

Homeless Headlines

A publication of the Illinois Association of Community Action Agencies, 3435 Liberty Drive, Springfield, Illinois 62704 - (217) 789-0125

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VOLUME 21, ISSUE 6

Understanding How The Veterans' Treatment Court Works

by **Bradley A. Lavite**, Superintendent,
Veterans Assistance Commission, Madison County
Edwardsville, IL

Mission

The mission of the Madison County Veteran's Treatment Court (VTC) is to provide an inter-agency, collaborative, non-adversarial treatment strategy for Veterans who suffer from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), psychological problems, or substance abuse problems as a result of having served in our Armed Forces and are currently involved with the criminal justice system.

Overview

The Illinois Military and Veterans' Court Act authorizes the Chief Judge of each Judicial Circuit with the ability to establish a Veterans' and



Service Members' Court program, modeled after the nationally recommended 10 key components of drug courts. (See related piece in Homeless Headlines, September 2006 - http://www.iacaanet.org/docs/homeless_headlines/hd_sep06.pdf.) The Act clearly outlines the purpose, the authorization, the eligibility, the procedures, the treatment, the discharge, and the fee structure to finance the court system.

The VTC has been established to assist Veterans through the complexities of
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Priced Out in 2010: No Place Affordable for People on SSI

The Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities (CCD) Housing Task Force and the Technical Assistance Collaborative (TAC) released the 7th edition of the Priced Out report on June 20.

Priced Out highlights the effects of the affordable housing crisis on non-elderly people (those aged 18-65 years) with serious and long-term disabilities who depend on federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to meet basic needs. SSI helps approximately 4.4

million people with disabilities with little to no income by providing them with monthly income for food, clothing, and shelter. The report shows that without housing assistance, it is nearly impossible for those receiving SSI payments to afford safe and adequate housing, let alone food or clothing.

In 2010, as a national average, 112 percent of a person's monthly SSI payment is needed to rent a modest

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

Illinois Department of
Human Services



Homeless Headlines

Veterans

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the criminal justice system, based on the charges and the various levels of care required. The Madison County, Illinois, VTC is currently the second of its kind in the State of Illinois. It was established in March 2009. The VTC serves both combat and non-combat Veterans *whose criminal charges stem from combat service or from time while serving on active duty*. The VTC is an alternative court that serves the distinct Veteran population.

Numerous agencies work hand-in-hand with the VTC. Each agency brings its own program expertise through Veterans' and Service Members' Court Professionals. The VTC acts as an environment to direct Veterans to these agencies and the services they provide. The goal of the VTC is to have Veterans enrolled, screened, and assessed within 30 days from the date the Veterans have been charged with a criminal offense.

Veteran participation in the VTC is voluntary. Veterans admitted to the VTC still have all the services afforded them that a regular citizen has who has been faced with a criminal charge. Veterans can choose to have a public defender or to have their own attorney represent them before the Court.

Key Agencies

The VTC consists of numerous government, non-profit, and private agencies working together to provide services based on a Veteran's eligibility. The main agencies include the following:

- ❧ State of Illinois Third Judicial Circuit Court,
- ❧ Madison County Probation and Court Services,
- ❧ Madison County State's Attorney's Office,
- ❧ Madison County Office of the Public Defender,
- ❧ Madison County Sheriff's Office,

- ❧ Madison County Veterans' Assistance Commission (VAC),
- ❧ U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs Vet Center, and
- ❧ U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs Veterans' Justice Outreach.

There are numerous other agencies that fill the gaps to ensure that the Veterans within the VTC system have a solid foundation and have the necessary referrals to agencies which will attempt to assist the Veterans solve their issues and to help keep the Veterans from re-offending.

The goal of this group of agencies is to target treatment that reaches the Veteran in need. The VTC provides two things:

- ❧ It brings to Veterans the needed services of many agencies into one place.
- ❧ It keeps an accountability mechanism in place to outline a clear path to success.

Each agency has a distinct role in the process. The agencies provide services that complement each other. And by having such a diverse group of agencies, most, if not all, roadblocks that may hinder a Veteran's participation are resolved.

Eligibility and Enrollment

Criteria for eligibility and enrollment is based on several factors:

- ❧ Combat vs. non-combat Veterans,
- ❧ Type of military discharge,
- ❧ Criminal charges (i.e., violent vs. non-violent offenses), and
- ❧ Eligibility and enrollment guidelines for the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

If a Veteran is eligible for the VTC, various screenings take place. The

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Homeless Headlines



Chairperson, Kris White
President & CEO,
Dalitso Sulamoyo
Editor, Allan Timke
atimke@iacaanet.org

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Illinois Association of Community Action Agencies
3435 Liberty Drive
Springfield, Illinois 62704
Telephone: (217) 789-0125
Fax: (217) 789-0139
www.iacaanet.org

Homeless Headlines by email

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Homeless Headlines on the IACAA Web Site

The current issue of Homeless Headlines and back issues are available at www.iacaanet.org/homelessheadlines/,

“Evidence Matters” Focuses On Rental Housing Policy

The spring edition of Evidence Matters (www.huduser.org/portal/evidence.html), HUD’s quarterly publication that informs readers on issues related to housing and community development, is available today. This issue focuses on affordable rental housing policy and the role it will play as America debates the priority it places on homeownership.

The lead article, Informing the Next Generation of Rental Housing Policy, focuses on several proposals that came out of the Next Generation Housing Policy Conference held October 2010. The Conference, sponsored by the White House, HUD and the Departments of Treasury and Agriculture, brought together prominent housing experts and

practitioners to discuss, among other topics, the role affordable rental housing plays in improving life



outcomes, particularly for children, families and the homeless.

Along with the conference summary, this edition of Evidence Matters also focuses on three other policy issues - rental housing market dynamics; the

role of bank consortia in financing affordable housing; and the debate over a key piece of housing tax policy. A feature on rental market research sheds light on current rental conditions and challenges prevailing assumptions about the size and scale of the rental stock and the availability of affordable rental homes.

Another feature, Multibank Consortia Sustain Communities by Advancing Affordable Rental Housing, highlights the key role of partnerships among banks in creating and preserving affordable rental homes, often without government subsidy. Lastly, this issue includes the perspectives of three prominent economists, Edward Glaeser, David Crowe, and Todd Sinai, on the mortgage interest deduction. ■

Making the Connection

New SNAP Policy

for Medical Expenses and Housing Verification

By Kathryn Nelson



The authors of this column welcome your comments and questions. See contact information at the end of the article.

Recently Illinois was approved by USDA Food and Nutrition Services (FNS) to conduct a demonstration project for households with a Qualifying Member. This project will provide these households a standard deduction of \$245 for medical expenses beginning June 13, 2011. To offset this change the standard

deduction given to all SNAP households is being reduced by \$4.

A Qualifying Member (QM) household means that someone receiving SNAP benefits is 60 years or older, or is disabled. The person who was the Qualifying Member has been able to submit medical expenses to IDHS and if the expenses were over \$35 these expenses were deducted from the household income to determine the amount of SNAP benefits received.

Due to the approved change, a Qualifying Member still has to prove he has at least one month where his medical costs are over \$35. Once this proof is provided the household will be eligible to receive a Standard Medical Deduction of \$245 each month. If the person lives in a group home (including CILA) or Supportive Living Facilities

(SLF) the Standard Medical Deduction is \$485 a month.

If individuals have medical expenses over \$245 or \$485 for residents of group homes, they still have the option to use actual medical expenses instead of the Standard Medical Deduction. All actual medical expenses will need to be provided to claim the actual medical costs.

Beginning June 13, 2011 the computer is adjusting the standard deduction for all households and is also automatically reviewing cases. If there is a medical expense over \$36 showing in the system (but less than the standard deduction), it will be adjusted to the higher deduction of \$245 or \$485 based on where the person lives. If the

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Veterans

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process begins when the VAC is notified by the Circuit Court that a Veteran has a criminal charge and is interested in the VTC program. When an application to participate is received, the VAC contacts each Veteran and completes an Initial Screening. This Initial Screening collects the Veteran's demographics, as well as screens the Veteran for various benefits and services that are available at local, state, and federal levels. Some of the VAC services include Emergency Financial Assistance, Case Work to assist a Veteran complete paperwork needed to enroll with the VA Medical Centers, and a Jobs Program for an unemployed and/or transitioning Veteran.

Once the Initial Screening is completed and all required documentation (e.g., discharge papers) has been obtained, a determination is made pertaining to that specific Veteran's discharge status and combat vs. non-combat status. These factors determine whether the Veteran will go to the Vet Center or to the Veterans' Justice Outreach office. At this time, the Madison County VTC is making the distinction between these statuses to effectively manage the workload, as well as to provide immediate services for those Veterans who are in need of specialized care. Specialized care would include Veterans with PTSD and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI). The Vet Center specializes in working with these Veterans.

A combat Veteran is eligible for Vet Center services, as well as VA Medical Center services, whereas a non-combat Veteran may only be eligible for limited VA Medical Center services and/or humanitarian services. This delineation allows us to ensure that a Veteran can be referred back to community-based services, both public and private, in the event that gaps in services provided by the Department of Veterans' Affairs (VA) exist. This population is very small, and most Veterans in the VTC are receiving treatment from the VA. A high

number of Vets that are seen by the VTC have ongoing substance abuse issues, as well as behavioral and health issues. At this point, no distinction is made. The focus is on providing the best services specific to each Veteran's needs.

Once the Veteran's record is forwarded to the Vet Center or to the Veterans' Justice Outreach office, medical treatment begins to occur, based on each Veteran's needs. The VA is the lead agency providing all of the medical services. By this point, the Veterans are 30 to 60 days into the VTC process and have completed at least three face-to-face meetings: one with the VAC, the second with the VTC, and the third with the VA. Now the Veteran is fully enrolled.

Veterans are screened to be paired with a VTC Mentor. If the Veteran requests a Mentor, one is assigned to the Veteran to assist him/her in understanding and/or overcoming any barriers to treatment (e.g., scheduling conflicts, transportation issues, etc.). The Mentor is there to "lend an ear" for any concerns the Veteran may have.

Sustainment and Follow-up Care

On the 60-day follow-up, the Veteran is a "status hearing" Veteran. At the status hearings, each Veteran's case is reviewed. The presiding judge reviews each case and makes decisions from the recommendations of the cooperating agencies, as well as the case notes/medical treatment notes from the VA. At that time, each agency determines if the services are working or if adjustments need to be made in a Veteran's treatment plan.

Barriers to Services and/or Treatment

Each Veteran needs a customized plan, since each Veteran has different circumstances, charges, and

issues with complexities. Some of these barriers are easily solved (i.e., providing bus tokens for public transportation); others are more difficult (i.e., providing help with homelessness). There are still numerous barriers being addressed throughout the entire process. Since the Madison County VTC has many of these barriers identified, the VCT team attempts to be proactive rather than reactive in addressing the issues and in providing a seamless transition to needed services.

Cost Benefits

- ⌘ **Recidivism** - The VTC is a cost-effective alternative court and has proven to be very successful in reducing recidivism rates. There are thirty-seven veterans that have successfully completed the program. There are thirty-five currently active in the program, and eighteen pending entry. From the beginning of the program in March 2009 to the present, none have re-offended!
- ⌘ **Medical Services** - The main cost difference is that since a Veteran is eligible for numerous medical services from the federal government, the local government does not have to bear the burden of costs for the Veteran's treatment, as it may have had to in a regular court setting.
- ⌘ **Administrative Costs** - In addition, the VTC does not place an undue burden on already operating departments (e.g., Sheriff's Department, Circuit Court, Public Defender, State's Attorney, etc.), because these departments would have already been involved in the cases. If these were citizens without Veterans' benefits, the costs would fall on the state, local government, and various

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Veterans

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agencies and professionals to provide care and treatment of each person. The VTC offsets and realigns the burden of the administrative costs and related expenses.

🔗 **Tracking Veterans** - The VTC saves money for the Department of Corrections and the local jails, because the Veterans are not incarcerated but are tracked through Probation. The end result is that the federal government now bears the majority of the assessment services, which saves the state and local government money and assures that these Veterans are receiving necessary treatment through intensive judicial monitoring.

🔗 **Screening** - As a matter of procedure, the VAC has taken on additional administrative expenses associated with each

of the services provided to the Veterans who are enrolled in the VTC. As the key agency, the VAC completes the eligibility screenings and feeds the information to the VA so that proper mental health and drug screenings can be completed. The VAC works closely with the VA and other Court Professionals, ensuring that available treatment resources are known and provided to the Veterans by way of the VTC.

Pathways to Success – Graduation

The VTC tracks each Veteran for a period of 12 to 18 months, depending upon the needs of the Veteran. Assuming that a Veteran completes all required recommendations of his/her individual treatment plan, along with fulfilling all conditions and terms of the program, the VTC may dismiss the original charges. Results

have shown that, when Veterans are successfully discharged from the VTC, by that time they are engaged in various outside treatments to assist them in staying on the right path. Upon graduation, Veterans are presented with a certificate of graduation, as well as a VTC medal.

Veterans’ Treatment Court Strategic Plan

The Madison County VAC has begun a VTC promotional campaign, highlighting the success of its VTC. This campaign will “get the word out” to counties across Illinois and will provide assistance to those counties that may be interested in establishing a VTC.

For more information on establishing a VTC, please contact the Madison County Veterans’ Assistance Commission at mcvac@co.madison.il.us. 📍

SNAP Policy

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computer shows medical costs over the standard deductions, no change will be made. Please make sure the people you work with are aware of this change so they can make sure they are receiving the correct deduction.

Another major change that has been effective June 13, 2011 is that households will no longer have to verify housing costs. The caseworker is to accept the person’s statement as to housing costs, unless there is evidence to indicate there is a reason to doubt what the person is reporting (e.g. the person claims an income of \$1000/mo but reports rent of \$1500 and the rent is being paid).

This change means that when someone moves the housing cost won’t be changed unless a change is reported. It

is important to report this change, since the housing costs affect the amount of SNAP benefits received.

Even though housing costs no longer have to be verified, IDHS still needs to obtain proof that the person lives in Illinois to receive SNAP. Some examples of the types of verification the state accepts to verify residence are: Rent Receipts, Leases, Mortgage Books, Utility Bills, Contact with landlord, Employment Records, Voter’s Registration Card, Driver’s License, Medical Records and Clinic Card, Contact with family or relatives, and observation of the client in the residence. Since some of the verification for residence is the same as proof of housing costs, this could cause some confusion. For example, Joe applies for SNAP and provides a copy of his Illinois driver’s license to prove his identity and it contains his current address. Joe should not be

asked to provide a rent receipt. Verification of residence is not required for homeless individuals, migrant workers or someone who reports he just moved to Illinois.

Hopefully these two changes will make it a little easier for the people you work with to apply for and receive SNAP benefits, since there will be less verification that needs to be provided for these valuable benefits.

The DuPage Federation on Human Services Reform, a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization focused on advocacy and planning in DuPage County, Illinois and designer and trainer of Making the Connection: A Guide to Accessing Public Benefits. The DuPage Federation is affiliated with Northern Illinois University, Center for Governmental Studies. Questions can be directed to knelson@dupagefederation.org. 📍

Job Opportunity Projects for Low Income Individuals

General:

Federal Agency Name: Administration for Children and Families

Funding Opportunity Number: HHS-2011-ACF-OCS-EO-0163

Posted Date: Jun 03, 2011

Current Closing Date for Applications: Aug 03, 2011, 4:30 p. m., eastern time

Expected Number of Awards: 4

Estimated Total Program Funding: \$1,160,000

Award Ceiling: \$290,000

CFDA Number(s): 93.593—Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals

Cost Sharing or Matching Requirement: No

Eligible Applicants:

Nonprofits having a 501(c)(3) or a 501(c)(4) status with the IRS, organizations, other than institutions of higher education. Faith-based and community organizations that meet eligibility requirements are eligible to receive awards under this funding opportunity announcement. Individuals, foreign entities, and sole proprietorship organizations are not eligible to compete for, or receive, awards made under this announcement.

Description:

The Office of Community Services (OCS) will award up to \$1.16 million through the Job Opportunity for Low-Income Individuals (JOLI) program to support business development and expansion opportunities, including micro-enterprise and self-employment opportunities, in an effort to help Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients and other low-income individuals achieve economic self-sufficiency. JOLI grantees create jobs through provision of technical and financial assistance to private employers in the community in order to create sustainable employment and business opportunities.

Financial assistance to low-income individuals may be provided through the use of revolving loan funds or the provision of direct cash assistance to a micro-enterprise or self-employed business owner. Funded projects should focus on one of the following three program strategies: (1) new business ventures, (2) business expansion, and (3) self-employment/

micro-enterprise projects. Grantees must ensure that TANF or RCA recipients and other low-income individuals are recruited to participate in business development and expansion activities and to fill positions created under the program.

The program must help TANF recipients and other low-income individuals overcome personal or community barriers, and ensure that the businesses and jobs remain viable for at least one year after the end of the grant. OCS will strongly encourage applicants to propose projects that support child care and early childhood education as such projects create jobs for low-income participants and support other working families. In addition, OCS would encourage projects that coordinate support services for participants with a program that provides Individual Development Accounts.

Link to Full Announcement:

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/grants/open/foa/view/HHS-2011-ACF-OCS-EO-0163>

Priced Out

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one-bedroom unit at HUD's published Fair Market Rent. This is a significant increase from the 69 percent needed when Priced Out was first published in 1998. The authors found 218 housing markets in 42 states with modest units priced above 100 percent of monthly SSI, along with 30 other markets with rents equal to, or in excess of, 150 percent. These figures clearly illustrate the financial challenges people with disabilities face.

Perhaps most alarming, the report documents that people with disabilities receiving SSI payments are priced out of all 2,572 of the country's

metropolitan and non-metropolitan housing market areas. Consistently the nation's poorest residents, those who rely on SSI as their sole source of income live on \$8,436 annually, equal to only 18.7 percent of the 2010 national median income for one person. The authors of Priced Out refer to the wage data in the NLIHC Out of Reach report to further conclude that even if those dependent on the SSI program moved to employment, they would still be likely to experience difficulty affording decent housing.

Such circumstances have led more than 1.2 million people with disabilities to live in homeless shelters, nursing homes, public institutions, and other

non-institutional group quarters. The report notes that recent legislation to reform HUD's Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities program - the Frank Melville supportive Housing Investment Act of 2010 - could expand permanent supportive housing. CCD and TAC estimate more than 50,000 new supportive housing units can be created within five years if the new legislation is fully funded by Congress in FY 12.

Priced Out in 2010 is available at <http://www.tacinc.org/downloads/PricedOut2010/PricedOut2010.pdf>

Funding Resources

Source: Foundation Center Online <http://fconline.foundationcenter.org/>

Charles A. Frueauff Foundation, Inc.

200 River Market Ave., Ste. 100
Little Rock, AR 72201-1762
Telephone: (501)324-2233
Contact: Alma Willett, Admin. Asst.;
Anna Kay F. Williams, V.P., Comms.
and Prog.
Fax: (501)324-2236
URL: www.frueauff.org

Type of Grantmaker: Independent foundation

Limitations: Giving limited to the U.S. with emphasis on east of the Rockies, the South, and Northeast. No grants to individuals, primary or secondary schools, colleges, churches, multi-year grants, fundraising drives, or special events.

Financial Data: (Year ended 12/31/09):

Total giving: \$3,839,320

Giving activities include: \$3,839,320 for 168 grants (high: \$80,000; low: \$1,500; average: \$15,000-\$50,000) \$40,000 for foundation-administered programs

Staff: 3 full-time professional, 1 part-time professional, 1 full-time support

Fields of Interest: Children/youth, services; Health care; Higher education; Hospitals (general); Human services.

Types of Support: Annual campaigns; Building/renovation; Capital campaigns; Continuing support; Emergency funds; Endowments; Equipment; General/operating support; Matching/challenge support; Program development; Scholarship funds; Technical assistance **Application**

Information: The foundation is not considering proposals from first time grant seekers. Grantseekers are encouraged to visit the foundation's web site for additional information prior

to calling or submitting a letter of inquiry. Please re-visit the web site after Jan. 2010 for an update on the funding status. Application form not required. Initial approach: One page letter of inquiry. Copies of proposal: One. Board meeting date(s): May and November. Deadline(s): Letter of inquiry between January 3 - February 20, or June 1 - August 1; Full proposal deadlines September 15 and March 15; Early submissions are encouraged. Final notification: After May and November meetings. Additional information: The foundation does not acknowledge receipt of proposals, but will grant interviews with applicants. Incomplete applications will not be considered.

Harris Family Foundation

200 S. Wacker Dr., Ste. 3900
Chicago, IL 60606-5820
Telephone: (312) 831-4130
Type of Grantmaker
Independent foundation

Limitations: Giving primarily in the Chicago, IL, and Washington DC areas. No grants to individuals.

Financial Data: (Year ended 2/28/09):

Total giving: \$9,347,570

Giving activities include: \$9,347,570 for 237 grants (high: \$1,600,000; low: \$6; average: \$500-\$250,000)

Purpose and Activities: Giving primarily for Jewish charities, early childhood education, education, cultural institutions and museums, social services, hospitals/medical centers, housing and economic development in Chicago, IL and Washington DC. **Fields of Interest:** Children/youth, services; Education; Family services; Health organizations, association; Higher education; Human services; Medical care, rehabilitation.

Types of Support:

Annual campaigns; Building/renovation; Capital campaigns; Conferences/seminars; Continuing support; General/operating support; Internship funds; Scholarship funds.

Application Information:

Application form not required. Initial approach: Letter. Copies of proposal: One. Board meeting date(s): May and November. Deadline(s): None. Final notification: 30 days.

political organizations. **Types of Support:** Conferences/seminars; Continuing support; Employee matching gifts; General/operating support; Program development; Program evaluation; **Application Information:** Program policy and grant proposal guidelines reviewed annually in December. Proposals in all program areas will be considered at each board meeting. Applicants are encouraged to submit their proposals for the April or July meeting, since most grant funds will be distributed at those times. Proposal cover sheet available on foundation Web site. Online proposals will not be considered. Application form required. Initial approach: Contact foundation for application guidelines prior to submitting two to 3 page letter of inquiry. Copies of proposal: One. Board meeting date(s): April, July, and December. Deadline(s): Letter of inquiry required at least six to eight weeks before proposal deadlines. For formal proposals: December 11 (for April meeting); April 16 (for July meeting); Aug. 15 (for December meeting). Final notification: 2 weeks after meeting. ■

HOMELESS HEADLINES



ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES
HOMELESS HEADLINES
3435 LIBERTY DRIVE
SPRINGFIELD, IL 62704

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.ccdionline.org>

Corporation for Supportive Housing

205 W. Randolph, 23rd Floor
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: (312) 332-6690
Fax: (312) 332-7040
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 1601
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 Association of Community Action Agencies

3435 Liberty Drive
Springfield, IL 62704
Telephone: (217) 789-0125
Fax: (217) 789-0139
<http://www.iaacanet.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 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) 524-5800
<http://www.dhs.state.il.us>

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 410
Washington, D.C. 20005
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

2201 "P" St., NW
Washington, DC 20037-1033
Phone: (202) 462-4822 x234
Fax: (202) 462-4823
Email: info@nationalhomeless.org

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
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
801 N. Market
Marion, IL 62959
Telephone: (618) 993-0094
Fax: (618) 993-4013

Supportive Housing Providers Association

212 E. Ohio Street, 5th Floor
Chicago, IL 60611
Telephone: 773-935-4663, ext.123
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>