House Passes FY10 HUD Appropriations Bill
Senate Action Pending

The House passed H. R. 3288, the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies FY10 Appropriations bill (T-HUD) by a vote of 256-168 on July 23.

The bill passed by the House is largely the same bill passed by the Appropriations Committee on July 17. The bill provides additional funding for most HUD programs over their FY09 funding levels, including the tenant-based and project-based section accounts, the public housing operating and capital accounts, HOPE VI, CDBG, HOME, homeless assistance grants, housing for the elderly and disabled, fair housing programs and housing for persons with AIDS. The updated budget chart by the National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC) can be found at www.nlihc.org/doc/FY10-chart-House-action-7-17.pdf

“Within HUD, this bill recognizes that foreclosure rates remain high and the current economic climate and weak job market have increased demand for affordable housing. To that extent, this bill provides $47.1 billion for HUD and targets most of the $1.6 billion increase over the President’s budget to programs that the previous Administration repeatedly attempted to reduce or zero out and thus have not kept up with the need,” T-HUD Subcommittee Chair John Olver (D-MA) said while leading the floor consideration of the bill.

The House rejected several Republican-offered amendments designed to lower funding levels in the bill. Amendments to decrease the funding level in the bill, either by across-the-board cuts or by specific

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TARP for Main Street Act

Late in the afternoon on Friday, June 26, House Financial Services Committee Chairman Barney Frank (D-MA) introduced H. R. 3068, the “TARP for Main Street Act of 2009,” which directs $1 billion to the National Housing Trust Fund, among other provisions. TARP (the Troubled Asset Relief Program) was created in October 2008 as part of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act to make billions of federal dollars available to bail out struggling financial institutions. Some of those transactions are now producing dividends to the federal treasury.

Chairman Frank is proposing that $1 billion of the dividends be used as initial capitalization for the National Housing Trust Fund.

In his FY10 budget proposal, President Obama called for $1 billion in one-time funding for the National Housing Trust Fund, and proposed that it come from the mandatory side of the budget. In its FY10 budget resolution, Congress determined the expenditure would be subject to “pay-go,” which means it would have to be offset or paid for

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Food and Nutrition Resource Guide

The USDA Food and Nutrition Information Center guide contains food and nutrition educational materials for staff and volunteers working in homeless shelters, soup kitchens, food banks, and other related facilities, as well as materials that can be used by clients.

This guide is divided into two sections:

- Educational Materials for Clients, and
- Resources for Staff and Volunteers.

Topics include general nutrition, pregnancy, infant and child feeding, nutrition for older adults, managing food resources, food safety, and food security research.

The Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC) of the National Agricultural Library prepared this guide as part of a partnership with the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Inclusion of an organization in this Resource Guide does not indicate endorsement by the USDA, nor does the USDA ensure the accuracy of all information provided by these organizations.

This resource list is available from FNIC’s Web site at: www.nal.usda.gov/fnic/pubs/bibs/gen/homeless.pdf. A complete list of FNIC publications can be found at fnic.nal.usda.gov/resourcelists.

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amounts not tied to any particular program, all failed.

The House adopted an amendment offered by Representatives Charles Rangel (D-NY), Barney Frank (D-MA), Maxine Waters (D-CA) and Mel Watt (D-NC) that would prohibit the use of funds provided in the bill to enforce public housing community services requirements. Adult residents of public housing projects are required, with some exceptions, to contribute eight hours per month of community service within the community in which they reside or participate in economic self-sufficiency activities. This requirement has been opposed by both public housing agencies and residents as burdensome and intrusive.

The bill would provide more than $16 billion for the renewal of existing Section 8 vouchers and $75 million for about 10,000 new Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers. The renewal account includes a $150 million contingency fund for the voucher program so that HUD may adjust voucher funding allocations to housing agencies that have “unforeseen circumstances, portability, or increased leasing in the last quarter of the previous calendar year.” Portability adjustments, according to the bill, are the fund’s first priority.

“The Committee is hopeful that an authorization bill will appropriately reauthorize this program and set forth a consistent formula and a reserve policy to improve the implementation of this program,” the Committee’s report says in reference to the Section 8 Voucher Reform Act.

The bill would provide $2.5 billion for the public housing capital fund, $256 million above the President’s request and $50 million above FY09’s funding level. In the Committee’s report accompanying the bill, HUD is

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According to a report released June 26, nearly 80 percent of homeless service and advocacy agencies report that at least some of their clients became homeless as a result of a foreclosure. One in five estimates that more than 40 percent of their clients became homeless because of a foreclosure. After foreclosure, those who become homeless most often find themselves living with family and friends or emergency shelter.

The findings of the report are based on the survey responses of 178 local homeless service providers from all regions of the country. Respondents were asked to report the numbers of their clients who became homeless as a result of foreclosure, as well as about the coping strategies of families and the services and protections available to evicted families at the state and local levels. The report also examines related factors that contribute to foreclosures and homelessness, including health care costs and whether or not the family has access to legal assistance. In addition, the report recommends policies that would assist both homeowners and renters facing foreclosures.

The report was released at a plenary session of the National Healthcare for the Homeless conference. John Parvensky, President of the National Coalition for the Homeless, Executive Director of the Colorado Coalition for the Homeless, and an NLIHC state partner, introduced Donna Smith, who discussed how the loss of her home was linked to her family’s health problems. Ms. Smith rose to prominence when her story was featured in the film Sicko.

The report was sponsored by: National Coalition for the Homeless, the National Health Care for the Homeless Council, the National Alliance to End Homelessness, the National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth, the National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty, NLIHC, and the National Policy and Advocacy Council on Homelessness.

Along with the discussion, an appendix provides additional data and lists the survey questions and the names of local service providers that responded. The report is available at www.nlihc.org/template/page.cfm?id=195 or www.nationalhomeless.org/advocacy/ForeclosuretoHomelessness0609.pdf

For further information, contact the National Low Income Housing Coalition at the address in Headlines Directory.

Social Security Benefits Part II

by Kathryn Nelson

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

Social Security administers two disability programs: SSDI and SSI. As we all know, applying for Social Security Disability benefits is the most complex and confusing of all the Social Security programs. Understanding the disability application process is essential to your being able to help your clients successfully navigate the application towards a positive outcome. So what do you need to know to be able to effectively navigate the disability application process? You need to know ……

♫ How to apply?
♫ How does Social Security decide you are disabled?
♫ If approved, how long does it take before benefits are received?
♫ What can you do if you are denied?
♫ Are there any special rules or hints that will increase your chances of being found disabled or to speed up the process.

How to apply?

Social Security disability claims begin by you applying for benefits through a network of local Social Security Administration (SSA) field offices. If you are not sure that you may qualify for benefits you can call 1-800-772-1213 and Social Security will advise you. If you find out you can apply, you can begin the application process in a number of ways.

♫ Call 1-800-772-1213 for an appointment to go into the local field office, or
♫ Complete an SSDI application and mail it to the field office, or
♫ Complete on-line both the SSDI application and the Adult Disability Report
♫ If you are without an income and have less than $2,000 in assets, call 1-800-772-1213 and request an SSI application

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instructed “to evaluate the effectiveness of the myriad of reporting and planning mechanisms now being required of PHAs.” These include the 5-year plan, the PHA Annual Plan, the Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS) and the PHAS’s individual reporting requirements. The Committee’s report also expresses concern over HUD’s implementation of the Capital Needs Assessment, which was halted by the FY09 T-HUD spending bill. The Committee instructs HUD’s Public and Indian Housing Assistant Secretary to re-convene the study group that had convened to develop the Capital Needs Assessment and to expand the scope of the study to include various factors, including energy efficiency considerations, the aging of the public housing population, and the number of distressed public housing units.

The bill would appropriate $4.8 billion for the public housing operating fund, $200 million above the President’s request and $345 million above the FY09 number. Emphasizing the cost-effectiveness of preserving the public housing stock, which the Committee’s report says would cost $162 billion to replace, the Committee “believes it is imperative to adequately fund units so that this asset continues to be an option for low-wage families.”

The bill would provide $250 million for the HOPE VI public housing revitalization program but none for the President’s request for a new Choice Neighborhoods Initiative. HUD sees its Choice Neighborhoods Initiative as being the successor to HOPE VI but with a broader goal of addressing entire neighborhoods. The Appropriations Committee is not the “appropriate body to authorize a new initiative of this scale, especially when the Financial Services Committee has worked diligently over the past several years to reauthorize HOPE VI,” the report says. “Should the Initiative be approved by the relevant authorizing committees before the fiscal year 2010 budget is enacted, the Committee will adjust accordingly.” The President had asked for no HOPE VI funding and $250 million for the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative.

For HUD’s third large housing assistance program, project-based Section 8, the Committee increased funding to more than $8.7 billion. Praising the funding provided in the economic recovery bill that got these contracts back on 12-month cycles, the Committee’s report says, “HUD should take all necessary steps to continue predictability and honesty in its contracts with owners.”

For homeless assistance grants, the bill would provide a $173 million increase over FY09’s funding level. “The Committee recommends an increase in this account in recognition of the current economic crisis, which is pushing more people into homelessness,” the Committee’s report says.

The bill would provide significant increases for the Section 202 Housing for the Elderly and Section 811 Housing for Persons with Disabilities programs. The Section 202 program’s funding would increase from $765 million in FY09 to $1 billion in FY10. The Section 811 program’s funding would increase from $250 million to $350 million. For both accounts, the Committee’s report notes that the need for housing for both seniors and for people with disabilities is growing yet funding for these programs has been relatively stagnant for years.

The bill would provide an increase for the Community Development Block Grant program while also supporting the President’s request for $150 million for a new Sustainable Communities Initiative, which is a joint initiative between HUD and the Department of Transportation to fund regional planning efforts that consider housing, transportation and energy planning in a holistic and complementary manner. The bill also includes a new Rural Innovation Fund requested by the President. This $25 million fund will focus on solutions for housing and sustainability in rural areas.

The bill includes a $170 million increase in funding for the HOME program in FY10, to $1.995 billion, while acknowledging that this level is still below the FY04 funding level of just more than $2 billion.

The bill’s funding for HUD’s Office of Policy Development and Research represents an increase of $18 million over the FY09 level and is in line with the President’s requested increase. “The Committee is encouraged that the President’s budget proposal includes this increase in research funding. For too long, HUD has missed an opportunity to be a leader in housing research and the Committee is pleased that this Administration promotes sound data collection and evaluation of its programs. The Committee looks forward to working with HUD to identify necessary areas of research, such as an evaluation of the Moving to Work program,” the Committee’s report says.

In a Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) issued July 22, the White House expressed its strong support for H. R. 3288, saying, “[T]he funding included in the legislation for housing and community development programs can serve as important anchors to locally driven innovations. With a strengthened safety net for Americans facing significant hardship in these challenging economic times together with funds dedicated to revitalizing local communities and expanding opportunities, this legislation will help the nation’s urban and rural areas alike.”

The SAP expressed specific support for funding for several programs, including the tenant-based and project-based (Continued on page 7)
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I also recommend you obtain the Disability Starter Kit http://ssa.gov/applyfor残疾/adult.htm. This kit contains a fact sheet to tell you about the process; a checklist to help you gather information and documents you will need for your disability interview and completion of the online Disability Report; and a worksheet that lists what Social Security will ask you during the interview.

The application and all the forms you complete ask you to provide a description of your impairment(s), treatment sources, and any other information that relates to your disability. Make sure you provide information about all of your health conditions, even if you don’t think they contribute to your disability. For example, you apply for Social Security because you have been diagnosed with cancer. Prior to the cancer diagnosis you were being treated for high blood pressure, cholesterol, diabetes and depression. Make sure you tell Social Security about all the illnesses, since this can influence the decision.

How does Social Security decide if you are disabled?

Social Security has a strict definition of what is considered a disability. You must be unable to do any substantial work because of your medical condition(s); and your medical condition(s) must have lasted, or be expected to last, at least 1 year, or be expected to result in your death. Both SSI and SSDI use the same medical/disability rules to determine if individuals qualify for the benefit. Social Security uses a five step process to decide if someone is disabled. This process is known as the Sequential Evaluation.

When the Social Security field office receives your application, they contact you to verify non-medical eligibility requirements such as your age, employment, marital status, or Social Security coverage information. At this time, the Social Security office reviews your income. If your income is above $980 (2009 Substantial Gainful Activity) or $1640 if blind, you will be denied as not disabled. This is Step 1 of the Sequential Evaluation.

If your income is below the $980/$1640 level Social Security will determine if your impairment is severe and is expected to last at least 12 months or result in your death. This is Step 2 of the Sequential Evaluation. If you meet these criteria, Social Security advances your file to DDS (Disability Determination Services).

The DDSs are State agencies funded by the Federal government and are responsible for gathering your medical evidence and deciding whether or not you are disabled or blind. Usually, DDS tries to obtain evidence from your own medical sources. If the evidence is unavailable or is not enough to make a determination, DDS arranges for a consultative examination (CE) to obtain additional information. The medical evidence is compared to information that is contained in a book called the Blue Book or the Listings http://ssa.gov/disability/professionals/bluebook/. The Blue Book contains detailed information about many medical conditions and specific criteria that a person has to fit. After completing a review of all the evidence provided staff at DDS makes the disability determination. If you fit the criteria in the listings then you will be found disabled. This is Step 3 of the Sequential Evaluation.

If you are not found disabled at Step 3, DDS completes Step 4 and Step 5 of the Sequential Evaluation. Social Security assesses your residual functional capacity and your past relevant work. To do this, Social Security obtains your work history, and detailed information about how your illness affects your ability to do any of the jobs that you have done in the past 15 years. Social Security also considers your age, education, and work experience to see if you can make an adjustment to other work. If this assessment determines your illness prevents you from doing prior work, or other work you will be found disabled.

If approved, how long does it take before benefits are received?

DDS returns the case to the field office for appropriate action after the medical determination is completed. If DDS finds you disabled, SSA finishes gathering any outstanding non-disability information, computes the benefit amount, and begins paying benefits. This can take a few months to finish this process.

What can you do if you are denied?

You have the right to request that the decision be reconsidered. If you are found not to be disabled, the file is kept in the field office in case you decide to appeal the decision. You can file the appeal on-line.

Next Month: Hints and Special Rules

The DuPage Federation on Human Services Reform, a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization focused on advocacy and planning in DuPage County, Illinois and designer and trainer of Making the Connection: A Guide to Accessing Public Benefits. The DuPage Federation is affiliated with Northern Illinois University, Regional Development Institute. Questions can be directed to knelson@dupagefederation.org or cking@dupagefederation.org.
The Chrysler Foundation
(formerly DaimlerChrysler Corporation Fund)
1000 Chrysler Dr.
CIMS: 485-10-94
Auburn Hills, MI 48326-2766
Telephone: (248) 512-2502
Contact: Brian G. Glowiak, V.P. and Secy.
Fax: (248) 512-2503
E-mail: mek@dcx.com

Type of Grantmaker: Company-sponsored foundation

Geographic Focus: Includes Illinois

Limitations: Giving primarily in areas of company operations including Belvidere and Lisle, IL; Giving also to regional and national organizations. No support for discriminatory organizations or private or corporate foundations. No grants to individuals (except for employee-related scholarships), or for endowments, general operating support for local United Way agencies, direct health care delivery programs, additions or renovations to real estate, fundraising activities related to individual sponsorship, debt reduction, religious or sectarian programs, or athletic programs involving individual teams; no loans; no vehicle donations.

Financial Data (Year ended 12/31/07):
Total giving: $20,075,979
Giving activities include: $20,075,979 for grants

Number of Staff: 2 full-time professional, 3 full-time support

Purpose and Activities: The fund supports organizations involved with arts and culture, education, the environment, employment, highway safety, human services, community development, science and technology, public policy research, and transportation. Special emphasis is directed toward programs designed to

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from another source. Though not required, ideally the funding source would be one that was in the jurisdiction of the authorizing committees, in this case the Financial Services Committee in the House and the Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee in the Senate. Chairman Frank has identified a new source of funds that is within the purview of his committee that can be used for this purpose.

In addition to capitalizing the National Housing Trust Fund, the “TARP for Main Street Act” would provide an additional $1.5 billion from TARP dividends for the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) to “redevelop abandoned and foreclosed homes.” This would be the third infusion of funds into NSP since it was created in the summer of 2008 in response to the foreclosure crisis.

The bill also directs $2 billion in TARP funds to the Emergency Homeowner Relief Fund at HUD to provide emergency loans and other aid to homeowners who cannot make mortgage payments because they are unemployed, but can be expected to make their payments in full again sometime in the future. Finally, another $2 billion is provided to fund a program that the HUD Secretary is directed to develop to prevent the loss of multi-family housing that is in default or foreclosure.

The bill is cosponsored by Representatives Maxine Waters (D-CA), Dennis Cardoza (D-CA), and Nydia Velasquez (D-NY). It has been referred to the House.

For further information, contact the National Low Income Housing Coalition at the address in Headlines Directory.

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promote a skilled workforce. Support is given on a national basis in areas of company operations. Fields of Interest: Community/economic development; Economic development; Education; Employment; Employment, training; Higher education; Human services; Vocational education

Population Groups: African Americans/Blacks; Aging; Blind/visually impaired; Children/youth; Disabilities, people with; Economically disadvantaged; Girls; Hispanics/Latinos; Homeless; Military/veterans; Minorities; Physically disabled; Single parents; Women; Young adults; Youth

Types of Support: Annual campaigns; Cause-related marketing; Continuing support; Curriculum development; Emergency funds; Employee-related scholarships; Employee matching gifts; Employee volunteer services; General/operating support; Program development; Scholarship funds; Sponsorships

Application Information: Multi-year funding is not automatic. Organizations receiving support are asked to provide a final report. Application form required. Initial approach: Complete online application form. Copies of proposal: 1; Board meeting date(s): As required, usually quarterly; Deadline(s): October 1; Final notification: 1 to 3 months

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Section 8 programs and public housing. The SAP also commended the Energy Innovation Fund, which will allow for the identification and replication of practices for increasing energy efficiency investments in housing, and HUD’s Transformation Initiative, which sets aside funds for HUD to become a more innovative and accountable agency.

The Senate T-HUD Subcommittee, chaired by Senator Patty Murray (D-WA), will mark up its T-HUD FY10 appropriations bill July 29 at 2:30 pm in room 138 of the Dirksen Senate office building.

Link to the Committee’s report on H.R. 3288 at appropriations.house.gov/Subcommittees/sub_tranurb.shtml

The SAP can be found at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/assets/sap_111/saphr3288r_20090722.pdf

For further information, contact the National Low Income Housing Coalition at the address in Headlines Directory.
Headlines Directory

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http://www.communitychange.org

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities
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Washington, DC 20002
Ph: (202) 408-1080
Fax: (202) 408-1056
http://www.cbp.org

Coalition of Citizens With Disabilities
306 E. Monroe, Suite 100
Springfield, IL 62701
Phone: (217) 522-7016
Fax: (217) 522-7004
http://www.enteract.com/~ccb/index.htm

Corporation for Supportive Housing
205 W. Randolph, 23rd Floor
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: (312) 332-6990
Fax: (312) 332-6985
Email: il@csh.org
www.csh.org

Food Research and Action Center
1635 Connecticut Avenue, NW, # 540
Washington, D.C. 20009
Phone: (202) 986-2200
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foodresearch@frac.org

Housing Action Illinois
11 E. Adams, Suite 1601
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Fax: (312) 939-6822
http://housingactionil.org

Housing Assistance Council
1025 Vermont Ave. NW, Suite 606
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Phone: (202) 842-3600
Fax: (202) 347-3441
http://www.ruralhome.org

Illinois Association of Community Action Agencies
3415 Liberty Drive
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http://www.iaaonline.org

Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence
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http://www.ilcadv.org

Illinois Coalition to End Homelessness
Matthew Haunfle, Executive Director
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Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
620 E. Adams, CIPS-3
Springfield, IL 62701
Phone: (217) 785-6142
Fax: (217) 782-1206
http://www.commerce.state.il.us/

Illinois Department of Human Services
Homeless Services and Supportive Housing
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Springfield, IL 62704
Phone: (217) 782-1117
Fax: (217) 524-6029
http://www.state.il.us/agency/dhs/

Illinois Food Bank Association
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E-mail: cifbank@aol.com

Illinois Housing Development Authority
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National Alliance to End Homelessness
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