

2007 Policy Preview

National Alliance to End Homelessness
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INTRODUCTION

The National Alliance to End Homelessness believes that homelessness is a problem with a solution. Changes in federal policies and resources are necessary to implement the solution. Such changes should be outcome focused, research-based, and targeted. While ambitious, they should be realistic, framed by an understanding of the budget and programmatic environment.

The Alliance has produced this Policy Preview to inform advocates, providers, public officials and community leaders about some of the important issues for ending homelessness that are likely to be debated in Congress this year. It is by no means a complete list, and other unforeseen events or proposals may emerge to further shape the discussion.

Challenging Policy Environment

Our nation faces a host of sometimes conflicting social, economic and security priorities. The federal government has a large budget deficit with many funding needs. Congress will be under a great deal of pressure to hold down spending, even when the programs involved are small relative to the overall budget.

Another challenge for homeless advocates is that many of the solutions to homelessness require the sort of cross-system collaboration that is difficult for federal agencies to achieve.

Building a Movement

Organizations on the front lines are struggling to meet increases in demand for shelter, housing and services. But in the midst of these challenges, the movement to end homelessness continues to gain momentum.

Just as the existence of homelessness demonstrates the failure of many community and economic supports, the successful examples of re-housing and prevention show that those supports can be fixed.

Meanwhile, advocates have developed new data and insights into the causes of homelessness and the benefits of ending it. They show that homelessness is not only a problem that should elicit sympathy, but that new resources would be put to good use. Ending homelessness will profoundly improve on the health and well-being of homeless people. It will relieve burden on the schools, health care providers, criminal justice systems, and businesses that homeless people interact with. And it will enrich the neighborhoods where homeless people live and work.

Looking Ahead

This year could mark a significant change in the direction of Federal policy on housing and homelessness. The new Congress has put affordable housing closer to the top of its agenda. The recent election brought new Members of Congress and new leaders of committees who could improve the direction of federal spending on important programs.

All of these factors combine to make 2007 one of the most challenging, exciting, and unpredictable years for housing and homelessness advocacy. With the momentum for ending homelessness around the nation growing, it is also one of the most important.

WHAT TO WATCH IN 2007

To help follow housing and homelessness policy in 2007, the Alliance has put together a preview of some of the policy proposals that could make a difference in 2007. Some may unexpectedly languish, and other important topics will undoubtedly arise, but these are issues for homeless advocates to watch. For regular updates, visit www.endhomelessness.org.

Appropriations

Each year, Congress must pass several appropriations bills, which fund every Federal agency. Most of the major housing and homeless assistance programs are funded in two of these appropriations bills—Transportation/HUD and Labor/HHS/Education.

McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Funding

Increasing funding for the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) homeless assistance programs will be a top priority for advocates. Homeless assistance has fared better than other HUD programs in recent years, mostly because the Administration and leaders of the Appropriations Committees have supported the goals of producing permanent supportive housing and ending chronic homelessness. The Alliance and its partners are working to expand the commitment to ending homelessness for all families and individuals. The case for increasing McKinney resources is strong.

- With over 100 plans to end homelessness completed, most covering all homeless families and individuals, increased resources are needed to implement them—resources to provide housing and services and connect people with mainstream housing, education, health, and income support systems.
- Communities are proving the effectiveness of Housing First models for homeless families. There will be increasing pressure to fund these activities.

- Despite recent increases in funding, many people are still not being served by these programs. When Continuums of Care counted homeless people in their communities in January 2005, they found that over 40 percent, roughly 300,000 people, were unsheltered.
- Though Congress and the Administration have set ambitious targets for permanent supportive housing, they have not quite met them. There is also an increasing renewal burden for those units they have funded.

Although the leaders of the Appropriations Committees remain the same, there are several new Members of those committees that will have to be educated about the need for and benefits of homeless assistance, particularly those on the Transportation-HUD Appropriations Subcommittee.

Appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development

Compared to overall federal spending, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has fared relatively poorly over the past few years. Since 2004, funding for most programs has not kept pace with inflation. All HUD programs will be under close scrutiny. Besides the McKinney-Vento homeless assistance program described above, these are some of the important issues:

- Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher funding has been the most controversial part of the HUD budget in recent years. Since 2004, communities have lost at least 130,000 subsidies because of changes to voucher funding policy.
- Public Housing has also fared very poorly in recent years. In fact, funding has declined in every year since 2001.
- Though it's very popular, CDBG funding has declined quite dramatically in recent years. The Administration has proposed shifting it to another federal department and dramatically changing its focus.
- The HOME program has been on a funding roller coaster over the past few

years reaching a high of just over \$2 billion in 2004 before dropping nearly 15 percent by 2006.

- Housing for people with disabilities (Section 811) and housing for the elderly (Section 202) have declined modestly for several years. Recent efforts by the Administration to drastically cut their funding have been unsuccessful.
- Housing Opportunities for People With AIDS declined slightly since 2004, but the need for housing assistance among people with HIV/AIDS has risen dramatically as the number of infections has risen and medical advances have allowed people to live longer.

Ending Long-Term Homelessness Services Initiative

The Alliance and other advocates will be asking Congress to increase funding for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) by \$80 million to provide services in permanent supportive housing targeted to individuals and families experiencing long-term homelessness.

A large reason for the need for services is that mainstream health, welfare, addiction, and mental health programs often do not adequately serve homeless people. In 2003, the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services studied mainstream programs and determined that no program is comprehensive enough to adequately serve chronically homeless people.

Much of the advocacy effort will focus on members of the Labor/Health and Human Services/Education Appropriations Subcommittees in the House and Senate.

Appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education

Even with a new Congress, the fiscal year 2008 process will be difficult for programs in these departments. The following bullets describe the outlook for some of the programs most important to homeless service providers.

- Health Care for the Homeless is a broadly supported program that has

expanded steadily over the last few years. It receives 8.7 percent of the total Community Health Center allotment, which has been a central part of the Administration's effort to improve the health care system.

- Funding for Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs has been slightly declining for several years and is nowhere near the level necessary to meet the need for youth emergency shelter and housing. Advocates for homeless youth will be making a large push to increase funding this year.
- Education for Homeless Children and Youth funding is about \$62 million which is slightly below its authorized level of \$70 million.
- Advocates will again be pressing for continued or even increased funding for SSI Homeless Outreach Grants. Congress funded three years worth of grants from 2003 to 2005.
- Advocates for Projects for Assistance in the Transition from Homelessness are working to increase funding from its current \$54 million and adjust the formula so smaller states can receive more than the minimum \$300,000 allotment.
- The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration operates Treatment Systems for Homeless and Grants for the Benefit of Homeless Individuals, which fund services for homeless families, individuals, and youth with substance abuse and/or mental health treatment needs. Funding has declined slightly in recent years with the Administration proposing larger cuts, and Congress electing to provide level or slightly decreased funding.

Several mainstream programs that serve homeless people are contained in the Department of Health and Human Services.

- The Community Services Block Grant funds various anti-poverty efforts. The Administration has proposed cutting or eliminating it, but Congress has resisted and kept the program nearly level funded.

- Mental Health Block Grant funding has steadily eroded over the past several years, and the Administration has proposed cutting it more.
- The Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant has seen funding rise in recent years, a trend that is expected to continue.
- The Ryan White CARE Act was just reauthorized, but advocates will be pressing to eliminate a proposed 24-month lifetime cap on the housing funds an individual can receive.
- The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program provides funds to assist households with heat and cooling expenses. With recent increases in energy costs, increased funding is critical.

Appropriations for Other Agencies

Many other federal agencies fund programs that provide affordable housing or serve homeless people. Some of the programs to watch in the coming year include the following:

- The Emergency Food and Shelter program in the Department of Homeland Security has experienced slight declines in funding over the past few years.
- Rural housing programs funded through the Department of Agriculture have received mixes of funding increases and decreases over the past several years.

Juvenile justice programs funded through the Department of Justice have been cut dramatically in recent years.

How Appropriations Works

Once the President’s budget is introduced in February, Congress will focus on creating a budget and dividing spending among various programs (see chart to the right).

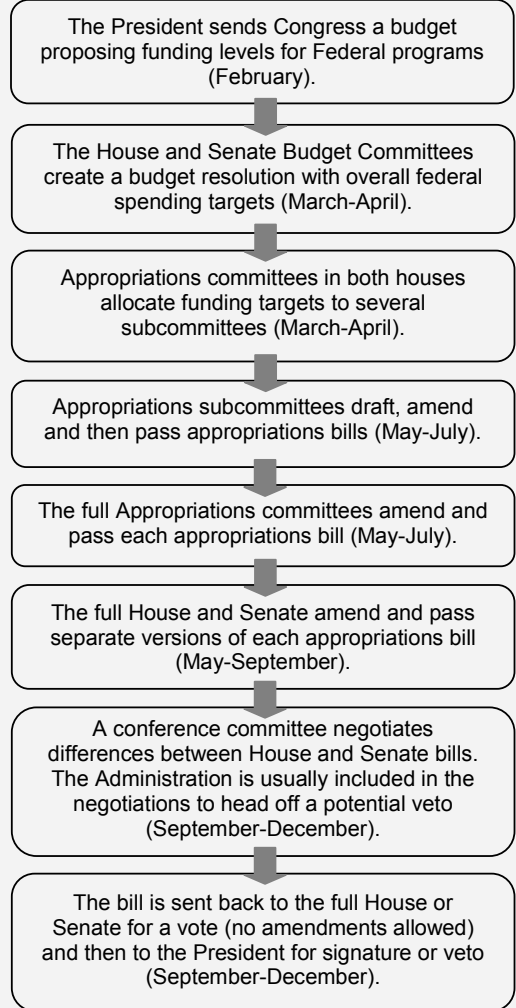
Though the makeup of Congress has changed, the budget constraints it faces have not. The challenge for advocates will be to convince Congressional leaders that housing and homelessness should receive funding increases despite the tight fiscal climate. The Appropriations Committee leaders are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Leaders of Appropriations Committees, Housing, and Health and Human Services Subcommittees

House	Senate
David Obey (D-WI)	Robert Byrd (D-WV)
Jerry Lewis (R-CA)	Thad Cochran (R-MS)
John Oliver (D-MA)	Patty Murray (D-WA)
Joe Knollenberg (R-MI)	Kit Bond (R-MO)
James Walsh (R-NY)	Tom Harkin (D-IA)
	Arlen Specter (R-PA)

The two best opportunities for advocacy to make a difference are when the Subcommittees are drafting their bills and when the Conference Committees are negotiating differences between House and Senate versions.

Appropriations Process



McKinney-Vento Reauthorization

This year marks the 20th anniversary of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. The last major legislative changes to HUD's homeless assistance programs came in 1994. Since then, HUD has, on its own, made several changes, most notably the creation of the Continuum of Care funding process. Over the past decade, a few bills have been introduced in Congress to reauthorize the programs, but none have succeeded. These bills included a proposal in 2000 to convert homeless assistance programs into a block grant provided to states.

In the last Congress, the Community Partnership to End Homelessness Act was introduced by Senator Reed (D-RI) and several other Senators. It would have done the following:

- Consolidated HUD's three competitive homeless programs into one competitive program
- Added prevention as an eligible activity
- HUD would have shifted some of the responsibility of overseeing grantees to Collaborative Applicants, which would have been similar to existing Continuums of Care.
- Continued the emphasis on permanent housing and chronic homelessness with some modifications.
- Funded permanent housing renewals non-competitively
- Required HUD to provide a bonus to communities that create new permanent housing through construction or acquisition and rehabilitation for chronically homeless individuals and families as well as non-disabled families.

Another similar bill containing provisions sought by the Administration was introduced by Representative Rick Renzi (R-AZ). Senator Reed plans on reintroducing a version of his bill early in 2007 with some

modifications sought by advocates. Other bills may be introduced as well. The Senate Banking Committee and the House Financial Services Committee will be responsible for seeing any McKinney reauthorization proposals through to passage.

Services for Ending Long-Term Homelessness Act

The Services for Ending Long-Term Homelessness Act (SELHA) will be reintroduced early in 2007. The bill would authorize funding for services in permanent supportive housing targeted to individuals and families who experience long-term homelessness. Services would include mental health, substance abuse treatment, referrals for primary health and dental care, case management and others. Grants would be renewable and could work in conjunction with Section 8, McKinney, and other housing programs.

Because of homeless advocates across the country, SELHA gained over a hundred cosponsors in 2006. Committee staff plan to consider it along with reauthorization for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), which should be a high priority in 2007. Important committees include the Energy and Commerce Committee in the House and the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee in the Senate.

Affordable Housing Production

The push to increase attention to developing affordable housing will include two different vehicles.

Last year, Congress considered a proposal to modify the way that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are regulated. The House approved a bill that included a provision that would eventually have taken five percent of Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's profits and put them into a fund to develop affordable rental housing and assist

homeowners. The fund would have reached between \$500 million and \$1 billion per year. For the first two years, money would have been dedicated to areas affected by Hurricane Katrina.

Ultimately the bill was held up by the Senate Banking Committee. Supporters in Congress will try to pass a similar bill this year, and Rep. Barney Frank, the Chair of the House Financial Services Committee, has stated that it will be a top priority.

Advocates will be pressing Congress to also pass a National Affordable Housing Trust Fund, similar to ones that have been proposed in previous Congresses. The goal of the trust fund campaign is to create a dedicated source of federal funding to support the production and preservation of 1.5 million rental homes over 10 years, at least 75 percent of which will be affordable to extremely low income families.

The Senate Banking Committee and the House Financial Services Committee will be responsible for debating and passing both measures.

Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers

Currently, 75 percent of new Section 8 vouchers, which are administered by public housing authorities, must be utilized by individuals and households with incomes below 30 percent of Area Median Income (AMI). Practically all homeless people and those at-risk of homelessness benefit from this targeting; homeless people's incomes average only 13 percent of AMI.

Unfortunately, since 2004, approximately 130,000 of the nearly two million Section 8 vouchers have been lost because of a flawed funding formula that prevents all the money provided by Congress from being spent. Under this formula, some public housing authorities get more vouchers than they need, while other PHAs do not have sufficient funding for their vouchers. A bipartisan bill in the 109th Congress, the Section Eight Voucher Reform Act (SEVRA),

would have improved the flawed funding formula had it passed.

The appropriations regarding Section 8 will influence which legislative issues the 110th Congress will address. Advocates are pressing for legislation that would change the funding formula to the one included in SEVRA. Advocates will also oppose any efforts to eliminate the rule targeting 75 percent of vouchers to extremely low income individuals.

Minimum Wage

The federal minimum wage is currently \$5.15 an hour. The last increase to the minimum wage occurred in 1996, over a decade ago, and the value of the minimum wage eroded over that time. Currently, full time work at minimum wage, food stamps and receipt of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) together remains insufficient to raise a family of four above the poverty level according to an analysis by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP). The real value of the current minimum wage is at its lowest level in over 50 years.

As part of the "First 100 Hours Initiative," the House voted to approve an increase to the minimum wage on January 10. The bill to increase the minimum wage to \$7.25 over a two year period passed with bipartisan support.

In the Senate, a bill to increase the minimum wage did not receive sufficient votes to prevent a filibuster. It appears that a minimum wage bill will not succeed in the Senate without accompanying tax breaks for businesses.

The Senate Finance Committee approved a measure that would provide tax breaks for businesses in the amount of \$8.3 billion, anticipating that this legislation will accompany a bill to increase the minimum wage. The President has also indicated he would support an increase to the minimum wage as long as it is accompanied by tax cuts for businesses. This is likely to be a point of contention. Some Senate Democrats may oppose packaging the tax cuts with the minimum wage in the Senate,

and the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Rep. Charles Rangel (D-NY) indicated he would block House consideration of a minimum wage measure that includes tax cuts. Increasing the minimum wage is a high priority in both the Senate and the House and there will likely be a resolution within the next few weeks.

TANF

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is a \$16.5 billion block grant program for states to provide assistance to low-income families. TANF funds are used by states to provide cash assistance (“welfare”) to eligible families, and to finance services and supports that help low-income parents prepare for, or transition into, the workforce. Many of the families who experience homelessness are receiving, or should be receiving, welfare cash assistance to help meet their children’s needs.

TANF funds have been used to help homeless or at-risk families meet their immediate and long-term housing needs. They have also been used to pay for the following:

- Emergency rent assistance
- Emergency shelters
- Transitional housing programs,
- A range of short-term and innovative housing subsidies
- Permanent supportive housing programs for families.

After years of vigorous debate, the TANF block grant program was reauthorized in the last Congress. HHS proposed regulations that went into effect immediately and states are now subject to financial penalties for failure to meet requirements.

The policy shifts are likely to transform assistance to low-income families and may further increase the number of families, particularly those with the greatest vulnerabilities, who lose their cash benefits. Currently, less than half of the families income eligible for TANF are receiving cash

assistance and work supports from the program. The new restrictions will also minimize states’ ability to use funds innovatively to respond to families with challenges such as mental health or substance abuse disorders, or to support policies and programs that will help end family homelessness.

Members of Congress may be reluctant to re-open debate on TANF legislation, especially because it was such a vigorous and partisan debate. However, critics of the recent TANF legislation now lead the relevant committees, and Members of Congress may be hearing concerns from their own states.

Issues that may arise include restrictions on how the state match for TANF can be used and inadequate child care resources to serve families participating in work preparation activities or transitioning into employment. In response to their proposed regulations, HHS received a significant number of recommendations to allow states to receive credit for accommodating families that include a person with a disability. Commenters argued that the proposed regulations do not provide states enough flexibility to serve families in which a parent has a significant challenge, including a mental health or substance abuse disability. Legislation making it easier for women reliant on TANF cash assistance to receive credit for participating in secondary education is also possible.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) was established in 1974 and is set for reauthorization in 2007. The House and Senate Judiciary Committees will take the lead. Juvenile justice advocates anticipate that priorities may include reducing juvenile incarceration and ensuring accountability to address disproportionate minority contact.

Last reauthorized in 2002 with bipartisan support, the JJDP currently provides for:

- A juvenile justice planning and advisory system spanning all states, territories and the District of Columbia;
- Federal funding for delinquency prevention and improvements in state and local juvenile justice programs; and
- Operation of a federal agency (OJJDP) dedicated to training, technical assistance, model programs, and research and evaluation, to support state and local efforts.

This act is important because homeless youth often have a history of involvement with the juvenile justice system. Advocates will be working to ensure that a reauthorization bill includes measures to help prevent youth involved in the juvenile justice system from becoming homeless.

The Second Chance Act

In the last Congress, a bipartisan group of Senators and Representatives introduced the Second Chance Act, which focused on the reentry of people from jails and prisons. The bill nearly passed in the last days of the last Congress, but it was held up by one Senator. Proponents of the Second Chance Act plan to reintroduce the bill this year, and they expect it to pass.

The bill would reauthorize and revise an existing grant program within the Department of Justice, providing money to states for reentry programs, creating a federal interagency task force to study and coordinate policy, commissioning a number of research projects including a study of federal policy barriers to successful reentry, and authorizing grants from the Justice Department directly to nonprofits for reentry programs.

Second Chance funding could be used for housing, employment training, and services such as strengthening the capacity of prisoners' families to provide stable living situations.

Veterans Housing and Homelessness

Homelessness among veterans is a pressing issue for many Members of Congress. Emerging issues include the need to better serve women veterans, whose risk of homelessness is two to four times greater than for women who are not veterans.

Last year, there was a great deal of activity on homeless veterans legislation with several housing and homelessness bills introduced, including:

- The Servicemembers' Enhanced Transition Services Act, which would have improved the performance of the military in serving people as they transition out of military service.
- The Sheltering All Veterans Everywhere Act introduced by Sen. Obama (D-IL), would have continued and strengthened a group of small programs designed to assist homeless veterans.
- The Homes for Heroes Act would have created a new VA program to fund permanent housing for veterans, filling a substantial gap in the existing system of supports for veterans who experience homelessness. It would also have set-aside funding for 20,000 Housing Choice Vouchers for homeless veterans, as part of the HUD-VASH supportive housing program.
- The Services to Prevent Veterans Homelessness Act, introduced by Sen. Richard Burr (R-NC), would have allowed the VA to provide per diem payments to nonprofits, to pay for supportive services to low-income veterans living in permanent housing, with an emphasis on veterans who were recently homeless.

A similar level of activity is expected in 2007, with many of the above bills being reintroduced.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Advocates and homeless people are key to making progress in the fight to end homelessness. With the right mix of public, private, and non-profit involvement, homelessness can be ended in ten years.

Here is a list of steps you can take to educate Members of Congress, the homeless assistance community, and the general public about the importance of these matters and to promote responsible Federal involvement in ending homelessness.

Work with your elected officials.

Meet with your Senators and Representatives in their district offices and/or in Washington. The key is to develop an on-going relationship with them and to show widespread support for these issues among your Member's constituency, particularly those who vote.

Call, fax, or email your Member.

This is an activity that only takes a minute or two of your time. You should monitor your Member's actions on your priority issues and communicate with him or her on an ongoing basis. Make sure you always state the issue concisely and ask the Member to do something specific. An easy and quick thing to do is to ask your peers and colleagues to write a letter at the beginning of a meeting. You can provide a sample letter.

Educate elected officials, the press, community leaders and the public.

Educational activities can achieve several goals, including building a group of individuals committed to advocating for the end of homelessness, opening discussion in the community about solutions to homelessness, reaching more community members through media coverage, and getting the attention of your elected officials.

There are many misconceptions about homeless people and the reasons for their homelessness. It is important that elected officials, the press, community leaders and the public understand why and how we can redirect priorities to ending homelessness rather than managing it and that we can take practical steps to achieve this end.

Organize a Site Visit.

Inviting elected officials, the press, community leaders and the public on a site visit of a facility or housing that serves homeless people puts a face on the problem of homelessness. It draws attention to the problem of homelessness in the community and demonstrates that support is necessary to help end it. Site visits to supportive housing and meetings with tenants who have successfully ended long spells of homelessness can help draw attention to effective solutions that need to be sustained and expanded.

Organize Town Hall Meetings.

Invite elected officials, the press, community leaders and the public to discuss the problem of homelessness in the community and brainstorm solutions and next steps.

Engage State and community leaders as champions.

Work with State and local officials to make ending homelessness a priority when they advocate for increased Federal assistance.

Get media coverage.

Write a letter to the editor or an op-ed on a homelessness-related issue in your community for a local publication. Cultivate relationships with members of the press who may cover homelessness-related events and stories.

Organize public education campaigns.

You can get free advertisement space on television and radio stations and for print materials in public spaces like bus shelters.

Work locally to improve homeless assistance.

Increasing Federal assistance is an important part of ending homelessness, but there is also a great deal that can be done at the local level.

Participate in your community's Consolidated Planning process.

This Plan describes how Federal housing and community development block grant funds will be used. A good Consolidated Plan should prevent homelessness by ensuring that low-income housing is developed in the areas where homeless people come from, and that the housing meets local needs.

Develop good data.

Know where homeless people come from, and what programs prevent or end their homeless episodes. Good data can help identify the costs of failing to respond to homelessness, and the savings that can be achieved by ending homelessness.

Improve systems that contribute to homelessness.

Most homeless people interact with other public services. For instance, many receive Food Stamps, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), or mental health services. These systems should be working to prevent homelessness. In some cases this means coordinating efforts with housing agencies so that people who are about to become homeless get the assistance they need to prevent it. In other cases, it means better discharge planning so that psychiatric hospitals and jails are releasing people into stable, permanent housing.

Be creative! How else could you bring attention to the problem of homelessness? What have other groups done in your community that has been effective?

GUIDE TO NON-PROFIT LOBBYING

Tax exempt organizations are legally allowed to lobby under the guidance of federal tax law which defines lobbying activities and sets limitations. Therefore, it is very important to know the difference between lobbying and advocacy so you can properly report activities and expenditures. There is no federal limit on how much non-lobbying advocacy your non-profit organization can do.

According to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), lobbying involves attempts to influence specific legislation at the local, state, or federal level. Lobbying activities include contacting any legislative member, legislative staff, or government employee to influence him or her to propose, support, or oppose specific legislation and trying to persuade the public to share your views on a particular legislative proposal.

Advocacy, however, is focused on education about a specific issue on behalf of the people your organization serves. This includes a broad range of activities which allow nonprofit organizations to carry out their missions. Lobbying is a small portion of the total amount of advocacy efforts by many nonprofits. Most lobbying efforts are only successful when they are coupled with many other advocacy activities which allow policy makers to make informed decisions.

For example, many of the organizations that work with the Alliance rely on federal funding through Homeless Assistance Grants. They work year-round on non-lobbying advocacy efforts on behalf of those they serve. Their non-lobbying advocacy activities include:

- Distributing materials to Congressional offices describing the success of a program funded through Homeless Assistance Grants.
- Calling Congressional offices to tell them how cuts in funding would impact the homeless families or individuals the organization serves.
- Responding to inquiries from Congressional Staff that ask them to explain whether the organization is for

or against a piece of legislation related to homelessness.

- Meeting with a Member of Congress or Congressional staff to give them information on how a particular piece of legislation will affect homeless people and local programs.
- Inviting a Member of Congress to visit a program so they can see first hand how federal funding is used to end homelessness and share what the organization would be able to accomplish with additional funding.

Each year these same organizations take part in lobbying efforts to increase funding for Homeless Assistance Grants during the federal Appropriations process which may include:

- Meeting with Members of the Appropriations Committee in DC to ask them to support a proposed increase in funding for Homeless Assistance Grants.
- Calling Congressional staff to ask a Member of Congress to write a letter in support of an increase in funding for Homeless Assistance Grants to the Chair of the Appropriations Committee.
- Sending out a “Call to Action” to a coalition of homeless service providers asking them to write a Member of Congress in support of a proposed increase in funding for Homeless Assistance Grants.

Unless they choose to elect to fall under different lobbying regulations, nonprofit organizations must abide by federal tax law which requires that no “substantial part” of a 501 (c) (3) organization’s overall activities consist of lobbying. This is commonly called the “substantial part” test. This test measures both an organizations time and expenditures devoted to lobbying on behalf of the mission of the organization (by both paid and volunteer workers). Unfortunately, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has not been clear about defining how much time and money spent lobbying is substantial. A common rule suggested by some lawyers and practitioners is to limit lobbying

activities to 5 percent of the organization's total amount of activities.

That amount may seem small but many organizations that work with the Alliance choose this option because compared to the many activities that serve other functions of the organization, lobbying activities are very few. After recognizing the difference between advocacy and lobbying, you may find that the amount of time and money your organization actually spends lobbying is extremely insignificant.

An Alternative: 501 (h) Expenditure Test

Congress recognizes that influencing legislation is an appropriate activity for nonprofit organizations to take part in and, in 1976, passed the 501 (h) bill, which gives nonprofit organizations the right to lobby under the security of defined limitations. By filing with the IRS, a 501 (c) (3) organization can elect to fall under the 1976 law meaning the amount of an organization's legislative activity is based solely on its expenditures (things like paid staff time or mailing and printing expenses). This option is widely known as the 501(h) expenditure test which can be elected by filling out the IRS Form 5768 form available at <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f5768.pdf>. By submitting this form, an organization will be eligible to take part in a significant amount of lobbying under the guidance of precise regulations for calculating lobbying limits.

The 501 (h) distinguishes between direct and grassroots lobbying. Organizations can spend as much as 20 percent of their entire budget on lobbying and up to a quarter of that amount can be spent on grassroots lobbying via the 501 (h) election.

- Direct lobbying is communication directed towards a legislator or staff of a legislator, refers to specific legislation, and expresses the organization's view on the legislation.
- Grassroots lobbying refers to communication that is directed to the

general public, refers to specific legislation, reflects a view of the legislation, and encourages the recipient to take action with respect to the legislation.

Advocacy-oriented nonprofits elect to come under the 501 (h) for a variety of reasons:

- Lobbying limits are based on how much a 501(c) (3) spends on lobbying activities as opposed to the number of lobbying activities the organization takes part in. So if it didn't cost anything it doesn't count. For example, staff's time costs the organization money and would be factored into the total allowance whereas volunteer's time won't be because it doesn't cost anything.
- Electing the 501(h) allows an organization to expend 20 percent of the first \$500,000 of its total budget on lobbying activities.
- The 501(h) clearly defines what activities constitute lobbying (and which kind of lobbying) so the type of activities an organization is taking part in can easily be tracked. This information can be found at <http://www.irs.ustreas.gov/>.

How to Choose?

It is important to make an informed decision about which federal tax law your organization should choose to track lobbying activities. To get started:

- Seek training about and/or research both options via two expert organizations including the Center for Lobbying in the Public Interest, www.clpi.org, and the Alliance for Justice, www.afc.org.
- Contact Sarah Kahn at the National Alliance to End Homelessness at skahn@naeh.org or 202-942-8259 for additional information.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Following is a list of Members of Congress along with committee assignments for those who are on key committees for housing and homelessness. At the time this document was printed, some subcommittee designations had not been made.

Underline – Indicates the Member is Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee or Subcommittee
App – Appropriations Committee
(La) – Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education
(HUD) – Subcommittee on Transportation, Treasury, the Judiciary, HUD, and Related Agencies

Senate

Ba – Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee
Bu – Budget Committee
Fin – Finance Committee
Vet – Veterans' Affairs Committee
HELP – Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee

AL – Richard Shelby (R) – App(La,HUD), **Ba**
AL – Jeff Session (R) – Bu
AK – Ted Stevens (R) – App(La,HUD)
AK – Lisa Murkowski (R) – HELP
AZ – John McCain (R)
AZ – John Kyl (R) – Fin
AR – Blanche Lincoln (D) – Fin
AR – Mark Pryor (D)
CA – Dianne Feinstein (D) – App(HUD)
CA – Barbara Boxer (D)
CO – Wayne Allard (R) – App(HUD), Ba, Bu, HELP
CO – Ken Salazar (D) – Fin
CT – Chris Dodd (D) – **Ba**, HELP
CT – Joe Lieberman (D)
DE – Joe Biden (D)
DE – Tom Carper (D) – Ba
FL – Bill Nelson (D) – Bu
FL – Mel Martinez (R) – Ba
GA – Saxby Chambliss (R)
GA – Johnny Isakson (R) – Vet, HELP
HI – Daniel Inouye (D) – App
HI – Daniel Akaka (D) – Ba, **Vet**
ID – Larry Craig (R) – App(La), **Vet**
ID – Mike Crapo (R) – Ba, Bu, Fin
IL – Richard Durbin (D) – App(La,HUD)
IL – Barack Obama (D) – Vet, HELP
IN – Richard Lugar (R)
IN – Evan Bayh (D) – Ba
IA – Charles Grassley (R) – Bu, **Fin**
IA – Tom Harkin (D) – App(La, HUD), HELP
KS – Sam Brownback (R) – App(HUD)
KS – Pat Roberts (R) – Fin, HELP
KY – Mitch McConnell (R) – App
KY – Jim Bunning (R) – Ba, Bu, Fin
LA – Mary Landrieu (D) – App(La)
LA – David Vitter (R)
ME – Olympia Snowe (R) – Fin
ME – Susan Collins (R)
MD – Barbara Mikulski (D) – App(HUD), HELP
MD – Ben Cardin (D) – Bu
MA – Edward Kennedy (D) – **HELP**
MA – John Kerry (D) – Fin
MI – Carl Levin (D)
MI – Debbie Stabenow (D) – Bu, Fin
MN – Norm Coleman (R)
MN – Amy Klobuchar (D)
MS – Thad Cochran (R) – **App**(La, HUD)
MS – Trent Lott (R) – Fin
MO – Christopher Bond (R) – App(HUD)
MO – Claire McCaskill (D)
MT – Max Baucus (D) – **Fin**
MT – Jon Tester (D) – Ba, Vet
NE – Chuck Hagel (R) – Ba
NE – Ben Nelson (D) – App
NV – Harry Reid (D)
NV – John Ensign (R) – Bu, Vet
NH – Judd Gregg (R) – App(La), HELP
NH – John Sununu (R) – Ba
NJ – Frank Lautenberg (D) – App(La,HUD), Bu
NJ – Robert Menendez (D) – Ba, Bu
NM – Pete Domenici (R) – App(HUD), Bu
NM – Jeff Bingaman (D) – Fin, HELP
NY – Charles Schumer (D) – Ba, Fin
NY – Hillary Rodham Clinton (D) – HELP
NC – Elizabeth Dole (R) – Ba
NC – Richard Burr (R) – Vet, HELP
ND – Kent Conrad (D) – **Bu**, Fin
ND – Byron Dorgan (D) – App(HUD)
OH – George Voinovich (R)
OH – Sherrod Brown (D) – Ba, Vet, HELP
OK – Jim Inhofe (R)
OK – Tom Coburn (R) – HELP
OR – Ron Wyden (D) – Bu, Fin
OR – Gordon Smith (R) – Fin
PA – Arlen Specter (R) – App(La,HUD), Vet
PA – Robert Casey, Jr. (D) – Ba
RI – Jack Reed (D) – App(La), Ba, HELP
RI – Sheldon Whitehouse (D) – Bu
SC – Lindsey Graham (R) – Bu, Vet
SC – Jim DeMint (R)
SD – Tim Johnson (D) – App(HUD), Ba
SD – John Thune (R)
TN – Lamar Alexander (R) – App(HUD), HELP
TN – Bob Corker (R)
TX – Kay Bailey Hutchison (R) – App(La,HUD), Vet
TX – John Cornyn (R) – Bu
UT – Orrin Hatch (R) – Fin, HELP
UT – Robert Bennett (R) – App(HUD), Ba
VT – Patrick Leahy (D) – App(HUD)
VT – Bernard Sanders (I) – Bu
VA – John Warner (R)
VA – Jim Webb (D) – Vet
WA – Patty Murray (D) – App(La, **HUD**), Bu, Vet, HELP
WA – Maria Cantwell (D) – Fin
WV – Robert Byrd (D) – **App**(La, HUD), Bu
WV – Jay Rockefeller (D) – Fin, Vet
WI – Herb Kohl (D) – App(La,HUD)
WI – Russ Feingold (D) – Bu
WY – Craig Thomas (R) – Fin
WY – Mike Enzi (R) – Ba, Bu, **HELP**

Underline - Indicates the Member is Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee or Subcommittee

App - Appropriations Committee

(La) - Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education

(HUD) - Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development

Fin - Financial Services Committee

Bu - Budget Committee

WM(InFa) - Ways and Means Committee, Subcommittee on Income Security and Family Support

Ju - Judiciary Committee

EnC - Energy and Commerce Committee

EdL - Education and Labor Committee

Vet - Veterans' Affairs Committee

House

Alabama

- 1: Jo Bonner (R) - Bu
- 2: Terry Everett (R)
- 3: Mike D. Rogers (R)
- 4: Robert Aderholt (R) - App(HUD)
- 5: Bud Cramer (D) - App(HUD)
- 6: Spencer Bachus (R) - **Fin**
- 7: Artur Davis (D) - WM(InFa), Jud

Alaska

At Large: Don Young (R)

Arizona

- 1: Rick Renzi (R) - Fin
- 2: Trent Franks (R) - Jud
- 3: John Shadegg (R) - EnC
- 4: Ed Pastor (D) - App(HUD)
- 5: Harry Mitchell (D) - Vet
- 6: Jeff Flake (R)
- 7: Raúl M. Grijalva (D) - EdL
- 8: Gabrielle Giffords (D)

Arkansas

- 1: Marion Berry (D) - App(HUD), Bu
- 2: Vic Snyder (D) - Vet
- 3: John Boozman (R) - Vet
- 4: Mike Ross (D) - EnC

California

- 1: Mike Thompson (D)
- 2: Wally Herger (R) - WM(InFa)
- 3: Dan Lungren (R) - Bu, Jud
- 4: John Doolittle (R) - App
- 5: Doris Matsui (D)
- 6: Lynn Woolsey (D) - EdL
- 7: George Miller (D) - **EdL**
- 8: Nancy Pelosi (D)
- 9: Barbara Lee (D) - App(La)
- 10: Ellen Tauscher (D)
- 11: Jerry McNerney (D) - Vet
- 12: Tom Lantos (D)
- 13: Pete Stark (D) - WM(InFa)
- 14: Anna Eshoo (D) - EnC
- 15: Mike Honda (D) - App(La)
- 16: Zoe Lofgren (D) - Jud
- 17: Sam Farr (D) - App
- 18: Dennis Cardoza (D)
- 19: George Radanovich (R) - EnC
- 20: Jim Costa (D)
- 21: Devin Nunes (R)
- 22: Kevin McCarthy (R)
- 23: Lois Capps (D) - Bu, EnC
- 24: Elton Gallegly (R) - Jud
- 25: Howard McKeon (R) - **EdL**
- 26: David Dreier (R)
- 27: Brad Sherman (D) - Fin, Jud

- 28: Howard Berman (D) - Jud
- 29: Adam Schiff (D) - App, Jud
- 30: Henry Waxman (D) - EnC
- 31: Xavier Becerra (D) - Bu
- 32: Hilda Solis (D) - EnC
- 33: Diane Watson (D)
- 34: Lucille Roybal-Allard (D) - App(La,HUD)
- 35: Maxine Waters (D) - Fin, Jud
- 36: Jane Harman (D) - EnC
- 37: Juanita Millender-McDonald (D)
- 38: Grace Napolitano (D)
- 39: Linda Sánchez (D) - Jud, EdL
- 40: Edward R. Royce (R) - Fin
- 41: Jerry Lewis (R) - **App**(La, HUD)
- 42: Gary Miller (R) - Fin
- 43: Joe Baca (D) - Fin
- 44: Ken Calvert (R)
- 45: Mary Bono (R) - EnC
- 46: Dana Rohrabacher (R)
- 47: Loretta Sanchez (D)
- 48: John Campbell(R) - Fin, Bu
- 49: Darrell Issa (R) - Jud
- 50: Brian Bilbray (R) - Vet
- 51: Bob Filner (D) - **Vet**
- 52: Duncan Hunter (R) - Vet
- 53: Susan Davis (D) - EdL

Colorado

1. Diana DeGette (D) - EnC
2. Mark Udall (D)
3. John Salazar (D) - Vet
4. Marilyn Musgrave (R)
5. Doug Lamborn (R) - Vet
6. Thomas G. Tancredo (R)
7. Ed Perlmutter (D) - Fin

Connecticut

1. John Larson (D)
2. Joe Courtney (D) - EdL
3. Rosa DeLauro (D) - App(La), Bu
4. Christopher Shays (R) - Fin
5. Chris Murphy (D) - Fin

Delaware

At Large: Michael N. Castle (R) - Fin, EdL

Florida

1. Jeff Miller (R) - Vet
2. Allen Boyd (D) - App, Bu
3. Corrine Brown (D) - Vet
4. Ander Crenshaw (R) - App
5. Ginny Brown-Waite (R) - Fin, Vet
6. Cliff Stearns (R) - EnC, Vet
7. John Mica (R)

8. Ric Keller (R) - Jud, EdL
9. Gus Bilirakis (R) - Vet
10. Bill Young (R) - App
11. Kathy Castor (D)
12. Adam Putnam (R) - Fin
13. Vern Buchanan (R)
14. Connie Mack IV (R) - Bu
15. Dave Weldon (R) - App(La)
16. Tim Mahoney (D) - Fin
17. Kendrick Meek (D) - WM(InFa)
18. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R)
19. Robert Wexler (D) - Fin, Jud
20. Debbie Wasserman Schultz (D) - App, Jud
21. Lincoln Diaz-Balart (R)
22. Ron Klein (D) - Fin
23. Alcee Hastings (D)
24. Tom Feeney (R) - Fin, Jud
25. Mario Diaz-Balart (R) - Bu

Georgia

1. Jack Kingston (R) - App
2. Sanford Bishop (D) - App
3. Lynn Westmoreland (R)
4. Hank Johnson (D) - J
5. John Lewis (D) - WM(InFa)
6. Tom Price (R) - Fin, EdL
7. John Linder (R)
8. Jim Marshall (D) - Fin
9. Nathan Deal (R) - EnC
10. Charlie Norwood (R) - EnC
11. Phil Gingrey (R)
12. John Barrow (D) - EnC
13. David Scott (D) - Fin

Hawaii

- 1: Neil Abercrombie (D)
- 2: Mazie Hirono (D) - EdL

Idaho

1. William Sali (R)
2. Michael K. Simpson (R) - App(La), Bu

Illinois

1. Bobby Rush (D) - EnC
2. Jesse Jackson, Jr. (D) - App(La)
3. Dan Lipinski (D)
4. Luis Guterrez (D) - Fin, Jud
5. Rahm Emanuel (D)
6. Peter Roskam (R) - Fin
7. Danny K. Davis (D) - EdL
8. Melissa Bean (D) - Fin
9. Janice D. Schakowsky (D) - EnC
10. Mark Steven Kirk (R) - App
11. Jerry Weller (R) - WM(InFa)

12. Jerry Costello (D)
13. Judy Biggert (R) – Fin, EdL
14. Dennis Hastert (R) – EnC
15. Timothy V. Johnson (R)
16. Donald Manzullo (R) – Fin
17. Philip Hare (D) – EdL, Vet
18. Ray LaHood (R) – App
19. John Shimkus (R) – EnC

Indiana

1. Peter Visclosky (D) – App
2. Joe Donnelly (D) – Fin, Vet
3. Mark Souder (R) – EdL
4. Steve Buyer (R) – EnC, **Vet**
5. Dan Burton (R) – Vet
6. Mike Pence (R) – Jud
7. Julia Carson (D) – Fin
8. Brad Ellsworth (D)
9. Baron Hill (D) – EnC

Iowa

1. Bruce Braley (D)
2. David Loebsack (D) – EdL
3. Leonard Boswell (D)
4. Tom Latham (R) – App
5. Steve King (R) – Jud

Kansas

1. Jerry Moran (R) – Vet
2. Nancy Boyda (D)
3. Dennis Moore (D) – Fin, Bu
4. Todd Tiahrt (R) – App

Kentucky

1. Ed Whitfield (R) – EnC
2. Ron Lewis (R)
3. John Yarmuth (D) – EdL
4. Geoff Davis (R) – Fin
5. Harold Rogers (R) – App
6. Ben Chandler (D) – App

Louisiana

1. Bobby Jindal (R)
2. William J. Jefferson (D)
3. Charlie Melancon (D) – EnC
4. Jim McCrery (R)
5. Rodney Alexander (R) – App, Bu
6. Richard H. Baker (R) – Fin, Vet
7. Charles Boustany (R) – EdL

Maine

1. Tom Allen (D) – Bu, EnC
2. Mike Michaud (D) – Vet

Maryland

- 1: Wayne Gilchrest (R)
- 2: Dutch Ruppersberger (D) - App
- 3: John Sarbanes (D) – EdL
- 4: Albert Wynn (D) – EnC
- 5: Steny Hoyer (D)
- 6: Roscoe Bartlett (R)
- 7: Elijah Cummings (D)
- 8: Chris Van Hollen (D) – WM(InFa)

Massachusetts

1. John Olver (D) – App(**HUD**)
2. Richard Neal (D)
3. Jim McGovern (D) – Bu
4. Barney Frank (D) – **Fin**
5. Marty Meehan (D) – Jud
6. John Tierney (D) – EdL

7. Ed Markey (D) – EnC
8. Mike Capuano (D) – Fin
9. Stephen Lynch (D) – Fin
10. Bill Delahunt (D) – Jud

Michigan

1. Bart Stupak (D) – EnC
2. Peter Hoekstra (R) – EdL
3. Vern Ehlers (R) – EdL
4. David Lee Camp (R) – WM(InFa)
5. Dale E. Kildee (D) – EdL
6. Fred Upton (R) – EnC
7. Tim Walberg (R) – EdL
8. Mike J. Rogers (R) – EnC
9. Joe Knollenberg (R) – App
10. Candice Miller (R)
11. Thaddeus McCotter (R) – Bu
12. Sander Levin (D)
13. Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick (D) – App
14. John Conyers (D) – **Jud**
15. John Dingell (D) – **EnC**

Minnesota

1. Tim Walz (D) – Vet
2. John Kline (R) – EdL
3. Jim Ramstad (R)
4. Betty McCollum (D) – App(La)
5. Keith Ellison (D) – Fin, Jud
6. Michele Bachmann (R) – Fin
7. Collin Peterson (D)
8. James Oberstar (D)

Mississippi

- 1: Roger Wicker (R) – App
- 2: Bennie Thompson (D)
- 3: Chip Pickering (R) – EnC
- 4: Gene Taylor (D)

Missouri

1. William Lacy Clay, Jr. (D) – Fin
2. Todd Akin (R)
3. Russ Carnahan (D)
4. Ike Skelton (D)
5. Emanuel Cleaver (D) – Fin
6. Sam Graves (R)
7. Roy Blunt (R)
8. Jo Ann Emerson (R) – App
9. Kenny Hulshof (R)

Montana

- At Large: Denny Rehberg (R) – App(La)

Nebraska

- 1: Jeff Fortenberry (R)
- 2: Lee Terry (R) – EnC
- 3: Adrian Smith (R) – Bu

Nevada

- 1: Shelley Berkley (D) – WM(InFa), Vet
- 2: Dean Heller (R)
- 3: Jon Porter (R) – Bu, WM(InFa)

New Hampshire

- 1: Carol Shea-Porter (D) – EdL
- 2: Paul Hodes (D) – Fin

New Jersey

- 1: Rob Andrews (D) – Bu, EdL

- 2: Frank LoBiondo (R)
- 3: Jim Saxton (R)
- 4: Chris Smith (R)
- 5: Scott Garrett (R) – Fin, Bu
- 6: Frank Pallone (D) – EnC
- 7: Mike Ferguson (R) – EnC
- 8: Bill Pascrell Jr. (D)
- 9: Steve Rothman (D) – App
- 10: Donald M. Payne (D) – EdL
- 11: Rodney Frelinghuysen (R) – App
- 12: Rush D. Holt Jr. (D) – EdL
- 13: Albio Sires (D) – Fin

New Mexico

1. Heather Wilson (R) – EnC
2. Steve Pearce (R) – Fin
3. Tom Udall (D) – App(La)

New York

- 1: Tim Bishop (D) – Bu, EdL
- 2: Steve Israel (D) – App
- 3: Peter T. King (R) – Fin
- 4: Carolyn McCarthy (D) – Fin, EdL
- 5: Gary Ackerman (D) – Fin
- 6: Gregory W. Meeks (D) – Fin
- 7: Joseph Crowley (D)
- 8: Jerrold Nadler (D) – Jud
- 9: Anthony D. Weiner (D) – Jud, EnC
- 10: Ed Towns (D) – EnC
- 11: Yvette D. Clarke (D) – EdL
- 12: Nydia Velázquez (D) – Fin
- 13: Vito Fossella (R) – EnC
- 14: Carolyn B. Maloney (D) – Fin
- 15: Charles B. Rangel (D)
- 16: José Serrano (D) – App
- 17: Eliot L. Engel (D) – EnC
- 18: Nita Lowey (D) – App(La)
- 19: John Hall (D) – Vet
- 20: Kirsten Gillibrand (D)
- 21: Michael R. McNulty (D) – WM(InFa)
- 22: Maurice Hinchey (D) - App
- 23: John M. McHugh (R)
- 24: Michael Arcuri (D)
- 25: Jim Walsh (R) – App(**La**, HUD)
- 26: Tom Reynolds (R)
- 27: Brian Higgins (D)
- 28: Louise McIntosh Slaughter (D)
- 29: Randy Kuhl (R) – EdL

North Carolina

1. G. K. Butterfield (D) – EnC
2. Bob Etheridge (D) – Bu
3. Walter B. Jones (R) – Fin
4. David Price (D) – App(HUD)
5. Virginia Foxx (R) – EdL
6. Howard Coble (R) – Jud
7. Mike McIntyre (D)
8. Robin Hayes (R)
9. Sue Wilkins Myrick (R) – EnC
10. Patrick McHenry (R) – Fin, Bu
11. Heath Shuler (D)
12. Mel Watt (D) – Fin, Jud
13. Brad Miller (D) – Fin

North Dakota

- At Large: Earl Pomeroy (D)

Ohio

- 1: Steve Chabot (R) – Jud
- 2: Jean Schmidt (R)

- 3: Michael R. Turner (R) – Vet
- 4: Jim Jordan (R) – Jud
- 5: Paul Gillmor (R) – Fin
- 6: Charlie Wilson (D) – Fin
- 7: Dave Hobson (R) - App
- 8: John A. Boehner (R)
- 9: Marcy Kaptur (D) – App(HUD), Bu
- 10: Dennis J. Kucinich (D) – EdL
- 11: Stephanie Tubbs Jones (D)
- 12: Pat Tiberi (R) – Bu
- 13: Betty Sutton (D) - Bu
- 14: Steve LaTourette (R) – Fin
- 15: Deborah Pryce (R) – Fin
- 16: Ralph S. Regula (R) – App(La)
- 17: Tim Ryan (D) – App(La)
- 18: Zack Space (D) – Vet

Oklahoma

1. John Sullivan (R) – EnC
2. Dan Boren (D) – Fin
3. Frank Lucas (R) – Fin
4. Tom Cole (R)
5. Mary Fallin (R)

Oregon

1. David Wu (D) – EdL
2. Greg Walden (R) – EnC
3. Earl Blumenauer (D) - Bu
4. Peter DeFazio (D)
5. Darlene Hooley (D) – Bu, EnC

Pennsylvania

1. Bob Brady (D)
2. Chaka Fattah (D) – App
3. Phil English (R) – WM(InFa)
4. Jason Altmire (D) – EdL
5. John E. Peterson (R) – App(La)
6. Jim Gerlach (R) – Fin
7. Joe Sestak (D) – EdL
8. Patrick Murphy (D)
9. Bill Shuster (R)
10. Chris Carney (D)
11. Paul E. Kanjorski (D) – Fin
12. John Murtha (D) – App
13. Allyson Schwartz (D) – Bu
14. Michael F. Doyle (D) – EnC, Vet
15. Charles Dent (R)
16. Joseph R. Pitts (R) – EnC
17. Tim Holden (D)
18. Tim Murphy (R) – EnC
19. Todd Platts (R) – EdL

Rhode Island

1. Patrick J. Kennedy (D) – App(La)
2. James Langevin (D)

South Carolina

1. Henry E. Brown, Jr. (R) – Vet
2. Joe Wilson (R) – EdL
3. Gresham Barrett (R) – Fin, Bu
4. Bob Inglis (R) – EdL
5. John Spratt (D) – **Bu**
6. Jim Clyburn (D)

South Dakota

- At Large: Stephanie Herseth (D) – Vet

Tennessee

1. David Davis (R) – EdL
2. John J. Duncan, Jr. (R)
3. Zach Wamp (R) – App
4. Lincoln Davis (D) – Fin
5. Jim Cooper (D) – Bu
6. Bart Gordon (D) – EnC
7. Marsha Blackburn (R) – Fin
8. John S. Tanner (D)
9. Steve Cohen (D) – Jud

Texas

1. Louie Gohmert (R) – Jud
2. Ted Poe (R)
3. Sam Johnson (R)
4. Ralph Hall (R) – EnC
5. Jeb Hensarling (R) – Fin, Bu
6. Joe Barton (R) – **EnC**
7. John Culberson (R) – App
8. Kevin Brady (R)
9. Al Green (D) – Fin
10. Michael McCaul (R)
11. Mike Conaway (R) – Bu
12. Kay Granger (R) – App
13. Mac Thornberry (R)
14. Ron Paul (R) – Fin
15. Rubén Hinojosa (D) – Fin, EdL
16. Silvestre Reyes (D)
17. Chet Edwards (D) – App, Bu
18. Sheila Jackson-Lee (D) – Jud
19. Randy Neugebauer (R) – Fin
20. Charlie Gonzalez (D) – EnC
21. Lamar S. Smith (R) – **Jud**
22. Nick Lampson (D)
23. Ciro Rodriguez (D) – App(HUD), Vet
24. Kenny Marchant (R) – EdL
25. Lloyd Doggett (D) – Bu
26. Michael C. Burgess (R) – EnC
27. Solomon P. Ortiz (D)
28. Henry Cuellar (D)
29. Gene Green (D) – EnC

30. Eddie Bernice Johnson (D)

31. John Carter (R) – App
32. Pete Sessions (R)

Utah

- 1: Rob Bishop (R) – EdL
- 2: Jim Matheson (D) – EnC
- 3: Chris Cannon (R) – Jud

Vermont

- At Large: Peter Welch (D)

Virginia

1. Jo Ann Davis (R)
2. Thelma Drake (R)
3. Robert C. Scott (D) – Bu, Jud, EdL
4. Randy Forbes (R) – Jud
5. Virgil Goode (R) – App(HUD)
6. Bob Goodlatte (R) – Jud
7. Eric Cantor (R)
8. Jim Moran (D) – App
9. Rick Boucher (D) – Jud, EnC
10. Frank Wolf (R) – App(HUD)
11. Thomas M. Davis (R)

Washington

- 1: Jay Inslee (D) – EnC
- 2: Rick Larsen (D)
- 3: Brian Baird (D) – Bu
- 4: Richard "Doc" Hastings (R)
- 5: Cathy McMorris (R) – EdL
- 6: Norm Dicks (D) – App
- 7: Jim McDermott (D) – WM(**InFa**)
- 8: Dave Reichert (R)
- 9: Adam Smith (D)

West Virginia

- 1: Alan Mollohan (D) - App
- 2: Shelley Moore Capito (R) – Fin
- 3: Nick Rahall (D)

Wisconsin

- 1: Paul Ryan (R) – **Bu**
- 2: Tammy Baldwin (D) – EnC
- 3: Ron Kind (D)
- 4: Gwen Moore (D) – Fin
- 5: Jim Sensenbrenner (R) – Jud
- 6: Tom Petri (R) – EdL
- 7: Dave Obey (D) – **App(La)**, HUD)
- 8: Steve Kagen (D)

Wyoming

- At Large: Barbara Cubin (R) – EnC

