aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/05computations.shtml.

The poverty guidelines may be formally referenced as “the poverty guidelines updated periodically in the Federal Register by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 9902(2).”

Source: aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/05poverty.shtml ■

2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines	
Persons in Family Unit	48 Contiguous States and D.C.
1	\$9,570
2	12,830
3	16,090
4	19,350
5	22,610
6	25,870
7	29,130
8	32,390
For each additional person, add	3,260

Source: *Federal Register*, Vol. 70, No. 33, February 18, 2005, pp. 8373-8375.

Private Resources

Evanston Community Foundation

1007 Church St., Ste. 108
Evanston, IL 60201
Telephone: (847)492-0990
Fax: (847)492-0904

Email: schastok@evcommfdn.org
URL: www.evcommfdn.org

Contact: Sara L. Schastok, Executive Director

Areas of Interest: Aging; aging centers/services; AIDS; Children/youth services; Community development; Community development neighborhood development; disabled; economically disadvantaged; family services; health care; **homeless; homeless human services; housing/shelter development;** human services; leadership development; minorities; minorities/immigrants centers/services; youth development services. **Types of Support:** Income development; management development; program development; seed money **Limitations:** Giving limited to Evanston, Illinois. No grants to individuals. **Application Information:** An application form is required; applicants should submit additional materials/documentation. Initial approach – letter. Twelve copies of the proposal are requested; the board meets monthly except August; deadline is February 24; final notification is June 1.

Frye Foundation

225 W. Wacker St., Ste. 1000
Chicago, IL 60606
Telephone: (312) 541-4650
Fax: (312) 541-9140

Contact: Peter R. Frye, President

Areas of Interest: Giving for education, medical services; **homeless human services;** Roman Catholic agencies & churches. **Types of Support:** Annual campaigns; continuing support; general/operating support; research. **Limitations:** Giving primarily in Illinois. No grants to individuals. **Application Information:** An application form is not required. The board meets in November; there are no deadlines stated.

Elgin Financial Foundation

1695 Larkin Ave.
Elgin, IL 60123
Telephone: (847) 741-3900
URL: www.efbancorp.com/foundation.htm

Contact: Ursula Wilson, Secretary

Areas of Interest: Community services and **affordable housing** for low-and moderate-income individuals. Economic development: financing business or farms and activities that

rentalize or stabilize low-or moderate-income geographies. Community development; **housing/shelter development;** human services; youth development centers/clubs.

Limitations: Giving limited to areas of company operations in Illinois.

Application Information: An application form is required. Applicants should submit the following:

- Copy of IRS Determination Letter.
- Copy of most recent annual report/audited financial statement/990
- Listing of board of directors, trustees, officers and other key people and their affiliations
- Organization's charter and by-laws
- Copy of current year's organizational budget and/or project budget.

Initial approach is to contact the foundation for an application form. Deadlines stated are: February 28, June 30, and October 31. ■

Section 8 Policy

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assessment down. His just-published paper, *Public Housing Reform and Voucher Success: Progress and Challenges*, provides an account of housing policy development. You can find an executive summary and the full text at www.brookings.edu/metro/pubs/20050124_solomon.htm.

For further information, contact the National Low-Income Housing Coalition at the address in *Headlines Directory*. ■



Headlines Directory

Center for Community Change

1000 Wisconsin Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20007
Telephone: (202) 342-0567
Fax: (202) 342-5462
<http://www.communitychange.org>

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

820 First Street, NE, Suite 510
Washington, DC 20002
Ph: (202) 408-1080
Fax: (202) 408-1056
<http://www.cbpp.org>

Chicago Coalition for the Homeless

1325 S. Wabash, Suite 205
Chicago, IL 60605
Telephone: (312) 435-4548
Fax: (312) 435-0198
<http://www.enteraact.com/~cch/index.htm>

Coalition of Citizens With Disabilities in Illinois

300 E. Monroe, Suite 100
Springfield, IL 62701
Telephone: (217) 522 7016
Fax: (217) 522-7024
TDD: (217) 522-7016
<http://www.inw.net/~ccdi/>

Corporation for Supportive Housing

1 N. LaSalle, 12th Floor
Chicago, IL 60602
Phone: 312 6976125
Fax: 3123467280
Email: il@csh.org
www.csh.org

Food Research and Action Center

1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW, # 540
Washington, D.C. 20009
Telephone: (202) 986-2200
Fax: (202)986-2525
foodresearch@frac.org

Housing Assistance Council

1025 Vermont Ave. NW, Suite 606
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone: (202) 842-8600
Fax: (202) 347-3441
<http://www.ruralhome.org>

Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence

801 S. 11th
Springfield, IL 62703
Telephone: (217) 789-2830
Fax: (217) 789-1939
<http://www.ilcadv.org>

Illinois Coalition to End Homelessness

Matthew Hanafee, Executive Director
P.O. Box 3956
Oak Park, IL 60303-3956
Telephone: (708) 263-3590
Email: ILHomeless@aol.com

Illinois Community Action Association

3435 Liberty Drive
Springfield, IL 62704
Telephone: (217) 789-0125
Fax: (217) 789-0139
<http://www.icaanet.org>

Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity

620 E. Adams, CIPS-3
Springfield, IL 62701
Telephone (217) 785-6142
Fax: (217-782-1206
<http://www.commerce.state.il.us/>

Illinois Department of Human Services

Homeless Services and Supportive
Housing
400 W. Lawrence, 2C
Springfield, IL 62762
Telephone: (217) 782-1317
Fax: (217) 524-6029
<http://www.state.il.us/agency/dhs/>

Illinois Food Bank Association

P.O. Box 8293
Springfield, IL 62791
(217)522-4022
E-mail: cifbank@aol.com

Illinois Housing Development Authority

401 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 900
Chicago, IL 60611
Telephone: (312) 836-5200
Fax: (312) 836-5286
TDD: (312) 836-5222
<http://www.ihda.org/>

National Alliance to End Homelessness

1518 K Street, NW, Suite 206
Washington, D.C. 20009
Telephone: (202) 638-1526
Fax: (202) 638-4664
E-mail: naeh@naeh.org
<http://www.endhomelessness.org/>

National Coalition for Homeless Veterans

333 1/2 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE
Washington, D.C. 20003-1148
Telephone: (202) 546-1969
Fax: (202) 546-2063
E-mail: nchv@nchv.org
<http://www.nchv.org/home.html>

National Coalition for the Homeless

1012 14th Street NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005-3406
Telephone: (202) 737-6444
Fax: (202) 737-6445
<http://nch.ari.net/>

National Community Reinvestment Coalition

727 15th St., NW, #900
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone: (202) 628-8866
Fax: (202) 628-9800

National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty

918 F Street NW #412
Washington DC 20004
Telephone: (202) 638-2535
Fax (202) 628-2737

National Low-Income Housing Coalition

& National Low Income Housing
Information Service
1012 14th St., NW, #1200
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone: (202) 662-1530
Fax: (202) 393-1973
E-mail: info@nlihc.org
<http://www.nlihc.org>

National Rural Housing Coalition

601 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 850
Washington, D.C. 20004
Telephone: (202) 393-5229
Fax: (202) 393-3034
<http://www.nrhweb.org>

Rural Development

2118 W. Park Ct, Suite A
Champaign IL 61821
Telephone: (217)403-6222
Fax: (217)403-6231

Southern Illinois Coalition for the Homeless

P.O. Box 955
704 W. Boynton
Marion, IL 62959
Telephone (618) 993-0094
Fax: (618) 993-4013

Statewide Housing Action Coalition

11 E. Adams, Suite 1501
Chicago, IL 60603
Telephone: (312) 939-6074
Fax: (312) 939-6822

Supportive Housing Providers Association

3417 North Monticello
Chicago, IL 60618
Telephone: (773) 588-0827
Fax: (773) 267-1294
supportivehsg@aol.com

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Office of Community Planning and
Development
77 W. Jackson 24th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3507
Telephone: (312) 353-1696
Fax: (312) 353-5417
<http://www.hud.gov/local/chi/chihome.html>