



Homeless in Rural Illinois

by **Lorianne Schmider, PhD, LCPC**
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Southern Illinois Regional Social Services

Shelters often serve multiple counties or are restricted to survivors of domestic violence. Lack of public

the homeless in rural areas. Caring communities cover some of the support through local pantries and a willingness to help. Counting the homeless in rural areas becomes a challenge due to lack of access.

Rural Homelessness

Illinois holds much beauty in its diverse people and terrain. Rural parts of the state fit postcard images of natural beauty, antiquity and personal strength. It is hard to imagine a person or family being homeless in such settings. Homeless persons find temporary resting places in abandoned mobile homes and out-buildings, sleep in their cars, set up camp in wooded areas or fields, and “couch-surf” from acquaintance to acquaintance.



transportation, higher unemployment rates and limited resources challenge

Homelessness and Mental Illness

On a national level, approximately twenty-five percent of the homeless population could be diagnosed with a mental illness (www.nationalhomeless.org/)
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FY06 HUD Bill Finalized

Conferees has wrapped up negotiations on the FY06 HUD appropriations bill, H. R. 3058. (See accompanying table.) The bill sets the stage for inadequate voucher renewal funding for many local Public Housing Authorities (PHAs), cuts funding for many key housing programs, establishes some new housing preservation tools and attempts to close the loopholes for students in HUD-assisted housing.

PHA’s voucher funding on out-dated data. For FY06, PHAs will be given an amount based on each PHA’s 2005 annual budget for renewal funding (these budgets themselves are based on 2004 budgets), the 2006 annual adjustment factor, and adjustments for costs associated with the first-time renewal of tenant protection or HOPE VI vouchers. Then, the HUD Secretary will pro-rate the PHA’s amounts based on the available \$14.089 billion funding

The bill provides \$14.089 billion for renewing housing choice vouchers but maintains the practice of basing each

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Headlines/Hotline on the Internet - The Illinois Community Action Association publishes both Homeless Headlines and Homeless Hotline on the Publications page of its web site at www.icaanet.org. To receive both by email, send a blank email to headlines-hotline-subscribe@yahoo.com. (Self-service only.)



Self-Sustaining Revenue Streams

A recent article on GuideStar addresses the prevailing misconception that nonprofits cannot make a profit. Nonprofits can engage in for-profit activities, as long as the activities further their charitable purposes and do not constitute a substantial part of their activities.

In June 2004 the Internal Revenue Service issued Revenue Ruling 2004-51, providing a model by which tax-exempt organizations may safely enter into joint ventures with for-profit corporations without fear of losing their exemptions or being subjected to unrelated business income tax (UBIT).

The article includes a description of the seven elements that must be present in this type of joint venture. This model can provide nonprofit organizations with stable, consistent, largely self-controlled funding.

Read the article... www.guidestar.org/news/features/sustainability.jsp

Source: *Creative Consulting Solutions Nonprofit News Creative Strategies for Increasing Revenues and Impact November 2005 - www.creativeconsultingsolutions.com/News.html* ■

Financing Supportive Housing

For information about all major federal capital, operating, and services financing sources, please visit the Corporation for Supportive Housing's newly updated, comprehensive Financing Supportive Housing Guide at cshnews.c.topica.com/maae8Rabmi0UaKyuv4eadIcSC/ ■

Obesity, Food Insecurity and the Federal Nutrition Programs

The Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) has released a new paper, "Obesity, Food Insecurity and the Federal Nutrition Programs: Understanding the Linkages." The paper is a unique analysis of the dual, and simultaneous, impacts of food insecurity and obesity on low-income individuals, households, and communities. It includes information on definitions, prevalence and consequences of these public health problems for low-income people, and a detailed examination of child nutrition program operations and impacts. The paper discusses the current and future positive role that child nutrition programs can play in the prevention of the two public health problems of food insecurity and obesity. The final section on recommended policy approaches includes ideas on local wellness policies, changing competitive foods, improving school meals, implementing physical activity programs and nutrition education, and potential state and national level policy changes. This 33-page paper includes an extensive reference list and is intended to be useful to policymakers, anti-hunger advocates, and organizations and individuals that work on children's hunger education and health issues.

For the full report, go to: www.frac.org/pdf/obesity05_paper.pdf. ■

Homeless Headlines and Homeless Hotline by email

This is self-service only. If you would like to receive Homeless Headlines and Homeless Hotline by email, send a blank email to headlines-hotline-subscribe@yahoogroups.com. When the confirmation message comes, just click on the reply and send buttons in your email program. If your address changes, unsubscribe (headlines-hotline-unsubscribe@yahoogroups.com) and submit a new subscription.

Homeless Headlines



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For a free subscription, contact:

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www.icaanet.org

Affordable Housing Fund Passed

On October 26, 2005, H. R. 1461, the Federal Housing Finance Act of 2005 was passed. The bill which reforms Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, also creates the



Affordable Housing Fund, which will generate the first new funds for the creation of affordable housing in years.

“Low income housing advocates have worked tirelessly for several years to convince Congress to direct new funding to the production and rehabilitation of rental housing for the lowest income people, those who have the fewest housing choices and are most at risk of homelessness,” said

Sheila Crowley, President of the National Low Income Housing Coalition.

The legislation creates an Affordable Housing Fund by dedicating a percentage of the after-tax profits of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac for grants to organizations solely for housing

construction costs. As much as \$500 million a year will be given out in grants, with housing for people displaced by the recent hurricanes given priority in the first two years.

Opponents of the bill succeeded in inserting restrictions into the bill supposedly to prevent funds from being diverted from

building housing to supporting liberal advocacy causes.

The restrictive language:

- ☞ Requires that housing be the primary purpose of a non-profit organization to be considered for a grant, thereby excluding participation by most of the faith-based institutions that develop housing for low income people as an expression of their mission, but for whom housing is not their primary purpose.

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Medical Debt and Housing Insecurity

The Access Project surveyed nearly 1,700 low and moderate income people in seven locations who were filing income tax returns in Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) sites about the impact of medical debt on their lives. The respondents were largely low income, with many eligible to claim the federal Earned Income Tax Credit.

Nearly half of the survey respondents reported having medical debt, and more than a quarter of those with medical debt said that the debt resulted in housing problems such as the inability to qualify for a mortgage, to make mortgage or rent payments, or to secure or maintain a home. Even debts of \$500 or less caused these problems.

While this survey was of a fairly specific population its findings are supported by those of an NLIHC poll conducted in June. That survey found that a quarter (25%) of likely voters nationwide had difficulty paying their

housing expenses in the past year and 27% said their housing costs made it difficult to pay for health care, including medical insurance. Combined, nearly one third (32%) of likely voters in the NLIHC poll indicated that they had had at least one of these problems in the past year, and 19% indicated they had faced both.

The Access Project is primarily a health advocacy organization and the report’s primary policy recommendations focus on lowering medical debt and segregating medical debts in considering an applicant’s eligibility for credit.

The report, Home Sick: How Medical Debt Undermines Housing Security, is available at www.accessproject.org/medical.html. ■

New Medicaid Handbook

A newly released handbook describes supportive housing as an important strategy for meeting the needs of people with mental illness. [Using Medicaid to Support Working Age Adults with Serious Mental Illnesses in the Community: A Handbook](#) was published by the US Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, in partnership with the Center for Medicaid Services, Office of Disability, Aging, and Long-Term Care Policy. View the handbook online at aspe.hhs.gov/daltcp/reports/handbook.pdf. ■

Rural

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publications/facts/Mental_Illness.pdf). Some of the more common diagnoses in the homeless population include bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, major depression, and post traumatic stress disorder. It is not unusual for homeless persons also to have a substance abuse or dependence diagnosis. Legal issues due to ordinance violations or traffic charges are not unusual.

For the homeless who have spent time incarcerated and have received some mental health care in jail or prison, it is not unusual for there to be gaps in access to resources. For instance, an individual may discontinue treatment shortly after release.

Having a mental illness can add to a person's challenges in negotiating housing and employment. In a small community where there may be fear of mental illness, finding employment or convincing a landlord to rent to a mentally ill person may cause extreme hardship.

Federal housing waitlists are often long. Living in temporary shelter and managing group living situations can be a challenge for someone whose mind is distracted by hallucinations or paranoia. It is not unusual for a person with mental illness to lose track of time and not be able to comply with shelter curfew and activity rules. Individuals who are easily agitated due to their symptoms may erupt at staff or other residents. Some mental illness symptoms cause an individual to be more demanding of staff time. Since the ability to follow through with public aid applications or doctor's appointments may be impaired, individuals may leave a shelter without resources in place.

Thresholds, Inc. in Chicago has a great training video for any resource providers working with persons with mental illnesses. (Call Jill Valbuena at (773) 880-6260, ext 269 or jvalbuena@thresholds.org.)

Many persons who have mental illnesses are not being treated for their symptoms due to any combination of reasons from lack of insurance coverage for medical care or counseling, to lack of transportation,



fear of stigmatization, and lack of awareness of treatment options.

Treatment

To know that your thinking is disturbed and to voice that concern to another person can be frightening. Depression and anxiety can hold a person in suspended animation so that they do not follow through with seeking help. Medication and counseling can help most individuals with mental illness live a fuller life. Like chronic physical illnesses, it is not unusual for a person to find relief from their symptoms and to stop treatment against medical advice. A return of symptoms may lead to an individual becoming homeless.

For any provider interested in how to assist an individual in changing behavior, learning motivational interviewing techniques is worthwhile. Understanding that it is normal for individuals to go through a "process" in order to change lifestyle behaviors can relieve stress for providers and help them engage in true supportive behaviors. Motivational interviewing information is easily located online at www.motivationalinterview.org and training has been made available to many youth services providers and substance abuse providers.

Additional understanding of the symptoms of mental illness (www.nami.org) and the values of poverty (www.csba.org/qa/payne.htm) can provide insight into why additional barriers to change might be present in homeless individuals.

For further information, contact:

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SOAR Website

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration has launched a new website about its SOAR (SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access and Recovery) program. The site contains new resources for case managers and others who help homeless people apply for Social Security disability benefits, including promising practices and tools to document disabilities as part of the SSI/SSDI application process. Visit the site at www.pathprogram.samhsa.gov/SOAR

Homeless Headlines

HUD Bill

(Continued from page 1)

level. The bill also has \$45 million to adjust PHAs' allocations due to temporarily low leasing levels in the base data collection period of May, June and July of 2004 or due to PHAs that "experienced a significant funding increase, as determined by the Secretary." The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities has predicted that this approach, which is the House's approach to voucher funding, will mean the loss of 27,889 housing choice vouchers in FY06.

The bill provides \$5.088 billion for project-based Section 8 rental assistance, including \$4.940 billion for the renewal of these subsidy contracts. In a victory for residents of Section 8 project-based properties, the bill includes an amendment from Senator Charles Schumer (D-NY) that was adopted during the Senate Appropriations Committee's consideration of the bill, which requires the HUD Secretary to maintain any rental assistance payments under Section 8 of the U. S. Housing Act of 1937 that are attached to any dwelling units in the property. The conference bill also amends existing language regarding the Secretary's authority to transfer project-based assistance to other, viable properties by including Section 236 projects as eligible for the subsidy transfer.

The bill cuts funding for the public housing capital fund and provides almost \$200 million more than requested by the President for public housing operating funds. The bill also provides \$10 million for PHA programs that "assist families in moving away from dependency on housing programs." The bill cuts HOPE VI funding by \$50 million, providing \$100 million for FY06. Language in the report states, "the

conferees believe it is time to consider alternative approaches to the HOPE VI program that provide flexible authority for PHAs to address obsolete housing as well as new tools for PHAs to develop mixed income housing."

The bill cuts CDBG formula grants from an FY05 level of \$4.150 billion to \$3.748 billion for FY06. The CDBG formula grants are included in the bill's Community Development Fund, which also provide for the Congressional member projects in the bill or Economic Development Initiatives, AKA earmarks or pork. The bill has an unprecedented 1,176 earmarks EDIs for an FY06 appropriation of \$310 million (an almost \$50 million increase in EDIs compared to FY05).

The bill also cuts HOME formula grant funding from an FY05 level of \$1.789 billion to \$1.707 billion, cuts American Dream Downpayment funding in half to \$25 million and provides another \$42 million in homeownership counseling.

The bill provides a \$100 million increase for homeless assistance grants

to \$1.340, increases funding for Housing for Persons with AIDS by \$8 million to \$289 million and level funds Section 202 housing for the elderly and Section 811 housing for persons with disabilities, which the President has sought to cut in half.

The bill attempts to close loopholes that have opened HUD programs up to fraud by some over-income students. No student who is under 24 years old, is not a veteran, is unmarried, does not have a dependent child and who is not otherwise individually eligible or has parents who, individually or jointly, are not eligible for HUD housing may receive HUD housing assistance. For the purposes of determining eligibility, any financial assistance in excess of tuition must be counted toward income. The bill also directs HUD to issue final regulations to carry out these provisions within 30 days of the bill's enactment.

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

FY 2006 HUD Appropriations						
(in millions)						
HUD Program	FY04 Enacted	FY05* Enacted	FY06 Request	FY06 House passed bill	FY06 Senate passed bill	FY06 Conference
Tenant-based rental assistance	14,186	14,766	15,845	15,631	15,636	15,573
Project-based rental assistance	4,792	5,298	5,072	5,100	5,072	5,088
Public Housing Capital Fund	2,695	2,579	2,327	2,600	2,327	2,464
Resident Opportunity & Self Sufficiency	55	52.5	24	24	45	38
Public Housing Operating Fund	3,579	2,438	3,407	3,600	3,557	3,600
HOPE VI	149	143	-143	60	150	100
Native American Housing Block Grants	650	621	583	600	622	630
Elderly Housing (Section 202)	774	741	741	741	742	742
Disabled Housing (Section 811)	249	238	120	238	240	239
HOME Investment Partnership Program	2,006	1,900	1,981	1,900	1,900	1,775
HOME formula grants	1,859	1,789	1,730	1,790	1,751	1,707
American Dream Downpayment Assistance	87	50	200	50	50	25
Housing Counseling Assistance	40	42	40	41	42	42
Community Development Block Grants	4,921	4,671	0	4,217	4,324	4,220
Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity	27	25	30	23	15	20
Youthbuild	65	62	0	50	55	50
Economic Development Initiative	276	262	0	290	290	310
Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant	9	9	9	9	9	8.8
Homeless Assistance Grants	1,260	1,240	1,440	1,340	1,415	1,340
Housing for Persons with AIDS	295	281	268	290	287	289
Rural Housing and Economic Development	25	24	0	10	24	17
Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities	15	10	0	0	0	0
Brownfields Redevelopment	25	24	0	26	15	10
Fair Housing Assistance Program	28	26	16	26	26	26
Fair Housing Initiatives Program	20	20	16	20	20	20
Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction	174	167	119	167	167	152
Salaries and Expenses	1,116	1,030	1,153	1,152	1,145	1,153
Homeland Security – Emergency Food and Shelter Grants	153	151	153	153	153	153
USDA – Section 515	116.5	99	27	100	90	100
USDA – Rural Rental Assistance	584	587	650	650	653	653
USDA – Housing Preservation Grants	10	9	10	0	10	10
Treasury – CDFI	61	54	8	55	55	55

*FY2005 numbers reflect an across the board cut of 0.8%.
Source: www.nlihc.org/news/111805chart.pdf

Private Resources

William Wood Skinner Foundation

c/o U.S. Bank, N.A.
P.O. Box 64713
St. Paul, MN 55164-0713
Telephone: 651-244-1091

Areas of Interest: Adult education-literacy, basic skills & GED; child development-education; child development, services; community development; crime/law enforcement; economically disadvantaged; education; education-early childhood education; education-reading; elementary school/education; family services; **homeless; homeless-human services;** hospitals (general); human services; legal services; minorities; minorities/immigrants centers/services; performing arts; performing arts-dance

Types of Support: Capital campaigns; endowments; general/operating support **Limitations:** Giving limited to Chicago, St. Paul, Minnesota and northern Door County, Wisconsin

Application Information: An application form is not required. Initial contact- letter. One copy of the proposal – Board meets “as needed”. There are no deadlines stated.

Application Address: c/o Elizabeth S. Guenzel, 1630 Sheridan Rd, Apt. 10D, Wilmette, Illinois 60091

The Stateline Community Foundation

(formerly the Greater Beloit Community Foundation)
121 W. Grand Ave
Beloit, WI 53511
Telephone: 608-362-4228
FAX: 608-362-0056
Email: tara@statelinecf@aol.com
Additional Email: stateline@aol.com
URL: www.statelinecf.com

Areas of Interest: Aging; children/youth services; community development; disabled; education; education-early childhood education; environment; health organizations; higher education; **homeless; homeless-human services;** human services; leadership development; minorities; recreation; urban/community development; youth; youth development services **Types of Support:** Curriculum development; emergency funds; equipment; matching/challenge support; program development; program evaluation. scholarship funds; seed money.

Limitations: Giving is limited to the greater Stateline area encompassing Rock County, Wisconsin and northern Winnebago County, Illinois. No grants to individuals (except for designated scholarship funds), or for operating budgets, endowment funds, deficit reduction, or medical or scientific research. **Application Information:** [Visit the foundation's website for grant request application form and guidelines.](#) An application form is required. Applicants should submit:

- 1) How project will be sustained once grantmaker support is completed.
- 2) Signature and title of chief executive officer.

- 3) Statement of problem project will address.
- 4) Describe population served.
- 5) Name, address and phone number of organization.
- 6) Copy of IRS Determination Letter.
- 7) Copy of most recent annual report/audited financial statements/990.
- 8) How project's results will be evaluated.
- 9) Listing of board of directors, trustees, officers and other key people and their affiliations.
- 10) Detailed description of project and amount of funding requested.
- 11) Name of contact person.
- 12) Copy of current year's organizational budget and/or project budget.

Initial contact: submit application form and attachments. Send ten copies of proposal; deadlines are January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1.

Ploughshares Foundation

108 W. Grand Ave.
Chicago, IL 60610
Telephone: 312-321-9700

Contact: Donald M. Ephraim, President

Areas of Interest: AIDS; civil rights-race/intergroup relations; **homeless;** human services

Types of Support: General/operating support **Limitations:** Giving on a national basis. No grants to individuals **Application Information:** Application form not required. Applicants should submit descriptive literature about organization. Initial contact requested is a letter. No deadline is stated. ■

Reading

Source: www.hrsa.gov/homeless/main_pages/ta.htm

Evidence-Based & Promising Practices, Part 2

Prevention/discharge planning

Interagency Council on the Homeless. (1997). Exemplary Practices in Discharge Planning: Working Conference on Discharge Planning. Report and Recommendations. Washington, DC: Interagency Council on the Homeless. http://www.nhchc.org/discharge/Documents/IVB_ExemplaryPractices.doc

Massachusetts Housing and Shelter Alliance. (2002). Essential Tools for Discharge Planning. Nashville, TN: National Health Care for the Homeless Council. (selected parts) <http://www.nhchc.org/discharge/>

Osher, F., Steadman, H. J., & Barr, H. (2002). A Best Practice Approach to Community Re-Entry from Jails for Inmates with Co-Occurring Disorders: The APIC Model. National GAINS Center. <http://www.gainsctr.com/pdfs/apic.pdf>

Shinn, M., Baumohl, J. (1999) Rethinking the prevention of homelessness. In Fosburg, L. B.,

Dennis, D. L. (eds.), Practical Lessons. Washington, DC: HHS & HUD. <http://aspe.hhs.gov/progsys/homeless/symposium/13-Preven.HTM>

Susser, E., Valencia, E., Conover, S., Felix, A., Tsai, W., Wyatt, R. J. (1997) Preventing recurrent homelessness among mentally ill men: A “critical time” intervention after discharge from a shelter. American Journal of Public Health 87(2): 256-262.

Psychiatric rehabilitation

Shern, D. L., Tsemberis, S., Anthony, W., Lovell, A. M., Richmond, L., Felton, C. J. Winarski, J., Cohen, M. (2000) Serving street-dwelling individuals with psychiatric disabilities: Outcomes of a psychiatric rehabilitation clinical trial. American Journal of Public Health, 90(12): 1873-1878. <http://www.bu.edu/cpr/catalog/articles/2000/anthony.2000b.pdf>

Employment

Cook, J., Pickett-Schenk, S., Grey, D., Banghart, M., Rosenheck, R. A., Randolph, F. (2001) Vocational outcomes among formerly homeless persons with severe mental illness in the ACCESS program. Psychiatric Services 52(8): 1075-1080. <http://ps.psychiatryonline.org/cgi/content/full/52/8/1075#top>

Henderson-Prakes, J. (2004) Serving the homeless through the One-Stop system: A case study. Oakland, CA. Social Policy Research Associates.

Consumer involvement

Glasser, N. (1999). Giving voice to homeless people in policy, practice, and research. In Fosburg, L. B., Dennis, D. L. (eds.) Practical Lessons: The 1998 National Symposium on Homelessness Research. Delmar, NY: National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness. <http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/progsys/homeless/symposium/Toc.htm>

Fund Passed

(Continued from page 3)

- ☞ Disqualifies from eligibility to receive a grant any non-profit organization that has done any non-partisan voter work in the last 12 months, including things such as having voter registration forms on display in the rental office or driving residents to the polls on Election Day.
- ☞ Forbids any non-profit organization that receives a grant from engaging in non-

partisan voter work during the duration of the grant. This is not simply a restriction on the use of grant funds, which advocates want to be only for housing construction, but on *all funds that the organization receives from whatever source.*

- ☞ Limits any non-profit organization that receives a grant from engaging in *lawful* lobbying on behalf of its clients or residents.
- ☞ Applies all these restrictions to non-profit organizations

that affiliate with organizations that do non-partisan voter work and lawful lobbying.

None of these restrictions apply to for-profit companies.

A motion to send the bill back to committee with instructions to remove the restrictive language was defeated 220-200, along party lines.

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



Headlines Directory

Center for Community Change
1536 U Street NW
Washington, DC 20009
Telephone: (202) 339-9300
<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.enteract.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.inwv.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 Action Illinois
11 E. Adams, Suite 1501
Chicago, IL 60603
Telephone: (312) 939-6074
Fax: (312) 939-6822
<http://housingactionil.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.icaa.net.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
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Springfield, IL 62791
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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 ½ 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**
727 15th St NW, 6th Floor
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
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Washington, D.C. 20004
Telephone: (202) 393-5229
Fax: (202) 393-3034
<http://www.nrhweb.org>

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Champaign IL 61821
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**Southern Illinois Coalition for the
Homeless**
P.O. Box 955
704 W. Boynton
Marion, IL 62959
Telephone (618) 993-0094
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**Supportive Housing Providers
Association**
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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
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Fax: (312) 353-5417
[http://www.hud.gov/local/chi/
chihome.html](http://www.hud.gov/local/chi/chihome.html)