

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Public Liaison

Series/Staff Member: Doris Matsui

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 13026

FolderID:

Folder Title:

ACORN [Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now] 8-10 Meeting with Homeless Housing

Stack:

S

Row:

31

Section:

1

Shelf:

10

Position:

2

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	To: Doris Matsui; From: Jerry Jones; Re: Meeting on october 5; PII [partial] (1 page)	09/29/1995	b(6)
002. memo	To: Choco Meza; From: Jerry Jones; Re: Attendees for Alexis Herman meeting and birthdates; PII [partial] (1 page)	08/08/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Public Liaison
Matsui, Doris
OA/Box Number: 13026

FOLDER TITLE:

ACORN [Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now] 8-10 Meeting
with Homelass Housing

2016-0532-F
sb1151

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

NANCY T. BERNSTINE
DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

NATIONAL HOUSING LAW PROJECT

1815 H STREET, N.W.
SUITE 501
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

TELEPHONE: (202) 783-5140
FAX: (202) 347-6765



Nan P. Roman
Vice President of
Policy & Programs

National Alliance to End Homelessness

1518 K Street, N.W.
Suite 206
Washington, D. C. 20005

Telephone: (202) 638-1526
FAX: (202) 638-4664



JERRY JONES
LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE

ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS FOR REFORM NOW
739 8TH STREET, S.E.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003
(202) 547-2500
FAX: (202) 546-2483

**National
Low
Income
Housing
Coalition**

1012 14th St., NW, #1200
Washington, DC 20005
202/662-1530, ext. 225
(Fax) 202/393-1973

Robert J. Adams
President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

11-Oct-1995 10:18am

TO: Ann T. Eder

FROM: Molly Brostrom
 Economic and Domestic Policy

SUBJECT: RE: Housing event

sorry not to get back to you sooner.

the ideas have been tossed about and have good support from your office, pol. affairs, and us (Doris, Jennifer O'Connor "talked" about it through e-mail last week). We just need to get a sense on the bigger budget strategy -- hopefully will be formed soon.

i'll let you all know if i learn anything; i'd appreciate it if you'd do the same.

thx

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

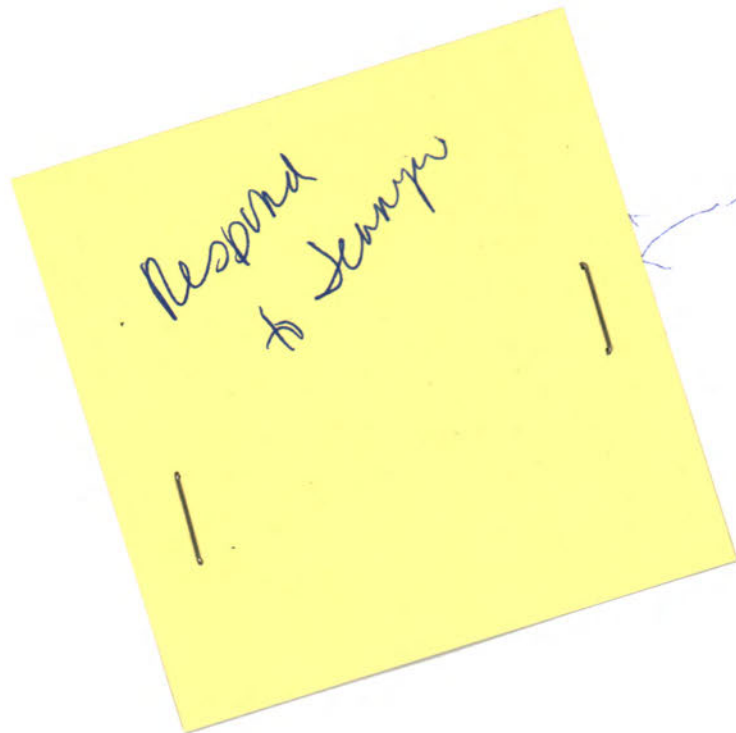
10 October 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR DORIS MATSUI
MOLLY BROSTRUM

FROM: JENNIFER O'CONNOR

SUBJECT: FYI

gmo



**ACORN**

FAXIMILE COVER SHEET

FROM:

Jerry Jones

DATE:

10/9

TO:

Jennifer O'Connor

FAX #:

PHONE #:

*Office of the Deputy
Chief of Staff*

PAGES INCLUDING COVER:

NOTE:

3 pages



ACORN

October 9, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR: Molly Brostrom, Jennifer O'Connor, and
Doris Matsui, The White House

FROM: Jerry Jones, Legislative Director

SUBJECT: Alleged Veto Event

Here are my suggestions for a White House veto event around VA-HUD. I realize the powers that be have not made any final decisions on the veto message, but can't help myself in pushing this when I think of all the ways that the people we are trying to reach would respond to such an event.

First, we need to incorporate housing into the veto message. We would be delighted if a VA-HUD veto event could happen. However, we would also take a VA-HUD/Labor-HHS/Shredding the Social Safety Net veto event. The Republicans are hitting us by telling the people that the President's plan is too soft on the deficit. We should respond by reminding them of how hard their plan is on people.

Secondly, we need to talk about cities and build on the Administration's metro areas report. If we don't make overtures to the minority communities in the message and wait until the campaign to reach out, they will feel slighted and used.

OK - fantasy days.

The Impossible Dream

On the stage the President is joined by an Americorps volunteer, a working homeless family, and a family living near a Superfund site. The event is attended by one hundred invited guests from the housing, homeless, student aid, volunteer, and environmental communities, all central parts of the President's base.

Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now

National Office: 739 8th Street S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003 • 202-547-2500 FAX 202-546-2483

Henry Cisneros introduces the homeless family, who say they could move out of the shelter and into independent living if the Republicans hadn't eliminated rental vouchers.

Carol Browner introduces the Superfund family, who describe how they must now wait longer for their neighborhood hazardous waste site to be cleaned up.

Harris Wofford introduces an Americorps volunteer who describes how she is paying off her college loans while serving her community.

The President then gives a speech outlining the most outrageous deficiencies of the Republican bill. He vetoes it as the crowd spontaneously erupts into a standing ovation.

Not a Bad Day Option

The President invites representatives from across the human needs, education and environmental communities to attend a White House budget veto ceremony.

The President cites housing cuts as a central reason for his VA-HUD veto.

VA-HUD is vetoed along with four or five other appropriations bills.

If We Can't Get the President But Still Have the White House Day

Henry Cisneros gives a briefing with housing and homeless groups at the White House on the day of the VA-HUD veto.

Leon Panetta and/or Alice Rivlin swing by make brief remarks.

Thanks for listening.

122 DM

207 MB

**ACORN**

FAXIMILE COVER SHEET

FROM:

Jerry Jones

DATE:

10/9

TO:

Doris Matsui

FAX #:

OPL

PHONE #:

PAGES INCLUDING COVER:

NOTE:

3 pages



October 9, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR: Molly Brostrom, Jennifer O'Connor, and
Doris Matsui, The White House

FROM: Jerry Jones, Legislative Director

SUBJECT: Alleged Veto Event

Here are my suggestions for a White House veto event around VA-HUD. I realize the powers that be have not made any final decisions on the veto message, but can't help myself in pushing this when I think of all the ways that the people we are trying to reach would respond to such an event.

First, we need to incorporate housing into the veto message. We would be delighted if a VA-HUD veto event could happen. However, we would also take a VA-HUD/Labor-HHS/Shredding the Social Safety Net veto event. The Republicans are hitting us by telling the people that the President's plan is too soft on the deficit. We should respond by reminding them of how hard their plan is on people.

Secondly, we need to talk about cities and build on the Administration's metro areas report. If we don't make overtures to the minority communities in the message and wait until the campaign to reach out, they will feel slighted and used.

OK - fantasy days.

The Impossible Dream

On the stage the President is joined by an Americorps volunteer, a working homeless family, and a family living near a Superfund site. The event is attended by one hundred invited guests from the housing, homeless, student aid, volunteer, and environmental communities, all central parts of the President's base.

Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now

National Office: 739 8th Street S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003 • 202-547-2500 FAX 202-546-2483

Henry Cisneros introduces the homeless family, who say they could move out of the shelter and into independent living if the Republicans hadn't eliminated rental vouchers.

Carol Browner introduces the Superfund family, who describe how they must now wait longer for their neighborhood hazardous waste site to be cleaned up.

Harris Wofford introduces an Americorps volunteer who describes how she is paying off her college loans while serving her community.

The President then gives a speech outlining the most outrageous deficiencies of the Republican bill. He vetoes it as the crowd spontaneously erupts into a standing ovation.

Not a Bad Day Option

The President invites representatives from across the human needs, education and environmental communities to attend a White House budget veto ceremony.

The President cites housing cuts as a central reason for his VA-HUD veto.

VA-HUD is vetoed along with four or five other appropriations bills.

If We Can't Get the President But Still Have the White House Day

Henry Cisneros gives a briefing with housing and homeless groups at the White House on the day of the VA-HUD veto.

Leon Panetta and/or Alice Rivlin swing by make brief remarks.

Thanks for listening.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

04-Oct-1995 04:49pm

TO: Jennifer M. O'Connor
TO: Doris O. Matsui

FROM: Molly Brostrom
Economic and Domestic Policy

CC: Jeremy D. Benami

SUBJECT: Event around VA/HUD veto

I know that both of you have been meeting with the housing/homelessness groups, and I assume they suggested an event around the VA/HUD veto with you as well. They raised this in their meeting with Carol, and she thinks it would be a good idea to try and do something.

Are either of your offices supportive of some sort of event?

Possibilities include:

*if something's being done around the Labor/HHS veto, include HUD/VA and talk about the combined attack on the social safety net, low-income.

*a briefing on the veto by Sec. Cisneros here at the White House, with a stop by from a White House official (perhaps VP, or Tyson...)

It seems it would be fairly easy to bring groups in to describe why we vetoed, and would get us a lot of mileage in combatting the perception that we're not at all interested in the housing constituency. Let me know what you think.

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

04-Oct-1995 04:59pm

TO: Molly Brostrom
FROM: Jennifer M. O'Connor
Office of The Chief of Staff
CC: Doris O. Matsui
CC: Jeremy D. Benami
SUBJECT: RE: Event around VA/HUD veto

I met with them yesterday and am very supportive of your ideas. I think we should propose to the communications shop your idea about a veto event. If that can't happen, we should definitely have a veto message that speaks to them. The Cisneros briefing is good too. We could have one of Leon, Harold, Carol or Alexis, participate as well -- and if the VP could stop in, that would also be great.

Another idea is to do another conference call like the one you set up -- with Carol or Alexis or George again and with Litan. They liked it alot and said it would make sense to do it with other groups.

I was going to send you both a memo outlining what they said to me -- but it sounds like they are saying the same thing. They did caution me that we have to make sure that if we raise their hopes with a veto and strong message, we don't then dash them by signing a really awful bill that doesn't fix any housing stuff. They are right that we have to be careful.

Let me know if you want my help, but I would support your ideas and I think we should get them in front of Don Baer, Gene Sperling and Alexis Herman.

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

04-Oct-1995 05:36pm

TO: Jennifer M. O'Connor

FROM: Molly Brostrom
Economic and Domestic Policy

CC: Doris O. Matsui
CC: Jeremy D. Benami

SUBJECT: RE: Event around VA/HUD veto

If OPL is interested, I will work with Doris on getting a memo around laying out options. It may be helpful to have your office on the memo too -- I'll see what Jeremy and Doris say.

Regarding expectations -- that's definitely a consideration, and one we need to discuss again with OMB, etc before moving ahead on an event. But we've talked to the groups about how much put back they're hoping for from us, and they don't have terribly high expectations. And the initial read from OMB on the groups numbers was that it was a doable amount.

If we do get something put together, we'll have to make sure that comments reflect the sober reality of what's to come, and are not too celebratory about the veto.

thanks. i'll let you know where this goes.

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

04-Oct-1995 06:40pm

TO: Molly Brostrom
FROM: Doris O. Matsui
Office of Public Liaison
CC: Jennifer M. O'Connor
CC: Jeremy D. Benami
SUBJECT: RE: Event around VA/HUD veto

We are definitely interested. I also believe that we can't unreasonably raise expectations; however, if there is an opportunity to show that we are with them, I believe that we should demonstrate it in some way. As you know, they will really send out this message very quickly.

I think all options are good; since we already did the conference call, I believe either a briefing or the opportunity of having a few people present when there is a veto would go a long way.

They are coming in again to see me tomorrow---I guess we all believe in a love-in.

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

05-Oct-1995 09:41am

TO: Doris O. Matsui
TO: Jennifer M. O'Connor

FROM: Molly Brostrom
Economic and Domestic Policy

CC: Jeremy D. Benami

SUBJECT: hud/va veto event

Jeremy has cautioned that we shouldn't move too much on this until we have a better sense of what our budget strategy will be.

Doris -- I would tell the groups today that we are interested, but are waiting for the budget strategy to solidify. If the decision is made to have public rather than quiet vetos, we will pursue.

thanks

**ACORN**

FASCIMILE COVER SHEET

FROM: *Jerry Jones*DATE: *9/29/95*TO: *Don Matsui*

FAX #:

PHONE #:

PAGES INCLUDING COVER: *2 pages*

NOTE:

Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now

National Office: 739 8th Street S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003 • 202-547-2500 FAX 202-546-2483

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	To: Doris Matsui; From: Jerry Jones; Re: Meeting on october 5; PII [partial] (1 page)	09/29/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Public Liaison
Matsui, Doris
OA/Box Number: 13026

FOLDER TITLE:

ACORN [Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now] 8-10 Meeting
with Homelass Housing

2016-0532-F
sb1151

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



ACORN

September 29, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR: Doris O. Matsui,
Deputy Assistant to the President
Deputy Director of Public Liaison

FROM: Jerry Jones, Legislative Director

SUBJECT: Meeting on October 5

I am looking forward to meeting with Ann Eder and yourself on Thursday, October 5 at 3 p.m. Below are the names and birthdates of our attendees.

Gerald Jones, ACORN

DOB: (b)(6) 001

Deborah Austin, National Low Income Housing Coalition

DOB: (b)(6) 001

~~Nan Roman, National Alliance to End Homelessness~~

~~DOB: (b)(6) 001~~

Depak Bhargava

(b)(6) 001

Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now

National Office: 739 8th Street S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003 • 202-547-2500 FAX 202-546-2483



OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

Alexis M. Herman, Director

PHONE: (202) 456-2930

FAX: (202) 456-6218

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

Number of Pages (Including Cover) 7

To:

Ann Eder

Fax:

6-6218

Phone:

6-5161

Date:

9/25/95

From:

Ruby

Message:

Talk with Lee about this



ACORN

Debbie

August 15, 1995

081 00 140

Alexis Herman
Assistant to the President
Director of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Herman:

On behalf of the National Alliance to End Homelessness, the National Housing Law Project, the National Low Income Housing Coalition and ACORN, let me thank you again for meeting with our delegation on Thursday. Our organizations felt the meeting was very productive and a good start for the work ahead. We especially appreciate your offer to coordinate meetings with the White House Chief of Staff, Director Rivlin and ourselves concerning the impending HUD budget crisis. (1)

As you requested, I am attaching a summary of the top three issues that we believe must be corrected in the FY 1996 HUD budget. These three Republican proposals -- severe cuts to homeless programs, rent increases in public housing, and the elimination of all new rental vouchers -- offer the White House a compelling example of how Congress intends to slash assistance to lower income Americans to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.

After our meeting last week, we also met with Andy Hernandez of the DNC. Mr. Hernandez mentioned that the White House regularly convenes conference calls with Hispanic leaders in order to keep them informed about current issues and politics. We feel that two or three conference calls placed by the White House to leaders in the grassroots housing community would significantly help shore up support for 1996. If possible, we would like to work with your office and the DNC to organize these conference calls to housing leaders. (2)

Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now

- ☐ Organizing & Support Center: 1024 Elysian Fields Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana 70117 • 504-943-0044 • FAX 504-944-7078
- ☐ Home Office: 523 West 15th Street, Little Rock, Arkansas 72202 • 501-378-7151
- ☐ National Office (DC): 739 8th Street S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003 • 202-547-2500 • FAX 202-546-2483
- ☐ National Office (NY): 845 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11226 • 718-693-6700 • FAX 718-693-3367

Thank you again for meeting with our group. We look forward to continuing our work together on behalf of the people who need the assistance of our nation's housing and community development programs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Jerry Jones", with a stylized, flowing script.

Jerry Jones
Legislative Director

cc: Choco Meza
Andy Hernandez

August 15, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR: Alexis Herman, The White House

FROM: Jerry Jones, ACORN
Bob Adams, National Low Income Housing Coalition
Nancy Bernstine, National Housing Law Project
Nan Roman, National Alliance to End Homelessness

SUBJECT: Top Three Issues for FY 96 HUD Budget

1. Rent Increases in Public Housing

Contact: Nancy Bernstine (202-783-5140)
David Bryson (510-251-9400)
National Housing Law Project

Background on public housing rents

Since 1969, federal law -- known as the Brooke Amendment, for its sponsor, Senator Brooke (R-MA) -- has made public and other subsidized housing affordable to poor people by limiting rents to a percentage of their incomes. The percentages have changed over time, as have the details on calculating income and deductions, but the bedrock principle has remained the same -- rents are tied to income so that tenants will only be charged amounts they are able to pay and no one will be evicted because they are too poor. Now, with the drastic funding cuts for federal housing assistance programs, members of Congress propose to abandon that bedrock principle, repeal the Brooke Amendment, raise the tenants' rents to make up for the federal funds they are taking away, and allow the public housing authorities to charge tenants whatever they wish. The repeal of the Brooke Amendment will lead inexorably to evictions for those currently housed and denial of housing assistance for the poorest applicants on the waiting lists.

Message on rent hikes

- No one can defend raising rents on the poorest Americans to provide tax relief for the wealthy or to reduce the federal deficit.
- Affordable public housing is the only safety net that stands between low income people and homelessness. Repealing the Brooke Amendment will make millions of poor Americans too poor for public housing.
- Affordable rents for decent housing make it possible for low income people to move from lives of dependency to social and economic self-sufficiency.

2. Severe Cuts to Homeless Programs

Contact: Nan Roman (202-638-1526)
National Alliance to End Homelessness

How voters see homelessness

Homelessness is a problem that the American people want solved. Whether from compassion for their fellow man, because they think people begging and sleeping on the streets is bad for business, or because they are just plain offended at having to step over homeless people every day, voters want something done about it. To many ordinary Americans, homelessness is a visible symbol of what they see as the deterioration of civil society.

The Administration's position on homelessness

The Administration has made homelessness a prominent issue within HUD, where it is Secretary Cisneros' number one priority, and funds have been substantially increased to deal with the problem. However, most other agencies have reduced their focus on homelessness during the Clinton Administration.

The Republicans' actions on homelessness

Homeless programs are run almost entirely by nonprofit organizations leveraging federal and other funds with private sector resources, combined with an enormous volunteer force -- the very things that the Republicans say they support. However, the Republicans have not been kind to homeless people. At HUD, the House of Representatives has voted to reduce spending on homelessness by 40 percent. Funding to educate homeless children has been reduced by 24 percent. Republicans have completely eliminated programs to educate homeless adults, as well as programs for homeless individuals with mental illnesses. All of these reductions come at a time of transition when the total upheaval of the social welfare programs for the poor is sure to result in greater homelessness, if only from people falling through the cracks during the transition.

Message on homelessness

- They've gone too far in taking from those with nothing -- the homeless -- to give to the wealthy.
- We're going to pay for homelessness one way or another -- either through the nonprofit shelter and housing system, or through the much more expensive system of emergency rooms, jails and prisons, hospitals and mental institutions.

- The elimination of the social safety net is a deadly threat to thousands of Americans who live only one paycheck, one illness, one lay-off away from homelessness.
- Homelessness is now being dealt with by nonprofit organizations, many of which are faith-based, that use their federal partner to leverage enormous volunteer and private sector resources. The Republicans want to increase the level of bureaucracy by turning this over to the state and local governments.
- No American wants to see our streets flooded with homeless people -- and yet the Republicans have attacked the faith-based and nonprofit organizations that keep the homeless off the streets.
- The American people want something done about homelessness. Republicans just don't seem to recognize that.
- Homeless people are getting back on their feet every day. The Republicans want to pull the rug out from under them.
- What do the Republicans propose to do about homeless children -- set up poor houses?

3. Elimination of All New Section 8 Assistance

Contact: Bob Adams (202-662-1530)
National Low Income Housing Coalition

Background on Section 8 incremental assistance

Since 1974, one of the basic tenets of federal housing policy has been to modestly increase the number of families who receive housing assistance each year. There are currently more than two and a half million families on waiting lists for housing assistance nationally. There are over six million families who have "worst case" housing needs (pay more than 50 percent of their income for rent or live in substandard housing). The House of Representatives passed a HUD appropriations bill that ends all incremental assistance.

We believe Congress must provide FY 1996 funding for 50,000 incremental Section 8 certificates and vouchers. This assistance should be targeted to those who are most in need -- especially homeless families and those being displaced.

Message on Section 8 rental assistance

- Don't abandon those who have been waiting for our help for years.
- More than half of those on waiting lists are children.
- This is barely more than a 1 percent increase in the total number of those receiving housing assistance.
- This funding will prevent thousands of families from living in shelters or on the street.
- This funding strengthens the private sector housing market by bringing in families that would otherwise be priced out.
- Without adequate housing, a family's stability and progress in education, employment, and health care are almost impossible.

**CONFERENCE CALL WITH HOUSING
AND HOMELESSNESS ASSISTANCE PROVIDERS**

Purpose:

- To respond to request from housing and homelessness groups.
- To communicate to representatives of the grassroots housing and homelessness network an assessment of budget situation and White House priorities, helping to prepare them for the budget outcome.
- To demonstrate White House interest and commitment. A small effort that will go a long way in a part of the Democratic base that feels neglected.

When: Friday, September 22, 11:45 am - 12:30 pm

Format:

- Welcome/Opening Remarks
- Overview of Appropriations situation and White House priorities (Bob Litan)
- Questions/Discussion (organized prior to call)

Participants:

- Providers of housing and homeless assistance in 25 sites across the country, identified by 5 national groups with strong grassroots networks (ACORN, National Low-Income Housing Coalition, Center for Community Change, National Alliance to End Homelessness, and National Coalition for the Homeless).
- Representatives from HUD, DPC, and OPL also on the call.

9-26-95

Molly Brostrom

Debrief Conference Call ~ went ok

↳ Goal the focus from HUD renew initiatives

Byer message did not get out as well
as

People on the call ~ outside of Washington

Ques? fundam / road ~

Real neglected because our focus ~
education, medicine, environment
but there maybe a widening of what
we will need to talk about

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

22-Sep-1995 09:25am

TO: Robert E. Litan
TO: Francis S. Redburn

FROM: Molly Brostrom
 Economic and Domestic Policy

CC: Diane G. Limo
CC: Ann T. Eder
CC: Jeremy D. Benami

SUBJECT: conf call today

I just found out that the memos that I red-dotted last evening didn't go out last evening; they're going around now. They contain: a list of participants, the simple agenda, and a little direction on logistics.

Jeremy Ben-Ami and I will join the two of you in Bob's office at about 11:35 -- we'll try and do a roll call/round of introductions before George's remarks. Jerry Jones of ACORN will be moderating the Q&A -- he warns that, despite their attempts to focus participants on appropriations, he anticipates there will be some venting on MTM and Preservation.

See you at 11:45. thanks

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 14, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR LEON PANETTA

FROM:

 Alexis Herman
Carol Rasco

RE:

Meeting Request

We write to request that you meet with a coalition of housing and homelessness groups. Similar to your meetings with seniors and childrens groups, this meeting would be very helpful in giving encouragement to the housing and homelessness community during the budget process and in solidifying our assurances of support for them.

As you may be aware, the housing and homelessness groups have been frustrated with a perceived lack of attention and interest to housing issues by this Administration. In addition, they were unhappy with the HUD Reinvention Blueprint, and more recently are frustrated by our budget strategy, which, as you know, due to its focus, results in little or no mention of the housing and homelessness cuts.

These groups are very cognizant that their real opponents are the Congressional budget cutters. They would like to mobilize their constituencies against the Hill proposals in the short term and for the President in the longer term. A meeting with you would help them demonstrate to their constituencies that their focus needs to continue to be on the Congress.

We understand that the groups have sent you a letter, under the auspices of the Center for Community Change, requesting such a meeting. If your staff have questions, please call Doris Matsui (OPL, X62930) or Molly Brostrom (DPC, X65561). Thank you for your consideration.

Ann Eder

September 21, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS

FROM: Molly Brostrom
Domestic Policy Council

RE: Conference Call with Housing and Homelessness Assistance Advocates

Thank you for agreeing to give opening remarks on Friday's conference call with housing and homelessness assistance advocates; you are scheduled from 11:45-11:50 am. Prior to your joining the call, I will have conducted a round of introductions with the participants. When you join, please introduce yourself and begin your remarks. When you are finished, Bob Litan of OMB will continue with an appropriations discussion. **To access the call, please call 6-6799, code #3769.**

Attached are: a list of the participants on the call (at 25 different locations across the country); suggestions for your remarks; the brief agenda for the call; and a copy of Bob Litan's briefing memo that provides background on HUD appropriations. Below I will describe the genesis of the call.

Background

Housing and homelessness groups have been frustrated with a perceived lack of attention and interest to housing issues by the White House. Last January, they were unhappy with the HUD Reinvention Blueprint (which they saw as OMB-driven), and more recently are frustrated by our budget strategy, which, as you know, due to its focus, results in little or no mention of the housing and homelessness cuts.

This frustration was particularly evident and harmful after the final Recision bill was signed. Advocates were excited that the President initially vetoed the bill, but then were devastated at the final outcome (slightly worse for housing). Because of the perceived lack of interest in housing at the White House, blame and anger for the Recision cuts focused as much on the Administration as Congress.

The Washington groups are very cognizant that their real opponents are the Congressional budget cutters. And I think they are beginning to feel that there is an interest in their issues at the White House (they are meeting regularly with OMB; Alexis and Gene have met with them; Carol will meet with them next week; they requested a meeting with Panetta, but were regretted). But they are looking for assistance in educating and mobilizing their grassroots network -- against the Hill proposals in the short term and for the President in the longer term.

Given the required focus of the budget strategy and public comments, we have been looking for other ways to communicate Administration interest and commitment to the issues and constituency. Andy Hernandez of the DNC originally suggested this conference call.

Bob Litan's discussion will be a realistic assessment of the appropriations situation, helping to focus people on the magnitude of the total cuts we are facing, to communicate our need to fight first for our priorities, and to reduce expectations for what we can accomplish. The discussion period -- which we hope will focus on what they think our housing priorities should be IF we have any wiggle room, will give people an opportunity for input.

Your participation will be very helpful in communicating a message of White House interest. Thank you again. If you have questions, please call me at X6-5561. Immediately before and during the call, I will be in Bob Litan's office (5-3120).

cc: Laura Capps
Ann Eder, OPL

Suggestions for Opening Remarks:

- Your remarks should be a general overview of the budget fight in Washington (Bob Litan will later delve into the specifics of housing).
- Your remarks can and should be partisan, framing the budget debate in terms of the differences between Republicans and Democrats.

(This will help to focus the participants, all of whom will be liberal Democrats, on the big picture and to emphasize that we are on the same side in this budget fight. As I described in the memo, many housing advocates are angry at the Administration for differences we have on housing goals. This conference call is an opportunity to focus people on the bigger fight and on our common goals.)

- Your participation on the call will help to demonstrate that people at the highest levels of the White House do care about their constituencies. But you can reassure them with several points: They are part of the big picture at the White House; their input and support is critical; and the White House supports and is working with HUD in this fight.
- Administration accomplishments in housing and homelessness:
 - The Clinton Administration has made housing and community development a top priority, despite severe budget constraints on all Federal agencies.
 - Federal homeless funding has nearly tripled under this Administration. The President's FY 96 budget calls for \$1.6 billion in funding to help communities develop solutions to break the cycle of homelessness. The House would reduce funding for HUD's homeless programs by 40 percent (\$444 million) and cut another \$30 million from FEMA's Emergency Food and Shelter program.
 - The President's balanced budget plan would add over 500,000 voucher subsidies over the next ten years. Congressional proposals would slash housing assistance at a time when the number of families with severe housing needs has been rising.
 - Across housing and homeless programs, the Administration has worked with communities to simplify administrative reporting requirements and make federal funding streams work better -- while at the same time ensuring that program goals are met.

Participants for White House Conference Call
Friday, September 22, 1995

Arizona

Louisa Stark
Phoenix Consortium for the
Homeless
902 West Culver
Phoenix, AZ 85007
602-253-6905

California

Jane Graf
Mercy Charities Housing of
California
1028-A Howard Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
415-487-6825
415-487-6834 fax

Ruth Schwartz
Shelter Partnership
523 West 6th Street
Suite 616
Los Angeles, CA 90014
213-688-2188
213-689-3188 fax

Rob Wiener
California Rural Housing Coalition
926 J Street
Suite 422
Sacramento, CA 95814
916-443-4448
916-447-0458 fax

Andy Raubeson
SRO Housing Corporation
311 South Spring Street
Suite 1110
Los Angeles, CA 90013
213-229-9640
213-229-9677 fax

Diane Spaulding
Non-Profit Housing Association of
Northern California
160 Sansome Street
Seventh floor
San Francisco, CA 94104
415-989-8160

Larry Gross
Coalition for Economic Survival
1296 North Fairfax Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90046
213-656-4410
213-656-4416 fax

Jan Bridenbach
SCANPH
3345 Wilshire Boulevard
Suite 1000
Los Angeles, CA 90010
213-480-1249
213-480-1788 fax

Connecticut

Jim Horan
Connecticut Housing Coalition
30 Jordan Lane
Wethersfield, CT 06109
203-563-2943
203-529-5176 fax

Jim Boucher
Hartford Areas Rally Together
660 Park Street
Hartford, CT 06106
203-525-3449
203-525-7759 fax

Florida

Maxine Green
National Tenants Organization
P.O. Box 2818
Fort Pierce, FL 34954-8456
407-466-7425
407-466-8456 fax

Illinois

David Hunt
Chicago Rehab Network
53 West Jackson, Ste. 742
Chicago, IL 60604
312-663-3936

Jean Butzen
Lakefront SRO
4946 North Sheridan Road
Chicago, IL 60640
312-561-0900
312-561-4693 fax

Judy Meima
SHAC
202 South State Street
Suite 1414
Chicago, IL 60604
312-939-6074
312-939-6822 fax

Massachusetts

Michael Kane
National Alliance of HUD Tenants
353 Columbus Avenue
Boston, MA 02116
617-267-2949
617-267-4769 fax

Michigan

Kaleema Hasaan
United Community Housing
Coalition
47 East Adams, Second floor
Detroit, MI 48226
313-963-3298
313-963-4680 fax

New York

Maureen Friar
SRO Providers Group
475 Riverside Drive
Suite 250
New York, NY 10115
212-870-3303
212-870-3334 fax

Ralph Nunez
Homes for the Homeless
36 Cooper Square
Sixth floor
New York, NY 10003
212-529-5252
212-529-7698 fax

Billy Easton
New York State Tenant and
Neighborhood Coalition
248 Hudson Avenue
Albany, NY 12210
518-465-1813
518-465-1815 fax

North Carolina

Linda Shaw
North Carolins Housing Coalition
3901 Barrett Drive
Suite 200
Raleigh, NC 27609
919-881-0707

Ohio

Bill Faith
Coalition on Homelessness and
Housing in Ohio
1066 North High Street
Columbus, OH 43201-2440
614-291-1984

Pat Barnes
Ohio CDC Association
85 East Gay Street
Suite 483
Columbus, OH 43215
614-461-6392
614-461-1011 fax

Oregon

Bob More
Southwest Oregon Community
Action
P.O. Box 929
Coos Bay, OR 97420-0209
503-269-0443

Pennsylvania

Phil Pappas
Community Human Services
374 Lawn Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15213
412-621-4706

Washington

Kris Zawisza
Washington Low Income Housing
Network
107 Pine Street
Suite 103
Seattle, WA 98101
206-442-9455
206-623-4669 fax

District of Columbia

Jerry Jones
ACORN
739 8th Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003
202-547-2500
202-546-2483 fax

**CONFERENCE CALL WITH HOUSING
AND HOMELESSNESS ASSISTANCE ADVOCATES**

Friday, September 22, 1995
11:45 am - 12:30 pm

Agenda

11:45 Opening Remarks

George Stephanopoulos, Senior Advisor to the President for
Policy and Strategy

11:50 Overview of Appropriations and White House priorities

Robert E. Litan, Associate Director for General Government
and Finance, Office of Management and Budget, Executive
Office of the President

12:00 Questions and Discussion

12:30 Adjourn

COPY

September 12, 1995

MEMORANDUM TO ALICE RIVLIN

FROM: ALEXIS HERMAN
CAROL RASCO

RE: MEETING REQUEST

We write to request that you meet with a coalition of housing and homelessness groups. This meeting would be very helpful in giving encouragement to the housing and homelessness community during the budget process and in solidifying our assurances of support for them.

As you may be aware, the housing and homelessness groups have been frustrated with the perceived lack of attention and interest to housing issues by the Administration. In addition, they were unhappy with the HUD Reinvention Blueprint, and more recently are frustrated by our budget strategy, which, as you know, due to its focus, results in little or no mention of the housing and homelessness cuts.

These groups are very cognizant that their real opponents are the Congressional budget cutters. They would like to mobilize their constituencies against the Hill proposals in the short term and for the President in the longer term. A meeting with you would help them demonstrate to their constituencies that their focus needs to continue to be on the Congress.

If your staff has questions, please call Doris Matsui (OPL, 6-2930) or Molly Bromstrom (DPC, 6-5561). Thank you for your consideration.

Aug 10
1215-

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 9, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR ALEXIS HERMAN

FROM: Molly Brostrom
Domestic Policy Council

RE: Meetings with Homeless/Housing Community

I understand you are meeting with the National Alliance to end Homelessness and other representatives of homeless and housing groups tomorrow. Per Carol's request, I wanted to let you know of contacts that Carol, Jeremy Ben-Ami, and I have had with these groups during our work on housing/homelessness. I am also aware that several of the groups have met with Bob Litan at OMB. They would like a meeting with Panetta; and per a request today, Carol has agreed to meet with them next month. I have been in touch with your staff about these meetings.

As you may have heard from them already, the housing and homeless groups are frustrated that there has not been greater attention to housing/homelessness at the White House, are concerned that the President will not fight against the drastic cuts proposed in Congress, and hate the HUD Reinvention blueprint. Given all of this, they find it difficult to generate enthusiasm among their constituencies for the Administration.

On the other hand, they all know that the Republican Congress and the specter of a Republican Administration is much worse and want to generate this enthusiasm -- in the short term, to fight Congress and in the longer term, looking to 96.

The groups are beginning to understand the limits of what's possible on the housing budget front, given the size of cuts proposed and the President's need to focus first on his priorities. However, the groups state that, in order for blame for potential compromises to be directed at Congress and not at the President, they need to believe they were given a chance to give their pitch at the White House.

If you or your staff have questions, I work on housing and homelessness for the Domestic Policy Council and am the White House staff liaison to the Interagency Council on the Homeless.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. memo	To: Choco Meza; From: Jerry Jones; Re: Attendees for Alexis Herman meeting and birthdates; PII [partial] (1 page)	08/08/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Public Liaison
Matsui, Doris
OA/Box Number: 13026

FOLDER TITLE:

ACORN [Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now] 8-10 Meeting
with Homelass Housing

2016-0532-F
sb1151

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1** National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2** Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3** Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4** Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5** Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6** Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1)** National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2)** Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3)** Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4)** Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6)** Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7)** Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8)** Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9)** Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

**ACORN**

1215-115

August 8, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR: Choco Meza

FROM: Jerry Jones, ACORN

SUBJECT: Attendees for Alexis Herman meeting and birthdates

Geraid Jones: (b)(6) 002

Deepak Bhargava: (b)(6) 002

Nan Roman: (b)(6) 002

Nancy Bernstine: (b)(6) 002

Robert Adams: (b)(6) 002

Marc Granowitter: (b)(6) 002

CHOCO MEZA (b)(6) 002

FRANK BACCARELLA (b)(6) 002

Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now

National Office: 739 8th Street S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003 • 202-547-2500 FAX 202-546-2483



U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D.C. 20410-8000

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR
CONGRESSIONAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

FAX TRANSMISSION

DATE: 8/8/95

NUMBER OF PAGES (including this page): 2

TO: Alexis Herman
c/o Ruby

FROM: Choco Gonzalez Meza
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Intergovernmental Relations

Room 10140

FAX# 456-2983

Office Phone: (202) 708-0030
Direct Phone: (202) 708-0215
Direct Fax: (202) 401-3991

MESSAGE:

National Low Income Housing Coalition

1012 14th Street, NW, #1200, Washington, DC 20005 • 202/662-1530 • 202/393-1973 (fax)

Karen V. Hill, *Chair*

Robert J. Adams, *President*

Press Clips

July, 1995

America's Housing Needs

Study says poor spend too much on housing

By ROBERT SAIZ HOLGUIN
Associated Press

SEATTLE - A majority of the state's poor are spending more than 50 percent of their income on housing, according to a study released Monday by a liberal research and advocacy group.

"It's a very disconcerting figure," said Ed Lazere, author of the study conducted by the Washington D.C.-based Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

"That means that there are a lot of people in Washington (state) who don't have enough money for food and other necessities," Lazere said. "And it means they're having to make tough choices about where they live and how they live."

According to the group's figures, 76 percent of very low-income Washington state renters pay more than 30 percent of their income on rent while 60 percent pay more than half their income on housing.

In addition, the Seattle-Tacoma metropolitan area has a severe shortage of affordable housing units, which is responsible for pushing rents up, the study said.

In the mid-1970s, for example, there were 1.2 renters for every unsubsidized low-rent unit, with a shortage of roughly 7,000 units, the study said. But in 1993, the figure had jumped to 2.5 renters for every low-rent unit, with a shortage of roughly 45,300 affordable units in the metropolitan area.

The state and local figures were in accord with national figures also released by the group on Monday. The center found that nationwide there were nearly two low-income

renters in 1993 for every low-house or apartment.

The research group based its study on 1993 Census Bureau data which showed there were 11.2 million low-income renters in 1993 but 6.5 million low-rent units, including subsidized housing, resulting in a shortage of 4.7 million home apartments, the widest gap record.

The report defines low-income renters as those with income \$12,000 or less in 1993, roughly equal to the poverty line for a family of three. Low-rent units are those with rent and utility costs totaling more than \$300 a month, or 30 percent of a \$12,000 annual income.

The study said the housing shortage is due in part to gentrification in some neighborhoods and the abandonment of run-down houses in others.

The Washington Low Income Housing Network, which monitors state and federal housing policy, said the study's findings are especially troubling in light of proposals for housing programs cut before Congress.

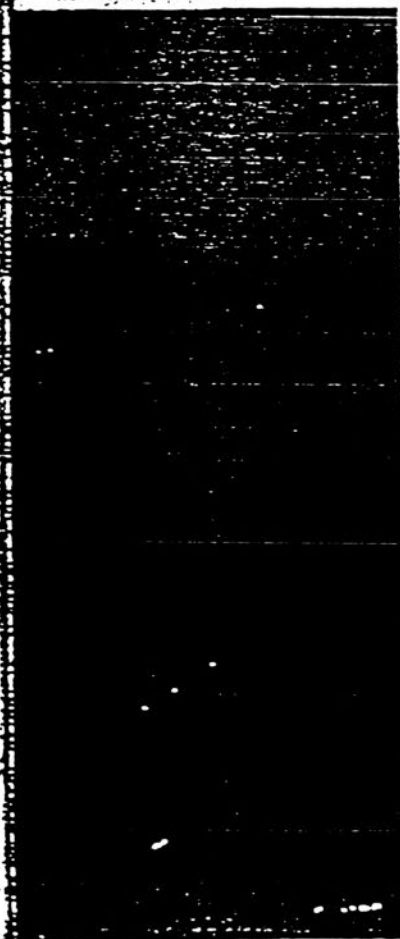
"Congressional cutbacks will result in increased hardship, more homelessness in Washington at a time when the need for affordable housing is greater than ever," said Kris Zawista, network director.

Busse Nudley, chairwoman of Washington state Housing Finance Commission, said the study's findings were not a surprise.

"The message we're receiving from Congress is less money for poor people," said Nudley.



Magnetic soundings produce model of an ancient 200-400 feet thick layer in a huge pocket of bedrock east of North Bend.



VALLEY DAILY NEWS
KENT WA

U.S.'s poor spending too much for housing, says advocacy group

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — An unprecedented lack of affordable housing is forcing many poor families to spend at least half their incomes on rent, according to a study Monday by a liberal research and advocacy group.

The report, by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, found there were nearly two low-income renters in 1993 for every low-rent house or apartment.

According to the research group, which based its study on 1993 Census Bureau data, there were 11.2 million low-income renters in 1993 but just 6.5 million low-rent units, including subsidized housing, resulting in a shortage of 4.7 million homes or apartments, the widest gap on record.

By comparison, in 1970 there were 6.5 million renter households and 7.4 million low-rent units, a surplus of 900,000.

The study said the housing shortage comes at a time of growing poverty, rising maintenance and utility costs and a decreasing number of low-rent homes due in part to gentrification of some neighborhoods and the abandonment of run-down houses in others.

"It's less and less profitable for landlords to maintain and run housing that's affordable to low-income people," said Ed Lazere, the report's author.

Housing is considered affordable for a low-income family under federal standards if it consumes no more

than 30 percent of household income, the center said.

In 1993, the study's findings suggest, four out of five poor renters paid more than 30 percent of their income for housing and three out of five, or 41 million, spent at least half their incomes on housing.

Lazere said the typical non-poor family spends 20 percent of its income on housing.

"The severe and worsening shortage of low-cost housing is forcing most poor renters to pay too much of their income on housing, leaving too little of their income for other necessities," Lazere said.

The report defines low-income renters as those with incomes of \$12,000 or less in 1993, roughly equal to the poverty line for a family of three. Low-rent units are those with rent and utility costs totalling about \$300 a month, or 30 percent of a \$12,000 annual income.

Robert Rector, a welfare expert with the conservative Heritage Foundation, discounted the study's findings, saying the researchers do not count almost all welfare benefits and a "tremendous amount" of money earned from the underground economy when calculating family income.

Rector said it's not surprising, then, a poor family's rent appears high, as a percentage of income.

The center used its findings to suggest the shortage of low-rent housing would grow at a faster rate if Congress makes large reductions in housing assistance for low-income renters.

SKAGIT COUNTY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Room 204 County Administration Building, Mount Vernon, Washington 98273 (206) 336-9434 Fax (206) 336-9458

David C. Hough
DirectorKraig L. Olason
Assistant Director

SKAGIT VALLEY Herald

SKAGIT VALLEY Herald

Tuesday, July 25, 1995

Group finds little housing for the poor

Rent payments leave little to spend on other needs

By ROBERT SAIZ HOLGUIN
Associated Press Writer

SEATTLE — Gentrification of some neighborhoods and the abandonment of run-down houses in others is contributing to a record shortage of affordable housing in Washington and elsewhere, a research and advocacy group says.

A study released yesterday by the Washington D.C.-based Center on Budget and Policy Priorities found that most of the state's poor are spending more than half their income on housing.

"That means that there are a lot of people in Washington who don't have enough money for food and other necessities," said study author Ed Lazear. "And it means they're having to make tough choices about where they live and how they live."

According to the group's figures, 76 percent of very low-income Washington state renters pay more than 30 percent of their income on rent while 60 percent pay more than half their income on housing.

The Seattle-Tacoma metropolitan area has a severe shortage of affordable housing, which is responsible for pushing rents up, the study said.

In the mid-1970s, for example, there were 1.2 renters for every unsubsidized low-rent unit, with a shortage of roughly 7,000 units, the study said. But in 1993, the figure had jumped to 2.5 renters for every low-rent unit, with a shortage of roughly 45,300 affordable units in the metropolitan area.

The state and local figures were in accord with national figures also released by the group yesterday. The center found that nationwide there were nearly two low-income renters in 1993 for every low-rent house or apartment.

The research group based its study on 1993 Census Bureau data which showed there were 11.2 million low-income renters in 1993 but just 6.5 million low-rent units, including subsidized housing. That resulted in a shortage of 4.7 million homes or apartments, the widest gap on record.

The report defines low-income renters as those with incomes of \$12,000 or less in 1993, roughly equal to the poverty line for a family of three. Low-rent units are those with rent and utility costs totaling no more than \$500 a month, or 30 percent of a \$12,000 annual income.

Busse Nudley, chairwoman for the Washington state Housing Finance Commission, said the study's findings were not a surprise.

"The message we're receiving from Congress is less money for poor people," said Nudley, a former Democratic state representative from Vancouver. "And when you add that to cuts in welfare and Medicaid, you're talking about people who are not going to have any alternatives."

"The homeless problem is only getting worse and one day people are going to ask, 'How did it happen?' and for those of us that have seen it coming it's pretty horrifying," she said.

Tam: Ed [Signature]

the state, which has 59,447 public housing units, would take the fourth biggest funding hit from the proposed cuts, which are headed for a floor vote in the House of Representatives, according to an analysis by the Northeast-Midwest Institute.

The 1996 spending bill would cut spending for the Department of Housing and Urban Development by \$5.6 billion, or 23 percent, compared to 1995 spending. The Northeast and Midwest have half the nation's public housing and would suffer the most.

Rep. John R. Kasich, chairman of the House Budget Committee, defended the GOP plans. "We need a dramatic revision in the way in which we do public housing," Kasich, R-Westerville, said yesterday.

The Northeast-Midwest Institute's analysis estimates that Ohio would lose \$58.9 million in funding for public housing rehab and \$19.3 million in operating subsidies.

In 1993, there were 6.5 million low-income units and 11.2 million low-income renters, the center's report said.

In 1970, there were more available low-rent units — 7.4 million — than the 6.5 million low-income families.

The loss of units in the private sector, coupled with a growing number of low-income renters, indicates a need for increased governmental assistance to keep the situation from worsening, said Bill Faith, director of the Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio, 1066 N. High St.

"These cuts will increase the rent burden on tenants in public and

Please see **HOUSING** Page 2C

Rental burden

In these rental households with incomes below 50 percent of the area's median income,

the following number of tenants spend half or more of their income on housing:

• Cincinnati	13,100	46%
• Cleveland	33,200	55%
• Columbus	16,400	51%
• Ohio	191,400	56%
• U.S.	4,178,700	58%

Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development
Dispatch graphic

SURVEY FINDING

Low-rent housing too scarce

The gap between available low-rent housing and the number of people who need it is wider than ever, a national study says, just as Congress is considering cuts in subsidies for public housing agencies in Ohio and elsewhere.

There were almost two low-income families in need of low-rent housing for every unit that existed, according to a study based on a 1993 federal housing survey.

Over the past 25 years, the number of low-rent units has declined while the number of those needing them has risen, said the study by the Center of Budget and Policy Priorities, an organization that reviews government spending that affects low-income people.

In Ohio, public housing agencies would lose \$78.7 million in federal money for maintenance and operating subsidies under cuts recommended by the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSING from 1C

assisted housing, resulting in displacement, increased homelessness and greater impoverishment," Faith said.

The center's study defines low-income renters as those with incomes of \$12,000 or less in 1993, which is equal to the poverty line for a family of three. It considers low-cost housing units as those with rent and utility costs of \$300 a month, which is 30 percent of a low-income family's income, the federal standard for housing affordability.

The study showed that 80 percent of the nation's low-income renters face housing costs higher than the recommended 30 percent of income. Instead, 60 percent of poor families spend at least half their income on rent and utilities.

In Columbus, 76 percent of the low-income renters were paying more than 30 percent of their income for rent and utilities, the study said.

It said there were 53,800 low-income renters in Columbus, but only 36,000 low-cost rental units were

available, leaving a gap of 17,800.

Nationally, the availability gap has resulted in long waiting lists for subsidized housing, as 1.4 million families were on waiting lists for privately owned subsidized housing and 900,000 families were on waiting lists for public housing.

Edward B. Lazere, author of the study, said the GOP spending plan being considered in the House will make the gap even wider because it proposes to stop the modest expansion of housing vouchers, which help poor families pay the rent on privately owned units.

Kasich said HUD, which runs federal housing programs, is in dire need of reforms to head off a financial catastrophe that would rival the savings and loan crisis.

Dispatch reporters Felix Hoover, Roger K. Lowe and Jonathan Riskind prepared this report.

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER

METRO

Tomorrow: The mayor debate
► Coverage of a debate on Cincinnati's strong-mayor ballot issue.

Section
Your Town.....3
Obituaries.....4
Business.....7

EDITOR: JIM SMITH, 768-8600

Tuesday • July 25, 1995

Rent cost gobbles up indigent

The Associated Press

Most poor renters in Ohio spend more than half their income on housing, according to a study by a research and advocacy group.

According to the report released Monday by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 56 percent of poor renters are spending more than half their incomes on housing, said the Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio. The coalition is a group of organizations trying to end homelessness and promote affordable housing.

Seventy-three percent of poor renters are paying more than 30 percent of their income on housing, the coalition said.

The report also said 75 percent of poor renters have housing problems. Those include paying 30 percent or more of their income for housing, living in overcrowded housing or with an incomplete kitchen or plumbing, the coalition said.

The research group based its study on 1993 census data.

Robert Rector, a welfare specialist with the Heritage Foundation, discounted the study's findings. He said the researchers do not count most welfare benefits and a "tremendous amount" of money earned from the underground economy when calculating family income.

The report defines low-income renters as those with incomes of \$12,000 or less in 1993, roughly equal to the poverty line for a family of three.

THE PLAIN DEALER

OHIO'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER

75¢

NEWSPAPER
& MAGAZINE

MEDINA/SUMMIT/PORTAGE

CLEVELAND, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1995

6-A

THE PLAIN DEALER / TU

Poor spend half of income on housing

FROM STAFF AND WIRE REPORTS

WASHINGTON — An unprecedented lack of affordable housing is forcing many poor families to spend at least half their incomes on rent, according to a study released yesterday by a liberal research and advocacy group.

The report, by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, found there were nearly two low-income renters in 1993 for every low-rent house or apartment.

According to the research group, which based its study on 1993 Census Bureau data, there

were 11.2 million low-income renters in 1993 but just 6.5 million low-rent units, including subsidized housing, resulting in a shortage of 4.7 million homes or apartments, the widest gap on record.

By comparison, in 1970 there were 6.5 million renter households and 7.4 million low-rent units, a surplus of 900,000.

The report defines low-income renters as those with incomes of \$12,000 or less in 1993, roughly equal to the poverty line for a family of three. Low-rent units are those with rent and utility

costs totaling no more than \$300 a month, or 30 percent of a \$12,000 annual income.

In Cleveland, the study showed there were 86,100 families with yearly incomes below \$12,000, but only 64,600 units with affordable monthly rentals of \$300 or less. It found that 34% of those families live in publicly subsidized housing, but 55% are forced to spend at least half their income on housing.

Housing is considered affordable for a low-income family under federal standards if it consumes no more than 30 percent of household income, the center said.

Tuesday, July 25, 1995

The Dallas Morning News

H

11 A

HUD cuts would hike rents, study says

Aid recipients fear increases beyond their means

By Craig Flournoy

Staff Writer of The Dallas Morning News

Patsy Plte raises two sons on an income of \$180 a month.

Because she lives in public housing, she pays only \$32 a month for her three-bedroom apartment. The government pays the rest of the rent and also pays most of her utility bills, which can run as high as \$50 a month.

A bill pending in Congress would increase her rent and utility costs by at least \$85 a month, according to an analysis by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Ms. Plte, 42, who has diabetes and high blood pressure and lives in an apartment in the West Dallas public housing project, said she cannot afford such a dramatic cost increase.

"You can't just jump up and take something that

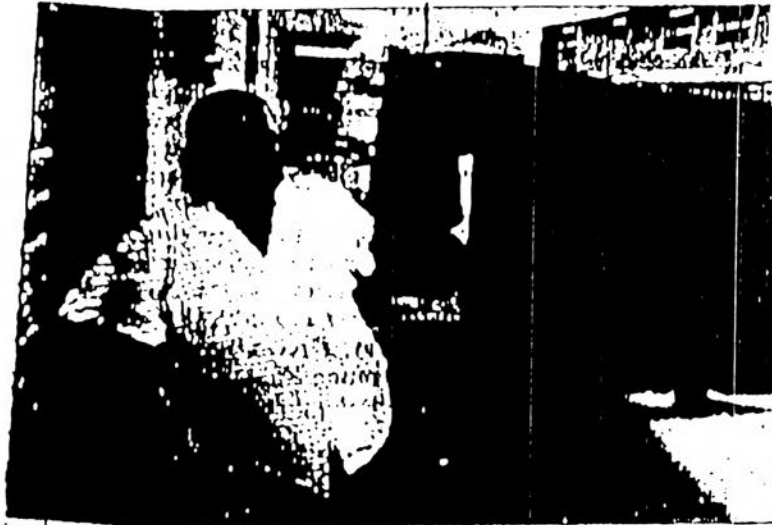
people don't have," said Ms. Plte as she took a break from housework and gazed at a barren area littered with broken glass. "If it happens, my family would be homeless. I'm struggling hard now just to make it."

Hundreds of thousands of families across the country soon will find themselves facing the same plight if Congress approves a bill to cut federal housing spending, according to HUD studies.

Supporters say the cuts, already approved by a House committee, are long overdue.

"There is an awful lot of waste in the HUD budget, and we can more efficiently deliver housing services than the current structure does," said Edward Gillespie, a Washington, D.C., spokesman for House Majority leader Dick Armey, R-Irving.

The 1996 spending bill, which is expected to be voted on by the full House in the next few weeks, Please see HUD on Page 18A.



The Dallas Morning News: Don'tik Thorne

West Dallas public housing resident Patsy Plte says she could not afford to pay more for rent.

HUD cuts would increase rents for public housing, study shows

Continued from Page 11A

would dramatically overhaul the nation's federal housing agency.

Spending would be reduced by 27 percent, the deepest cut in HUD's 30-year history. There would be no new money for rent subsidy certificates, which allow poor families to live in privately owned apartments.

Money to house the elderly, the disabled and those with AIDS would be cut almost in half. Similar cuts would be made in money to upgrade public housing projects.

The bill also would do away with a 25-year-old provision that caps tenant rents at 30 percent of their income. Instead, housing authorities would have other options, each of which would increase what tenants pay.

Housing agencies would be allowed to base each tenant's minimum rent on a 30-hour workweek at the federal minimum wage. Or they could charge tenants a \$50 minimum monthly rent plus the full cost of their utilities.

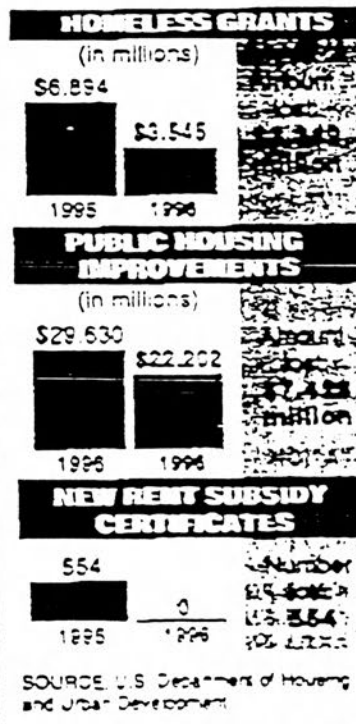
In Texas, that would mean that more than 60,000 families' housing payments would increase by an average of \$1,047 annually, according to a HUD analysis.

Mary McFall, 56, who has lived for eight years at the West Dallas project with her three sons, said she could not afford such an increase.

"That would be terrible," said Ms. McFall, who lives on \$447 in monthly disability payments. "I wouldn't be able to pay it."

PROPOSED HUD BUDGET CUTS IN DALLAS

A U.S. House committee recently voted to cut the Housing and Urban Development Department's 1996 budget by 27 percent. The chart shows how Dallas would be affected by some of the cuts.



The Dallas Morning News

Critics said the cuts would have devastating effects on the elderly, the disabled and children — those

least able to take care of themselves.

"We will increasingly look like a Third World country," said Sandy Rollins, executive director of the Texas Tenants' Union.

Ms. Rollins joined with public housing tenants and others in conducting a demonstration early Monday afternoon at Mr. Arney's living office.

"We are asking him to oppose the budget cuts," Ms. Rollins said.

That won't happen, Mr. Gillespie said.

Mr. Arney supports the cuts, Mr. Gillespie said. The spokesman also dismissed the HUD report that says the cuts would force hundreds of thousands of families to pay significantly more money for housing.

If the cuts are made and his rent is increased, Tyrone Lovelace said, he plans to move out of the West Dallas project.

Mr. Lovelace — who is married, has three children and works full-time — would be missed by his friends and neighbors.

But the 28-year-old printer, who already pays \$250 a month for his apartment at the West Dallas project, said he will not accept any rent increase until the government provides him with better housing.

"All night long you hear gun shots, and drugs are everywhere," he said. "I would rather pay \$340 or \$350 where I can have central air and heat. It's just not worth it to stay."

Affordable housing lacking

A research group finds 11.2 million low-income renters in 1993 and 6.5 million low-rent units.

BY JENNIFER DIXON
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — An unprecedented lack of affordable housing is forcing many poor families to spend at least half their incomes on rent, according to a study Monday by a liberal research and advocacy group.

The report, by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, found that there were nearly two low-income renters in 1993 for every low-rent house or apartment.

According to the research group, which based its study on 1993 Census Bureau data, there were 11.2 million low-income renters in 1993 but just 6.5 million low-rent units, including subsidized housing, resulting in a shortage of 4.7 million homes or apartments, the widest gap on record.

By comparison, in 1970 there were 6.5 million renter households and 7.4 million low-rent units, a surplus of 900,000.

The study said the housing shortage comes at a time of growing poverty, rising maintenance and utility costs, and a decreasing number of low-rent homes due in part to gentrification of some neighborhoods and the abandonment of run-down houses in others.

"It's less and less profitable for landlords to maintain and run housing that's affordable to low-income people," said Ed Lazere, the report's author.

Housing is considered affordable for a low-income family under federal standards if it consumes no more than 30 percent of household income, the center said.

In 1993, the study's findings suggest, four out of five poor renters paid more than 30 percent of their income for housing, and three out of five, or 4.1 million, spent at least half their incomes on housing.

Lazere said the typical non-poor family spends 20 percent of its income on housing.

"The severe and worsening shortage of low-cost housing is forcing most poor renters to pay too much of their income on housing, leaving too little of their income for other necessities," Lazere said.

The report defines low-income renters as those with incomes of \$12,000 or less in 1993, roughly equal to the poverty line for a family of

Raleigh News Observer, 7/25/95

those with incomes of \$12,000 or less in 1990, roughly equal to the poverty line for a family of three. Low-rent units are those with rent and utility costs totalling no more than \$300 a month, or 30 percent of a \$12,000 annual income.

Robert Rector, a welfare expert with the conservative Heritage Foundation, discounted the study's findings, saying the researchers do not count almost all welfare benefits and a "tremendous amount" of money earned from the underground economy when calculating family income.

Rector said it's not surprising, then, that a poor family's rent appears high, as a percentage of income.

The center used its findings to suggest the shortage of low-rent housing would grow at a faster rate if Congress makes large reductions in housing assistance for low-income renters.

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages > 1
To: Genevieve	From: Steve Enckson	
Co. NLIHC	Co. UTHTP	
Dept.	Phone # 801 263 2363	
Fax #	Fax # 801 284 4406	

DESERET NEWS, MON. P.M./TUES. A.M., JULY 24-25, 1995

Deseret News

RICHARD D. HALL, CITY EDITOR, 237-2100

ALPINE • HIGHLAND • LEHI • AMERICAN FORK • PLEASANT G

LOW-RENT HOUSING

Poor in S.L. area find rentals in short supply

1.4 renters for every unit available. But situation in other polled cities is worse.

By Lee Davidson

Deseret News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON — For every three low-income renters in the Salt Lake metro area, only two low-rent units are available, a national housing survey released on Monday says.

That is forcing more low-income people into unaffordable housing — and making them spend less on other necessities, according to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, a Washington research

group.

Federal guidelines consider housing unaffordable if a low-income family spends more than 30 percent of its income for it.

But 72 percent of poor Salt Lake renters spend that much or more, and a whopping 43 percent spend more than half of their income on housing.

Bad as that may seem, the study says the Salt Lake metro area is still in about the best shape of the 44 largest metropolitan areas in the nation.

For example, the Salt Lake area had the lowest percent of low-income renters who spend more than half of their income on housing.

RENT

Continued from B1

income on housing, the typical poor renter now pays 60 percent," he said.

He said with such findings, Congress should rethink proposals now advancing through committees to reduce federal housing assistance programs.

"For 20 years there has been a bipartisan understanding that the crisis in affordable housing was so great that the number of families receiving rental assistance needed to be increased each year just to prevent the problem from worsening," Lazere said.

"The pending legislation would diminish federal housing assistance even as the supply of private affordable housing is shrinking. The affordable housing shortage would worsen, setting new records," he said.

His study said about 28 percent of poor renters in the Salt Lake area — or 7,700 renters — live in subsidized housing.

WJ 7/12/85

Housing Squeeze

THE HOUSE will vote this week on a bill to cut housing subsidies for the poor. The vote comes as a new report suggests that the housing problems of the poor are worsening. Their housing costs are rising faster than their incomes. Twenty-five years ago, the country had a surplus of low-rent housing units that lower-income households could afford. Today there is a shortage. The number of households with incomes less than \$12,000 a year is nearly double the number of rental units in their price range.

The gap of 4.7 million units is the largest on record. The subsidy programs have been growing, but the need has been growing even faster. Most low-income renters get no subsidy, and more than half are paying more than half their incomes in rent.

The housing appropriations bill would accentuate the problem. To balance the budget in seven years, Congress has imposed tight caps on domestic appropriations, of which the housing programs constitute 10 percent. To stay within the caps, House appropriators have canceled further growth of the programs, and would have most tenants pay more rent. The federal share of the programs' cost would go down a bit; the tenants' share up.

Housing Secretary Henry Cisneros has said the cuts would be disastrous. The president, however, has now said that he too wants to balance the budget. How might the two positions—spend and cut—be reconciled? One way would be a shift in

priorities. While making these deep cuts in housing programs and the budget of the Environmental Protection Agency, the appropriations bill makes almost none in veterans' programs and the budget of the space agency. The burden could and ought to be spread out. Mr. Clinton, however, has said in recent months that he no more than the appropriators wants to cut veterans' programs.

A second alternative would be to stretch out the budget-balancing process. The president favors that; he said again yesterday that 10 years would do as well as seven and would obviate some of the sharp cuts the Republicans propose (though he didn't mention housing; the cuts he is making an issue of are those in health care, education, training and environmental programs).

A third alternative would be to reach into those parts of the budget that the parties have, for political reasons, declared exempt. One of the reasons the cuts in domestic appropriations have to be so deep is that no cuts are being planned in the fifth of the budget that is Social Security. Suspend for just a year the indexation of Social Security and other federal retirement benefits together, for good measure, with the indexed features of the tax code, and you pick up a sixth of the money needed for a balanced budget. That's the way to get to the goal without doing great programmatic damage: Broaden the base. They ought to think about it.

LISA

FRONT SECTION

PAGE 3

THE BOSTON GLOBE MONDAY, JULY 24, 1996



GLOBE PHOTO / DOMING CHAVEZ

Brenda King, who is seeking subsidized housing, sits in her Dorchester apartment with daughters, Saquanna, 5, and Sade, 9.

Low-rent, low-income plight worsens

By Michael Grunwald
GLOBE STAFF

At a time when housing assistance for the poor faces massive cutbacks, a new study has found the nation already plagued by a record shortage of affordable housing.

There were 11.2 million low-income renters in 1993 but only 6.5 million low-rent units, according to a study to be released today in Washington by the liberal Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. In large part because of that shortfall, three of every five poor households spent at least half their income on rent and utilities that year, the Center found.

The shortages are as dire in suburbs as in cities, and affect as many whites as minorities, according to the study, "In Short Supply: The Growing Affordable Housing Gap." The numbers for Massachusetts and the

national service and school lunches, has been silent about housing cuts.

The House plan would eliminate 36 HUD programs, raise the maximum rents for tenants in assisted housing and stop HUD from issuing new rent certificates or insuring new multifamily developments. It would also make dramatic cuts in public and subsidized housing, elderly housing, housing for people with AIDS and homeless grants. The point, Republicans say, is not to attack the poor, but to pare a perennially wasteful agency.

US Rep. Rick Lazio, Republican of New York, said the affordability shortage illustrates the failure of American housing policy: 4 million households get federal assistance at an ever-increasing cost, but more than twice as many eligible families get nothing. "There's obviously great need out there that far outstrips our resources," said Lazio, chairman of the housing committee. "It's like the lottery. We need to

have been diagnosed with lead poisoning. She has been on waiting lists for subsidized housing for three years, with no end in sight.

King hates to admit it, but she would have even more trouble affording her leaky, mice-infested apartment if her 5-year-old daughter, Saquanna, had not been diagnosed last year with sickle cell anemia. The disability payments come to \$400 a month.

"We'd have no way of surviving without that," King said. "As it is, we barely make ends meet."

It is not just urban black women like King who face daunting affordability problems. The Center found that 51 percent of the poor renters who pay more than half their income in housing are white. The problem was as prevalent in suburbs as in cities.

Dane O'Hara, 32, quit his job in a bookstore after his partner was diagnosed with AIDS in March. After using up their savings within a month, the couple began paying the

Boston metropolitan area, compiled with slightly older data, were mostly in line with the nation.

Activists warned that the poor will be squeezed even harder if Congress slashes the US Department of Housing and Urban Development. Last week, a House subcommittee cut \$7 billion from HUD's \$26 billion budget for 1996, and the Senate passed a bill that rescinds more than \$6 billion from HUD's budget for 1995.

"The study shows we may have mass chaos on our hands," said Aaron Gornstein, director of the Boston-based Citizens Housing and Planning Association. "The need for affordable housing is greater than ever, and we're going the opposite direction."

Republicans say a balanced budget will require deep cuts in entitlement programs, and, they contend, HUD's history of corruption and mismanagement has made it a prime target. They also note that President Clinton, who has denounced plans to slash

right now, it's not the reality. We need to rethink how we do this. And we need to think hard about the budget."

The Center's report, an analysis of the Census Bureau's 1993 American Housing Survey, found that the typical poor household pays 60 percent of its income in housing, versus 20 percent for the typical non-poor family. (The Center defined low-income renters as those with annual incomes of \$12,000 or less. It defined low-rent units as those costing no more than 30 percent of that, or about \$300 a month.) The Boston metropolitan area had 130,000 more low-income renters than low-rent units; the only larger gaps were in New York City and Los Angeles.

Brenda King, 27, lives with her four children in a two-bedroom apartment on Corona Street in Dorchester. She gets \$668 a month in welfare; her rent is \$550 a month, plus utilities. Her landlord has been cited for 40 code violations, and all four of her children

\$550-a-month rent for their Somerville apartment with emergency subsidies from AIDS Action. The subsidies expire in August. "We live from hand to mouth," O'Hara said. "I asked him the other day if he was feeling well enough to skip medications for a week, so we can buy better food. It's horrible."

Bruce Katz, HUD chief of staff, said cuts proposed for his agency are part of a larger Republican war on the poor. He warned that concurrent cuts in welfare, food stamps, nutrition programs and disability payments will add to the pain. "Congress is moving in exactly the wrong direction," he said in an interview. "It's just an all-out assault on the social safety net. They're singling out the poor."

Lazio saw things differently. "Right now, a lot of people want to abolish HUD," he said. "If I were them, I'd see the glass as half full."

Poor housing, heat deaths linked?

by Ethan Michaeli

Warning that cuts to public-housing programs will increase homelessness and worsen poverty in the city and across the nation, housing advocates here Monday released a new study which shows that the supply of affordable apartments has dwindled even as the need has surged.

Events such as the heat-related deaths of nearly 500 people in recent weeks, officials with the Statewide Housing Action Coalition maintained, are evidence that the nation's affordable housing stock has deteriorated both in quality as well as quantity.

SHAC Executive Director Judy Meima said the sharp decline in the availability of affordable apartments as well as escalating costs for poor homeowners had left some of the city's poorest residents — including senior citizens with fixed incomes — with fewer resources.

Without funds to purchase

Coalition says lack of affordable apartments make cooling difficult

fans and air conditioners or make home improvements, Meima said many poor residents are unprepared for extreme weather conditions.

"These were people living in dilapidated housing with little money to buy fans," Meima said of the heatwave's victims.

"A lot of the issues affecting lower-income people are housing related."

"In Short Supply: The Growing Affordable Housing Gap," released nationally by the Center and Budget Priorities, found that the availability of affordable apartments went from abundance to shortage in the past two decades. While the number of low-income renters increased from 6.5 million in 1970 to 11.2

million in 1993, the number of available low-income apartments declined from 7.4 million units to 6.5 million units.

In Chicago, the study found that only 142,400 units were available for 259,000 poor renters, a shortage of 117,000 units.

The study blamed the decline on a dwindling commitment from federal, state and local governments to provide housing for the poorest Americans as the private market shifted to more upscale rental units.

The shortage of available rental units has led many poor Americans to spend increasing proportions of their income on housing.

In Chicago in 1991, 81 per-

cent of low-income renters paid more than 30 percent of their income in rent. Sixty-one percent — or 63,700 individuals — paid more than 50 percent of their income in rent. Only 33 percent of Chicago's poor renters were able to find subsidized housing.

Nationally, three out of every five poor renter households — 4.1 million renter households — spent at least one-half of their incomes on housing, while the typical poor renter spent 60 percent of his/her income on housing in 1991.

Low-income homeowners were not immune from the shortage of low-income housing. Making up approximately 40 percent of the nation's poor, close

to one-half of poor homeowners spent more than 50 percent of their income on housing.

The study's release was timed to coincide with a debate in the U.S. Congress over sizable cuts to federal housing programs. Because Illinois contributes few dollars to housing outside of federal funds, Meima said cuts to federal housing programs would have a tremendous impact on Chicago's housing situation.

Public housing would particularly suffer as government agencies are forced to choose between maintenance and a forced reduction in the number of their tenants. Predicting that public housing agencies will move out tenants only reluctantly, Meima said the shortages will fall most heavily on already strapped maintenance funds.

"They will have to choose between evicting tenants or cutting back on maintenance," Meima said. "Then we'll have even more uninhabitable units."

Homeless problems growing?

Q-C women say local shelters are too full

By John Kawthak
Staff writer

7-24-95
argus

ROCK ISLAND — The shortage of affordable housing has hit record levels, according to a study by a national advocacy group.

Homeless Quad-Cities women tried to illustrate the national problem locally by describing their efforts to keep a roof over their children's heads at a press conference this morning.

'This is the saddest state of affairs I've ever, ever had to deal with.'

Terra Fairburn,
Project NOW
shelter coordinator

However, their testimonials were interrupted when one woman began sobbing with frustration and despair.

Project NOW brought the women together to illustrate the Quad-Cities' shortage in low-income housing, which the agency says is at a crisis stage.

"This is the saddest state of affairs I've ever, ever had to deal with," said Terra Fairburn, Project NOW's shelter coordinator. "We opened Sojourner House, a shelter for single women in June, and it's already full and has

a long waiting list."

One client has been on the list since June and is still eight names from the top, she said.

Lealie Lisenbee soon will have to move herself and her children out of Sojourner House when she reaches the residential limit of 90 days.

"I'm going to have to get a second, low-paying job so I can afford some kind of apartment," she said. "That'll mean working from 9 a.m. to 2 a.m. every day. I won't have any time with my children, but I don't know what else to do."

That's a common problem, former Arsenal Courts resident Jessie Lisle said. People say poor, single women shouldn't let their children run around unsupervised, she said, "but how do you watch them when you're always at work?"

She sees homeless friends in Rock Island break into abandoned buildings to find a place to live and sleep. "Then this puts the neighbors at risk," she said.

Plenty of vacant buildings are available for renovation into low-income housing, Ms. Lisle said, so there is "no excuse" for homelessness in the Quad-Cities. "People say they care about the homeless, but I wonder," she said. "You hear folks say, 'Oh, they should get a job, maybe they're

PLEASE SEE **HOUSING**, A2

HOUSING

FROM PAGE A1

lazy. But these women work, we're not afraid to work! But you have no idea what these people go through."

Congress is prepared to make its deepest cuts yet in funding for housing programs next week, slicing \$1.5 billion from the maintenance and upkeep of public housing. Ms. Fairburn said the nation can't afford those cuts.

"With the funding we've got we already can't keep up," she said. "What are we going to do if they make sweeping cuts? If Congress looks at reforming welfare, they also have to look at creating jobs and affordable housing."

Bureaucracy adds to the homeless problem, Ms. Fairburn said. While her shelter is full to overflowing, the City of Rock Island runs advertisements trying to fill empty apartments at Arsenal Courts, which has had a 40 percent-plus vacancy rate for years.

"We have had women apply for apartments and be denied because they had an unpaid utility bill or bad credit," Ms. Fairburn said. "Poor people have bad credit. They're poor!" The regulations need to be rewritten, she said.

"It's a good thing I don't need

public housing, because I would probably have had credit too, by their definition," she said.

At times Project NOW is told the housing complexes have no apartments readied for occupancy, she said. "We'll ready them ourselves. It would cost us less to hire professionals to come in and clean those apartments than to keep people in shelters."

It would also be cheaper to society than leaving women on the streets until they or their children wind up in a hospital emergency room, Ms. Fairburn said. "Life on the street is very hard physically," Ms. Fairburn said. "We see kids wind up in the emergency room from dehydration."

The shortage of affordable housing in the U.S. hit record levels in 1993, when there were nearly two low-income renters for every low-rent house or apartment, according to a study by a liberal research and advocacy group.

The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities conducted the study. The group says the lack of housing has forced many poor renters to spend at least half their incomes on housing.

The center is a liberal research and advocacy group. Its conclusions were based on U. S. Census data.

Post-it* Fax Note		7671	Date	7/27	# of pages	2
To	Judy Meima		From	Jill Thompson		
Co/Dept.	SHAC		Co	Project NOW		
Phone	312-939-6074		Phone	309-795-6391		
Fax #	312-939-6822		Fax #	309-793-6384		

Low-income housing in short supply

Proposed cuts called a danger to the poor

By Flynn McRoberts
TRIBUNE STAFF WRITER

The yawning gap between the supply of affordable housing in Chicago and the number of families who need it could grow wider soon, according to a study released Monday as Congress considers substantial cuts in federal housing programs.

In the Chicago metropolitan area, 259,600 low-income renters were competing for 142,400 low-rent apartments in 1993, said the study from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Nationwide, there were 11.2 million such renters for 6.5 million units.

Those figures, from the 1993 American Housing Survey, are the result of a "dramatic drop in the number of unsubsidized low-cost housing units in the private market and a growing number of low-income households," according to the report released by the Washington, D.C.-based center.

But that disparity likely will grow, affordable-housing advocates contend, if a number of federal budget-cutting proposals are approved. Those changes, which the full House is scheduled to vote on soon, range from major cuts in public housing funding to killing a program aimed at helping enforce fair-housing laws.

If passed, the Chicago Housing Authority alone would lose a total of \$78 million from the \$321 million it received this fiscal year to operate and fix up its 40,000-unit system. Such cuts likely would mean reductions in the authority's bureaucracy, but residents know they will be hit as well.

"Mostly it's going to affect us. You're going to be short on your supplies [to fix apartments], or to just get stoves and refrigerators when they break down," said Beatrice Harris, 56, a resident leader at CHA's Wentworth Gardens.

"We knew the cuts were coming. We just have to find other money or something to try to make ends meet," she said. "Maybe we can find some private money. But we have to do something."

Department of Housing and Urban Development officials

SEE HOUSING, PAGE 4

Housing

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

lambasted the Republican-sponsored changes, which include charging residents of public and subsidized housing a \$50-a-month minimum rent (plus utilities), as an example of using the poor to pay for defense spending and tax cuts.

"They're funding it by truly making life miserable for millions of Americans whose only crime is that they're poor," said Edwin Eisendrath, the HUD secretary's representative for the Midwest.

The proposal to set a minimum rent would affect 2.3 million families living in public housing or receiving Section 8 rent subsidies, HUD estimates. Their average monthly rent increase would be \$83. Ten percent of CHA households pay less than \$50 a month in rent, according to the CHA.

Another Republican proposal—among those passed last week by the House Appropriations Committee—would suspend for one year a provision that since 1969 has kept tenants' rent at 30 percent of their income.

Republican lawmakers have said the changes are needed to trim wasteful spending at the agency. In a few rare cases, though, the Republican proposals match some of the goals HUD has been pursuing.

For instance, the House Appropriations bill sets a ceiling on rents for employed residents of public housing. That would help address a common complaint among tenants, who say they are punished for seeking work because their rent goes up with any

outside income they earn.

Even critics of the Republican plans note that ceiling rents would be a positive step. "It helps to stabilize the neighborhood" by retaining working families, said Judy Meima, director of the Statewide Housing Action Coalition.

But Meima said the push to include more working families in public housing "puts more pressure on the poorest of the poor and leaves them nowhere to go."

Another concern of affordable-housing advocates is a move to rescind a measure guaranteeing replacement of every demolished public housing unit.

Combined with HUD's plans to raze some public housing high-rises, the replacement rule's demise has some advocates worried that the amount of affordable housing will only shrink further.

And that will limit the effectiveness of one of HUD's proposed solutions—providing more Section 8 subsidies, according to Aurie Pennick, president of the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities.

"That only works if there is a supply. Even taking away the issue of racial discrimination," she said, "we have families looking for apartments now who found units, but they'd have to come up with \$200 or \$300 monthly out of their own pocket."

Their search could become even more difficult: Another Republican proposal would cut off funding to non-government agencies that help enforce fair housing laws.

"Without that funding, it's doubtful that minority families who encounter discrimination will know where to go to seek redress," Pennick said.

Record Shortage Of Low-Rent Units Is Detailed Here

By Amy Pray

Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

More poor people than ever in the St. Louis area have trouble finding affordable housing, and the majority who do find it spend more than half their income on rent, a new report says.

The report estimates that the area is short about 28,300 low-cost rental units — enough to house the population of Kirkwood.

The study's findings come as Congress debates cutting next year's housing budget by \$7 billion. The budget comes up for a vote in the House of Representatives this week.

The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities issued the report Monday and said it found similar problems throughout the nation. The center is a nonprofit organization that studies government spending, programs and policy issues affecting low-income Americans.

Data from the Census Bureau's American Housing Survey showed that in 1993 there were twice as many low-income families looking for housing as there were low-rent units available. The gap between supply and demand is the greatest since 1970, the Center reported. Low-income renters are those with incomes of \$12,000 or less, or roughly equal to the poverty line, for a family of three.

The elderly, AIDS patients, the mentally ill and the working poor could all be affected by proposed budget

cuts, said Laura Barrett of Housing Comes First — a statewide, 70-member coalition of labor organizations and advocacy groups fighting the cuts. The group includes the League of Women Voters of Missouri, St. Louis Building Trades Council and assorted tenants' associations.

"Shelters or the streets — neither is an alternative to adequate housing," Barrett said. "We can't balance the budget on the backs of the poorest people in our area."

Gloria Gerich lived on the St. Louis streets for three years in the early 1980s, after a divorce and mental health problems. She found a low-rent apartment in 1984 and started college. She said housing had given her a stable environment and a sense of belonging, but she worries that others might not be so lucky.

"Without a home, you lose your chance at being successful," Gerich said. "You really lose your chance at a life."

Low-rent units are those with rent and utility costs equaling no more than \$300 a month. In St. Louis, almost 90 percent of poor renters pay at least that much each month, the Census Bureau says.

Denver Post 7/25/95

26

Post-it Fax Note

7671

Date	7/25/95	# of pages	1
To	S. Bhargava	From	A. Cruse
Co./Dept	Director Comm. Change	Co.	CCH
Phone #		Phone #	293-2219 x165
Fax #	(202)333-5462	Fax #	

BRIEFING

HOUSING CRUNCH: An unprecedented lack of affordable housing forcing many poor families to spend at least half their incomes on rent according to a study by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities which based its report on 1993 Census Bureau data. The center said there were 11.2 million low-income renters in 1993 but just 6.5 million low-rent units, including subsidized housing, resulting in a shortage of 4.7 million homes or apartments, the widest gap on record. In 1993, the study's findings suggest, four out of five poor renters paid more than 40 percent of their income for housing, and three out of five, or 4.1 million, spent at least half their incomes on housing.



STOCKS RALLY: Renewed fervor for technology stocks and a rebound in the bond market yesterday enabled Wall Street to repair much of the damage done in last week's sell-off. The NASDAQ National Market, where numerous technology issues are listed, was the star performer of the session. Its composite index climbed 16.80 to 978.10, recouping a substantial portion of the loss suffered last week when investors shunned computer software, semiconductor and related issues. Buying enthusiasm extended to blue chips. The

Dow Jones industrial average rose 27.12 to 4,668.67. Gainers outpaced losers by about 7 to 4 on the Big Board. Volume on amounted to 315 million shares compared with 425.10 million Friday.

B-N LAYOFFS: Burlington Northern Inc. will eliminate 500 management jobs through firings and attrition and take a \$100 million charge in the third quarter, Chairman and Chief Executive Gerald Grinstein said yesterday. The job cuts, to be completed by June 1996, will save about \$50 million by next year and come after a broad study of the Fort Worth, Texas-based railroad's staffing. The railroad said the action is related to its \$4 billion acquisition of Santa Fe Pacific Corp., which won final government approval last Thursday. The new company will be the largest railroad in the U.S. with 33,000 miles of track in every state west of the Mississippi River.

BANK MERGER OFF: Banc One Corp. yesterday withdrew its offer to buy Bank of Boston Corp. for \$45 a share, or about \$5 billion, following a failed attempt by the Boston bank to craft a merger with Corestates Financial Corp. But Banc One, based in Columbus, Ohio, left the door open to further talks with Bank of Boston, saying it wants to expand in New England. Bank of Boston and Corestates terminated their merger discussions Saturday after failing to come up with a plan to merge the banks. Corestates had reportedly offered Friday to acquire the Boston bank for \$4.2 billion, or \$38 a share, below the bank's closing price Thursday of 41.875.

NO COMMERCIALS: Owners of videocassette recorders finally can take their thumbs off the fast-forward button: two new VCR models in the fall lineup from RCA, due in stores next month, will automatically skip commercials when playing back a taped broadcast. The two models represent the first time a VCR has offered a built-in capacity to skip commercials. The VCRs don't actually eliminate the commercials but know when to fast-forward through advertising. TV viewers who don't want to replace their existing VCRs will be able to buy an add-on device called "Commercial Brake" from Arista Technologies Inc.

**ACORN**

FASCIMILE COVER SHEET

FROM: *Jerry Jones*DATE: *8/17*TO: *Doris Matsui*

FAX #:

PHONE #:

PAGES INCLUDING COVER: *7 pages*

NOTE:

Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now

National Office: 739 8th Street S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003 • 202-547-2500 FAX 202-546-2483



ACORN

August 15, 1995

Alexis Herman
Assistant to the President
Director of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Herman:

On behalf of the National Alliance to End Homelessness, the National Housing Law Project, the National Low Income Housing Coalition and ACORN, let me thank you again for meeting with our delegation on Thursday. Our organizations felt the meeting was very productive and a good start for the work ahead. We especially appreciate your offer to coordinate meetings with the White House Chief of Staff, Director Rivlin and ourselves concerning the impending HUD budget crisis.

As you requested, I am attaching a summary of the top three issues that we believe must be corrected in the FY 1996 HUD budget. These three Republican proposals -- severe cuts to homeless programs, rent increases in public housing, and the elimination of all new rental vouchers -- offer the White House a compelling example of how Congress intends to slash assistance to lower income Americans to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.

After our meeting last week, we also met with Andy Hernandez of the DNC. Mr. Hernandez mentioned that the White House regularly convenes conference calls with Hispanic leaders in order to keep them informed about current issues and politics. We feel that two or three conference calls placed by the White House to leaders in the grassroots housing community would significantly help shore up support for 1996. If possible, we would like to work with your office and the DNC to organize these conference calls to housing leaders.

Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now

- ☐ Organizing & Support Center: 1024 Elysian Fields Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana 70117 • 504-943-0044 • FAX 504-944-7078
 - ☐ Home Office: 523 West 15th Street, Little Rock, Arkansas 72202 • 501-376-7151
- ☐ National Office (DC): 739 8th Street S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003 • 202-547-2500 • FAX 202-546-2483
- ☐ National Office (NY): 845 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11225 • 718-693-6700 • FAX 718-693-3367

Thank you again for meeting with our group. We look forward to continuing our work together on behalf of the people who need the assistance of our nation's housing and community development programs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jerry Jones", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Jerry Jones
Legislative Director

cc: Choco Meza
Andy Hernandez

August 15, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR: Alexis Herman, The White House

FROM: Jerry Jones, ACORN
Bob Adams, National Low Income Housing Coalition
Nancy Bernstine, National Housing Law Project
Nan Roman, National Alliance to End Homelessness

SUBJECT: Top Three Issues for FY 96 HUD Budget

1. Rent Increases in Public Housing

Contact: Nancy Bernstine (202-783-5140)
David Bryson (510-251-9400)
National Housing Law Project

Background on public housing rents

Since 1969, federal law -- known as the Brooke Amendment, for its sponsor, Senator Brooke (R-MA) -- has made public and other subsidized housing affordable to poor people by limiting rents to a percentage of their incomes. The percentages have changed over time, as have the details on calculating income and deductions, but the bedrock principle has remained the same -- rents are tied to income so that tenants will only be charged amounts they are able to pay and no one will be evicted because they are too poor. Now, with the drastic funding cuts for federal housing assistance programs, members of Congress propose to abandon that bedrock principle, repeal the Brooke Amendment, raise the tenants' rents to make up for the federal funds they are taking away, and allow the public housing authorities to charge tenants whatever they wish. The repeal of the Brooke Amendment will lead inexorably to evictions for those currently housed and denial of housing assistance for the poorest applicants on the waiting lists.

Message on rent hikes

- No one can defend raising rents on the poorest Americans to provide tax relief for the wealthy or to reduce the federal deficit.
- Affordable public housing is the only safety net that stands between low income people and homelessness. Repealing the Brooke Amendment will make millions of poor Americans too poor for public housing.
- Affordable rents for decent housing make it possible for low income people to move from lives of dependency to social and economic self-sufficiency.

2. Severe Cuts to Homeless Programs

Contact: Nan Roman (202-638-1526)
National Alliance to End Homelessness

How voters see homelessness

Homelessness is a problem that the American people want solved. Whether from compassion for their fellow man, because they think people begging and sleeping on the streets is bad for business, or because they are just plain offended at having to step over homeless people every day, voters want something done about it. To many ordinary Americans, homelessness is a visible symbol of what they see as the deterioration of civil society.

The Administration's position on homelessness

The Administration has made homelessness a prominent issue within HUD, where it is Secretary Cisneros' number one priority, and funds have been substantially increased to deal with the problem. However, most other agencies have reduced their focus on homelessness during the Clinton Administration.

The Republicans' actions on homelessness

Homeless programs are run almost entirely by nonprofit organizations leveraging federal and other funds with private sector resources, combined with an enormous volunteer force -- the very things that the Republicans say they support. However, the Republicans have not been kind to homeless people. At HUD, the House of Representatives has voted to reduce spending on homelessness by 40 percent. Funding to educate homeless children has been reduced by 24 percent. Republicans have completely eliminated programs to educate homeless adults, as well as programs for homeless individuals with mental illnesses. All of these reductions come at a time of transition when the total upheaval of the social welfare programs for the poor is sure to result in greater homelessness, if only from people falling through the cracks during the transition.

Message on homelessness

- They've gone too far in taking from those with nothing -- the homeless -- to give to the wealthy.
- We're going to pay for homelessness one way or another -- either through the nonprofit shelter and housing system, or through the much more expensive system of emergency rooms, jails and prisons, hospitals and mental institutions.

- The elimination of the social safety net is a deadly threat to thousands of Americans who live only one paycheck, one illness, one lay-off away from homelessness.
- Homelessness is now being dealt with by nonprofit organizations, many of which are faith-based, that use their federal partner to leverage enormous volunteer and private sector resources. The Republicans want to increase the level of bureaucracy by turning this over to the state and local governments.
- No American wants to see our streets flooded with homeless people -- and yet the Republicans have attacked the faith-based and nonprofit organizations that keep the homeless off the streets.
- The American people want something done about homelessness. Republicans just don't seem to recognize that.
- Homeless people are getting back on their feet every day. The Republicans want to pull the rug out from under them.
- What do the Republicans propose to do about homeless children -- set up poor houses?

3. Elimination of All New Section 8 Assistance

Contact: Bob Adams (202-662-1530)
National Low Income Housing Coalition

Background on Section 8 incremental assistance

Since 1974, one of the basic tenets of federal housing policy has been to modestly increase the number of families who receive housing assistance each year. There are currently more than two and a half million families on waiting lists for housing assistance nationally. There are over six million families who have "worst case" housing needs (pay more than 50 percent of their income for rent or live in substandard housing). The House of Representatives passed a HUD appropriations bill that ends all incremental assistance.

We believe Congress must provide FY 1996 funding for 50,000 incremental Section 8 certificates and vouchers. This assistance should be targeted to those who are most in need -- especially homeless families and those being displaced.

Message on Section 8 rental assistance

- Don't abandon those who have been waiting for our help for years.
- More than half of those on waiting lists are children.
- This is barely more than a 1 percent increase in the total number of those receiving housing assistance.
- This funding will prevent thousands of families from living in shelters or on the street.
- This funding strengthens the private sector housing market by bringing in families that would otherwise be priced out.
- Without adequate housing, a family's stability and progress in education, employment, and health care are almost impossible.



JERRY JONES
LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE

ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS FOR REFORM NOW
739 8TH STREET, S.E.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003
(202) 547-2500
FAX: (202) 546-2483

**National
Low
Income
Housing
Coalition**

1012 14th St., NW, #1200
Washington, DC 20005
202/662-1530, ext. 227
(Fax) 202/393-1973

Deborah M. Austin
*Director of Legislation
and Policy*

National Low Income Housing Coalition

1012 14th Street, NW, #1200, Washington, DC 20005 • 202/662-1530 • 202/393-1973 (fax)

Karen V. Hill, *Chair*

Robert J. Adams, *President*

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

September, 1995

Dear President Clinton,

We oppose Congress' deep cuts to the fiscal year 1996 low-income housing budget. If Congress' proposed cuts to the HUD-VA-IA Appropriations Subcommittee were shared equally across the Subcommittee's agencies and not targeted disproportionately at HUD, HUD's funding would increase an estimated \$2.5 billion. In the interest of the millions of low income and homeless families and individuals that need housing assistance, we therefore urge you to veto Congress' Fiscal Year (FY) 1996 VA-HUD-IA appropriations bill. Further, we hope that in your subsequent negotiations with Congress, you will make housing a top priority and sign a bill that reduces these inequitable housing cuts and restores housing funding.

Like community service, affordable housing helps to stabilize and strengthen healthy families, safe neighborhoods, and livable communities. We hope you will move our nation one step closer to achieving a safe, decent, affordable home for all Americans.

Sincerely,

{The undersigned organizations}
List in formation

CLINTON VETO SIGN-ON LETTER

10/3, 4:45 PM

CALIFORNIA

BERKLEY

Oakland Suppt Svcs

BRAWLEY

Imperial Valley Hsousing Authority

CARMICHAEL

Renee Franken & Associates

CITRUS HEIGHTS

Laurin Associates

DAVIS

Community Hsg Oppties Corp

EL CERITO

West Contra Costa Conservatn

FRESNO

Housing Authority of Fresno County

Housing Authority of the City of Fresno

GILROY

South County Housing

INDIO

Coachella Valley Hsg Coalition

LOS ANGELES

Beyond Shelter

Esperanza Cmty Hsg Corp

NAPA

Housing Association for NAPA Development

NEVADA CITY

Nevada County Housing and Community Services

OAKLAND

East Bay Hsg Organizations

National Housing Law Project

QUINCY

Plumas County Community Development Commission

RANCHO CORDOVA

Mercy Charities Housing CA

RIVERSIDE

Consumer Credit Counseling Service of Inland Empire

Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Inc.

SACRAMENTO

Calif. Rural Legal Assistance

California Coalition for Rural Housing

California Church Impact

Califronia Housing Authorities Association

Califronia Association of Local Housing Finance Agencies

Sacramento Mutual Hsg Assoc

SAN FRANSISCO

San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance

The Housing Committee

Devine & Gary, Inc.

SAN LUIS OBISPO

C-Court, Inc.

Peoples Self-Help Housing Corp

South Bay Improvement Assoc.

SANTA CRUZ

Cabrillo Economic Development Corp

Cmty Action Brd/Santa Cruz Cty

SATICOY

SANTA ROSA

Burbank Housing Development Corporation

WOODLAND

Legal Svcs of No Cal Yolo Ofc

WATSONVILLE

Pajaro Valley Housing Corporation

TECHO, Inc.

WOODLAND

Yolo Housing Alliance

COLORADO
BOULDER

COLORADO SPRINGS
Independence Ctr

COMMERCE CITY
Alternatives to Family Violence

DENVER
CO Coalition for the Homeless
Enterprise Foundation
Volunteers of America
Women's Bean Project
AFDC Coalition

FORT COLLINS
The Resource Assistance Ctr.
Martin Luther Homes

GREELY
Catholic Charities Northern
Northern CO Social Legislative N/W
Weld Info. & Referral Svc.

MONTROSE
Montrose Resource Center
The Center for Mental Health

PUEBLO
Posada

CONNECTICUT

COVENTRY
State Rep. Patrick Flaherty, Co-Chair of the Select Committee on Housing

HARTFORD
Connecticut Conference of the United Church of Christ

NEW HAVEN
Christian Community Action

NORWALK
Smith House Residence
Stamford Community Housing Coalition

POMFRET

State Rep. Jefferson Davis, Co-Chair of the Planning and Development Committee

FLORIDA

TALAHASSEE

Florida Hsg Coalition

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

Atlanta Task Force for the Homeless
Georgia Coalition to End Homelessness
Aid Atlanta

The Sullivan Center

Traveler's Aid of Metro Atlanta, Inc.

Empty the Shelters

Atlanta Union of the Homeless

Project Connect of Jewish Family Services

Fulton County Department of Human Services

AUGUSTA

Augusta Task Force for the Homeless

COLUMBUS

Columbis Task Force for the Homeless
Chattahoochee Valley Episcopal Ministry
Columbus Alliance for Battered Women
Goodwill Industries of the Chattahoochee Valley

CLARKESVILLE

Habersham Resource Coalition

VALDOSTA

Lowndes Associated Ministries to People, Inc.
South Georgia Coalition to End Homelessness
New Horizons Development Center
Lowndes Drug Action Council

HAWAII

HONOLULU

Catholic Charities/Svcs to the Elderly
Cmty Action Program
Hale Kipa Youth Services
Hawaii Ctr for Independent Living
Ho'omana'olana, HIV/AIDS Hsg
Kalihi-Palama Health Ctr
Legal Aid Society of Hawaii
Ofc of Hawaiian Affairs, Housing Div.
Waikiki Health Center

IDAHO

BOISE

Boise City Housing Authority
Idaho Housing Coalition
Mercy Services Corporation

KELLOGG

People's Action Coalition

POCATELLO

SEICAA

ILLONNOIS

CHICAGO

Metropolitan Tenants Org
Statewide Housing Action Coal.

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE

Metro Housing Coalition
Coalition for the Homeless Inc

LOUISIANA

LAKE CHARLES

LA ACORN

LA Coalition for Tax Justice

METAIRIE

People's Org./Social Equality

NEW ORLEANS

Advocacy Center/Elderly/Disabled

Louisiana for LI Hsg Today

MARLYAND

BALTIMORE

Coal. Against Childhood Lead Poisoning

MD Low Income Housing Coalition

St. Pius V Housing

Women's Housing Coalition

Catholic Charities

Latrobe Resident Council, Inc.

Maryland Low Income Housing Coalition

BETHESDA

American Association of University affiliated Programs for Persons with Developmental Disabilities

Community Preservation and Development Corp.

ROCKVILLE

National Community Mental Healthcare Council (NCMHC)

SILVER SPRING

McAuley Institute

HYATTSVILLE

Housing Initiative Partnership, Inc

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

MAHA

Massachusetts Coalition for the Homeless

SPRINGFIELD
The Kitchen, Inc.

MICHIGAN

GRAND RAPIDS
Capitol Lunch, Meals on Wheels

LANSING
MI Coal Against Homelessness

MINNESOTA

CAMBRIDGE
HRA of Cambridge

FRIDLY
A Sign of Class

HOPKINS
W. Hennepin Community Builders

MANKATO
Overcoming Poverty Together

MINNEAPOLIS
Alliance of the Streets
Cmry Psychologists of MN, Inc.
Elim Transitional Hsg, Inc.
Legal Aid Society of MN
Minneapolis Hsg Partnership
MN Coalition for the Homeless
Right to Housing Campaign

MORA
Hsg & Redevelopment Authority of Mora

ST. CLOUS
Central MN Housing Partnership

WHITE BEAR LAKE
Metropolitan Coal./Affordable Hsg

MISSOURI

JEFFERSON CITY
MO Assn Social Welfare/LIHTF

MISSISSIPPI

MARKS
Big River Housing Dev Corp

NEW JERSEY

BRIDGEWATER
Home Sharing Program of Somerset County

EAST BRUNSWICK
East Brunswick Community Housing

EAST ORANGE
Cerebral Palsy of North Jersey, Inc.

EAST WINDSOR
Community Grants & Planning, D.A.

EATONTOWN
Mammoth Housing Alliance

EDISON
NJ Head Injury Association

ELIZABETH
St. Joseph's Social Service Center
Elizabeth Coalition to House the Homeless

EMERSON
Welfare & Social Services

JERSEY CITY
Astor Place Neighborhood Assn
YWCA of Hudson County
QB Associates

LONG BRACH

Epiphany House

MARLBORO

Monmouth & Ocean, NAACP President

MILLBURN

American Jewish Committee

MORRISTOWN

AIDS Residence Coalition of Morris County

NEWARK

La Casa de Don Pedro, Inc.

Newark Emergency Services for Families, Inc.

Catholic Community Services Housing Corp.

Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry

HUD Tenants Coalition

Aspen River Park Tenants Assoc.

Corinthian Housing Development Corp.

NORTH BRUNSWICK

NJ Association of Community Providers

PATERSON

St. Paul's Community Development Corp.

Paterson Coalition for Housing

PRINCETON

Plainsboro Non-Profit Housing Corp.

Kinsey & Hand

RAHWAY

Concerned Citizens of Union County

TRENTON

CAPEDA of NJ

NJ Association of Mental Health Agencies

New Jersey Community Loan

Lutheran Office Governmental Ministry

NJ Association on Corrections

UNION

The Salvation Army

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Consumer Credit Counseling Services of WNC, Inc.

BEAUFORT

Carteret Community Action

BURLINGTON

Burlington Housing Authority

CARRBORO

Orange Cmty Hsg Corp

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Housing Authority
Low Income HDC

CONCORD

Cabarius County CDC

DURHAM

Durham Affordable Hsg Coalition

GREENSBORO

Housing and Cmty Development

JACKSONVILLE

Jacksonville's Cmty Dev Dept

MORGANTOWN

Blue Ridge Cmty Action, Inc.

RALEIGH

CASA

Downtown Hsg Improvement
Mental Health Assoc in NC

STATESVILLE

WASHINGTON

Metro Low Income Hsg & CDC, Inc.

WILMINGTON

New Hanover Cnty Planning Dept

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

NH Coalition for the Homeless

LEBANON

Headrest

NEW YORK

ALBANY

NY State Coal/Homeless

SENSES

NEW YORK

Calvert Associates

PR Legal Defense & Ed Fund

OHIO

ATHENS

Corp. for Ohio Appalachian Development

CLEVELAND

Transitional Housing, Inc.

COLUMBUS

COHHIO

Natl Affordable Hsg Trust

Ohio Hunger Task Force

EAST CLEVELAND

Page-Wynmore Properties

OREGON

PORTLAND

Central City Concern

SALEM

Oregon Shelter Network

PENNSYLVANIA

CARLISLE

Redevelopment & Housing Authorities of Cumberland Co.

LANCASTER

Sunnyside Housing Corporation

PHILADELPHIA

Del. Valley Hsg Coal

PITTSBURGH

Nazareth Housing Services

SCRANTON

Catherine McAuley Center

TEXAS

AUSTIN

ADAPT

Austin Metropolitan Ministries

Blackland Neighborhood Association

Blackshear Residents Organization

Blackshear Neighborhood Development Corporation

CAN - Housing and Homeless Advisory Group

Central Texas Mutual Housing

Clarksville Neighborhood Center

Communication Workers of America-Local 6132

Community Resource Group

Community Partnership for the Homeless

Concerned Citizens for Affordable Housing

El Buen Pastor Presbyterian Church

Elm Ridge Tenants' Association

Family Eldercare

Guadalupe Area Neighborhood Association

House the Homeless Inc

Our Lady of Guadalupe Church

Prospect Hill Neighborhood Association

State Representative Elliott Naishtat

Texas Gray Panthers

Texas Homeless Network

Texas Low Income Housing Coalition

Texas State Employees Union
Texas Consumer Organization
Texas Freedom Alliance
Texas Center for Policy Studies
Texas Alliance for Human Needs
Texas Community Reinvestment Coalition
The ARC of Texas
Tom Hatch Architects
Travis County Housing Authority

BROWNSVILLE

Cameron County Housing Authority

COLEMAN

Central Texas Opportunities, Inc.

CROSDBYTON

Caprock Community Action Assn., Inc

DALLAS

Arthello's Gallery
Beck Property Mgmt
Black Coal.of Concerned Citizens for Child Care
Casa Shelter YMCA
Dallas County Community Action Committee, Inc.
Housing Crisis Center
North Texas Low Income Housing Coalition
Oak Cliff Development Corporation
Saner Ave. Children's Center, Inc.
TX United Housing Program

DEL VALLE

Bergstrom Arms Tenants' Association

EL CENZIO

La Gloria Development Corporation

EL PASO

Southside Low Income Housing Dev. Corp.
Southwest AIDS Cmty, Inc.
Sparks Housing Development Corp.

FABENS

Lower Valley Housing Corporation
GEORGETOWN
Williamson-Burnet County Opportunities, Inc.

HENDERSON
Rusk Cherokee C.A.P. Inc.

HOUSTON
Advocates for Housing
Allen Parkway Village Residents Council
Freedman's Town/Fourth Ward Neighborhood Assn.
Houston Center for Independent Living
Houston Chapter of the Association Black Psychologists
Student Psychological Association
Texas Housing Residents Network

LA FERIA
Las Americas CDC

LAREDO
Asocacion Pro Servicios Sociales
Azteca Economic Development & Preservation Corp.
Laredo Housing Coalition

LUBBOCK
Community Housing Resource Board
Lubbock Area Client Council
NAACP

MCALLEN
Texas Enterprise For Housing Dev.

MISSION
Amigos del Valle, Inc., Program for Older Americans
NACOGDOCHES
Women's Shelter of East Texas, Inc.

PASEDNA
The Bridge Over Troubled Waters
Womens Inc.

RIO GRANDE CITY
Colonias Unidas

SAN ANTONIO

Alamo Area Mutual Housing Association
Consumer Credit Counseling Service of Greater San Antonio
National Rural Development and Finance Corp.
Renters Guild
San Antonio Reinvestment Coalition
Visitation House

SAN JUAN
Proyecto Azteca

TYLER
The East Texas Sickle Cell Project

INDIVIDUALS:

Lee Huebel Pasadena
Keyonise Johnson
Mashariki Beck
Raul Barrera
John Henneberger Austin Texas
Karen Paup Austin Texas
Kay Toebel Arlington Texas
Ofelia V. Yzaguirre Santa Maria Texas
Delfina Silva La Feria Texas
Joel Martinez Austin Texas

VERMONT

BARRE
Good Samaritan Haven
Highgate Residents Association

BELLOWS FALLS
Health Care and Rehabilitative Services

BRATTLEBORO
Vermont Alliance for the Mentally Ill
Brattleboro Drop In Center
Brattleboro Area Community Land Trust

BURLINGTON

SHARE

Homeless Healthcare Project

CUTTINGSVILLE

Spring Lake Ranch Cuttingsville

MIDDLEBURY

Addison County Community Action Group

MONTPELIER

Green Mountain Support Group

Central Vermont Community Land Trust

Vermont Affordable Housing Coalition

RUTLAND

Rutland Community Land Trust

Rutland West Neighborhood Housing Services West

Rutland Area Cmty Ctr

WATERBURY

Department of Mental Health Waterbury

LEBANON, NH

Twin Pines Housing Trust, Lebanon, NH

WASHINGTON

ABERDEEN

Creative Community Solutions

BELLEVUE

Saint Andrew's Housing

BELLINGHAM

Whatcom County Rainbow Coalition

CLARKSTON

YWCA of Lewston-Clarkston

EDMONDS

Dominican Sisters

EVERETT

Housing Hope

North Snohomish County Association of Churches

Everett Housing Authority, Everett

KENT

South King County Multi-Service Center

South King County YWCA

MOSES LAKE

Grant Co. Community Action Council

MOUNT VERNON

Skagit Affordable Housing Consortium

OKANOGAN

CASA

OLYMPIA

Office of Mobile and Manufactured Housing

Child Care Action Council, Olympia

PASCO

Carondelet Psych. Care Center

PORT ANGELES

Serenity House of Clallam Cnty

RENTON

Mobile Home Owners of Washington

SEATTLE

AIDS Housing of Washington
Catholic Community Services of Western Washington
City Shoe Company
Common Ground
Compass Center
Dita Boutique
Express One Hour Photo
Fair Budget Action Campaign
Intercommunity Housing
Janett, Inc.
Low Income Housing Institute
Lutheran Alliance to Create Housing
Mt. Baker Housing Association
Oxford Apartments
Pacific Development Concepts
Salvation Army William Booth Center
Seattle Emergency Housing Service
Seattle Chinatown International District PDA
Seattle Human Services Coalition
South King County Housing Forum
Southeast Effective Development
SPACE Foundation
Tenants Union
The Alexis Hotel
WA State Housing Finance Commission
WA Community Reinvestment Association
Washington Low Income Housing Network
Washington Reinvestment Alliance
Welfare Rights Organizing Coalition
Seattle-King Co. Housing Development Consortium, Seattle
Mount Baker Housing Association, Seattle

SEQUIM

Alliance for the Mentally Ill of Washington State

SPOKANE

Aging and Long Term Care of Eastern WA
Inland Empire Residential Resources
Northwest Regional Facilitators
Parsons Tenant Association
Spokane Neighborhood Action Programs
Spokane Low Income Housing Consortium

SUMMER

Northwest Housing Development

TACOMA

L'Arche Tahoma Hope

Pierce County AIDS Foundation

Washington State Coalition for the Homeless

VA Medical Center, Tacoma

WENATCHEE

Wenatchee Housing Authority

YAKIMA

Washington Low Income Housing Congress

WASHINGTON, DC

Gray Panthers

National Association of Developmental Disabilities

The Arc

United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc.

Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law (BCMHL)

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

SW Community Action Council

Cabell-Huntington Coalition for the Homeless

MORGANTOWN

Mon County HDC

WISCONSIN

MONONA

WI Coalition/End Homelessness