

STUDENT ADVOCACY HANDBOOK

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STUDENT POLITICAL ACTION

Despite the fact that the United States is the richest country in the world, millions of people live with hunger and homelessness daily. 34.9 million people live in households experiencing hunger and 3.5 million Americans are homeless each year.

There is no need for people to go without food and shelter in a country that possesses abundant resources. The government has enormous power to solve these problems. In the 1930s, President Franklin D. Roosevelt created the federal welfare system, recognizing that assistance for the lowest income families was both a humanitarian necessity, as well as beneficial to a stable economy. Over the next several decades, the government enacted additional programs, providing housing assistance, job training, food, and medical care for low income people.

However, from the late 1970s to the 1990s the safety net was torn apart. Federal funding was slashed for programs like affordable housing, shelter services and food assistance. At the same time, the number of people living with hunger and homelessness increased steadily, peaking at 38 million people in 1993. Requests for emergency housing shelter more than doubled from the mid-1970s to the mid-1990s; during the same period of time, funding for affordable housing was slashed 80%. The safety net was dissolved.

Most people under the age of 35 don't remember a time when homeless people weren't a common sight on city streets and when food banks didn't exist—and didn't need to exist. Many of us have come to accept that poverty is part of our society,

and that all we can do is manage the problem with shelters and soup kitchens. It does not have to be this way. We can end hunger and homelessness in the United States.

Students have been at the forefront of every other progressive American social movement—from women's suffrage and the 1960s civil rights movement to the environmental movement in the 1970s and the sweatshop labor fights of today—and we will be at the forefront of the movement to end hunger and homelessness. It is up to us to make sure that our government uses its power to implement solutions to *end* hunger and homelessness. Unfortunately, all too often our government's priorities leave millions of Americans behind.

That's where you come in. Over a decade ago, the National Student Campaign Against Hunger and Homelessness established the Student Advocacy Network with the intention of educating and activating students around pressing legislative issues.

Creating social change and helping people happens in many ways—community service, education, and advocacy are a few essential strategies. The combination of all three provides the key to success in winning against hunger and homelessness.

Students and everyday citizens can have a deep impact on legislation and influence on politicians. This handbook is designed to provide you with the basic knowledge and understanding of current programs, legislative priorities, and strategies for being an effective advocate.

STRATEGIES & TACTICS FOR POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

This section is a how-to guide for how to make your voice heard—by the media, the public, and decision-makers. The following strategies and tactics make up the nuts and bolts of most grassroots political campaigns and, used strategically, will make you and other students a powerful organizing force to end hunger and homelessness.

GRASSROOTS ADVOCACY

1) Petitioning or Postcarding

Petitioning—How To

- Make sure you have all the materials you need—copies of the petition, pens, tracking forms, etc.
- Set up in a high traffic area on campus (student union, dining hall, etc) or in the community (supermarket). Be sure to first gain permission from the appropriate bodies.
- Approach individuals and ask a focusing question, “Have you signed the petition to establish a Universal Living Wage?”
- Once the individual has stopped, briefly context the issue.
- Get the clipboard into their hands. Ask if they are willing to support your cause by signing your petition.
- Once they are finished, move to the next person.
- Deliver the petition to the designated recipients and boost its influence by sending copies to the news media, interested grassroots organizations, advocacy groups, companies, or elected representatives!
- Follow-up in a way that shows you mean business. Meet with or call recipients of the petition and ask them how they plan to respond.

Petitioning TIPS

1. Ask everyone
2. Approach people with a short, friendly opening. Smile.
3. Answer questions concisely.
4. Make sure that each signer fills out the address, telephone number, and other pertinent information so that we can follow up with supporters.
5. ASK EVERYONE

Organizing a Petitioning or Postcarding Drive

The success of a petition drive depends on a well-planned and concerted effort. Therefore, it is important to establish a specific timeline and numerical goals for the petition drive as a whole as well as for each individual petitioner. Petitioners might want to attend a training session that includes a discussion of goals as well as roleplays on petitioning.

The most effective way to gather signatures is to focus people’s energy on a quick but intense petition drive. A good rule of thumb is to launch the drive with a bang, by gathering half of the

goal on the first day. If the goal is to gather 1000 housing postcards to the Governor, the drive should begin with a strong burst on the first day, with the goal to collect 500 signatures.

You should break down your goals so that you know exactly how many people you need to petition. The average petitioner can generate 20 signatures per hour, so reaching that goal of 500 signatures on the first day will require 25 hours of petitioning, or 13 people contributing an average of two hours each. Use these numbers to figure out your plan to recruit people for your signature drive.

Sample Petition

Universal Living Wage

P.O. Box 2312
Austin, Texas 78768-2312
(512) 796-4366

An initiative of House the Homeless
(A founding member of the Austin Living Wage Coalition)

The Universal Living Wage would allow persons working a minimum of 40 hours per week the ability to spend less than 30% of their income on housing and to access at minimum, the cheapest form of housing.

“In signing this petition I support the Universal Living Wage for the United States of America.”

Name: (required) _____

Address: (required) _____

City/State/Zip required) _____

E-mail (requested): _____

b. Letter Writing

Letter Writing—How To:

- Address the letter appropriately (see example below), referring to members of Congress as “The Honorable...”
- Use the following format:

-First paragraph: State what issue you are writing about and the “ask” you have for the member of Congress. (Ex. “Affordable housing is a growing crisis...support the National Housing Trust Fund Act.”)

-Second paragraph: Expand upon the problem. Use local examples and personal stories. (Ex. “Here in Portland, homeless families cite an inability to afford housing as the number one reason they are homeless...the shelter where I volunteer has seen a surge in the number of homeless families.”)

-Third paragraph: Tie the problem and solution to tangible benefits for the country and the Congressperson’s district/state. (Ex. “When passed, the National Housing Trust Fund Act will provide much-needed dollars to Portland to alleviate the homelessness crisis through affordable housing and job production.”)

-Final paragraph: State the solution and reiterate what you are asking the member of Congress to do. (“A much -needed solution to the homelessness crisis in Portland and the U.S. is the production of affordable housing..I urge you to cosponsor the National Housing Trust Fund Act and bring an end to homelessness in your community.”)

- Sign the letter with your name, address, telephone number and email address.

Letter Writing TIPS:

- Use a professional and polite tone.
- Keep it simple. Stick to a couple of key messages about the problem and the solution.
- Use local facts and personal stories. Legislators are most concerned about how problems and solutions affect their district of jurisdiction.
- Have a specific ask. If you are looking for a member to co-sponsor a bill, state that specifically.

Organizing a Letter Writing Campaign:

Similar to a petitioning drive, an organizer should establish a specific timeline and numerical goals for the letter writing campaign as a whole as well as for each individual person out there getting students to write letters.

It is important to establish a strategy for where to gather letters. The most trafficked areas are the most obvious spots, e.g., dining halls, major walkways or academic buildings. You can set up a table with pens, papers, information, and a sample letter, and ask students to write letters as they walk by. In addition, similar to a petition drive, you need to alternate spots to reach the widest range of people. On a residential campus, organizing a dorm to dorm, door by door, letter writing campaign can be an effective way to reach a majority of students who may not frequent the most trafficked areas. Finally, since letters take longer to write than a petition takes to sign, you should brainstorm forums where you can reach large groups of students at once: campus group meetings, classes, and teach-ins are a few ideas.

Sample Letter

February 10, 2004

The Honorable *Firstname Lastname*
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative *Lastname*:

I am writing to request your support for the Bringing America Home Act (H.R. 2897). This bill is the most comprehensive initiative to date that addresses modern homelessness and is based on research, data, and the experience of front line providers and advocates.

In the United States, 3.5 million people – almost 40 percent of them children – experience homelessness each year. Many of these individuals work, but due to high rents, tight rental markets, and low paying jobs, they have found themselves living on the streets, in cars, in shelters, in abandoned buildings, or in motels..

The current economic downturn puts even more Americans one paycheck, one illness, or one rent hike away from homelessness. Today, a worker making minimum wage cannot afford housing at fair market rent anywhere in the United States. In fact, in your town, a worker must make \$x.xx to afford housing.

Today, approximately 40 percent of men who are homeless served in the armed forces, including an estimated xx in your town.”

Therefore, I strongly urge you to support the ‘Bringing America Home Act.’ The legislation would provide affordable housing, job training, vouchers for child care and transportation, emergency funds for families facing eviction, increased access to health care for all, and Congressional support for living incomes.

This legislation would end the disgrace of the worst form of poverty in the richest nation in the world. It’s time for Americans to take a stand to help our most vulnerable citizens. It’s time to Bring America – and Your Town – Home.

Sincerely,
(*your signature and printed name*)

c. Phone Calls

Phone calling campaigns are most effective when action on a bill is expected within the next few days. Phone calling has a quality of immediacy and personal directness, plus getting people to make phone calls is a high energy and fun form of mobilizing your campus.

Calling Your Members of Congress—How To:

- Contact your Congressman at their Washington, DC office through the Capitol Hill switchboard, (202) 224-3121
- Use the following format:
 - Introduce yourself and where you are calling from.
 - Ask to speak to the legislative aide who is in charge of the issue. If they are not in, leave a message with your name, address, and comment on their voice mail.
 - If you are able to speak with the person, promptly address the issue and discuss why you believe he/she should be concerned.
 - Identify the bill you are calling in reference to by name and number.
 - Ask that the legislator take a specific action and thank them for their attention.

Phone Call TIPS

1. Be polite and pleasant.
2. State up front what issue or bill you are calling about and be specific.
3. Include a specific “ask” for the legislator and ask whether they will support that request.

Running a Phone Call Drive—How To

There are several great ways to generate dozens or even hundreds of phone calls to a decision-maker in a short period of time. Handing out flyers on campus with the target’s phone number and doing a public service announcement on the campus radio or television station with the phone number are a couple of options. In addition, tabling and phone-banking are great ways to generate tons of calls. Below are how-tos for those two methods:

Tabling

- Make sure you have all the materials you need—copies of the phone rap (see sample below), phones, pens, tracking forms, etc. *Tips for phones*—have students donate unused cell phone minutes, get cell phones donated from a local business, or use nearby pay phones (if you have a 1-800 number).
- Set up in a high traffic area on campus (student union, dining hall, etc) or in the community (supermarket).
- Approach individuals and ask a short, concise question, “Will you take a second to call Senator XXX to show support for ending homelessness?”
- Once the individual has stopped, briefly context the issue.
- Hand them the phone and the phone rap.
- Once they are finished, move to the next person.

Phone-Banking

A “phone bank” is a time to get a number of students together to call through lists of number you have on file of supporters and ask them to call their members of Congress. Good sources for phone numbers are your organization’s volunteer lists, meeting attendance lists, names from petitions, recruitment campaign lists, your volunteer’s friends, etc. The more outreach you do for your campaign, the more lists you will have, so make sure to use them.

How to organize a phone bank:

Crunch the numbers

Figure out how many calls you want to generate, and from there, figure out how many names and numbers you need to have available, how volunteers you need and for how many hours.

For example, if you want to generate 100 calls to Congress, do the following math:

100 contacts = 250 numbers dialed. Assume you’ll reach about half your list, and, depending on where you got your list, about 80% will agree to make a call.

100 contacts = 10 volunteer hours. Each volunteer will reach about 10 people on the phone per hour by dialing about 20-25 numbers per hour.

10 volunteer hours needed = 20 volunteer hours scheduled. Figure that if you need 10 volunteer hours (which could mean 10 people for one hour each, or 5 people for 2 hours each), you should schedule twice that. Things come up, people forget, etc. Use the *rule of halves* to figure out how many volunteer hours to schedule.

Line up phones

If you have an office on campus with enough phones, that’s great—however, usually you’ll need to borrow phones from other campus groups, student government, the community service office, faculty, dorms, donated cell phones, etc. Plan ahead.

Sign up phoners and phoning coordinators

Sign up twice as many volunteers as you need.

Confirm everyone scheduled with a quick phone call the night before.

Write the phone rap

Organize the lists

Put your lists in order and have a tracking system so people can keep track of how they call and how many people agree to call Congress.

Get materials together

- Copies of both phone raps
- Tracking sheets
- Pens
- Goal thermometer
- Order pizza or snacks
- Fun music in the background

Sample Phone Rap—Calling Congress

You: ‘Hi, may I please speak with Rep. XXXX’s legislative aide working on homelessness?’

This is Dan.

You: ‘Hi, Dan, my name is Janet Doe and I’m a constituent of Rep. XXXX’s in Los Angeles. How are you doing?’

Good, thanks.

You: ‘Great. I’m calling to urge Rep. XXXX to vote yes on the Bringing America Home Act when it comes up for a vote next week. I’ve seen firsthand here in LA how serious the problem of homelessness is—the shelter where I volunteer is so overcrowded it has to turn away almost half the people that need help, including kids and their parents. Many people work one or two minimum wage jobs and still can’t afford housing, food, and medical care.

‘The Bringin g America Home Act will bring an end to homelessness by creating more affordable housing, better paying jobs, and working toward universal health care. I urge Rep. XXXX to vote yes on HR 2897.’

I’ll let her know—thanks for your call.

You: ‘Thank you very much.’

Sample Phone Rap—Calling Volunteers to Call Congress

Volunteer: ‘Hi, this is Jane with UCLA Students Against Hunger and Homelessness. Can I speak with Joe?’

This is Joe.

V: ‘Great, how’s it going?’

Good, thanks.

V: ‘I’m calling because Representative XXXX is about to vote on a really important bill that would help end homelessness in the U.S. As you know, it’s a huge problem, especially in the LA area—more than 250,000 people are homeless in the city of LA each year, including working families, kids, and senior citizens. The bill, the Bringing America Home Act, would provide affordable housing, health care, living wage jobs and civil rights protections to the poorest Americans, and help end homelessness in the U.S.

‘Right now it’s really urgent that Representative XXXX hear from her constituents that she should vote yes on the Bringing America Home Act. Can you give her a call today and ask her to vote yes on the Bringing America Home Act?’

Sure!

V: “Great. I have her number and some information about the bill right here—do you have a pen?”

Yep.

V: “OK—her number is 202-555-1234, and you can ask to speak with the person working on homelessness issues. Tell him/her that you are concerned about rising homelessness in your community—feel free to add any personal experiences or local information. Tell him/her you are calling about the Bringing America Home Act, HR 2897, a bill to end homelessness in the U.S., and ask him/her to ask Representative to vote yes for the bill next week.”

Okay, great.

V: “Thanks very much—make sure to call right away, since it’s a very urgent time for the bill. It’ll make a big difference. Thanks!”

MEDIA

a. Letters to the Editor

Submitting letters to the editor (LTEs) is a quick and easy way to generate media coverage about an issue.

Writing a Letter to the Editor—How To

- Know the procedure for your local papers—you can usually find them on the opinion page of the paper. Follow their procedures exactly.
- Decide who will sign the letter—someone from your organization, another group, local official, or an average citizen. Sometimes you’ll want to sign the letter, but often you’ll want the most strategic person to sign it.
- Write the letter. Here is a sample outline, and there is a sample letter below:
 - a. State the problem/topic (why you are personally concerned). “Hunger affects 45,000 people in the greater Boston area, including 25,000 kids.”
 - b. Describe the problem in a way that makes it more real for the read. “Imagine being six years old, hungry, sitting in school with a grumbling stomach and trying to pay attention to the teacher.”
 - c. State the solution, both generally and specifically. “We must take responsibility as a society for ensuring that all Americans have access to nutritionally adequate food. Congress should universally expand the school breakfast program in order to guarantee all children an equal chance at a healthy, successful life.”
 - d. Wrap it up with the final why—the more personal the better.
- Send in the letter. Call and follow up with the editor of the letters page to make sure that he/she received the letter and ask when they plan to print it.

Letter to the Editor TIPS

1. Find an interesting angle from which to approach the underlying theme. Keep in mind newsworthiness and immediacy—it's best if the letter refers to an article that was in the paper recently.
2. Make one clear point in the letter.
3. Convey your outrage, but avoid exaggeration. Avoid overstatement or hyperbole that will ruin your credibility.
4. Use your personal experience.
5. Short letters get printed; clear letters get read.

Sample Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor,

I am deeply disturbed by the Bush Administration's proposed changes to the Section 8 housing program. (*Reference article in local paper here, if available.*) The proposal would make it even harder for low-income families to find affordable housing here in (*CITY*) and around the country, and force many of them to choose between necessities like food, housing, and medical care.

The Administration's proposal erroneously assumes that, if they just tried harder, working people would be able to find affordable housing without government assistance. However, this ignores the well-documented affordable housing crisis in the United States. Here in (*CITY, COUNTY or STATE*), for example, a full-time worker would have to earn (\$*XX*/hour) to afford a modest two-bedroom apartment at the fair market rent. (*To find this statistic, go to <http://www.nlihc.org/oor2002/index.htm>, click on your state, and then look up the "Housing Wage" for your city.*) Most low-wage workers – even those working full-time – simply cannot afford housing in (*CITY, COUNTY or STATE*).

The Section 8 rental assistance program is one of the best defenses we have against the affordable housing crisis and homelessness; however, only one in four households eligible for Section 8 assistance receives it because funding is so short. What the Administration should do is increase funding for Section 8 to help ensure all Americans have a roof over their head and a place to call home.

Sincerely,

Name

Address

Phone Number & Email

To find data on homelessness and demand for shelter, visit

http://www.usmayors.org/uscm/news/press_releases/documents/hunger_121802.asp.

To find data on housing costs in your local area, visit www.nlihc.org and click on 2002 "Out of Reach Report"

b. News Conferences

News Conference—How To

Determine whether a news conference makes sense.

If our goal is to generate media attention we need to determine whether the event we're planning is likely to succeed. There needs to be a good reason for the press to cover the event, so make sure you have something newsworthy. Factors to consider are: Are you releasing new information (report release)? Is there conflict (us against a local company)? Is there a celebrity (Larry Bird endorsing initiative)? Are there TV visuals (sample products)? Is there a local angle (victim of housing discrimination)? You should be able to answer yes to one or more of these questions.

Logistics

Timing is critical to a successful event. Know the news deadlines in your city. In general, media events should take place between 10:00 am and noon. Picking a location is also critical. The number one criterion is accessibility to the media. Ideally, the location should provide good visuals (i.e., public housing project) and/or be relevant (city hall for Mayor's endorsement).

Speakers

It usually takes a few weeks to line up big name speakers. Leave yourself at least two weeks preparation time. Anybody who agrees to speak at the conference needs to know in advance who the other speakers are, what each speaker is going to say, and what questions to expect. Ideally a rehearsal is conducted (including presentations and a question and answer session) the day before the event, giving each participant ample feedback on their role. Each presentation should be short (under 2-5 minutes); each speaker should have at least one "quotable quote"; and each speaker should be prepared to make her/his presentation without reading notes.

Materials

Prepare and send a news *advisory* 3 days before the event. The advisory should briefly state the "who, where, why, and when" of the event. Your goal with the advisory is to tantalize the media with a few choice tidbits without giving away the whole story. Prepare a news *release* for distribution to members of the media who attend and to send to outlets that don't attend. (see how-to and example below.)

As important as the materials are the visuals at the event itself. Any news conference should have at least one TV shot besides a bunch of people in nice outfits blabbing. Examples of successful visuals are: blown-up charts from the report, samples of over-packaged or dangerous consumer products, or a blown-up copy of a petition, or a demonstration of safe and unsafe alternatives.

Media turnout

Even the best-planned event is a flop if no media show. The only way to ensure good attendance is to follow-up with reporters individually. Everyone who receives a news advisory should receive a personal phone call three days ahead and then one day before the event. Anybody who is mildly-to-very interested in the initial phone call should receive a reminder call the evening before and/or morning of the event. Make sure that you follow-up with the wire services and with the TV assignment editors. Call TV and AP the afternoon before and the morning of the event.

At the event

A greeter should be stationed at the door with a sign-in sheet and a packet for media folks. No matter how many people have arrived, do not start the event more than five minutes after the scheduled time – it's unprofessional to keep the media waiting, and they're often on a very tight schedule. Introduce yourself and the speakers and be sure to keep things moving along. Leave up

to 15 minutes for questions and answers. Thank everyone for attending. Stick around to do interviews with various media folks. Head back to the office to do radio feeds, answer reporters' questions, and fax out releases to key people who did not show.

Follow-up

Call through to the reporters who did attend to answer any questions and find out if they will use the story. Call reporters who did not attend to interest them in the story and give interviews. Thank you notes with press clips should go to all speakers. Tape your TV appearances and clip print stories. Update all of your media contact records.

Press Conference TIPS

1. Practice with all speakers before the event.
2. Start on time.
3. Always follow up on a news advisory with phone calls.
4. Reporters rarely commit to attending an event beforehand, so don't let that bother you.

Writing a News Release—How To

Why write a news release? In the world of media, a news release is the equivalent of a standard rap. It is your way to get a clear, concise, standard message across to any and all interested reporters. It is designed to answer their questions before they are asked and to frame the issue as you want it to appear. In addition, it provides the basis for determining whether a particular media person is interested in our campaign.

Formatting a news release- for most media outlets in the country, a news release should follow a standard AP format, which consists of:

- 1) info at the top of the page letting a reporter know when the news is relevant and whom to contact for additional info.
- b) a title that is catchy enough and accurate enough to get attention
- c) an opening paragraph that lays out the who, what, where, when, and why of your news
- d) a second paragraph which is generally a quote to add some life and to personalize our position (usually from us)
- e) a third paragraph providing factual detail to your position- statistics, recap recent events, etc.
- f) a fourth paragraph which provides opportunity for another quote from you or a quote from a coalition partner or legislator
- g) additional paragraphs which provide additional information

Writing the news release – Like any strategy, you want to work backward from your goals. Start with your ideal headline. Then develop your ideal sound bite – one that is catchy enough to interest a reporter and clear enough to convey your message. Then begin to flesh out the other paragraphs of your release, following the outline above. Remember that it is good to quote other people too – not just PIRG staff. Leave time in your timeline to OK a quote from another source. Include as many specific and local facts as possible.

Producing a news release – Generally, your release should be an “inverted pyramid” with the first paragraph providing the most essential information and the last paragraph being the least important to getting your point across. The release should be printed on letterhead. It must be proofread by at least one person who did not write it.

Distributing your release – A news release is handed out at the news conference itself and then, immediately following the event, distributed to members of the media who did not attend.

Tracking and evaluating your release – Working with the media is a process. Write down the responses you get from each reporter and editor to whom you speak. Look back at your notes before calling them to help you to frame your story appropriately. In addition, read the papers and watch/listen to the stations that say they will use your release. You should be able to tell what works and what doesn't by which parts of the release they actually use.

Sample News Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
October 15, 2004

Contact: Vanessa Megaw
(413) 345-6678

FIVE COLLEGE STUDENTS LOBBYING FOR HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

Spurred by an alarming increase in people of the Pioneer Valley seeking food assistance, 30 students from the five colleges went to Boston to speak with state legislators to push Hunger Bill HR67, calling the bill “an invaluable key to relieving local hunger.”

“The day a reminder to the pressing hunger problems that we are seeing increase in our communities,” said Governor Mitt Romney, “The students demonstrated an inspiring presentation and demonstrated an increase in our college student’s increase in awareness to the problems of hunger in our communities.”

The students met with 35 legislators, including the governor, after spending the last month holding teach-ins in their college and community, gathering public comments, and preparing to speak with their officials.

“When we found out that there has been a 50% increase in the amount of families seeking food assistance, we knew that we had to act,” said the head chair of the Students Against Hunger Erica Smith, “HR67 is integral legislation to help alleviate these problems and we have found a very positive response from the community towards this bill. In fact, 97% of the people we have talked to are for this legislation”

The Hunger Bill HR67 will increase the amount of funding for food services by 57% by relocating funds normally given to subsidize parking lot construction for private industries...

“These service programs are experiencing serious shortages in supplies,” said co-sponsor of the bill Representative Glynn Thompson, “We have found a previously overlooked misuse of funds and we want to see the money going to a better cause.”

Continue in this format, including more explanation and important information while sticking to the message that you want to present...

###

Students Against Hunger is a student organization at UMass, Amherst, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke and Smith College that works to end hunger problems in the Pioneer Valley.

News conference checklist

- ___ decide if your event is newsworthy/articulates your message (2 weeks >)
 - ___ invite speakers (at least 2 weeks ahead)
 - ___ visit and decide on a location (1 week ahead)
- ___ based on knowledge of local media, set a time (1 week ahead)
 - ___ develop visuals for event (4 days ahead)
 - ___ write a news advisory (4 days ahead)
- ___ go through presentation with speakers (3 days ahead)
 - ___ write news release (3 days ahead)
 - ___ distribute news advisory (3 days ahead)
 - ___ reconfirm speakers (3 days ahead)
 - ___ make calls to reporters, editors etc. (3 days ahead)
- ___ roleplay event including questions and answers (2 days ahead)
 - ___ write radio statement (2 days ahead)
- ___ distribute news release to out of town outlets (2 days ahead)
 - ___ do reminder calls (1 day ahead/day of)
- ___ arrive 30 minutes before event to set up room, make coffee
 - ___ assign media greeter
 - ___ hold news conference
 - ___ conduct individual interviews
 - ___ clean up room
- ___ deliver release to reporters who did not attend/ fax out-of-towners
 - ___ follow-up with reporters who did not attend
 - ___ do radio feeds
- ___ watch TV, listen to radio, clip articles, complete tracking forms
 - ___ write thank yous to speakers, with clips

c. Op-Eds

Opinion editorials (op-eds) are opinion pieces that run in the editorial section of the paper. They're longer and more in-depth than an LTE, and most papers only print a few of them each day. They provide an important way to raise the profile of an issue, since they are widely read and are generally about the most pressing issues at the time.

Writing an Op-Ed—How To

-Op-eds are longer than LTEs (usually 800-1000 words) and more likely to be printed if signed by someone prominent or by several people. If you're looking to submit one, it often helps to see if you can identify coalition partners, faculty, etc., to see if any will co-sign the op-ed with you.

-Use facts, figures and quotes to back up your arguments and make it interesting.

-Stick to one main theme and tie the conclusion back to the introduction to give cohesion.

-Anticipate questions the reader might have and answer them.

Op-Ed TIPS

1. Read the newspaper daily to get a sense of the editorial interests of the paper and to keep up with the news.
2. Make sure your first paragraph grabs the reader.
3. Don't overstate or exaggerate. The truth speaks for itself.
4. Follow up, follow up, follow up with the editor after you have submitted the piece.

Sample Op-Ed: GE Are the World?

The growing attention toward hunger in Ethiopia is bitterly reminiscent of the 1984 Ethiopian famine. As in 1984, Ethiopia is facing imminent disaster—two years of severe drought have caused a food shortage effecting 11 million people; experts warn that as many as 20 million could be effected if adequate aid is not delivered immediately. As in 1984, the global community is slowly beginning to recognize that only international aid will prevent millions of deaths in Ethiopia. Today, on National Hunger Awareness Day, we must turn this international attention to action because, as in 1984, help is urgently needed.

However, as we move toward action, the international community and the United States must acknowledge that there is one major difference between 1984 and 2003. A new debate around food aid now looms: should we or should we not use genetically engineered foods as part of the solution to famine in Africa? The debate around genetically engineered foods, or GE foods, is complicated. Proponents, including the Bush Administration, argue GE foods will open up new food production and trade opportunities for poor African nations. Opponents, including the European Union and many African nations, urge caution and warn of the untold health, economic, and cultural effects of GE foods.

The substantive scientific and economic debate over GE foods, however, is being overshadowed by nasty power politics. Backed by pressure from big agribusinesses that sell and produce GE foods, the Bush Administration is pressuring desperately needy African nations and world partners to accept GE food aid. However, it is many of these African nations—including Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe—that express the strongest opposition to GE food aid, based upon scientific, cultural, economic, and public health concerns.

This political debate, however, mucks up the scientific and economic debate, and is irrelevant to the urgent situation in Africa. The question should not be whether or not GE crops can increase food production and trade in Africa—that may very well be the case. The real question should be whether or not increased food production is needed to solve the hunger problem in Africa. The answer is no.

The core cause of world hunger is a problem in food distribution--not production. While the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) sets the daily minimum calories needed for nutrition at 1,900, a World Bank study shows that there is enough grain produced worldwide to provide each person with over 3000 calories per day.

Many of the poorest countries, however, face barriers to producing enough food within their countries. Entrenched poverty, overwhelming debt, and health crises like the HIV/AIDs pandemic leave poor countries unable to provide enough food for their people. When coupled with natural disasters like the severe drought plaguing Ethiopia, hunger can become a national disaster.

That's where international aid becomes a matter of life or death. Emergency food distribution is needed immediately in Ethiopia and it is up to the international community to commit to preventing a mass famine like that of 1984.

The good news is that we can do this, and without any high-tech solutions needed to increase production. We have enough food. In the United States alone, for example, the government spends millions of dollars each year to store enough surplus dairy products to provide every American with nearly 50 pounds of cheese, milk, and butter. Production is not the problem.

We have more than enough food in the world to feed each and every person every day. Instead of pushing GE foods on African nations who maintain serious scientific, economic, and cultural objections to the food, the U.S. and its partners should set aside the push for GE foods and work to address the food distribution problem by taking the following steps:

In order to prevent disaster in Ethiopia, the first step for the international community should be to band together and pledge enough food to stop the famine. According to the World Food Programme, while pledges of food aid to Ethiopia and other sub-Saharan African countries are coming in, only about 50% of the necessary food has been pledged. The international community must band together in a commitment to stop the potential disaster in Ethiopia through emergency food distribution.

Clearly, emergency food distribution is a short-term solution. Long term solutions supported by international aid groups like OxFam International include an increased investment in land development, sustainable agriculture, help combating HIV/AIDs, and debt relief.

However, Ethiopia is in an emergency situation right now, and immediate help is needed. Today, on National Hunger Awareness Day, government leaders here in the U.S. and across the world should set aside political and cultural disagreements over GE foods and make a commitment to provide Ethiopia with enough nutritious food to prevent millions of potential deaths. We have the food. We just need the political commitment to use it wisely.

DIRECT ADVOCACY

Lobbying is a tried and true way for citizens to communicate with their representatives. Decision-makers are in office because we put them there. With this in mind, it is only natural that you have every right and even obligation to set up a meeting with your legislators.

Goals of Lobbying

- 1) To convince a decision maker to support our position. (short term)
- 2) To build credibility, access, and influence with decision-makers (long term)
- 3) To educate decision-makers about our programs and organization (both)

Setting Up a Lobby Meeting—How To

Setting up a meeting with your representative is easier than you may think. Follow these guidelines to set up a meeting for a lobby day:

- Call your Representative's or Senator's secretary or scheduler to make an appointment. You can either meet in their Washington, D.C. office, local office, or at a community event. It may be most convenient for you to meet in their district office during recess. Sometimes you will be able to meet with the representative him or herself, and sometimes you will be meeting with one of their staff.
- When you call, tell the scheduler what you want to discuss including the bill name and number and the specific issue you would like to address.
- If you plan to bring another person or group of people, be sure to inform them of the number of individuals coming for the meeting.
- If possible, organize a diverse group of concerned community members and groups to attend the meeting. This will help demonstrate the varied interest in the topic.
- Do Your Homework: You don't need to be an expert, but it is important to have a good understanding of the issue and politician. You should know your legislature's voting history and issues of concern. In addition, you should also know the status of the bill and be prepared to discuss the merits of the bill including the pros and cons.

- Make sure you have the relevant materials to bring. If you collected signatures on a petition in favor of the legislation, bring them.

When to Lobby

You can lobby at any time during the year but here is an idea of the best times:

- Before and during elections
- Before an issue goes public
- When a bill is first introduced
- Right before a vote on your issue
- During a congressional recess
- At peak publicity time (during high media coverage of the issue)

Lobbying—How To

Sample Agenda

When you go in to speak with your official, have what you want to say prepared and practiced. Use the following model to help you to prepare:

- **Intros:** Introduce yourself; thank the Representative or staff person for meeting with you. Chitchat a bit.
- **Your Agenda:** Tell the Representative why you are there.
- **The Representative’s Agenda:** Ask what he or she is working on (“That’s why I’m here—but before I go into that, I’d love to know what your priorities are for this session..?”)
- **Issue, Problem, and Solution:** Tell him or her about the issue that you are working on, and a brief overview of the bill that you are working to pass. (Now let me tell you a bit about the issues/bill that I’m working on.)
- **Q&A:** Answer any questions the Representative asks. If you don’t know the answer, just say so, and that you’ll get back to her or him about it later.
- **THE ASK:** Depending on what you decided you wanted to get out of the meeting, this is where to ask. If you want the Representative to sign on as a co-sponsor of a specific bill, ask him or her to do so.
 - If the Representative says yes, thank him or her and set a plan for follow-up.
 - If the Representative says that they are unsure or probably not in favor of the bill, ask if there are things that you could do to follow-up and potentially get him or her to say yes in the future. For instance, the rep may have unanswered questions that you could find out the answer for, they may need more information in general, or they may want to see some public show of support for the issue from their district.
 - If the Representative is very firmly not in support of the issue, still be very polite and thank him or her for meeting with you. One big reason for meeting with your representatives directly is to build a good relationship with that person, in addition to getting their support for legislation.

- **Follow up Plan** – Make sure to set a date or time for any follow up that needs to be done. (More information, questions to be answered, next meeting to be set, etc.)
- **Thank You:** Thank the representative for her or his time

Lobbying TIPS

- Ask up front how much time you will have for the meeting.
- Be relaxed and don't be nervous. It is the congressman's job to listen to you; after all you elected them.
- Dress in business attire.
- Appeal to the ideology of the person you are talking to—know what arguments will persuade that person.
- Be polite and cordial—never be rude or make threats.
- Know your facts and be truthful—there is power in the truth.
- Make the meeting personal, relate the issue to a personal experience you had and why you believe in it.
- Remember: one big reason for meeting with your representative is to build a relationship with that person and to give the issues that you work on a human face. Even if your ultimate goal is to get their support for legislation, building that relationship will pay off in the long run.

EDUCATION

Education events are integral to raising awareness about your issue. Here are some good ideas for education activities on your campus:

Hold a Teach-In or Forum

Invite people living with hunger or homelessness, issue experts, service providers from local agencies, activists from other organizations, or candidates for office to come and talk at your school. This will accomplish two major things:

- It will educate people on campus about the issues; build relationships between the speakers and students that care about these issues.
- Build name recognition for your organization.

In order to set up a political forum, you will want to keep in mind the following logistics:

Organize a Rally or Demonstration

Throughout history we have seen communities take action and educate the public through rallies and demonstrations. These events can be large gatherings, like the WTO protests in Seattle, or small vigils on your campus green. No matter what the size, it is a great way to solidify support, generate media, educate the general population, and kick-off a campaign. Moreover, through the energy of the people attending, rallies give the issues life and immediacy to both the people involved and the spectators.

How To Organize a Rally:

- **Determine Purpose, Type of Event, and Time:** Depending on the size of the event, start 4-6 weeks in advance of the actual date of event. Set up a phone tree or list-serve in order to keep everyone informed
- **Form Partnerships:** Invite other organizations to participate; this increases the number of people you can mobilize! Plus, you can delegate responsibilities among key organizations (see building coalitions).
- **Logistics:** Determine the march route or rally location. Reserve location and equipment (microphones or speakers) and get permit if needed. Make signs and banners with a clear and strong message.
- **Organize Publicity:** Design and distribute posters, leaflets, and banners. Make classroom announcements. Set up an information table to promote the event. Publicize through list-serves, partner organizations, and phone trees. Stage a guerilla theater performance on the campus green or dining hall.
- **Inform the Media:** If you have a large group of people coming together for an issue, you will want people to know about it. The media allows the message of your rally to reach beyond the immediate audience (see section on Media).

Go Door-to-Door

Another great way to educate people about your issue is to do a door-to-door canvass. You simply decide what you want to say to people. Gather your informational materials and go knock on some doors.

It is best to mix this tactic with service work, such as food drives, or with other advocacy work, such as petitions. This is one of the most effective ways of grassroots organizing. There are several other benefits to canvassing:

- You reach people on an individual level. Often people will remember your issue a lot more if they have a personal conversation with someone about it.
- People are more likely to get involved when you ask them on an individual level.
- You demonstrate the importance of your issue. If you go knock on strangers doors simply because you care about an issue, it demonstrates to people that it must be a worthy cause.
- You increase the visibility, name recognition and the accessibility of your organization.
- You give people hope. People often crave to see people solutions to problems. By going to their door, you make them feel like they are a part of the solution.
- You remind people that they are a part of the democratic process. Often, people feel disempowered by the governmental system. You empower them by giving them the opportunity to be a part of it.

CAMPAIGN DEVELOPMENT

Now that you know the nuts and bolts of political action, it's time for some info on how, when, who, why, and where to implement all the possible strategies and tactics. The following section will show you, step-by-step, how to develop a plan of action to get results to end hunger and homelessness.

❖ **Developing a Campaign from Scratch**

A campaign is your plan for reaching a clear social change goal. For example, if you wanted to get your town council to allocate \$300,000 to renovate a local homeless shelter, you could run a campaign to convince them to pass legislation to do so. The campaign is the set of benchmark goals, strategies, and tactics you decide upon in order to meet your end goal.

Before jumping into any campaign, it's important to take the time to think through what you want to get accomplished and how you're going to go about it.

1. Issue Focus

In order to develop an effective campaign, you need a clear focus. There are a lot of problems in this world, and it can be tempting to want to solve them all at once, but the best thing you can do to develop an effective campaign is narrowly define your problem and solution. Ask yourself the following questions:

- *What is the main issue focus of the campaign?*
- *What problem are you seeking to address?*
- *What is the solution you want to achieve?*

2. Strategy

A strategy is your plan for solving the problem you're addressing. Answer these questions to figure out how to be smart and strategic when developing your campaign:

- *What are the policy solutions that address this problem?*
- *Which ones are practical for us to push for in this campaign? What is your vehicle to carry the policy (bill, initiative, lawsuit, executive order)?*
- *In what forum should you push the policy handle (city council, student government, legislature, Congress, USDA, ballot)?*
- *How will we influence the decision-makers—through pressure or persuasion?*

3. Targeting and Influencing Decision-Makers

Once you have decided upon a strategy, figure out who is the person or people that make the important decisions within that forum. Follow these steps to create a power-map of influencers for the decision-maker that you want to influence:

A. Figure out how decision-making process works & who has the power to make the decision. Once you figure that out, put the decision-maker in a bold circle on a big piece of paper.

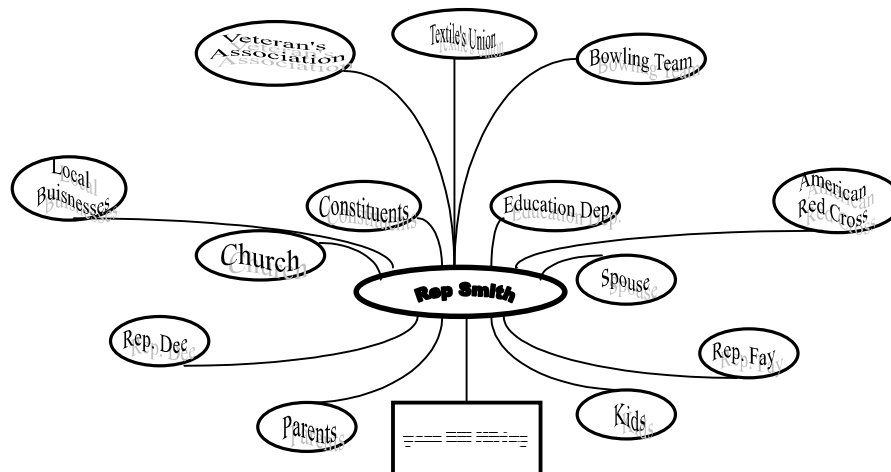
- *Who really makes the decisions? At City Council, is it the mayor or the Council President? On campus, is it President or Board of Trustees or Dining Hall Program Director?*

B. Next, think about who influences the decision-maker on that issue. Write all of these sources on your chart and draw a line between each and the decision-maker.

- *What individuals influence the decision-maker? (Be broad—think political, professional, personal, social, etc. spheres of life)*
- *What institutions influence the decision-maker?*
- *Who are the people or what roles within those institutions are most influential?*

C. Now that you have your list of influences and influencers, you want to weigh the influence of each person on the issue.

- *Who do you need to win?*
- *How many do you need to win?*
- *Who has the most influence?*



D. Once you have completed your power-map of who influences the decision-maker, now you want to figure out who you have influence with. This will show some of your strengths and weaknesses, as well as provide some direction in prioritizing your plan. Ask the following questions:

- *Who do we influence and whom do we have access to?*
- *Who do we need to work to get influence with?*

E. Calculate how much influence you have and determine if enough to influence the key decision-maker. If yes, then create plan accordingly, targeting those who you have influence

with. If no, think about building some relationships with the influencers. You may even want to make new power-maps to target some of the influencers.

F. Super Power-Mapping: Once you have finished the power-map, do the following:

- Draw boxes around the people/institutions you have the most influence with.
- Estimate your opposition and draw triangles around those they have the most influence over.

The places where both you and your opposition have influence are the battlegrounds to gain support. You will want to take this into account when developing a plan.

4. The Lay of the Land

Now is a good time to step back and think about strengths and weaknesses, as well as evaluate what needs to be done and how quickly it can be done.

A. Organizational Strengths and Weaknesses: Within your own organization, you will have certain strengths and weaknesses.

- *What resources/strengths you/your organization brings to this campaign (money, people, time, political capitol)?*
- *What are your weaknesses or needs?*

B. Allies and Opponents: In almost any cause that calls for advocacy, you will find both opposition and allies. Allies are those organizations or individuals who will actively support your campaign. Conversely, opposition is anyone who will actively work against your goal. Ask:

- *Who are our current and likely allies?*
 - *What are their strengths and weaknesses?*
- *What resources can they bring to this campaign? Think broadly (student groups, faculty, religious, labor, civil rights, business, government, etc.)?*
- *Who are likely or current opponents?*
 - *What are their strengths and weaknesses?*
 - *What are their arguments?*
 - *What will they do to oppose you?*

C. Timing and Process: It is very important that to know how much time you have to work with before developing your plan. Likewise, understanding the decision-making process is also very important in identifying the lay of the land. You will need to create a plan that is in accordance with the various steps involved. Find out what process will be used in deciding your issue.

5. Goals

Create a list of specific goals to use as a blue print. The idea is to define and quantify your vision early so that you can create a plan that will best suit your needs.

A. Programmatic Goals: It is often helpful to start with your largest goals and then use them to identify your smaller goals. Larger goals are the image in the future that you are always working to reach. Smaller goals act as organizers and energizers, springing you forward to the larger goal.

- *What are the short, medium and long-term goals of the campaign?*
- *What will you ask your decision-makers for? Your volunteers?*
- *What will you call a victory?*
- *How will you quantify success?*

B. Organizational Goals: Whether you are working within a pre-existing group or creating an organization of your own, you need to identify how your organization will work on the issue in the short term, as well as how it will build your organization for the future.

- *What are the organizational goals of the campaign?*
- *How will this campaign strengthen your organization?*
- *How will this campaign recruit and develop new activists?*
- *How will you quantify success on this front?*
- *Who are the people it is a priority to build a relationship with through this campaign?*
- *What are ways that you could use this campaign to work with them?*

C. Prioritizing Your Goals: Any one campaign may have a whole set of goals. In order to keep order and perspective, make sure you know what goals is the highest priority and which are less so.

- *What really needs to happen?*
- *What will be good if it happens but isn't critical to the success of this campaign?*
- *What can we realistically do?*

6. Tactics and Timeline (What and when)

A. Tactics: A tactic is a specific action or program that you and your campaign will enact as part of the overall campaign strategy. Types of tactics include: (detailed in the previous section):

Grassroots—petitioning, post-carding, letter-writing, call-in days, email actions.

Media—press conferences, press releases, letters to the editor, opinion editorials.

Visibility—tabling events, posters, flyers, chalking, banners, props, rallies.

Direct Advocacy—district meetings, lobby days, accountability sessions.

Research—collecting data, surveys, writing reports.

Education—displays, awareness days, presentations to groups or classes, community and campus forums, elementary education, door-to-door

Keeping in mind your overall goal and strategy, figure out which of these tactics will be most useful in winning your campaign, and which you can reasonably do with the resources you have.

- *What actions or activities do you need to reach your goal? Which fit your strategy?*
- *What tactics best use your strengths and resources?*
- *When exactly will you do each activity? In what order?*
- *Are there major events built into the timeline every few weeks?*
- *Have we anticipated the opposition?*

B. Creating a Timeline Calendar:

1. Draw a calendar with spaces for every day, and categories of your different tactic goals.
2. Using a pencil, write in the dates that you want to have your largest goals accomplished by.
3. Work backwards from the goal date to figure out what needs to happen and when.

Goals*	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
Events	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volunteers			10 possible	20 possible	30 possible	Call for tabling hours	Call for tabling hours
Media	Send out E-mails to Profs and Clubs		Make Info Posters		Have 100 Posters Made	Hang 33	Hang 33
Logistics	Have 100 Poster Papers and Markers						
Events	8	9	10	11	12	13 Meeting	14
Volunteers	5 Tabling (Reese)	8 Tabling (Student Center)	10 Tabling (Science Cntr) Media or Log. Coordinator	12 Tabling (Student Cntr) 2 More Coordinators	14 Tabling (Freshman Dorm)		
Media	Hang 33 Posters						
Logistics			Room Reserved for Group Meeting		Contact About Meetings		
Events	15	16	17	18	19 Meeting	20	21
Volunteers	40 Interested People					20 People Agreeing	School Picnic
Media			Contact News Paper				
Logistics				Inquire about Transportation	5 Lobbying Meetings Confirmed		
Events	22	23 Press Conference	24	25 Meeting	26 Lobby Day	27	28
Volunteers	Training on Lobbying		10 people confirmed		5 People Lobbying		
Media	Confirm News Paper					Press Release Sent	
Logistics	Meeting Time Decided		Transportation Confirmed				

7. Campaign Communication (Telling Your Story)

Once you have a plan and your campaign is set to take off, you will need a way to communicate your goals and your vision. By doing this in a compelling way, you will be able to educate and involve a lot of people.

A. Story: Creating a compelling story is key to creating a campaign. This will serve in all aspects of organizing such as recruiting, lobbying, working with the media, etc. The basic structure of a compelling story is as follows:

Introduction: Who you are and what you represent.

Problem: What is the underlying problem that you are working to solve. Use two or three compelling local facts to demonstrate the problem. In addition, describe who is affected by this problem and who is responsible for perpetuating the problem. Keep the problem simple and tangible.

Solution: What are you doing to fix this problem? What is your goal and what is your strategy? Articulating these simply and clearly will show potential supporters and volunteers that you are working to solve a pressing problem.

B. Message/Slogan: What is the central message you will deliver through the campaign? Draft one clear and compelling phrase (10 words or less) that you will say over and over again to summarize your position. Make it memorable.

C. Opposition: When dealing with opposition there are several ways to give compelling reasons for people to sway to your opinion.

1. Pre-empting opposition: Pre-empting means telling people what the opposition's stand will be before your opposition does.

Ex: The opposition says that the state cannot afford to fund the school lunch program. However, funding the expansion of the school lunch program will less than the Legislature's annual holiday banquet.

2. Isolate opposition: Demonstrate to people that the opposition's voice comes from the minority of opinions, not popular support.

Ex: The opposition is just a few loud voices in the state house. However, support for the program is wide and diverse, including labor unions, public health and education experts, and a majority of California's mayors.

Messaging TIP: Use strong language that creates momentum, rather than abrasive and stagnating. For instance, "Every child deserves access to healthy meals at school" is more compelling than, "We are trying to stop this corrupt government from forgetting that it is important to feed school children." The first concentrates on the vision, with the movement towards the ultimate goal.

Campaign Development TIPS

1. Be Strategic

Make sure all elements of the campaign coincide with the goals of your campaign. If your goal is to get your legislator to vote "Yes" on a bill, make sure all action is targeted at influencing him or her. If you can't articulate a compelling reason for doing an event, having a meeting, etc.—don't do it.

2. Be flexible

The political scene changes all the time—be prepared to revise and regroup along with it. For example, if you have a huge call-in day planned for the day before an anticipated vote, and you hear that the vote has been moved up a day, do the calls then.

3. Seize the Day!

Carpe Diem--you never know when a great campaign opportunity will come your way. If you are working on a campaign to get the Delaware governor to sign a bill into law providing funding for 100,000 units of affordable housing and you get word that the governor is coming tomorrow to speak on your campus, seize the day! Shake his hand and urge him to sign the bill, or deliver the petitions you've gathered to him in person.

CRASH COURSE ON POLITICS

Back in elementary school, we all learned how a bill becomes a law. The first part of this section is a refresher course in the processes and procedures involved in passing legislation as it is described on paper.

However, politics isn't that cut and dried. Many different forces influence the choices our decision-makers make—and just as importantly, many different forces influence the issues that our decision-makers choose to debate in the first place. As an advocate for social justice, you need to know both the on-paper processes as well as the political reality of what really goes on.

Politics—On Paper

1. How A Bill Becomes A Law

A bill may be introduced into either the House or the Senate, or even both Chambers simultaneously. No matter where a bill is introduced, it follows the same path. For our purposes let's follow a bill through the Senate.

- **Senate Clerk:** Upon introduction into the Senate a bill is assigned a number, for example, S.3435.
- **Referred to a Senate Committee:** After receiving a number from the clerk, the bill is assigned to a committee, and is then further assigned to a subcommittee.
- **Subcommittee Action:** The subcommittee conducts all the studies, holds the hearings, and makes revisions on the bill. After all this is done, the subcommittee refers the bill back to the full committee with either positive or negative recommendations.
- **Full Committee Action:** The full committee, heading the suggestions of the subcommittee conducts more hearings, revisions and finally approves of the bill. Or, possibly no action is taken and the bill “dies” in committee.
- **Budget Committee:** If the full committee passes the bill, it is sent to the budget committee to be reconciled with the current budget.
- **Appropriations Committee:** Resolutions are now made with respect to the specific monetary allotments of each program in the budget. The bill then returns to the Senate with authorized spending.
- **Calendar Bill:** While in appropriations the bill is assigned to the Senate calendar. (The calendar shows the order in which committees reported the bills.) The Senate divides these bills into public and private. Public bills, such as tax bills, defense or housing are considered general concern. Private bills, on the other hand, are licenses or charters, which deal with individuals.
- **Rules Committee Action:** In the Senate this committee sets the conditions for the action on the floor, i.e., how long a bill can be debated. Some bills skip this committee and go

directly to the floor from the appropriations committee. Other bills are held up in the rules committee and are finally dismissed on the grounds of absurd rules.

- **Senate debates and Votes:** After successfully passing through this procedure the bill finally comes to a full chamber debate and vote. The bill can either pass or “die” at this point. Upon passing the bill is either turned over to the House of Representatives or the Conference Committee.
- **House of Representatives:** If a bill passes which originated in the Senate, and does not have a complimentary bill in the House, it automatically goes to the House and starts the process all over again.
- **Conference Committee:** When both the House and Senate have passed related bills, a conference committee is formed from representatives of both chamber committees where the bill is initially considered. It is the job of the conference committee to reconcile the differences between the two versions of the bill.
- **House and Senate Approve Compromise:** The compromise version, or “conference report” is sent to each house for final approval. This final approval is in the form of a full floor vote. Once again the bill has a chance to pass or “die”. If the bill is approved here it is passed onto the President.
- **President:** The President has the ultimate power with bills. The President can either pass the bill now, or he can veto it, sending it back to Congress. Congress can overturn a veto with a two-thirds majority vote in both chambers. The bill then can become a law without the President’s signature.

2. Legislative Calendar

FALL: The budget process begins when each government agency submits its proposed budget to the President.

FALL - JANUARY: The President develops an overall budget and submits it to Congress in January.

JANUARY - APRIL: The House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee are now responsible for revising tax laws and entitlement programs and what is needed to pay interest on the national debt.

JUNE - SEPTEMBER: The House Ways and Mean Committee and the Senate Finance Committee are now responsible for revising tax laws and entitlement programs so they can be reconciled with the budget.

- **Budget Resolutions:** Both chambers of congress produce these. They are then reconciled and voted upon. Once voted upon by the House and Senate it is passed onto the President and gets signed into law.
- **The budget now stands as law:** This means that any legislation introduced during the following fiscal year must be reconciled with the existing budget. The task of doing that lays in the hands of the Budget Committees in both the House and Senate.

- **House and Senate Appropriations Committees:** They determine how much money, the actual dollar amount, will be available for all programs. Each appropriations committee has 13 subcommittees, each of which is allocated a part of the overall budget. The subcommittees have the duty of dividing that money among all the programs it funds. When a bill enters the legislative process from this point on the appropriations committee assigns each bill a specific monetary allotment, goals and terms that are outlined with respect to program spending.

3. Time to Act

Timing is an important factor to consider in everything you do. This is especially true for advocacy campaigns. You can increase your impact by timing political action correctly. The right time to contact your local congressperson is dependent upon their committee assignments and where a particular bill is in the legislative process.

The most effective times to influence the legislative process are:

- **Before a bill is introduced.** This is the time that the chief sponsors of a bill are aggressively generating support for the issue. By organizing around an issue or bill, you can help generate sponsors.
- **Just after a bill has been introduced.** Once the bill has been introduced, it is important to generate a list of bi-partisan supporters, also known as co-sponsors. You can strengthen the support for a bill by encouraging your member of Congress to sign on as a co-sponsor of the issue.
- **Just after a bill enters the committee or sub-committee.** This is a critical stage in the legislative process, because it is the time that legislators discuss the bill and may make changes. If your congressperson is a member of the committee or subcommittee, make sure you voice your support and concerns regarding any changes.
- **Just before a bill comes to a full floor vote.** Upon recommendation from the committee or subcommittee, the bill goes for a final floor vote. You can urge your congressperson to support or oppose it. Remember, politicians are accountable to their constituents and often look to their voters for advice.
- **During elections.** Political candidates develop their political platforms as part of their election campaign. By contacting your local and national politicians, you will influence their campaigns by voicing your support and opposition of specific issues. Politicians want to be elected, and if enough people care about a certain issue they will incorporate it into the campaign efforts.
- **During the budget process.** The budget process is the time in which the President and Congress determine funding for the next fiscal year. This is the period that determines the fate of various federal programs. There are five groups of decision makers in the budget process: (1) agencies wanting program funds, (2) budget committee, (3) appropriation committee, (4) the House and Senate, (5) the President.

Politics—In Reality

What your political science class won't tell you is the other side of legislative politics—the inside deal-making, political pressure, and money that make or break decisions in Congress each day. For each bill brought up for debate, there will be an opinionated voice in Congress on both sides for a number of reasons:

1. Political Pressure: What constituents say *matters*, and decision-makers will listen.

- Members of Congress represent the public, and they value public opinion because it is the public that puts them in office every few years.
- Each member of Congress, your state legislator, or your city council has dozens or hundreds of issues to deal with at a time. Hearing from constituents who are demanding action on an issue makes a big difference.

2. Ideology: Some people believe it is the government's role to help provide assistance programs, some totally disagree, and some fall somewhere in the middle. Some legislators like the economic benefits of assistance programs, some like the humanitarian results, some like the educational results, and some like the PR. Find out what moves your representative to do the right thing, and argue your point from there.

3. Inside Deal Making: Those guys and gals up on Capitol Hill work together on a million different issues. Someone is also doing a favor for someone else, and six degrees of separation becomes more like two. Find out who knows whom. (More on this in the Power-Mapping section)

4. Money: Money talks and legislators listen. Powerful companies with interests not often attuned to the needs of poor or hungry Americans donate billions of dollars to our representatives' campaigns each year—and they often get their money's worth.

What this Means for Students Working for Social Justice: This means it that everything you do to bring issues related to ending hunger and homelessness to the forefront of your legislators' agenda is extremely valuable. Make sure our voice is heard over the din of politics in Congress, and good things will happen.

TIPS

- **Be Optimistic:** Politics can be slow moving, confusing, and cynical—but don't ever forget that it is our decision-makers who hold in their hands the power to solve many problems that cause hunger and homelessness. Many of them are looking for opportunities to work with groups out in the field to solve these problems, and many more will be willing to do so with a little encouragement.
- **Know Your Facts:** While it is key to understand the insider-game of politics, it is just as important to know the on-paper rules.
- **Be Patient, But Persistent:** Patience and politeness are key—no one is going to listen to an organization or activist who is screaming and yelling—but persistence is just as key. No one is going to listen to someone who gives up after one try either.

NSCAHH 2004 Legislative Priorities

Homes For All Project

Today, 3.5 million Americans have no place to call home. In 2004, the National Student Campaign's Homes for All Project is working to end homelessness for all Americans by ensuring that homeless assistance programs are available to everyone in need, strengthening rental assistance programs for low-income people, and building support for affordable housing production. Through a combination of direct lobbying, media attention, grassroots action, and public education, the National Student Campaign and our partners will ensure that housing and homelessness are a priority for our decision-makers in the upcoming year.

1. The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs

Goal: Increase funding to \$1.8 billion in FY2005 for the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs.

The federal homeless assistance programs—known as the McKinney-Vento Programs—serve millions of homeless Americans each year. The McKinney-Vento programs serve all populations of homeless Americans, from young children to single adults and the elderly, and provide services including shelter, health care, counseling, and education assistance. For example, programs include Health Care for the Homeless, which provides homeless people with access to primary health care services, the Emergency Shelter Program, which provides shelter and supportive services for people who are homeless, and Headstart for the Homeless, which partners with the preschool education programs Headstart and Early Start to reach out to homeless toddlers.

Since the program was created in 1987, support in Congress has waxed and waned. In 1995, the program was funded at an all-time high of \$1.49 billion, but has been cut in the intervening years to its current funding of \$1.267 billion in 2004. Despite the proven success of many programs in helping homeless people get and stay off of the streets, the McKinney-Vento programs often end up on the cutting floor when funding decisions are made during the annual Veterans Administration-Housing and Urban Development (VA-HUD) appropriations process.

This year, the National Student Campaign and our partners will push for the McKinney-Vento Programs to be funded at their authorized level of \$1.8 billion. In doing so, we will enable local communities to provide services and housing to thousands more Americans experiencing or at risk of homelessness—that will mean fewer elderly men and women suffering the chill of winter on the streets, fewer kids missing out or dropping out of school because they're homeless, and fewer homeless Americans dealing with the demons of mental illness without medical help.

Homeless advocates' two-pronged strategy is to educate members of Congress about the need for increased funding by bringing stories, facts and figures from the field directly to their offices, and to ensure they act on those facts through direct pressure from their constituents and in the media. By utilizing the following tactics, students can play a significant role in educating and pressuring members of Congress to support increased funding for the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs in the FY2005 budget.

What Students Can Do:

a. The National Survey of Hunger and Homelessness in America

Facts, figures, and personal stories collected as part of this national survey of 1000 emergency food and shelter providers will demonstrate to members of Congress the intense need for increased support to end homelessness in their districts. In addition, students will put pressure on Congress by generating media attention through press conferences and releases of survey results. Survey templates, instructions, and lists of local agencies are available at <http://www.studentsagainsthunger.org>

b. National Homeless Assistance Letter-Writing Day—April 3, 2004

In conjunction with the Annual Hunger Cleanup, students around the country will hold a joint letter-writing day to members of Congress. Hundreds of students will write to their members of Congress to increase funding for the McKinney-Vento Homeless Programs. *Sample letters will be available on our website this spring.*

c. Write letters to the editor of your local paper

In order to generate media attention and pressure on these issues, students will write letters to the editor of their local newspapers, calling attention to local issues of homelessness and urging their members of Congress to support increased funding for the McKinney-Vento Homeless Programs. *A sample LTE is available from the National Student Campaign.*

2. Affordable Housing Production

Goal: Pass the National Housing Trust Fund Act

There is a severe lack of affordable housing in the United States. In 2003, the National Low Income Housing Coalition's annual *Out of Reach* report showed that on average, a person would need to earn \$15.21/hour to afford a two-bedroom apartment at fair market rent in the U.S.—nearly three times the federal minimum wage. In addition, the 2002 Millennial Housing Commission showed that 27 million households pay too much of their income to housing each month, and that that burden falls most severely on the very lowest income households. Clearly, housing is prohibitively expensive for many low-income families, forcing millions into homelessness, and millions of others to cut back on necessities like food and medical care.

The National Housing Trust Fund is a solution to the affordable housing crisis. The Trust Fund will create a pot of money dedicated solely to the creation and renovation of 1.5 million units of affordable housing for the very lowest income families over the next ten years. Over 250 housing trust funds exist at the statewide or municipal level and collectively provide over \$500 million to build, preserve, and repair low-income housing facilities.

Support for the Trust Fund is strong, widespread and diverse. Currently, over 4700 organizations and individuals have endorsed the NHTF, and the list continues to grow every day. As of January 2004, 210 members of the House of Representatives are cosponsors of the bi-partisan legislation, H.R. 1102.

In 2004, we will continue to build targeted support for the National Housing Trust Fund Act by securing the support of high-profile politicians and academic experts in the fields on housing, education, economics, health care, and social policy. In addition, we will continue to put pressure

on members of Congress to cosponsor the House legislation and soon-to-be-introduced Senate bill through a combination of direct lobbying, grassroots advocacy, education, and media.

For more information on the National Housing Trust Fund, including a list of local endorsers and cosponsors, see <http://www.nhtf.org>

What Students Can Do:

a. Get your Representative and Senators to cosponsor the National Housing Trust Fund Act

Currently, 210 members of Congress are cosponsors of the HR 1102, the National Housing Trust Fund Act—just shy of the 218 it takes to pass a bill through the House. The Trust Fund Campaign will be targeting the following members of the House for cosponsorship in the upcoming year, based upon their past support of housing or social programs, or their indicated interest in these issues, and our field capacity:

<i>Arkansas</i>	Rep. Gene Taylor	Rep. Curt Weldon
Rep. Marion Berry	<i>Missouri</i>	<i>Tennessee</i>
<i>California</i>	Rep. Ike Skelton*	Rep. John Tanner
Rep. Doug Ose*	<i>New Jersey</i>	<i>Texas</i>
Rep. Christopher Cox*	Rep. Rodney	Rep. Charles Stenholm
Rep. Richard Pombo	Frelinghuysen*	<i>Washington</i>
Rep. Mary Bono*	Rep. Jim Saxton*	Rep. Brian Baird
<i>Georgia</i>	Rep. Michael Ferguson*	Rep. Jennifer Dunn
Rep. Jim Marshall	<i>Ohio</i>	<i>West Virginia</i>
<i>Kentucky</i>	Rep. Deborah Pryce	Rep. Allan Mollohan
Rep. Ken Lucas	<i>Oklahoma</i>	<i>Wisconsin</i>
<i>Maryland</i>	Rep. Brad Carson	Rep. David Obey
Rep. Wayne Gilchrest	<i>Pennsylvania</i>	Rep. Mark Green
<i>Massachusetts</i>	Rep. John Murtha	Rep. Thomas Petri
Rep. Barney Frank	Rep. Donald Sherwood	Rep. James Sensenbrenner
<i>Mississippi</i>	Rep. Jim Gerlach	
	Rep. Tim Murphy	

**House targets for whom the National Student Campaign is primarily responsible.*

In addition, we will be encouraging members of the Senate to sign on as cosponsors as soon as the Senate legislation is introduced. Since the Senate bill has not yet been introduced, we will need grassroots pressure in all states to sign on as many cosponsors as possible.

Before we do a big national push, however, we are specifically working to get one of the following Republican Senators to join Senator Jack Reed (D-RI) as an original cosponsor of the legislation to ensure broad bi-partisan support for the Senate bill:

Senator Robert Bennett (UT)	Senator Chuck Hagel (NE)
Senator Jim Bunning (KY)	**Senator Richard Lugar (IN)
Senator Norm Coleman (MN)	Senator Lisa Murkowski (AK)
Senator Michael Crapo (ID)	Senator Richard Shelby (AL)
Senator Mike Dewine (OH)	**Senator Arlen Specter (PA)
Senator Elizabeth Dole (NC)	Senator Gordon Smith (OR)
Senator Pete Domenici (NM)	Senator John Sununu (NH)
Senator Michael Enzi (WY)	Senator John Warner (VA)

***Senate targets for whom the National Student Campaign is primarily responsible.*

Student organizing made a big difference when a Senate Trust Fund bill was introduced in the 107th Congress—students were primarily responsible for many cosponsorships, including that of Maryland Senator Barbara Mikulski—and will make a big difference this time around.

b. Sign up your governor or mayor as a supporter of the National Housing Trust Fund Act
Support from the ‘grasstops’ will be key in tipping the Trust Fund toward passage by Congress. The Trust Fund Campaign is focusing on gaining the endorsements of 10 governors and 100 mayors in 2004. Student organizers are encouraged to target and secure the endorsement of your governor and/or mayor. So far three governors—Rod Blagojevich (IL), Kathleen Sebelius (KS), and Bill Richardson (NM)—have endorsed the campaign. To find out if your mayor has endorsed the campaign, see <http://www.nhtf.org/endorsers/bystate.asp>.

c. Sign on academic experts to support the National Housing Trust Fund

Affordable housing is a proven economic and social stimulus, as well as necessary to ending homelessness in the U.S. There are hundreds of academic experts across the country—in fields ranging from economics to urban development and rural sociology to education and health care—that will lend substantial weight to the Trust Fund campaign with their endorsement. In 2004, the Trust Fund Campaign will sign on 100 academic endorsers, many of whom will come from the efforts of student organizers.

Also see <http://www.nhtf.org> for campaign information, a full endorsement list, and endorsement forms. You will find several factsheets about the connection between housing production and other issues, including education, health care, economics, the environment, and rural issues. State-specific postcards are also available—contact kbarr@studentsagainsthunger.org.

3. Rental Assistance

Goal: Defend the Section 8 Voucher Program from Attacks and Secure Funding for New Vouchers in 2005

The Housing Choice Voucher Program, commonly known as ‘Section 8,’ plays a critical role in ensuring all people access to safe, affordable housing. 2.1 million of the lowest income families depend upon the Section 8 Program to pay their rent each month. The program has been shown to help families stabilize their housing situations and gives families the option of moving out of high-poverty neighborhoods to safer communities with more job opportunity and better schools.

Unfortunately, the program is so underfunded that only one in every four families eligible to receive help from Section 8 gets it, leaving six million families at risk of homelessness. In some cities, wait lists for Section 8 are five, eight, or ten years, leaving many families with no hope.

In 2003, the Section 8 Voucher Program faced unprecedented attacks from the Bush Administration and Congress. The White House budget included a proposal to fundamentally revamp the structure of Section 8, a move that experts predicted would lead to fewer and fewer people served by the program. When this proposal died facing opposition from all sides, attacks turned to funding cuts. Under the original House version of the 2004 Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) budget, 63,000 families would have lost their Section 8 housing vouchers. It would have been the first time in history that Congress had failed to fund all

vouchers currently in use, and would have left at least 63,000 families unable to pay their rent—facing eviction and homelessness—in 2004.

However, intense grassroots pressure from students, activists, and Section 8 tenants, a coalition lobbying effort, and media scrutiny forced Congress to up the funding levels for Section 8 in the final 2004 appropriations bill to ensure the funding of all currently used vouchers—a tremendous victory for housing advocates, tenants, and low income families.

However, the fact remains that the program is perpetually underfunded, failing to provide vouchers for three of every four households eligible. In addition, the Administration and leaders in Congress have indicated their intention to continue to attack Section 8 in 2004 and 2005 with moves to revamp the structure and drain funding from housing programs.

In 2005, the National Student Campaign and a coalition of housing, homelessness, and family advocates will fend off attacks to the Section 8 program while pushing for substantial increases in funding to ensure more low income people have access to safe, affordable housing. By focusing lobbying, media pressure, and grassroots action on members of the VA-HUD Appropriations Subcommittee, we will ensure that those making funding decisions for Section 8 understand the need for a strong program with increased funding. Specifically, we will work to educate more moderate members of the committee about the importance of supporting Section 8, while developing stronger relationships with potential Section 8 champions on the committee. (see committee members below)

For more information on Section 8, see <http://www.studentsagainsthunger.org>. Also, see the National Low Income Housing Coalition at <http://www.nlihc.org> or the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities at <http://www.cbpp.org>

What Students Can Do:

a. The National Survey of Hunger and Homelessness in America

Facts, figures, and personal stories collected as part of this national survey of 1000 emergency food and shelter providers will demonstrate to members of Congress the intense need for increased support to help families in their district afford housing. In addition, students will put pressure on Congress by generating media attention through press conferences and releases of survey results. *Survey templates, instructions, and lists of local agencies are available at <http://www.studentsagainsthunger.org>*

b. Write Letters to the Editor

Few people understand the magnitude of need for Section 8 vouchers, or how vastly underfunded the program is. By doing a little research into need, waiting list lengths, and housing costs in your community, you can educate the public and decision-makers about the need for increased Section 8 funding in your community.

c. Call your members of Congress—date TBA

To be scheduled—a National Day of Housing Action to bring the issue of Section 8 funding to the forefront of your representatives agendas. Students and housing activists from all over the country will jam the phone lines to show the need and public support for more Section 8 vouchers.

House Appropriations VA-HUD Subcommittee
James Walsh (R-NY)—Chair

David Hobson (R-OH)

Joe Knollenberg (R-NI)
Anne Northup (R-KY)
Virgil Goode (I-VA)—Vice Chair
Robert Aderholt (R-AL)
Ray LaHood (R-IL)
Alan Mollohan (D-WV)—Ranking
Member

Marcy Kaptur (D-OH)
David Price (D-NC)
Robert “Bud” Cramer (D -AL)
Chaka Fattah (D-PA)
Sanford Bishop (D-GA)

Senate Appropriations VA-HUD Subcommittee

Senator Christopher Bond (Chair) (R-MO)
Senator Conrad Burns (R-MT)
Senator Richard Shelby (R-AL)
Senator Larry Craig (R-ID)
Senator Pete Domenici (R-NM)
Senator Mike DeWine (R-OH)
Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-TX)
Senator Barbara Mikulski (Ranking Member) (D-MD)
Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT)
Senator Tom Harkin (D-IA)
Senator Robert C. Byrd (D-WV)
Senator Tim Johnson (D-SD)
Senator Harry Reid (D-NV)

RESOURCE GUIDE AND CONTACT LIST

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

National Student Campaign Against Hunger and Homelessness

The National Student Campaign's mission is to increase student service, action, and advocacy around ending hunger and homelessness. NSCAHH's organizing staff work with students on 600 campuses across the country through several national programs, including the Annual Conference on Hunger & Homelessness and the Annual Hunger and Homelessness Awareness Week, as well as through locally developed projects like food salvage programs, educational forums, days of service, and grassroots political campaigns. NSCAHH's policy staff works in Washington, DC to develop and lobby on policy issues focused on ending hunger and homelessness in the United States. <http://www.studentsagainsthunger.org>

National Organizing Office
Director, Jennifer Hecker
233 North Pleasant Street, Suite 32
Amherst, MA 01002
1-800-NO-HUNGR,
jen@studentsagainsthunger.org

National Policy Office
Policy Advocate, Kathleen Barr
218 D St, SE
Washington, DC 20003
202-546-8195
kbarr@studentsagainsthunger.org

Congressional Hunger Center

The purpose of the Congressional Hunger Center is to ensure that the issues of domestic and international hunger remain at the forefront of national debate. By developing leaders through two different programs, the Bill Emerson National and International Fellows Programs, the CHC hopes to create leadership where it is desperately needed.

229 ½ Pennsylvania Avenue, SE
Ed Cooney, Executive Director
Washington DC 20003
Tel: 202-547-7022 Fax: 202-547-7575
www.hungercenter.org/

National Coalition for the Homelessness

This organization is a national advocacy network of homeless persons, activists, service providers and others committed to ending homelessness through public education, policy advocacy, and community organizing, litigation and legislative reform.

Donald Whitehead, Executive Director
1012 14th Street, NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005-3471
Tel: 202-737-6444 Fax: 202-737-6445
<http://www.nationalhomeless.org>

National Low Income Housing Coalition

Dedicated solely to ending America's affordable housing crisis, this organization is committed to educating, organizing, and advocating to ensure decent, affordable housing within healthy neighborhoods for everyone. NLIHC provides up-to-date information, formulates policy, and educates the public on housing needs and the strategies for solutions.

Sheila Crowley, Executive Director
1012 14th St. NW, Suite 610
Washington, DC 20005-3410
Tel: 202-662-1530 Fax: 202-638-8639
www.nlihc.org

National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty

This organization serves as the legal arm of the national movement to end homelessness in America. The Law Center works to advocate effectively to protect the rights of homeless people and to implement solutions to end homelessness in America. The Law Center pursues 3 main strategies: impact, litigation, policy advocacy and public education.

Maria Foscarinis, Executive Director

1211 K Street NW, Suite 1400

Washington, DC 20005

Tel: 202-639-2535

Fax: 202-628-2737

www.nlchp.org

Center for Community Change

The Center for Community Change is committed to reducing poverty and rebuilding low-income communities. To do this, we help people to develop the skills and resources they need to improve their communities as well as change policies and institutions that adversely affect their lives. We believe that poor people themselves – through organizations they control – need to lead efforts to eliminate poverty.

1000 Wisconsin Ave., NW

Washington, DC 20007

(202) 342-0567

Fax: (202) 333-5462

<http://www.communitychange.org/>

National Campaign for Jobs and Income Support

The National Campaign—a project of the Center for Community Change—is a national coalition of grassroots organizations in 40 states that seeks to advance progressive anti-poverty policies at the state and national levels. By meshing grassroots organizing, policy expertise and political acumen, the National Campaign will provide low-income communities the vehicle they need to step fully and permanently out of poverty.

Deepak Bhargava, Executive Director

1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW

Washington, DC 20007

(202) 339-9328

<http://www.nationalcampaign.org>

Food Research and Action Center (FRAC)

FRAC is a leading national organization working to improve public policies to eradicate hunger and under nutrition in the United States. It is a nonprofit and nonpartisan research and public policy center that serves as the hub of an anti-hunger network of thousands of individuals and agencies across the country.

1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW Suite 540

Washington DC, 20009

Tel: 202-986-2200

Fax: 202-986-2525

www.frac.org

Bread for the World

Bread for the World is an organization with 45,000 members whose main objective is to contact their senators and representatives about legislation that affects hungry people in the U.S. and worldwide. The focus is on using the power we have as citizens in a democracy to support policies that address the root causes of hunger and poverty.

50 F Street, NW Suite 500

Washington, D.C. 20001

Tel: 202-639-9400

Fax: 202-639-9401

www.bread.org

Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN)

The Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN) is the nation' s largest community organization of low and moderate-income families, with over 120,000 member families organized into 600 neighborhood chapters in 45 cities across the country. Since 1970 ACORN has taken

action and won victories on issues of concern to our members. Our priorities include: better housing for first time homebuyers and tenants, living wages for low-wage workers, more investment in our communities from banks and governments, and better public schools. We achieve these goals by building community organizations that have the power to win changes -- through direct action, negotiation, legislation, and voter participation.

National Office, Washington, DC

739 8th Street South East

Washington DC 20003

202-547-2500

fax: 202-546-2483

(see webpage for full listing of local and national offices)

<http://www.acorn.org>

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)

The American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) is the voluntary federation of America's unions, representing more than 13 million workingwomen and men nationwide.

The [AFL-CIO's mission](#) is to bring social and economic justice to our nation by enabling working people to have a voice on the job, in government, in a changing global economy and in their communities.

815 16th Street, N.W.

Washington, DC 20006

Phone: (202) 637-5000

Fax: (202) 637-5058

<http://www.afl-cio.org>

Children's Defense Fund

The mission of the Children's Defense Fund is to Leave No Child Behind and to ensure every child a [Healthy Start](#), a [Head Start](#), a [Fair Start](#), a [Safe Start](#), and a [Moral Start](#) in life and successful passage to adulthood with the help of caring families and communities. CDF provides a strong, effective voice for *all* the children of America who cannot vote, lobby, or speak for themselves. We pay particular attention to the needs of poor and minority children and those with disabilities. CDF educates the nation about the needs of children and encourages preventive investment before they get sick or into trouble, drop out of school, or suffer family breakdown.

National Office

25 E Street NW

Washington, DC 20001

(202) 628-8787

(see webpage for full listing of local and statewide offices)

<http://www.childrensdefense.org/>

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

The Center of Budget and Policy Priorities is one of the leading organizations in the country working on fiscal policy issues and issues affecting low- and moderate-income families and individuals. The Center specializes in research and analysis oriented toward policy decisions that policymakers face at both federal and state levels. The Center examines data and research findings and produces analyses designed to be accessible to public officials, other non-profit organizations, and the media.

820 1st Street, NE, #510

Washington, DC 20002

Ph: 202-408-1080

Fax: 202-408-1056

<http://www.cbpp.org/>

Oxfam America

Oxfam America is an international development organization dedicated to creating lasting solutions to hunger, poverty and social injustice around the world. Oxfam provides financial, technical and networking assistance to grassroots groups to support their self-help community development initiatives. Oxfam also advocates among national and international policy-makers, suggesting humane public policies that address

structural impediments to ending poverty and hunger. In addition, Oxfam educates Americans about the causes and solutions to world hunger and poverty. A major component of our educational and policy work is campaigning throughout the U.S. to get Americans actively behind the important policy issues that we believe will make significant differences to poor communities.

26 West Street

Boston, MA 02111

Tel: 1-617-482-1211

Fax: 1-617-728-2594

www.oxfamamerica.org

National Network for Youth

This organization is dedicated to ensuring that young people can be safe and lead healthy and productive lives. With more than 700 direct members and 1,500 constituents involved in its regional and state networks, the National Network informs public policy, educates the public and strengthens the field of youth work. Members operate out of agencies, community centers, classrooms, storefronts, houses, and vans and on the streets. They provide safety, shelter, counseling and social, health, educational and job-related services.

Della Hughes, Executive Director

1319 F Street NW, Suite 401

Washington, DC 20004-1113

Tel: 202-783-7949

Fax: 202-783-7955

www.NN4Youth.org

Community Food Security Coalition

The CFSC approach recognizes the importance of a strong safety net that provides families in need with the support to survive until bad times get better. CFS builds upon this baseline of support to allow individuals to invest in endeavors that will give them self-sufficiency for the long-term.

P.O. Box 209

Venice, CA 90294

Tel: 310-822-5410

Fax: 310-822-1440

www.foodsecurity.org

National Alliance to End Homelessness

The NAEH is a nonprofit membership organization whose mission is to mobilize individuals and the nonprofit, profit and public sectors of society to end homelessness. The Alliance works to influence the development and implementation of policy decisions by the White House, Congress and all federal agencies whose programs affect homeless people.

Nan Roman, President

1518 K St. NW, #206

Washington, DC 20005-1203

Tel: 202-638-1526

Fax: 202-638-4664

www.naeh.org

National Rural Housing Coalition

The NRHC is located in our nation's capital to promote and defend the principle that rural people have the right, regardless of income, to a decent place to live or an affordable home, clean drinking water and basic community services. NRHC works to focus policy makers on the needs of rural areas by direct advocacy and by coordinating a network of rural housing advocates around the nation.

Robert Rapoza

Executive Secretary

1250 Eye St. NW, Suite 902

Washington, DC 20005

Tel: 202-393-5229

Fax: 202-303-3034

<http://www.nrhweb.org/>

National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP)

The mission of the NCCP is to identify and promote strategies that prevent young child poverty in the United States and that improve the life chances of the millions of children under age six who are growing up poor.

Mailman School of Public Health of Columbia University
154 Haven Avenue
New York, NY 10032

Tel: 212-304-7100

Fax: 212-544-4200 or 212-544-4201

www.cpmc.criet.columbia.edu/dept/nccp

America's Second Harvest

America's Second Harvest is the nation's largest domestic hunger relief organization. Through a network of over 200 food banks and food-rescue programs, Second Harvest works to end hunger in America. Growers, manufacturers, distributors, and retailers all support America's Second Harvest through their generous donations. These donations consist primarily of surplus food that might otherwise go to waste.

35 E. Wacker Dr., #2000
Chicago, IL 60601

Tel: 1-800-771-2303

Tel: 312-263-2303

www.secondharvest.org

Coalition on Human Needs (CHN)

CHN is an alliance of national organizations working together to promote public policies that address the needs of low-income and other vulnerable populations. The Coalition's members include civil rights, religious, labor and professional organizations and those concerned with the well being of children, women, and the elderly and people with disabilities.

Coalition on Human Needs
1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW Suite 910

Washington D.C. 20036

Tel: 202-223-2532

Fax: 202-223-2538

www.chn.org

National American Indian Housing Council

A membership organization that promotes supports and upholds tribes and tribal housing agencies in their efforts to provide culturally relevant, decent, safe, sanitary and affordable housing for native people in American Indian communities and Alaska native villages.

900 Second Street, NE Suite 305

Washington DC 20002

Tel: 202-789-1754 or 800-284-9165

Fax: 202-789-1758

<http://naih.c.Indian.com/>

Housing America

Founded in 1999, Housing America has mobilized pediatricians, religious-leaders, students, community-based organizations, and other constituencies to end America's housing crisis. Organizations has a two-fold strategy: build support for increased federal housing funds in key states and congressional districts, and to issue reports that both detail the worsening affordable housing shortage and offer specific solutions.

Randy Shaw, Founder and Director

Housing America

126 Hyde Street

San Francisco, CA 94102

Tel: 415-771-9850

www.housingamerica.net/

Catholic Charities USA

The largest private network of social service organizations in the United States, Catholic Charities works to support families, reduce poverty, and build communities. Its mission is to provide service for people in

need, advocate for justice in social structures, and to call the entire Church and other people of good will to do the same.

Catholic Charities USA
1731 King Street, Suite 200
Alexandria, VA 22314
Tel: 703-549-1390 Fax: 703-549-1656
www.catholiccharitiesusa.org/

National Health Care for the Homeless Council

The NHCHC is a membership organization of health care providers working with homeless people across the United States. The Council exists to help bring about reform of the health care system to best serve the needs of people who are homeless.

John Lozier
Executive Director
P.O. Box 60427
Nashville, TN 37206-0427
Tel: 615-226-2292 Fax: 615-226-1656
www.nhchc.org

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Oxfam International

Oxfam International is an international confederation of 11 autonomous non-governmental organizations. Member organizations are of diverse cultures, language, and history, but share the commitment to working for an end to the injustice of poverty, both in longer-term development projects and in times of immediate humanitarian need.

USA office
26 West Street
Boston, MA 02111 1206
USA
Tel: 1-617-482-1211 Fax: 1-617-728-2594
www.oxfam.org

Bread for the World

Bread for the World is an organization with 45,000 members whose main objective is to contact their senators and representatives about legislation that affects hungry people in the U.S. and worldwide. The focus is on using the power we have as citizens in a democracy to support policies that address the root causes of hunger and poverty.

50 F Street, NW Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20001
Tel: 202-639-9400 Fax: 202-639-9401
www.bread.org

Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

The FAO has worked to alleviate poverty and hunger by promoting agricultural development, improved nutrition and the pursuit of food security (the access of all people at all times to the food they need for an active and healthy lifestyle). The organization offers direct development assistance, collects, analyses and disseminates information, provides policy and planning advice to governments and acts as an international forum for debate on food and agriculture issues.

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy
Tel: +39.0657051 Fax: +39.0657053152
www.fao.org

Action Against Hunger

Recognized worldwide as a leader in the fight against hunger, Action Against Hunger directly delivers emergency aid and longer-term assistance to people suffering from the dire consequences of natural disaster or man-made crisis. Our mission is to save lives by combating hunger, disease, and the crises threatening the lives of helpless men, women, and children.

247 West 37th Street, Suite 1201

New York, NY 10018

212-967-7800

<http://www.aah-usa.org/>

Save the Children Federation

Through intense focus in the areas of health and nutrition, education, economic opportunity, and emergencies, Save the Children's unique self-help approach to relief, recovery, and ongoing development has nurtured hope for millions of people. It is a nonprofit, nonpolitical, nonsectarian organization working in 46 nations across the globe.

Att: Donor Services

54 Wilton Rd.

Westport, CT 06880

Tel: 1-800-728-3843

www.savethechildren.org

United Nations World Food Program

WFP is the food arm of the United Nations system. The policies governing the use of World Food Programmed food aid must be oriented towards the objective of eradicating hunger and poverty. WFP uses food aid to support economic and social development, meet refugee and other emergency food needs, and the associated logistics support, and promote world food security in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations and FAO.

Headquarters – Rome, Italy

Via C.G. Viola 68

Parco de Medici

00148, Rome, Italy

Tel: +39-06-6513 2628

Fax: +39-06-6513 2840

www.wfp.org

RESULTS

RESULTS is an international, grassroots citizens' lobby whose purpose is to create the political will to end hunger and the worst aspects of poverty. It uses a unique mix of group empowerment and support that includes monthly national conference calls connecting 300 volunteers with a guest speaker. RESULTS volunteers meet with their members of Congress, launch letter-writing campaigns, host press conferences, and work with the media. Volunteers and staff are interviewed on radio and television, write letters to the editor and op-ed pieces, and generate editorials—all in order to promote proven solutions to the problems of hunger and poverty.

RESULTS

440 1st Street NW, Suite 450

Washington, DC 20001

Tel: 202-783-7100

Fax: 202-783-2818

www.results.org

IDEX (International Development Exchange)

IDEX was founded in order to support community-based development in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and to offer U.S. citizens an avenue for international understanding and action. IDEX serves as a link for international communities undertaking small-scale development projects with supportive partners, or sponsors, in the U.S. IDEX is dedicated to both development assistance abroad as well as education at home and has educational programs for the public, school children, volunteers, and project sponsors. IDEX itself is a community-based organization, involving over 60 volunteers in the design and implementation of

its programs. As interns, project advisors, fundraisers, public educators, and representatives to the Board of Directors, IDEX volunteers play a critical role in guiding and shaping the organization.

IDEX

827 Valencia Street Suite 101
San Francisco, CA 94110-1735
Tel: 415-824-8384

www.idex.org

Church World Services

Church World Service consists of 36 Protestant, Anglican and Orthodox communions in the U.S. cooperating worldwide in programs of long-term development, emergency responses and assistance to refugees.

Church World Service
Resource Development and Service Center
28606 Phillips Street
P.O. Box 968
Elkhart, IN 46515
Tel: 1-800-297-1516

Fax: 219-262-0966

www.churchworldservice.org

STATE-WIDE ORGANIZATIONS

Alabama (AL)

1. **Alabama Coalition
Against Hunger**
319 West Glen
Avenue
Auburn, AL 36830
Tel: 334-262-1103

2. **Alabama Low
Income Housing
Coalition**
P.O. Box 95
Epes, AL 35460
Tel: 205-652-9676

3. **Alabama Arise**
PO Box 612
Montgomery, AL
36101-0612
Tel: 334-832-9060
www.alarise.org

4. **Voices for
Alabama's
Children**
P.O. Box 4576
Montgomery, AL
36103
Tel: 334-213-2410
vfac@alavoices.org

5. **Alabama Coalition
for the Homeless**
300 8th Ave. West
Birmingham AL
35204
Tel: 205-327-7540

Tel: 907-272-3663

4. **Alaska Children's
Trust**
P.O. Box 112100
Juneau, AK 99811-
Tel: 1-800-643-KIDS
spaul@comregaf.state.ak.us

Alaska (AK)

1. **Alaska Coalition
on Housing and
Homelessness**
1057 W. Fireweed
Ave.,#101
Anchorage, AK
99503
Tel: 907-272-1626

2. **AWARE**
PO Box 020809
Juneau, AK 99802
Tel: 907-586-6623

3. **Food Bank of
Alaska**
2121 Spar Avenue
Anchorage, AK
99516

Arizona (AZ)

1. **Association of
Arizona Food Banks**
234 N Central Avenue
Suite 125
Phoenix AZ 85004
Tel: 602-278-5877

2. **Community Food
Bank Inc.**
3003 S. Country Club
Rd.
Tuscan, AZ 85713
Tel: 520-622-0525
askorupski@communityfoodbank.com

3. **Arizona Coalition to
End Homelessness**
305 S. 2nd Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85003

Tel: 602-340-9393
azceh@vswest.net

4. Union of the Homeless

363 Georgia Ave, SE,
2nd Flr
Atlanta, GA 30312-3139

Tel: 404-230-5000
robert_ferrell@excite.com

5. Arizona Community Action Association

2627 North 3rd Street,
Suite 2

Phoenix, AZ 85004
Tel: 602-542-1886

emmaf@azcaa.org

Arkansas (AR)

1. Arkansas Hunger Coalition

P.O. Box 451
Little Rock, AR 72203
Tel: 501-374-6675

www.arkansashunger.org

2. Arkansas Coalition for the Prevention of Homelessness

PO Box 164057
C/O Union Rescue Mission
Little Rock, AR 72216
Tel: 501-374-1748

urmission@aol.com

3. Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families

103 East 7th Street
931 Donaghey Bldg.
Little Rock, AR 72201-4531
Tel: 501-371-9678

4. King's Outreach of Arkansas, Inc.

P.O. Box 1591
Cabot, Arkansas 72023
Tel: 501-843-9564

www.thekingsoutreach.bizland.com/home.html

California (CA)

1. Action Alliance for Children

1201 Martin Luther King Jr. Way
Oakland, CA 94612
Tel: 510-444-7136
aac@4children.org

2. Coalition on Homelessness

468 Turk Street
San Francisco, CA 94102-3606
Tel: 415-346-3740 x306
coh@sfo.com

3. Shelter Partnership

1010 South Flower, Suite 400
Los Angeles, CA 90015
Tel: 213-747-1686

4. California Homeless & Housing Coalition

926 South Street Suite 422
Sacramento, CA 95814
Tel: 916-447-0390

5. California Food Policy Advocates

116 New Montgomery Street, Suite 530
San Francisco, CA 94105
Tel: 415-777-4422
suzy@cfpa.net

Colorado (CO)

1. Colorado Coalition for the Homeless

2100 Broadway
Denver, CO 80205
Tel: 303-293-2217

www.coloradocoalition.org

2. Housing Advocacy Coalition

P.O. Box 434
Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Tel: 714-634-0738
hac.co@juno.com

3. Colorado Division of Housing

1313 Sherman, Room 323
Denver, CO 80203
Tel: 303-866-2033

4. Standup For Kids

National Headquarters
1111 Osage St., Suite 205 C
Denver, CO 80204
Tel: 800-365-4KID

www.standupforkids.org

5. Care and Share, The 2nd Harvest Food Bank for Southern Colorado

501 East 1700 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84105
Tel: 801-994-7222
<http://slcdc.org>

Connecticut (CT)

1. Connecticut Housing Coalition

30 Jordan Circle
Weathersfield, CT 09109
Tel: 203-563-2943

2. CT Anti-Hunger Coalition

880 Asylum Avenue
Hartford, CT 06105

Tel: 203-522-7762

- 3. People's Housing Action**
51 May Street
Hartford, CT 06105
Tel: 203-231-8441

- 4. Coalition for the Homeless**
30 Jordan Lane
Weathersfield, CT 06109
Tel: 203-721-7876

- 5. End Hunger Connecticut!**
509 Wethersfield Avenue
Hartford, CT 06114
Tel: 860-296-1127
lucynolan@endhungerc t.org

Washington, D.C.

- 1. Bread for the City**
Peggy Parker, Assistant Director
1305 14th Street, NW
Washington DC 20005
Tel: 202-332-0400
- 2. DC Hunger Action**
1317 G Street, NW
Washington DC 20005
Tel: 202-347-4441
- 3. Community for Creative Non-Violence (CCNV)**
425 Second Street, NW
Washington DC 20002
Tel: 202-393-1909
- 4. Housing Assistance Council**
1025 Vermont Avenue
Suite 606
Washington DC 20005
Tel: 202-842-8600

- 5. Homeless Coordinator**

Commission on Social Services
609 H Street, NE,
Room 512
Washington DC 20002
Tel: 202-727-5930

Delaware (DE)

- 1. Division of Community Services**
820 N. French Street
Wilmington, DE 19801
Tel: 302-577-3491

- 2. Food Bank of Delaware**
14 Garfield Way
Newark, DE 19713
Tel: 302-292-1305
Pbeebe@fbd.org

- 3. Delaware Housing Coalition**
P. O. Box 1633
Dover, DE 19903-1633
Tel: 302-678-2286
www.housingforall.org

- 4. Interfaith Housing Delaware**
2 South Augustine Street
Wilmington, Delaware 19804
GUREPLY@aol.com

- 5. Delaware Ecumenical Council on Children's Families (DECCF)**
240 North James St.
Suite B2
Wilmington, DE 19804
Tel: 301-225-1040
deccf@aol.com

Florida (FL)

- 1. Harry Chapin Food Bank of Southwest Florida**
2126 Alicia Street

Fort Myers, Florida
33901

Tel: 941-334-7007

www.harrychapinfoodbank.org

- 2. Florida IMPACT**
345 S. Magnolia Drive
Dr. St
E-21
Tallahassee, FL 32301
Tel: 850-309-1488
www.flimpact.org

- 3. Community Coordinated Care for Children, Inc.**
3500 W. Colonial Drive
Orlando, FL 32808
Tel: 407-532-4124

- 4. Florida Coalition for the Homeless**
1510 E. Colonial Drive,
Suite 100
Orlando, FL 32803—
1602
Tel: 407-893-4410
www.flimpact.org/fch

- 5. Florida Housing Coalition, Inc.**
1367 E. Lafayette St.,
Suite C
Tallahassee, FL 32301
Tel: 850-878-4219
www.nettally.com/fhc

Georgia (GA)

- 1. Special Housing Projects**
Georgia Residential Finance Authority
Atlanta, GA 30329
Tel: 404-320-4840

- 2. Atlanta Task Force for the Homeless**
363 Georgia Avenue
SE; 2nd flr
Atlanta, GA 30312

Tel: 404-230-5007
x118
abeaty@mail.homelesstaskforce.org

- 3. GA Coalition to End Homelessness**
PO Box 6745
Marietta, GA 30065-0745
Tel: 770-578-8175
MKAP217@yahoo.com

- 4. Quality Care for Children, Inc.**
1447 Peachtree Street,
Suite 700
Atlanta, GA 30309
Tel: 404-479-4251
judy.pittman@qualitycareforchildren.org

- 5. Golden Harvest Food Bank**
3310 Commerce Drive
Augusta, GA 30909
Tel: 706-736-1199
www.goldenharvest.org

Hawaii (HI)

- 1. Affordable Housing and Homeless Alliance**
810 N Vineyard Blvd.
#212
Honolulu, HI 96817
Tel: 808-845-4565
alliance@pixi.com
- 2. Hawaii Foodbanks**
John White
1320 Kalani Street,
#108
Honolulu, HI 96819
- 3. East Hawaii Coalition for the Homeless**
115 Kapiolani St.
Hilo, HI 96720
Tel: 808-961-2559
chch@interpac.net

- 4. Campaign to End Hunger & Homelessness**
46-534 Haiku
Plantations Place
Kaneohe, HI 96744
Tel: 808-236-0842

- 5. Full Plate**
44-155-4 Laha Street
Kaneohe, HI 96744
Tel: 808-220-4165
laniwai4@pixi.com

Idaho (ID)

- 1. Emergency Housing Services**
815 North 7th Street
Boise, ID 83702
Tel: 208-342-9719
- 2. Idaho Hunger Action Council**
621 North 8th Street
Boise, ID 83702
Tel: 208-336-7010
- 3. Division of Community Rehabilitation**
Department of Health
and Welfare
450 East State Street
Boise, ID 83702
Tel: 208-336-0161
- 4. Idaho Hunger Action Council/Idaho Citizens Network**
1311 West Jefferson
Boise, Idaho 83702
Tel: 208-385-9146
www.nasco.org
- 5. Idaho Kids Count**
160 West Jefferson St.
Boise, Idaho 83702
Tel: 208-388-1014

Illinois (IL)

- 1. Illinois Hunger Coalition**
205 W. Monroe St., 3rd
Flr

Chicago, IL 60606-2504
Tel: 312-629-9580
dianedIHC@aol.com

- 2. Illinois Coalition to end Homelessness**
P.O. Box 1267
Elgin, IL 60121-1267
Tel: 847-742-4227
www.illinoiscoalition.org

- 3. Illinois Statewide Housing Action Coalition**
202 S. State Street,
Suite 1414
Chicago, IL 60604
Tel: 312-939-6074
shacorg@ameritech.net

- 4. Homeless Services & Prevention Program**
400 Isles Park, 1st Floor
Springfield, IL 62762
Tel: 217-524-6034

- 5. Coalition to Protect Public Housing**
2450 W. Monroe #106
Chicago, IL 60612
Tel: 312-243-2858
www.cph.com

Indiana (IN)

- 1. Indiana Youth Institute**
3901 North Meridian
Street, Suite 200
Indianapolis, IN
46208-4046
Tel: 317-920-2700
iyi@iyi.org
- 2. Indiana Food & Nutrition Network**
1102 East 16th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Tel: 317-925-0191
- 3. Indiana Welfare Watch**
12 North 8th Street
Lafayette, IN 47901

Tel: 317-423-2691

4. **Indiana Coalition on Housing & Homeless Issues**
Mark St. John
1112 Southeastern
Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Tel: 317-636-8819
mstjohn@ichhi.org
5. **Southern Indiana Housing Initiative**
P.O. Box 1544
C/o Haven House
Services
Jeffersonville, IN
47130
Tel: 812-284-3373
x105
BAnd4280@aol.com

Iowa (IA)

1. **Food Bank of Iowa**
2220 E 17th Street
Des Moines, IA 50316
Tel: 515-564-0330
krford@iowalink.com
2. **Iowa Coalition for Housing & the Homeless**
713 E. Locust St.
Des Moines, IA
50309-3405
Tel: 515-288-5022
ICHHJC@aol.com
3. **Heartland Housing Initiative**
90 Main Street
Dubuque, IA 52001
Tel: 319-583-9653
marymlhhi@aol.com
4. **Child and Family Policy Center**
1021 Fleming Building
218 Sixth Avenue
Des Moines, IA
50309-4006
Tel: 515-280-9027

<http://cfpciowa.org>

Kansas (KS)

1. **Kansas Homeless & Hunger Action Coalition**
Care of Community
Resources Council
121 SE 6th, Suite 4
Topeka, KS 66603
Tel: 913-233-1365
2. **Public Assistance of Kansas**
P.O. Box 2815
Topeka, KS 66601
Tel: 913-354-4635
3. **Inter-faith Ministries**
829 N. Market St.
Wichita, KS 67214-
Tel: 316-264-9303 or
264-8051
sandyswank@hotmail.com
4. **Kansas Campaign to End Childhood Hunger**
829 N. Market St.
Wichita, KS 67214-
3519
Tel: 316-264-9303
5. **Community Action Inc.**
1000 S. E. Hancock St.
Topeka, KS 66607
Tel: 913-235-9561

Kentucky (KY)

1. **Homeless & Housing Coalition of Kentucky**
229 W. Main St., #105
Frankfort, KY 40601-
1847
Tel: 502-223-1834
hhck@der.net
2. **Kentucky Task Force on Hunger**
P.O. Box 22199
344 Irvine Road
Lexington, KY 40502
Tel: 859-266-2521

3. **Dare to Care Food Bank**
5803 Fern Valley Road
Louisville, KY 40228
Tel: 502-966-3821
www.daretocare.org
4. **Kentucky Youth Advocacy Inc.**
621 Shelby Street
Frankfort, KY 40601-
3431
Tel: 502-875-4865
www.kyyouth.org

Louisiana (LA)

1. **Unity for the Homeless**
2475 Canal St., Suite
300
New Orleans, LA
70119
Tel: 504-821-4496
<http://www.gnofn.org/~unity>
2. **Homeless & Housing Resource Center/ I CAN! America, LLC**
P.O. Drawer 3444
Lafayette, LA 70502
Tel: 1-800-678-5774
www.icanamerica.intranets.com
3. **Food For Families/Food For Seniors**
8326 Apricot Street
New Orleans, LA
70118
Tel: 504-861-3555
4. **Central Louisiana Coalition to Prevent Homelessness**
P.O. Box 7477
Alexandria, LA 71306
Tel: 318-487-2061

5. Southwestern Louisiana Homeless Coalition
P.O. Box 3052
Lake Charles, LA 70602
Tel: 318-433-6282
LMLidden@aol.com

Maine (ME)

1. Maine Coalition for the Homeless
15 Pleasant Avenue
Portland, ME 04103
Tel: 207-772-1918

2. Partners in Ending Hunger
19 Main Street
PO Box 881
Camden, ME 04843
Tel: 207-236-9643
www.endhungernow.org

3. Maine Coalition for Food Security
P.O. Box 4503
Portland, Maine 04112
Tel: 207-871-8266
info@mefoodsecurity.org

4. Maine Children's Alliance
P.O. Box 2446, Room 217
Augusta, ME 04338-2446
Tel: 207-626-1868

5. New Hope for Women
P.O. Box 642
Rockland, ME 04841
Tel: 207-594-2128

Maryland (MD)

1. Center for Poverty Solutions
2521 N. Charles Street
Baltimore, MD 21218
Tel: 410-366-0600 (x103)
www.ctrforpovertysolutions.org

2. Poverty Race Research and Action Center
3510 16th Street, #509
Silver Spring, MD
Tel: 301-588-2184
alejandra@prrac.org

3. Volunteer Maryland!
100 Community Place
Crownsville, Maryland 21032
Tel: 410-514-7270
www.volunteermaryland.org

4. Progressive Maryland
817 Silver Spring Avenue,
Suite 305A
Silver Spring, Maryland 20901
Tel: 301-495-7004
www.progressivemaryland.org

5. Coalition for Homeless Children and Families
321 N. Calvert St
2nd Floor
Baltimore Maryland 21202
Tel: 410-783-5588
beschulz@comcast.net

Massachusetts (MA)

1. MA Committee for Children and Youth
14 Beacon Street, Suite 706
Boston, MA 02108-3704
Tel: 617-742-8555
<http://www.masskids.org>

2. Massachusetts Coalition for the Homeless
288 A St., 4th Fl.
Boston, MA 02210
Tel: 617-737-3508
www.mahomeless.org

3. Massachusetts Housing and Shelter Alliance
5 Park Street
Boston, MA 02108
Tel: 617-367-6447
www.mhsa.net

4. Massachusetts Affordable Housing Alliance
1803 Dorchester Ave.
Boston, MA 02124-2503
Tel: 617-822-9100
www.mahahome.org

5. Project Bread – The Walk for Hunger
160 N. Washington St.
Boston, MA 02114
Tel: 617-723-5000
info@projectbread.org

Michigan (MI)

1. Michigan Coalition Against the Homeless
Executive Director
227 N Capitol Ave.
Lansing, MI 48933
Tel: 517-377-0509
www.orgsites.com/mi/mcahassoc

2. Committee Concerned With Housing
310 E. Third Street
Flint, MI 48502
Tel: 810-238-4711

3. Association for Child Development
139 W. Lake Lansing, Suite 120
East Lansing, MI 48823
Tel: 517-332-7200
cathleenlogan@aol.com

4. **Michigan Community Action Agency Association**
320 North Washington Square, Suite 200
Lansing, MI 48933
Tel: 517-484-1353
www.mcaaa.org

5. **Hunger Action Coalition**
2727 2nd Avenue, Suite 109
Detroit, MI 48201
Tel: 313-963-7788

Minnesota (MN)

1. **Minnesota Foodshare**
1001 East Lake Street
Minneapolis, MN 55407
Tel: 612-721-8687
www.gmcc.org

2. **Minnesota Coalition for the Homeless**
122 W. Franklin Ave., #5
Minneapolis, MN 55404
Tel: 612-870-7073
www.mnhomelesscoalition.org

3. **Minnesota Fair Housing Center**
2469 University Ave. West
St. Paul, MN 55114
Tel: 651-917-8869
mfhc@mtn.org

4. **Minnesota Housing Partnership**
1821 University Ave. West, S-137
Minneapolis, MN 55404
Tel: 651-649-1710
www.mhponline.org

5. **People Escaping Poverty Project**
116 12th Street South
Moorhead, MN 56560
Tel: 218-236-5434
pepp@pepp.org

Mississippi (MS)

1. **Mississippi United Against Homeless**
PO Box 905
Meridian, MS 39302-0905
Tel: 601-483-4838

2. **Mississippi Food Network**
P.O. Box 411
Jackson, MS 39205
Tel: 601-353-6656
jalford@msfoodnet.org

3. **Mississippi Forum on Children and Families Inc.**
737 N. President Street
Jackson, MS 39202-3002
Tel: 601-355-4911
<http://oscar.teclink.net>

Missouri (MO)

1. **Missouri Association for Social Welfare**
Housing/Homeless Task Force
308 E. High Street
Jefferson City, MO 65101
Tel: 573-634-2901
www.masw.org

2. **Housing Comes First**
5300 Delmar
St. Louis, MO 63112
Tel: 314-367-2993
<http://stlouis.missouri.org/501c/hcf>

3. **Harvesters**
1811 North Topping
Kansas City, MO 64120

Tel: 816-231-3173
(x125)

4. **Citizens for Missouri's Children**
2717 Sutton Avenue, Suite 200
Saint Louis, MO 63143-3007
Tel: 314-647-2003
www.umsl.edu/~cmc/

5. **Operation Food Search**
6282 Olive Boulevard
Saint Louis MO 63130
Tel: 314-726-5355

Montana (MT)

1. **Montana People's Action**
208 E. Main Street
Missoula, MT 59802-4418
Tel: 406-728-5297
www.mtpaction.org

2. **Northwest Montana Human Resources**
P.O. Box 8300
Kalispell, Montana, 59904-1300
Tel: 406-752-6565

3. **Montana Hunger Coalition**
P.O. Box 8051
Missoula, MT 59857
Tel: 406-327-9201
hunger@montana.com

4. **Montana Community Labor Alliance**
208 East Main Street
Missoula, MT
Tel: 406-721-0032

Nebraska (NE)

1. **Nebraska Commission on Housing & Homelessness**
P.O. Box 94666

Lincoln, NE 68509-4666

Tel: 402-471-3759

www.ded.state.ne.us

2. Nebraska Children & Families Foundation

215 Centennial Mall

South,

Suite 417

Lincoln, NE 68508

Tel: 402-476-9401

mjpankoke@alltel.net

3. Nebraska Rural Development Commission

1200 N Street, Suite

#610

Lincoln, NE 68508-

2022

Tel: 402-471-6002

4. Community Action of Nebraska

605 S. 14th St, Suite

412

Lincoln NE68508

Tel: 402-471-3714

marybethrate@canhelp.org

5. Family Housing Advisory Services

2416 Lake Street

Omaha NE 68111

Tel: 402-934-1777

www.fhasinc.org

New Hampshire (NH)

1. New Hampshire Coalition for the Homeless

P.O. Box 247

Lebanon, NH 03766

Tel: 603-448-

4872x211

paul.Haskell@headrest.org

2. New Hampshire Coalition to End Homelessness

25 Granite Street

Northfield, NH 03276

Tel: 603-286-2492

NewHampshireHomeless@yahoogroups.com

3. New Hampshire Legal Services

408 Moody Building

Tremont Square

Claremont, NH 03743

Tel: 603-542-8795

4. New Hampshire Alliance for Children and Youth

125 Airport Rd.

Concord, NH 03301-

7300

Tel: 603-225-0900

www.mednexus.com/alliance

5. New Hampshire Food Bank

62 West Brook Street

Manchester, NH 03101

Tel: 603-669-9725

New Jersey (NJ)

1. Affordable Housing Network of New Jersey

1 W. State Street

Trenton, NJ 08607

Tel: 609-393-3752

2. New Jersey Alliance for the Homeless

24 Grant St.

Newark, NJ 07104

Tel: 973-482-0625

apostlehouse@earthlink.com

3. Center for Food Action in New Jersey, Inc.

192 W. Demarest

Avenue

Englewood, NJ 07631

Tel: 201-569-1804

pespy@aol.com

4. Community Foodbank of NJ, Inc.

31 Evans Terminal

Road

Hillside, NJ 07205

Tel: 908-355-3663

mnigro@njfoodbank.org

5. State Emergency Food and Anti-Hunger Network

192 West Demarest

Avenue

Englewood, NJ 07631

Tel: 201-569-1804

(x23)

New Mexico (NM)

1. NM Advocates for Children and Families

P.O. Box 26666

Albuquerque, NM

87125

Tel: 505-244-9505

kgchavez@hotmail.com

2. The New Mexico Center on Law and Poverty

5301 Central Avenue,

NE

Suite 913

Albuquerque, NM

87108

Tel: 505-255-2840

hn1604@earthlink.net

3. Homelessness Advocacy Coalition

c/o Albuquerque

Health Care for the

Homeless

P.O. Box 25445

Albuquerque, NM

87125-0445

Tel: 505-242-4644

jeffrey@sjhs.org

4. Builders Without Borders

119 Main Street

Kingston, NM 88042

Tel: 505-895-5400

www.builderswithoutborders.org

5. Eastern Plains Housing and Rehabilitation Program

Eastern Plain Council
of Governments
104 West 2nd Street
Clovis, NM 88101
Tel: 505-762-7714

Nevada (NV)

- 1. Food Bank of Northern Nevada**
994 Packer Way
Sparks, Nevada 89431
Tel: 775-331-3663
staff@fbnn.org
- 2. Nevada Kids Count**
CBER University of Nevada,
Las Vegas
205 Beam
4505 MD Parkway
Box 456002
Las Vegas, NV 89154-6002
Tel: 702-895-3191
<http://kidscount.unlv.edu/>
- 3. Economic Opportunity Board**
2228 Comstock Drive
North Las Vegas, NV 89032
Tel: 702-647-4862
- 4. Community Services Agency**
P.O. Box 10167
Reno, NV 89510
Tel: 775-786-6023
- 5. Progressive Leadership Alliance**
1101 Riverside Drive
Reno, NV 89503
Tel: 775-348-7557
Or
1700 East Desert Inn Road
Las Vegas, NV 89109
Tel: 702 791-1965
- 6. Restart**
624 E. Fourth St
Reno, NV 89512
Tel: 775-324-5166

New York (NY)

- 1. Coalition for the Homeless**
89 Chambers St., 3rd Flor.
New York, NY 10007
Tel: 212-964-5900
x121
www.coalitionforhomeless.org
- 2. New York State Rural Housing Coalition**
879 Madison Ave., 2nd Flor.
Albany, NY 12208
Tel: 518-458-8696
www.ruralhousing.org
- 3. Supportive Housing Network of New York**
475 Riverside Dr., Suite 250
New York, NY 10115
Tel: 212-870-3303
www.shnny.org
- 4. Hunger Prevention & Nutrition Assist. Program**
Riverview Center-150 Broadway, 6th floor
Albany, NY 12204
Tel: 518-402-7392
lhc02@health.state.ny.us
- 5. Food for Survival, Inc.**
355 Food Center Drive
Bronx, NY 13057
Tel: 718-991-4300
- 6. Hunger Action Network of NYS**
305 7th Avenue, Suite 2001
New York, NY 10001
Tel: 212-741-8192
hannyssp@aol.com

North Carolina (NC)

- 1. Homeless Interagency Council**
C/o Office of Economic Opportunity
222 N. Person Street
Raleigh, NC 27601
Tel: 919-715-5850
www.dhhs.state.nc.us/oco/
 - 2. North Carolina Low Income Housing Coalition**
Chair, Board of Directors
3948 Browning Place, Ste.200
Raleigh, NC 27609-6664
Tel: 919-881-0707
www.mindspring.com/~nclihousig
 - 3. North Carolina Hunger Network**
P.O. Box 12007
Raleigh, NC 27605
Tel: 919-821-5300
 - 4. The Children's Home**
1001 Reynolda Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27104
Tel: 336-721-7600
tchdevoff@aol.com
 - 5. NC Coalition to End Homelessness**
PO Box 27692
Raleigh NC 27611
Tel: 828-280-1810
www.socialserve.com/ncceh
- #### North Dakota (ND)
- 1. North Dakota Coalition for the Homeless**
c/o YWCA of Fargo-Moorhead
Fargo, ND 58102
Tel: 701-232-2547
 - 2. Bread for the World**
Ronald Mathsen
Tel: 701-231-8173

3. **Community Action and Development Program**
202 East Villard
Dickinson, ND 58601
Tel: 701-227-0131
www.dickinsoncap.org

4. **Rural Response Coalition**
1325 11th Street South
Fargo, ND 58103
Tel: 1-800-950-2901
bturner@lssnd.org

5. **Great Plains Food Bank**
1720 3rd Ave. North
Fargo, ND 58103
Contact: Joyce Olson
Tel: 701-232-6219

Ohio (OH)

1. **Coalition on Homelessness & Housing (C.O.H.H.I.O.)**
35 E. Gay St., Suite 210
Columbus, OH 43215-3118
Tel: 614-280-1984
<http://members.aol.com/cohho/cohho/html>
2. **WSOS Community Action Commission, Inc.**
109 S. Front St.
PO Box 590
Fremont, OH 43420
Tel: 419-334-8911
www.wsos.org
3. **Ohio Hunger Task Force**
181 East Livingston Avenue
Columbus, OH 43215
Tel: 614-341-7700
4. **Faith Mission of Ohio**
E. Long Street
Columbus, OH 43215
Tel: 614-224-6617

www.faithmissionofohio.org

5. **Hearts for Helping**
7471 Chestnut Ridge Rd
Hubbard, OH 44425
Heartsfh@cheerful.com

Oklahoma (OK)

1. **Oklahoma Homeless Network**
615 S. Main
Muskogee, OK 74401
Tel: 918-682-3384
2. **Community Action Resource & Dev., Inc.**
P.O. Box 947
Claremore, OK 74018
Tel: 918-341-5000
3. **Regional Food Bank of Oklahoma**
3355 S. Purdue, PO Box 270968
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73137-0968
Tel: 405-972-1111 ext.10
www.regionalfoodbank.org
4. **Project HUSH (Helping Our Unsheltered Hungry)**
310 South Creek
Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74003
Tel: 918-336-5936
tonopahjoe@yahoo.com
5. **Oklahoma Coalition for the Homeless**
1033 N. Walker Ave.
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
Tel: 405-232-5507
www.tasokc.org

Oregon (OR)

1. **Oregon Coalition on Housing & Homelessness**
c/o HOAP;
694 Church St., NE #5

Salem, OR 97301
Tel: 503-362-0606
ochh@cyberis.net

2. **Oregon Rural Housing Coalition**
310 Columbia Blvd.
St. Helens, OR 97051-2024
Tel: 503-397-3511
jtierney@columbia-center.org
3. **The Oregon Food Bank**
2540 NE Riverside Way
Portland, OR 97211
Tel: 503-282-0555
tkotek@oregonfoodbank.org
4. **Interfaith Homeless and Housing Coalition**
1838 SW Jefferson St.
Portland, OR 97201
Tel: 503-228-3195 ext215
www.emoregon.org/ihhc
5. **Home Youth & Resource Center**
625 Union Street NE
Salem, OR 97301
Tel: 503-391-6428
HOMEYouthCenter@hotmail.com

Pennsylvania (PA)

1. **Pennsylvania Coalition to End Homelessness**
315 Peffer Street
Harrisburg, PA 17102-1834
Tel: 717-233-3072
2. **Pennsylvania Low Income Housing Coalition**
2 S Easton Rd.
Glenside, PA 19038-3423
Tel: 215-576-7044
www.libertynet.org/~pahe

3. Pennsylvania Hunger Action Center
208 North Third Street,
Suite 200
Harrisburg, PA 17101
Tel: 717-233-6705
pahunger@paonline.com

4. Just Harvest
120 E. 9th Avenue
Homestead, PA 15120
Tel: 412-464-0739

5. PA Partnership for Children
20 N. Market Square,
Suite 300
Harrisburg, PA 17101-1632
Tel: 717-236-5680
info@papartnerships.org

Rhode Island (RI)

1. Homeless Action for Necessary Development
PO Box 244
Providence, RI 02901
Tel: 401-434-9335
www.namezero.com

2. Housing Network of Rhode Island
790 N. Main Street
Providence, RI 02908-5402
Tel: 401-521-1461

3. Rhode Island Coalition for the Homeless
790 N. Main Street
Providence, RI 02908-5402
Tel: 401-521-1461

4. Rhode Island Community Food Bank
104 Hay Street
West Warwick, RI 02893
Tel: 401-826-3073
bbeaudreau@rifoodbank.org

5. Rhode Island Food Bank
32 Curson Street, #2F
West Warwick, RI 02893
Tel: 401-826-3073
smeeks@rifoodbank.org

South Carolina (SC)

1. South Carolina Low Income Housing Coalition
P.O. Box 1623
Columbia, SC 29202
Tel: 803-748-8101
drlewisrichardson@mindspring.com

2. South Carolina Committee Against Hunger
Ida Spruill
Tel: 843-792-7270

3. Alliance for South Carolina's Children
1330 Lady Street,
Second Floor
Columbia, SC 29201-3300
Tel: 803-256-4670
<http://www.usakids.org>

South Dakota (SD)

1. Rapid City Area Homeless Coalition
Mainstream Homeless Outreach Program
111 North Street
Rapid City, SD 57701
Tel: 605-343-0650
kmartin@behaviormanagement.org

2. American Indian Services, Inc.
Art War Bonnet
1000 West Avenue,
North
Sioux Falls, SD 57104
Tel: 605-334-4060

3. Sioux Empire Homeless Coalition
413 N Main Ave. 2nd Level
c/o Minnehaha Co.
Welfare Dept.
Sioux falls, SD 57105-5920
Tel: 605-367-4217

4. Second Harvest of South Dakota
Food Service Center of South Dakota
3511 North First Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57104
Tel: 605-335-0364
billkramersd@usa.net

5. South Dakota Coalition for Children
P.O. Box 2246
Sioux Falls, SD 57101-2246
Tel: 605-367-9667
Email:
sdcc@dakota.net

Tennessee (TN)

1. Tennessee Coalition for the Homeless
2670 Union Ave.
Extended, Suite 818
Memphis, TN 38112-4416
Tel: 901-327-4300
hmls@aol.com

2. Second Harvest Food Bank of Middle Tennessee
608 20th Avenue North
Nashville, Tennessee 37203
Tel: 615-329-3491
www.secondharvestnashville.org

3. Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth
Andrew Johnson Plaza

710 James Robertson
Pkwy
Nashville, TN 37243-
1219
Tel: 615-714-2633

**4. Tennessee Citizen
Action**

1 Vintage Way
Nashville TN 37228
Tel: 615-244-2494
Contact: John
Rutherford
www.tnca.org

**5. Tennessee Health
Care Campaign**

1103 Chapel Ave
Nashville TN 37206
Contact: Tony Garr
Tel: 615-313-9980

**6. Tennessee
Conference on Social
Welfare**

30 White Bridge Rd
Nashville, TN 37205
Contact: Linda
Moynihan
Tel: 615-313-9980

Texas (TX)

**1. Texas Alliance for
Human Needs**

1016 East 12th St.
Austin, TX 78702-
1056:
Tel: 512-474-5019
www.txalliance.org

**2. Texas Homeless
Network**

200 E. 8th St.
Austin, TX 78701-
3210
Tel: 512-482-8270
www.thn.org

**3. Texas Low Income
Housing Information
Service**

508 Powell Street
Austin, TX 78703-
5122
Tel: 512-477-8910
www.texashousing.org

**4. Center for Public
Policy Priorities**

2840 Gettysburg Drive
Austin, TX 78745
Tel: 512-320-0222
hagert@cphp.org

**5. North Texas Food
Bank**

4306 Shilling Way
Dallas, TX 75237
Tel: 214-330-1396
jan@ntfb.org

Utah (UT)

1. J.E.D.I for Women

352 S. Denver St., 440
Salt Lake City, UT
84111
Tel: 801-364-8562
www.jedi4women.org

2. Utah Issues

330 W. 500 South
Salt Lake City, UT
84101
Tel: 801-521-2035
www.utahissues.org

**3. Community
Development of Utah**

501 East 1700 South
Salt Lake City, Utah
84105
Tel: 801-994-7222
<http://slcdc.org>

**4. Utahns Against
Hunger**

309 East 100 South
Salt Lake City, UT
84111
Tel: 801-328-2561
jmckean@uah.org

5. Utah Children

747 East South Temple
Street
Suite 150, Salt Lake
City, UT, 84102-21266
Tel: 801-364-1182
www.usakids.org

Vermont (VT)

**1. Vermont Affordable
Housing Coalition**

95 North Ave., 3rd Flr
Burlington, VT 5401
Tel: 802-660-9484

**2. Vermont Coalition for
the Homeless**

P.O. Box 1616
C/o C.O.T.S.
Burlington, VT 05402-
1616
Tel: 802-864-7402
x106
cotsrm@aol.com

**3. Peace and Justice
Center**

21 Church Street
Burlington, VT 05401
Tel: 802-863-2345
www.vtlivablewage.org

4. Vermont Foodbank

P.O. Box 254
South Barre, VT 05670
Tel: 802-476-3341

**5. Vermont Children's
Forum**

P.O. Box 261
Montpelier, VT
05601-0261
Tel: 802-229-6577

Virginia (VA)

**1. Virginia Coalition for
the Homeless**

P.O. Box 12247
Richmond, VA 23241-
0247
Tel: 804-644-5527
www.vacoalitionforhomeless.org

**2. Virginia Housing
Coalition**

530 E. Main St.,
Ste.918
Richmond, VA 23235
Tel: 804-225-9500
vhcis@juno.com

3. USDA, Food & Nutrition Service
3101 Park Center Drive
Alexandria, VA 22302
Tel: 703-305-2312

4. Place and Programs for Children
620 London Street
Portsmouth, VA 23704
Tel: 757-397-2984
dmor@erols.com

5. Virginia Organizing Project
703 Concord Avenue
Charlottesville, VA 22903-5208
Tel: 804-984-4655
www.virginia_organizing.org

Washington (WA)

1. Washington Low Income Housing Network
1000 8th Ave., #105
Seattle, WA 98104-1201
Tel: 206-442-9455
www.wlihn.org

2. Washington State Coalition for the Homeless
PO Box 955
Tacoma, WA 98401-0955
Tel: 253-572-4237
<http://home.earthlink.net/~wsch/>

3. Washington Food Coalition
P.O. Box 4463
Spokane, WA 99220
Tel: 509-328-5991

4. The Children's Alliance
427 W. First Avenue
Spokane, WA 99201

Tel: 509-747-7205

5. FamilyWorks Foodbank
P.O. Box 31151
Seattle, WA 98103
Tel: 206-694-6722
avad@fremontpublic.org

West Virginia (WV)

1. West Virginia Coalition on Food & Nutrition
1207 Quarrier Street,
Suite 401
Charleston, WV 25301
Tel: 304-342-9120
hairston@wvinter.net

2. Northwest Food Strategies, Inc.
Tuck Donnelly
Bainbridge Island, WV 98110
Tel: 206-842-3609
tdonnelly@northwestfood.org

Wisconsin (WI)

1. Wisconsin Partnership for Housing Development
William Perkins
121 South Pinckney Street,
Ste. 200
Madison, WI 53703
Tel: 608-258-5560 x23
billp@terra.com.net

2. Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee
201 S. Hawley Ct.
Milwaukee, WI 53214
Tel: 414-777-0483
heather@hungertaskforce.org

3. Second Harvest Food Bank of Wisconsin

1700 W. Fond du Lac Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53205
Tel: 414-931-7400

4. Wisconsin Council on Children and Families
16 N. Carroll St. Suite 600
Madison, Wisconsin 53703
Tel: 608-284-0580

5. Hunger Task Force
201 S. Hawley Ct.
Milwaukee, WI 53214
Tel: 414-777-0483 x113
Sherrie@hungertaskforce.org

Wyoming (WY)

1. Wyoming Coalition for the Homeless
P.O. Box 1232
Cheyenne, WY 82003
Tel: 307-634-8499
www.vcn.com/~wch/wchsv.htm

2. Children and Nutrition Services
P.O. Box 2455
Casper, WY 82602
Tel: 1-800-578-4017
chs@wyoming.com

3. Wyoming Children Access Network
50 East Loucks Suite 206
Sheridan WY 82801
Tel: 307-856-5953

4. Bread for Life Food Pantry
178 South Main Street
Buffalo WY 82834
Tel: 307-684-7529

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- **Act** – a piece of legislation that becomes a law.
- **Appropriation** – the actual dollar amount that congress makes available to a program in a fiscal year. This is also a congressional committee that is responsible for setting the limits on amount of money that can be spent in a fiscal year.
- **Bill** – represented as H.R. (House of Representatives) or S. (Senate) and has a number following it. A proposal for a new law or a change in an old law, this is also the form of most legislation.
- **Committee / Subcommittee** – Committees are sub-divisions of the House and Senate which complete the bulk of legislative work. Most committees have subcommittees, which do the research and study the bill.
- **Concurrent Resolution** – a resolution that is not legally enforceable, but expresses the intent or opinion of congress.
- **Concurrent Resolution on the Budget** – a target budget resolution that is passed by both Houses, but does not need the President’s signature.
- **Congressional Record** – a daily diary of the exact proceedings of the House and Senate. They are available to the public the next day. (Members of congress may revise remarks prior to them being printed and does not include the goings on of individual committees.
- **Continuing Resolution** – a form of short term legislation that extends the appropriations for specific ongoing programs when the regular appropriations have not been reinstated by the start of the new fiscal year.
- **Deferral** – an action take by the President in order to delay or preclude the spending of money already appropriated.
- **Fiscal Year** – the time period from October 1st – September 30th that serves as the federal governments accounting period.
- **Joint Resolution** – results in a change in law like a bill, but unlike a bill has a narrower focus. They require the approval of both the House and Senate and the signature of the President.
- **Markup** – the revising of a bill in committee before congress votes on the final version of it.
- **Reconciliation** – the process used by congress to amend tax and spending programs (usually entitlements) to meet the targets enacted in the budget resolution.

Swing Vote – a member of Congress whose vote is undetermined and is therefore vulnerable to strong influence.

