

Indiana Green Party

MINUTES - JUNE 2002

Indiana Green Party Meeting

Indiana Green Party Meeting
June 22, 2002, 2:30 pm
Brightwood Branch Library
2435 N. Sherman Dr., Indianapolis

Present: Peter Drake, Heather Drake, Isabel Piedmont, Tracy Carson, George Fish, Maureen Barlock, Harold Donle, Tom Brown, Adam Feaser, Donna McNeely

Introductions

The minutes from April 2002 were approved.

The agenda was approved with the addition of fundraising (Tracy) and George Fish's Secretary of State candidacy (Isabel).

I. Reports

A. Secretary

Isabel reported that IGP has 30 members and 322 supporters. The member number is accurate as of today, whereas the supporter number is accurate as of April. George suggested contacting everyone on the supporters list to invite them to become members. Isabel has done this before, but she said she will do this again within the next ten days.

B. Treasurer

Heather reported that there is \$487.08 in the IGP treasury.

C. Platform Committee

Peter reminded the group that the committee report would have the following structure: an introduction highlighting the best of the sample platforms that were examined, and then discussion of the four Green Party pillars and recommendations for addressing each one.

He reported that the introduction and reports on the first two pillars were done, based on examining other platforms of green party and other alternative parties. Reminder: This is a research report, not the writing of a new platform.

Harold suggested to look at the platform of the new Texas Green Party, which can be found on the Austin Statesman website.

D. Technology

Jenett was not present to give an update about the website. Tom reported that most of the people who signed up as supporters after the Nader speech at DePauw University in March have dropped off the Ingreens e-mail list. Most unsubscribe requests recently have been from DePauw e-mail addresses. In addition the subscription rate has slowed down.

E. Common Bonds

There was no report since Skywolf was not present.

George took the opportunity to mention that Skywolf spoke at the recent living wage rally in Indianapolis as a Green Party member in favor of the ordinance.

F. ICFEL

There was no report since Bethany was not present.

G. Jeff Melton for Congress Campaign

Peter reported that Jeff is currently spending all his time gathering signatures to get on the ballot. He is still far from having the needed number, so he needs everyone to get out there and help!

II. Old Business

A. Newsletter

Our project coordinator, Ed Grandstaff, was not present. He was supposed to be putting together the newsletter with Tracy's help, but Tracy cannot reach Ed via email. Submissions that went to Ed should be resent to Tracy at thetracyshow@yahoo.com. Tracy says she is willing to put the newsletter together. George recommended Kings Copies in downtown Indy, a minority-owned small business that offers \$.03 per copy on Saturdays! Tom suggests that, in the future, we should invest in a laser printer, which would be more cost effective than paying for copies for each newsletter.

Plan of action: Heather will send Tracy a copy of an MCGP newsletter to use as a template. Isabel will try to call Ed to get him back on board. Tracy will give Ed until July 7 to put in his contributions, then she will put the newsletter together. Isabel will send Tracy her article and other contributions. Others can still send submissions to Tracy until July 7th – thetracyshow@yahoo.com. Tracy will contact Heather for funding when she's ready to make copies. Isabel will e-mail Tracy the members and supporters lists, with Heather's help, as MS Word labels.

B. July Congress (7/27)

Tracy reminded everyone that the IGP Summer Congress will be held at the Glendale Branch library, in the mall at 6101 N. Keystone Ave, on Saturday, July 27. She said that 9 proposals had been submitted, but Peter said that some of the ones he submitted in May did not make it onto the final list. He will send these to Tracy again. See this website for schedules, proposals, and registration form:

<http://www.geocities.com/thetracyshow/proposals.doc>

This site also includes a proxy form, membership form, and delegate form.

Question of Proxy Voting

Harold cautioned that proxy voting is illegal in some states at political conventions. Peter said he didn't think this would be a problem since we don't have the political party status that requires holding a convention. George offered to research this question at the IU law library. Heather said she looked at the Indiana Code last summer for our congress then, and she said we are not a big enough party to be worried about proxy rules.

Peter explained the 3 levels of political party in Indiana:

- More than 10% of votes for Secretary of State candidate: These parties have primaries
- Between 2-10% of votes for SoS candidate: minor party, has conventions but no primaries, has automatic ballot access
- Less than 2% of votes for SoS candidate: No status within Indiana system, no ballot access.

Tom pointed out that, according to our charter, only delegates to the Congress can vote, so there can be no proxy votes. Tracy said she would take the proxy form off the registration website.

Refreshments for the Congress

Tracy suggested Marion County and Monroe County locals should bring refreshments for the registration period of the Congress. Donna agreed for Marcogreens, and Peter and Heather agreed for MCGP.

Speakers

Tracy would like to have Jeff Melton and Julie Roberts (candidate for Monroe County Council) speak. She has already invited Jeff, and Isabel said she would invite Julie Roberts. Tom offered to talk about saving public school music programs in the face of state budget cuts and a bad economy. Tracy said she would think about this offer.

Choosing Delegates

Tracy needs to know from each local who the delegate(s) will be, and who the delegate(s) from the unaffiliated caucus will be. Tom pointed out that no one has organized a caucus of IGP members who are not affiliated with a local. Someone needs to organize this ahead of time, so that the unaffiliated caucus can send a delegate(s) to the Congress. Isabel said she will contact the unaffiliated state members to let them know that they need to form a caucus.

Entertainment and Informative Videos

Donna volunteered to get someone to provide entertainment, namely an acoustic guitarist. Tracy said she would call the library where the Congress is to be held and ask if this would be allowed. Tracy would like to show a videotape of a PBS program about how a town fought back against Walmart. If anyone knows how to obtain this video, please contact Tracy. Harold offered to bring a video about left-wing activism, since he has a good collection. Tracy assured us that there will be a TV/VCR available. Donna said she has a good short video on local activists. Tracy will coordinate a choice of video(s).

Summary

Everyone is encouraged to attend the Congress! Registration is required, but there is no registration fee. You do not have to be a delegate to attend. Stay tuned to the IGP website for information and for the registration form.

C. Vote on Secretary of State Candidate George Fish

Report on the Vote

George cast his own vote, and Isabel reported the vote totals as follows:

14 responses were received (plus one abstention) out of a possible 28 votes. (28 = the number of IGP members as of the date the call for a vote was issued).

Yes 10

No 4

Abstain 1

The quorum required for the result of this vote to be valid was 60% = 17. Since only 15 members voted, the quorum was not met. Furthermore, 15 yes votes would have been required to elect George as our candidate, even if the quorum had

been met. Result: George Fish is not the IGP candidate for Secretary of State in 2002.

Reaction and Discussion

George expressed his anger and chagrin that his candidacy was defeated due to lack of voting, in other words, due to apathy. Someone asked whether George could still run as an independent candidate. George said that, even if he got 2% of the vote that way, it wouldn't benefit the Green Party. The main reason he wanted to run was to try to obtain ballot access for the Greens by winning at least 2% of the vote. Since George would have had to submit a form to the state election office as the Green Party candidate before July 1, it would also not be worthwhile to revisit the issue of his candidacy at our July Congress. Tracy and Peter said that, at the present time, Greens can probably have more success in Indiana running on the local (city, county) level.

III. New Business

A. Citizen Works Unity Statement on Corporate Accountability

Peter presented a brief summary of the new Nader group Citizen Works' statement condemning the irresponsibility of corporations and proposing several laws and regulations to make corporations take responsibility for their actions. By consensus, the group decided that IGP would endorse this statement. George suggested that individuals take this statement to other progressive organizations they may belong to, to seek their endorsement as well.

B. National Housing Trust Fund Campaign

Peter presented another proposal that IGP might endorse: to create a national housing trust fund using excess revenues from FHA and Ginnie Mae in order to ensure the availability of low-income housing. Again, the group decided by consensus that IGP should endorse this.

NOTE: Both statements will be added to the minutes on the IGP website.

C. Fundraising

Tracy suggests we have a fundraiser, but since we had little time left in this meeting, she agreed to postpone discussion of this issue. George said he could help, since he knows a lot of musicians who might give a benefit concert.

IV. Reports from Locals

A. St. Joe Valley Greens

Tom's term as delegate to IGP is up. Dave Vollrath and Tom will share this duty over the next 6 months. On Earth Day, SJVGs and some other groups demonstrated on the Notre Dame campus. SJVG is in contact with Notre Dame campus greens.

B. Monroe County Green Party

Peter reported that much of MCGP's time has been taken up with petitioning to get Jeff Melton and Julie Roberts on the ballot. In addition, MCGP will participate in Bloomington's 4th of July parade for the second year.

C. Marion County Green Party

Donna reported that Bethany Hayes will be the Marcogreens delegate to the IGP congress. She also said that Maureen has the Marcogreens' endorsement for the position of IGP treasurer. Harold said there are students at IUPUI who would like to organize a chapter. Donna said she would help establish contact with Marcogreens, and Peter said he would send Harold a startup kit. Harold said he could be listed as the contact person for IUPUI on our web page.

The meeting adjourned at 3:55 pm.

ADDENDUM

After Enron: Unity Platform on Corporate Accountability

5/22 draft sign-on statement

As concerned individuals and peoples' organizations representing workers, environmentalists, consumers and citizens across the U.S. and around the world, we are responding to the collapse of Enron by calling for a fundamental transformation of the relationship between corporations and society.

We are outraged by the way that Enron ran roughshod over ordinary people around the world. It manipulated energy markets to hike up rates that devastated working people and senior citizens in the United States and other nations. It evaded taxes in ways that enriched executives. It bought and sold politicians and attempted to write our nation's energy policy. Its executives made millions while it deceived and impoverished its own workers and countless people who owned its stock. It used taxpayer money to expand overseas in ways that hurt people, abused human rights, and despoiled the environment. And, even more damaging, many of Enron's activities have been copied by other firms all over the world.

The Enron debacle marks a defining moment regarding the nature and role of the corporation in society. During the 20th century, there were at least three political moments in the US where significant efforts were made to reign-in corporate power -- the movement to curb corporate mergers through anti-trust laws at the onset of the last century; the rise of the labor movement and the regulatory state as a counter-balance to corporate power in the 1930s; and the creation of a broad range of consumer, environmental and labor regulations in the late 1960's and 1970s.

As the 21st century begins to unfold, it is all too clear that these measures have had only a marginal effect on reining-in corporate power. What the Enron scandal does is provide a political moment to rethink and remake the role of the 'corporation' and of 'democracy,' not just in the U.S., but, necessarily, throughout the world.

To move in this direction, we propose the following 10-point platform as a common base for unity and action:

Separate the Corporation & the State: The Enron case shows how deeply entrenched corporations have become in shaping political life in the U.S. and other countries. Enron's political campaign contributions covered the landscape of Washington, D.C.'s politicians, from the President to most members of the Senate and House of Representatives. The company's influence over numerous state-level governments was equally pervasive. Enron's Board of Directors also contained well-placed political figures and several past and present members of President Bush's Cabinet have been on Enron's payroll. Meanwhile, Enron has been a key player in some of the strongest political lobby machines, including the U.S. Coalition of Service Industries, the National Foreign Trade Council and the U.S. Council for International Business. And Enron is just one company; the unmitigated influence that corporations have over the legislative and regulatory system in the U.S. and other countries derives from their financial might and has not changed since Enron's collapse. The result is that while modest campaign finance reforms have been enacted in the wake of the Enron debacle, it is not at all sufficient and there have been few other significant reforms. We, therefore, call for a separation of the corporation and the state. This would include the phase-out of big business financing of electoral campaigns, the development of a public financing plan for elections in the future, restrictions designed to slow down and stop the 'revolving door' of personnel moving between corporations and governments --- plus similar measures separating corporations and the state in global institutions like the World Trade Organization, World Bank, International Monetary Fund and the United Nations.

Re-regulate Utility Markets: It is well known that Enron played a pivotal role in bringing about the deregulation of electricity in California that, in turn, provoked an energy crisis in that State. By exerting political influence over the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Enron was able to effectively remove government oversight of its own trading and marketing practices. Rather than putting priority on producing electricity through its power plants, Enron was allowed to speculate on electricity contracts. By manipulating both prices and supply of electricity, Enron was able to

gouge consumers in California and reap billions of dollars in revenues and profits. Despite the California fiasco, the Bush Administration has gone ahead with the wholesale deregulation of energy utility markets and promoting the construction of a flurry of new power plants throughout the country. We, therefore, insist that concerted steps be taken to restore public oversight of vital services such as energy and water through the re-regulation of utility markets and the municipalization of electric utilities. Most importantly, energy policies must be changed to favor conservation and renewable sources of energy.

Redefine Financial Accountability: It is now clear that Enron's accountants, Arthur Andersen Inc., were caught cooking the corporation's books to provide a false report of debts and profits, and have played a role in corrupting the accounting profession in the process. They were also found shredding financial records. Today, accounting firms like Andersen tend to lose their independence by providing both accounting and consulting services to the same corporate clients, thereby creating conflicts of interest. What's more, full public disclosure of a corporation's finances is not possible as long as companies are not required to account for the social and environmental costs of their operations. We, therefore, call for the enactment of new rules governing the accounting industry, including: stronger oversight measures by the Securities Exchange Commission, such as publicly-administered audits; criminal penalties on culpable companies and their personnel for false reporting; separation of accounting and consulting practices; and full disclosure of social and environmental costs in financial reports.

Press corporations to pay their proper share of taxes. The global race to the bottom has established a pitting of countries against each other to further reduce corporate taxes as the price of keeping companies from fleeing. After the 2002 tax cuts, U.S. corporations will pay close to the lowest rate of taxes as a share of the economy that they have paid in 60 years. Nevertheless, many U.S. corporations are shifting their headquarters to nominal mail-drop locations in tax haven countries in order to further reduce or avoid paying taxes. Enron set up over 800 subsidiaries in offshore tax havens to fraudulently hide its debt and reduce its tax payments. The company also deducted billions of dollars of stock option gains and used other techniques to avoid paying taxes entirely in four of the last five years before it filed for bankruptcy. We call for a reversal in the trend towards corporate tax avoidance. U.S. corporations should pay the equivalent of what they paid in the 1950s (4.5 percent of the U.S. GDP during the Truman and Eisenhower years versus 1.3 percent after the 2002 cuts). Congress needs to end international tax dodges, like offshore reincorporation. Local, state and federal governments also need to end the many forms of corporate tax welfare that come in the form of subsidies, loopholes and escapes (e.g. accelerated depreciation for oil, mining and gas). Further, it is time to establish new forms of taxation (e.g. the Tobin Tax) to reduce the incentives for excessive speculation.

Establish and Strengthen Legal Liability: The Enron scandal shows what happens when, with the help of the legal profession, publicly traded corporations acquire, under the law, special rights and protections which effectively put them, beyond the reach of other laws and liabilities to which natural persons and ordinary citizens are subject. In effect, the CEO, officers and shareholders of a corporation like Enron enjoy virtual immunity when it comes to legal responsibilities for harms committed against workers, communities or the environment. As a result, Enron's management, officers and major shareholders may be immune from prosecution for the company's actions ranging from consumer price-gouging in California and manipulation of their workers' pension fund investments to the repression of human rights in India or environmental destruction in Bolivia. We, therefore, insist that the civil and criminal liability of a corporation's top management and directors be legally established or strengthened for corporate wrongdoing, both in terms of the company's domestic and overseas operations.

Strengthen Labor and Environmental Obligations: Enron's own track record regarding labor, social and environmental rights shows the urgent need to establish a new set of legal obligations for corporations. Enron's record on workers' rights, ranging from its job-slashing practices after company takeovers to its manipulation of the 401-k pension funds of its workers, has been appalling. So, too, with Enron's environmental track record, for example, in regards to nitrogen oxide emissions from its methanol plants. We, therefore, call for stricter sanctions and strengthened penalties for violations of the law, particularly with regards to labor rights and the environment. In particular, we call for strengthened whistleblower protections, respect for independent worker organizations and an end to the routine violation of labor rights in the U.S. and around the world. In addition, the framework for environmental regulation must be shifted from the current command-and-control model to one that favors the use of the precautionary principle. Finally, corporations should be subject to much stronger disclosure obligations.

Make Overseas Operations More Accountable: Enron's operations in other countries, especially in the developing countries of the South, raises serious questions about how to effectively monitor and enforce obligations on U.S. corporations abroad. In India, for example, when villagers protested against Enron's investment in the Dabhol Power Plant which threatens local livelihoods and the environment, the company paid state government security forces to crack down on the dissenters, using brutal tactics. In Bolivia, Enron is the key player in the construction of a gas pipeline across the only protected area for the world's largest, intact, dry forest area. In both cases, Enron used the offices of the U.S. Trade Representative and the National Security Council in dealing with the Indian and Bolivian governments. Yet, this is common practice for many U.S. corporations in their overseas operations. We, therefore, insist that U.S. corporations adhere to U.S. environmental and labor standards in their overseas operations and that they be held liable in U.S. court for any civil or criminal violation of such standards. Corporations should also be bound by international human rights law and subject to sanctions for violations in U.S. courts. In addition, corporations should be bound by an international code of conduct. Meanwhile, new national laws should be established requiring that U.S. corporations meet certain social obligations in their overseas operations. We also call on the UN Human Rights Commission to establish a Special Rapporteur to investigate Enron's global practices and to make recommendations on how corporations can be held accountable globally.

Eliminate International Corporate Welfare: To expand its international operations, Enron received over \$7 billion in government assistance from the U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation [OPIC] and other public sources, including the World Bank and other multilateral financial institutions. Yet, Enron is by no means the only profitable multinational corporation on state welfare roles today. We, therefore, call for the elimination of the OPIC, and the World Bank's private-sector lending arm (IFC) and insurance guarantee agency (MIGA), and the fundamental restructuring of the ExIm Bank and other public agencies.

Control Speculative Investment: The Enron story also reveals how corporations, fueled by their investment banking partners, are channeling more and more capital into speculative investments and away from the production of goods and services. The deregulation of financial services has pulled down the firewalls that protected investors from the dangers of speculation while increasing the use of certain kinds of unregulated securities, such as derivatives. With their compensation increasingly tied to short-term stock performance and the disbursement of stock options, corporate executives have increasingly bet the company store on speculative ventures that conflict with the long-term interests of their own employees and shareholders. Meanwhile, Wall Street banks themselves have underwritten many dubious ventures involving speculative investments while puffing up the value of the companies' stock to unsuspecting investors through their own analysts' unwarranted boosterism. We, therefore, call for a transaction tax to deter speculation and raise revenues for the protection of consumers, children, public health and the environment. In addition, regulatory changes are necessary to make financial markets more stable and transparent, including capital requirements on derivatives dealers, collateral requirements on transactions, and registration and reporting requirements for over-the-counter derivatives. Countries must also be free to maintain capital controls and limits and regulations on capital flows. In addition, government-backed guarantees for bank loans to corporations for speculative kinds of investment must be eliminated.

Renegotiate Trade Rules: The Enron story further demonstrates how global trade rules are being designed as tools for corporations to pry open markets in public services, such as electricity and water, on a for-profit basis. As a multi-sector service corporation with powerful connections in Congress and the White House, Enron positioned itself to play a major role in writing new global rules for cross-border trade in services through the GATS negotiations [the General Agreement on Trade and Services]. Once these negotiations are completed, the new GATS rules will come into effect and be enforced by binding mechanisms in both the World Trade Organization and the Free Trade Area of the Americas. We, therefore, call for a halt to the negotiations for WTO expansion and the FTAA. In place of negotiations to facilitate corporate globalization, countries should negotiate a convention on corporate accountability with binding enforcement powers.

Overhaul Corporate Governance: Finally, the Enron debacle illustrates how distorted the corporate model of governance itself has become, wherein all authority and accountability resides with the chief executive officer, directors, and major shareholders, and the only purpose of a corporation is the pursuit of profit. A corporation is composed of many stakeholders besides its senior management and major investors, including its workers, customers, suppliers, creditors and the communities in which it operates. Yet, these other stakeholders are excluded from the model of governance that

prevails today. We, therefore, insist on the need for an overhaul of corporate governance laws, concerning both publicly and privately held corporations, to ensure that all the main stakeholders of a corporation --- including its minor shareholders, workers, community, and customers --- are represented in the exercise of authority and accountability with regards to decisions affecting the company's operations. The sovereignty of people over corporations should be established by a periodic review of corporate charters -- the basic instruments of their creation -- by the governments which grant them.

In our efforts to build a better world, we hereby pledge ourselves to vigorously promote this common plan of action as an antidote to the systemic concentrated greed, power and control by enveloping corporate power that is relentlessly eroding our future as democratic societies under the sovereignty of their people.

Proposal for Legislation

Goals and Objectives. A National Housing Trust Fund should be established to serve as a source of revenue for the production of new housing, and the preservation or rehabilitation of existing housing that is affordable for low income people. The initial goal of the National Housing Trust Fund should be to produce, rehabilitate, and preserve 1,500,000 units of housing by 2010.

Source of capital. The Trust Fund should be capitalized with ongoing, permanent, dedicated and sufficient sources of revenue to meet the goal of 1,500,000 housing units by 2010. The initial sources should be excess FHA and Ginnie Mae revenue, above what is necessary to maintain the soundness of the FHA and Ginnie Mae programs. At a minimum, revenue produced by federal housing programs should be used to solve housing problems. Other sources of funding should be identified and dedicated to the Trust Fund and, if necessary, additional appropriations should be made to meet the goal.

Eligible activities. The Trust Fund should be used for the production of new housing, preservation of existing federally assisted housing, and rehabilitation of existing private market affordable housing. The Trust Fund should be primarily used for rental housing. We support allowing between 15 and 25% of funds to be used for homeownership activities, so long as low income people are served.

Income targeting. At least 75% the Trust Fund dollars should be used for housing that is affordable for extremely low income households, that is, those with incomes under 30% of the area median. Within that, 30% of total Trust Fund dollars should be used for housing that is affordable to households with income at the equivalent of full time minimum wage earnings (\$10,700 annually) or less. The rest of the funds can be used for low income households with incomes up to 80% of the area median provided these funds are restricted to housing production, preservation, or rehabilitation in low income neighborhoods. In all cases, no one should pay more than 30% of their income for housing.

Term of affordability. Housing funded through the Trust Fund should be required to remain affordable for the useful life of the property.

Operating subsidy. Projects funded through the Trust Fund should assure that any operating subsidy needed to make the housing affordable for a range of extremely low income people is provided. That could be by using Trust Fund assistance to underwrite the operating subsidy for new or rehabilitated units for one year, after which the operating subsidy will be funded from the Housing Certificate Fund and renewed through the Section 8 program thereafter, or the applicant could devise another operating subsidy mechanism (which may be able to be applied to the match requirement).

Distribution. Ninety percent of Trust Fund assistance should be distributed by formula allocation. The formula should be developed by HUD, using criteria that assure distribution in proportion to the need for eligible housing. The distribution of funds should ensure that every type of community has access to funds, and should encourage regional consortia. If an eligible grantee declines to apply for Trust Fund assistance, an alternative application process should be established so that other entities in the jurisdiction can receive and distribute the Trust Fund dollars. Grantees will distribute the funds to eligible entities prepared to conduct activities that are eligible for Trust Fund support. The remaining 10% of Trust Fund assistance should be distributed through a national competition that supports eligible

entities that are pursuing innovative approaches to production, preservation, and rehabilitation of affordable housing.

Match. States, localities, or non-profit organizations receiving Trust Fund assistance should match the federal funds in the following manner. If the entity uses state, local, or private revenue for the match, they will receive two federal Trust Fund dollars for every dollar they provide. If an entity uses locally controlled federal dollars (HOME, CDBG, LIHTC, private activity bonds, TANF funds, project based assistance) for the match, they will receive one Trust Fund dollar for every dollar of match they provide.

Mixed Income. New housing production and financing should be done in a way that assures that extremely low income households are not segregated from other income groups. Thus, Trust Fund dollars should be utilized in conjunction with other funds to complete the financing for a new multifamily housing development, with the Trust Fund dollars supporting the construction of housing for extremely low income households. Trust Fund applicants that propose small projects in low-poverty neighborhoods, rural communities, or that serve special populations may be able to assure economic integration with Trust Fund dollars alone.

Compatibility with other housing programs. The use of Trust Fund funds should be flexible to ensure its compatibility with Low Income Housing Tax Credits, private activity bonds, CDBG, HOME, Section 8, public housing, USDA rural housing programs, and other forms of assistance.

Tenant Protections. Existing federal tenant protections and rights to participate in decision making about their homes should be extended to tenants in homes funded by Trust Fund dollars.

Other housing funds. In addition to establishing a National Housing Trust Fund, we recommend additional investment in affordable housing with substantial increases in HOME, CDBG and USDA Rural Housing programs, as well as an examination of ways to reform the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program to improve access to the program by a wider range of non-profit, community-based housing developers. Substantial increases in the housing voucher program will also be necessary to assure affordability for the lowest income households.

For further information, please call the National Low Income Housing Coalition at (202) 662-1530.

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