

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
P. O. BOX 2508
CINCINNATI, OH 45201

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Date: FEB 23 2006
COALITION FOR COMPREHENSIVE
IMMIGRATION REFORM
C/O RUTH EISENBERG
1726 M ST NW STE 600
WASHINGTON, DC 20036-0000

Employer Identification Number:
20-0748404
DLN:
17053136008025
Contact Person:
R HUTCHINS ID# 52408
Contact Telephone Number:
(877) 829-5500
Accounting Period Ending:
DECEMBER 31
Form 990 Required:
YES
Effective Date of Exemption:
FEBRUARY 10, 2004
Contribution Deductibility:
NO

Dear Applicant:

We are pleased to inform you that upon review of your application for tax-exempt status we have determined that you are exempt from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. Because this letter could help resolve any questions regarding your exempt status, you should keep it in your permanent records.

Please see enclosed Information for Organizations Exempt Under Sections Other Than 501(c)(3) for some helpful information about your responsibilities as an exempt organization.

We have sent a copy of this letter to your representative as indicated in your power of attorney.

Sincerely,



Lois G. Lerner
Director, Exempt Organizations
Rulings and Agreements

Enclosure: Information for Organizations Exempt Under Sections Other Than 501(c)(3)

Letter 948 (DO/CG)

COALITION FOR COMPREHENSIVE

INFORMATION FOR ORGANIZATIONS EXEMPT UNDER SECTIONS
OTHER THAN 501(C) (3)

WHERE TO GET FORMS AND HELP

Forms and instructions may be obtained by calling toll free 1-800-829-3676, through the Internet Web Site at www.irs.gov, and also at local tax assistance centers.

Additional information about any topic discussed below may be obtained through our customer service function by calling toll free 1-877-829-5500.

NOTIFY US ON THESE MATTERS

If you change your name, address, purposes, operations or sources of financial support, please inform our TE/GE EO Determinations Office at the following address: Internal Revenue Service, P.O. Box 2508, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201. If you amend your organizational document or by-laws, or dissolve, provide the EO Determinations Office with a copy of the amended documents. Please use your employer identification number on all returns you file and in all correspondence with the Internal Revenue Service.

FILING REQUIREMENTS

In your exemption letter we indicated whether you must file Form 990, Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax. Form 990 (or Form 990-EZ) is filed with the Ogden Submission Processing Center, Ogden UT 84201-0027.

You are required to file a Form 990 only if your gross receipts are normally more than \$25,000.

If your gross receipts are normally between \$25,000 and \$100,000, and your total assets are less than \$250,000, you may file Form 990-EZ. If your gross receipts are over \$100,000, or your total assets are over \$250,000, you must file the complete Form 990. The Form 990 instructions show how to compute your "normal" receipts.

If a return is required, it must be filed by the 15th day of the fifth month after the end of your annual accounting period. There are penalties for failing to timely file a complete return. For additional information on penalties, see Form 990 instructions or call our toll free number.

If your receipts are below \$25,000, and we send you a Form 990 Package, follow the instructions in the package on how to complete the limited return to advise us that you are not required to file.

If your exemption letter states that you are not required to file Form 990, you are exempt from these requirements.

COALITION FOR COMPREHENSIVE

UNRELATED BUSINESS INCOME TAX RETURN

If you receive more than \$1,000 annually in gross receipts from a regular trade or business you may be subject to Unrelated Business Income Tax and required to file Form 990-T, Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return. Special rules for organizations exempt under sections 501(c)(7), (9), (17) and (19) are described in Publication 598.

There are several exceptions to the tax on unrelated business income.

1. Income you receive from the performance of your exempt activity is not unrelated business income.
2. Income from fundraisers conducted by volunteer workers, or where donated merchandise is sold, is not unrelated business income.
3. Income from routine investments such as certificates of deposit, savings accounts, or stock dividends is usually not unrelated business income.

There are special rules for income derived from real estate or other investments purchased with borrowed funds. This income is called "debt financed" income. For additional information regarding unrelated business income tax see Publication 598, Tax on Unrelated Business Income of Exempt Organizations, or call our toll free number shown above.

PUBLIC INSPECTION OF APPLICATION AND INFORMATION RETURN

You are required to make your annual information return, Form 990 or Form 990-EZ, available for public inspection for three years after the later of the due date of the return, or the date the return is filed. You are also required to make available for public inspection your exemption application, any supporting documents, and your exemption letter. Copies of these documents are also required to be provided to any individual upon written or in person request without charge other than reasonable fees for copying and postage. You may fulfill this requirement by placing these documents on the Internet. Penalties may be imposed for failure to comply with these requirements. Additional information is available in Publication 557, Tax-Exempt Status for Your Organization, or you may call our toll free number shown above.

EXCESS BENEFIT TRANSACTIONS

(Applies to 501(c)(4) organizations)

Excess benefit transactions are governed by section 4958 of the Code. Excess benefit transactions involve situations where a section 501(c)(4) organization provides an unreasonable benefit to a person who is in a position to exercise substantial influence over the organization's affairs. If you believe there may be an excess benefit transaction involving your organization, you should report the transaction on Form 990 or Form 990-EZ. Additional information can

COALITION FOR COMPREHENSIVE

be found in the instructions for Form 990 and Form 990-EZ, or you may call our toll-free number to obtain additional information on how to correct and report this transaction.

EMPLOYMENT TAXES

If you have employees, you are subject to income tax withholding and the social security taxes imposed under the Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA). You are required to withhold Federal income tax from your employee's wages and you are required to pay FICA on each employee who is paid more than \$100 in wages during a calendar year. To know how much income tax to withhold, you should have a Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate, on file for each employee.

You are also liable for tax under the Federal Unemployment Tax (FUTA) for each employee you pay \$50 or more during a calendar quarter if, during the current or preceding calendar year, you had one or more employees at any time in each of 20 calendar weeks or you paid wages of \$1,500 or more in any calendar quarter.

Employment taxes are reported on Form 941, Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return. The requirements for withholding, depositing, reporting and paying employment taxes are explained in Circular E, Employer's Tax Guide, (Publication 15), and Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide, (Publication 15-A). These publications explain your tax responsibilities as an employer.

Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative

OMB No. 1545-0150

For IRS Use Only

Received by:

Name _____

Telephone _____

Function _____

Date / /

▶ See the separate instructions.

Part I Power of Attorney (Please type or print.)

1 Taxpayer information (Taxpayer(s) must sign and date this form on page 2, line 9.)

Taxpayer name(s) and address Coalition for Comprehensive Immigration Reform 1125 17th Street, NW, 5th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Social security number(s) _____ _____ _____ _____	Employer identification number 20 0748404 Plan number (if applicable)
Daytime telephone number		

hereby appoint(s) the following representative(s) as attorney(s)-in-fact:

2 Representative(s) (Representative(s) must sign and date this form on page 2, Part II.)

Name and address Ruth Eisenberg 1726 M Street, NW, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20036	CAF No. Please assign Telephone No. 202-328-3500 Fax No. 202-328-6918 Check if new: Address <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone No. <input type="checkbox"/>
Name and address John Pomeranz 1726 M Street, NW, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20036	CAF No. 0301-70286R Telephone No. 202-328-3500 Fax No. 202-328-6918 Check if new: Address <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone No. <input type="checkbox"/>
Name and address	CAF No. _____ Telephone No. _____ Fax No. _____ Check if new: Address <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone No. <input type="checkbox"/>

to represent the taxpayer(s) before the Internal Revenue Service for the following tax matters:

3 Tax matters

Type of Tax (Income, Employment, Excise, etc.)	Tax Form Number (1040, 941, 720, etc.)	Year(s) or Period(s)
Application for Exemption	1024	n/a

4 Specific use not recorded on Centralized Authorization File (CAF). If the power of attorney is for a specific use not recorded on CAF, check this box. (See instruction for **Line 4—Specific uses not recorded on CAF.**)

5 Acts authorized. The representatives are authorized to receive and inspect confidential tax information and to perform any and all acts that I (we) can perform with respect to the tax matters described on line 3, for example, the authority to sign any agreements, consents, or other documents. The authority does not include the power to receive refund checks (see line 6 below), the power to substitute another representative unless specifically added below, or the power to sign certain returns (see instruction for **Line 5—Acts authorized**).

List any specific additions or deletions to the acts otherwise authorized in this power of attorney: _____

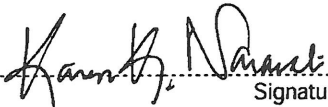
Note: In general, an unenrolled preparer of tax returns cannot sign any document for a taxpayer. See Revenue Procedure 81-38, printed as Pub. 470, for more information.

Note: The tax matters partner of a partnership is not permitted to authorize representatives to perform certain acts. See the instructions for more information.

6 Receipt of refund checks. If you want to authorize a representative named on line 2 to receive, **BUT NOT TO ENDORSE OR CASH**, refund checks, initial here _____ and list the name of that representative below.

Name of representative to receive refund check(s) ▶ _____

- 7 Notices and communications.** Original notices and other written communications will be sent to you and a copy to the first representative listed on line 2 unless you check one or more of the boxes below.
- a If you want the first representative listed on line 2 to receive the original, and yourself a copy, of such notices or communications, check this box
 - b If you also want the second representative listed to receive a copy of such notices and communications, check this box
 - c If you do not want any notices or communications sent to your representative(s), check this box
- 8 Retention/revocation of prior power(s) of attorney.** The filing of this power of attorney automatically revokes all earlier power(s) of attorney on file with the Internal Revenue Service for the same tax matters and years or periods covered by this document. If you do not want to revoke a prior power of attorney, check here.
YOU MUST ATTACH A COPY OF ANY POWER OF ATTORNEY YOU WANT TO REMAIN IN EFFECT.
- 9 Signature of taxpayer(s).** If a tax matter concerns a joint return, both husband and wife must sign if joint representation is requested, otherwise, see the instructions. If signed by a corporate officer, partner, guardian, tax matters partner, executor, receiver, administrator, or trustee on behalf of the taxpayer, I certify that I have the authority to execute this form on behalf of the taxpayer.
- ▶ **IF NOT SIGNED AND DATED, THIS POWER OF ATTORNEY WILL BE RETURNED.**


 Signature

May 9, 2005
 Date

Vice-President
 Title (if applicable)

Karen Narasaki
 Print Name

Signature

Date

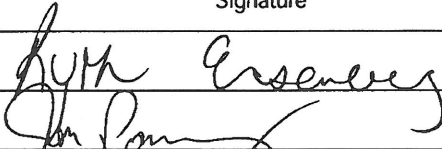
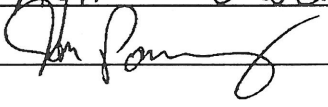
Title (if applicable)

Print Name

Part II Declaration of Representative

- Under penalties of perjury, I declare that:
- I am not currently under suspension or disbarment from practice before the Internal Revenue Service;
 - I am aware of regulations contained in Treasury Department Circular No. 230 (31 CFR, Part 10), as amended, concerning the practice of attorneys, certified public accountants, enrolled agents, enrolled actuaries, and others;
 - I am authorized to represent the taxpayer(s) identified in Part I for the tax matter(s) specified there; and
 - I am one of the following:
 - a Attorney—a member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of the jurisdiction shown below.
 - b Certified Public Accountant—duly qualified to practice as a certified public accountant in the jurisdiction shown below.
 - c Enrolled Agent—enrolled as an agent under the requirements of Treasury Department Circular No. 230.
 - d Officer—a bona fide officer of the taxpayer's organization.
 - e Full-Time Employee—a full-time employee of the taxpayer.
 - f Family Member—a member of the taxpayer's immediate family (i.e., spouse, parent, child, brother, or sister).
 - g Enrolled Actuary—enrolled as an actuary by the Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries under 29 U.S.C. 1242 (the authority to practice before the Service is limited by section 10.3(d)(1) of Treasury Department Circular No. 230).
 - h Unenrolled Return Preparer—an unenrolled return preparer under section 10.7(c)(viii) of Treasury Department Circular No. 230.

▶ **IF THIS DECLARATION OF REPRESENTATIVE IS NOT SIGNED AND DATED, THE POWER OF ATTORNEY WILL BE RETURNED.**

Designation—Insert above letter (a-h)	Jurisdiction (state) or Enrollment Card No.	Signature	Date
a	DC		5/9/05
a	VA, DC		5/9/05

Form **1024**
(Rev. September 1998)
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Application for Recognition of Exemption Under Section 501(a)

OMB No. 1545-0057

If exempt status is approved,
this application will be open
for public inspection.

Read the instructions for each Part carefully. **A User Fee must be attached to this application.**

If the required information and appropriate documents are not submitted along with Form 8718 (with payment of the appropriate user fee), the application may be returned to the organization.

Complete the Procedural Checklist on page 6 of the instructions.

Part I. Identification of Applicant (Must be completed by all applicants; also complete appropriate schedule.)
Submit only the schedule that applies to your organization. Do not submit blank schedules.

Check the appropriate box below to indicate the section under which the organization is applying:

- a Section 501(c)(2)—Title holding corporations (Schedule A, page 7)
- b Section 501(c)(4)—Civic leagues, social welfare organizations (including certain war veterans' organizations), or local associations of employees (Schedule B, page 8)
- c Section 501(c)(5)—Labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations (Schedule C, page 9)
- d Section 501(c)(6)—Business leagues, chambers of commerce, etc. (Schedule C, page 9)
- e Section 501(c)(7)—Social clubs (Schedule D, page 11)
- f Section 501(c)(8)—Fraternal beneficiary societies, etc., providing life, sick, accident, or other benefits to members (Schedule E, page 13)
- g Section 501(c)(9)—Voluntary employees' beneficiary associations (Parts I through IV and Schedule F, page 14)
- h Section 501(c)(10)—Domestic fraternal societies, orders, etc., not providing life, sick, accident, or other benefits (Schedule E, page 13)
- i Section 501(c)(12)—Benevolent life insurance associations, mutual ditch or irrigation companies, mutual or cooperative telephone companies, or like organizations (Schedule G, page 15)
- j Section 501(c)(13)—Cemeteries, crematoria, and like corporations (Schedule H, page 16)
- k Section 501(c)(15)—Mutual insurance companies or associations, other than life or marine (Schedule I, page 17)
- l Section 501(c)(17)—Trusts providing for the payment of supplemental unemployment compensation benefits (Parts I through IV and Schedule J, page 18)
- m Section 501(c)(19)—A post, organization, auxiliary unit, etc., of past or present members of the Armed Forces of the United States (Schedule K, page 19)
- n Section 501(c)(25)—Title holding corporations or trusts (Schedule A, page 7)

1a Full name of organization (as shown in organizing document) Coalition for Comprehensive Immigration Reform		2 Employer identification number (EIN) (if none, see Specific Instructions on page 2) 20 : 0748404
1b c/o Name (if applicable)		3 Name and telephone number of person to be contacted if additional information is needed Ruth Eisenberg (202) 328-3500
1c Address (number and street) 1125 17th Street, NW	Room/Suite 5th Floor	
1d City, town or post office, state, and ZIP + 4 If you have a foreign address, see Specific Instructions for Part I, page 2. Washington, DC 20036		
1e Web site address www.cirnnow.org	4 Month the annual accounting period ends December	5 Date incorporated or formed February 10, 2004

6 Did the organization previously apply for recognition of exemption under this Code section or under any other section of the Code? Yes No
If "Yes," attach an explanation.

7 Has the organization filed Federal income tax returns or exempt organization information returns? Yes No
If "Yes," state the form numbers, years filed, and Internal Revenue office where filed.

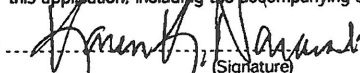
8 Check the box for the type of organization. ATTACH A CONFORMED COPY OF THE CORRESPONDING ORGANIZING DOCUMENTS TO THE APPLICATION BEFORE MAILING.

- a Corporation— Attach a copy of the Articles of Incorporation (including amendments and restatements) showing approval by the appropriate state official; also attach a copy of the bylaws.
- b Trust— Attach a copy of the Trust Indenture or Agreement, including all appropriate signatures and dates.
- c Association— Attach a copy of the Articles of Association, Constitution, or other creating document, with a declaration (see instructions) or other evidence that the organization was formed by adoption of the document by the person. Also include a copy of the bylaws.

If this is a corporation or an unincorporated association that has not yet adopted bylaws, check here

I declare under the penalties of perjury that I am authorized to sign this application on behalf of the above organization, and that I have examined this application, including the accompanying schedules and attachments, and to the best of my knowledge it is true, correct, and complete.

PLEASE SIGN HERE


Karen Narasaki, Vice-Pres.
May 9, 2005

(Signature)
(Type or print name and title or authority of signer)
(Date)

17053136008025

Form **8718**
(Rev. January 1998)
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

1024

**User Fee for Exempt Organization
Determination Letter Request**
▶ Attach this form to determination letter application.
(Form 8718 is NOT a determination letter application.)

For IRS Use Only

Control number _____
Amount paid 500
User fee screener _____



1 Name of organization **Coalition for Comprehensive Immigration Reform** 2 Employer Identification Number **20 : 0748404**

Caution: Do not attach Form 8718 to an application for a pension plan determination letter. Use Form 8717 instead.

- 3 Type of request** **Fee**
- a Initial request for a determination letter for:
- An exempt organization that has had annual gross receipts averaging not more than \$10,000 during the preceding 4 years, or
 - A new organization that anticipates gross receipts averaging not more than \$10,000 during its first 4 years ▶ **\$150**
- Note:** If you checked box 3a, you must complete the Certification below.

Certification

I certify that the annual gross receipts of _____
name of organization

have averaged (or are expected to average) not more than \$10,000 during the preceding 4 (or the first 4) years of operation.

Signature ▶ _____ Title ▶ _____

- b Initial request for a determination letter for:
- An exempt organization that has had annual gross receipts averaging more than \$10,000 during the preceding 4 years, or
 - A new organization that anticipates gross receipts averaging more than \$10,000 during its first 4 years ▶ **\$500**
- c Group exemption letters ▶ **\$500**

Instructions

The law requires payment of a user fee with each application for a determination letter. The user fees are listed on line 3 above. For more information, see Rev. Proc. 98-8, 1998-1, I.R.B. 225.

Check the box on line 3 for the type of application you are submitting. If you check box 3a, you must complete and sign the certification statement that appears under line 3a.

Attach to Form 8718 a check or money order payable to the Internal Revenue Service for the full amount of the user fee. If you do not include the full amount, your application will be returned. Attach Form 8718 to your determination letter application.

Send the determination letter application and Form 8718 to:
Internal Revenue Service
P.O. Box 192
Covington, KY 41012-0192

If you are using express mail or a delivery service, send the application and Form 8718 to:
Internal Revenue Service
201 West Rivercenter Blvd.
Attn: Extracting Stop 312
Covington, KY 41011

Attach Check or Money Order Here

POSTMARK
MAY 10 2004

MAY 13 2005

CINCINNATI
SERVICE CENTER



Part II. Activities and Operational Information (Must be completed by all applicants)

- 1 Provide a detailed narrative description of all the activities of the organization—past, present, and planned. Do not merely refer to or repeat the language in the organizational document. List each activity separately in the order of importance based on the relative time and other resources devoted to the activity. Indicate the percentage of time for each activity. Each description should include, as a minimum, the following: (a) a detailed description of the activity including its purpose and how each activity furthers your exempt purpose; (b) when the activity was or will be initiated; and (c) where and by whom the activity will be conducted.

Please see attached.

-
- 2 List the organization's present and future sources of financial support, beginning with the largest source first.

The organization's primary source of funding is grants from private foundations.
The organization has also received contributions from the general public.

Part II, Question 1: Narrative Description

Background

Immigration is a defining feature of America's history and of America's future. Unfortunately, America's current immigration system is broken. The current immigration system has fostered a black market characterized by a ballooning undocumented immigrant population, widespread use of fake documents, increasingly violent smuggling cartels, and widespread exploitation of undocumented workers. The American people are frustrated with their leaders on this issue and hungry for a solution that will work.

The Coalition for Comprehensive Immigration Reform (CCIR) is a coalition of grassroots community groups, concerned individuals, and labor organizations advocating for comprehensive reform to current immigration laws. CCIR conducts research, publishes reports, and uses the media to educate the public about issues that affect immigrants. It also works to develop sound immigration policies. CCIR advocates for the adoption of these policies by lobbying legislators at the national level to support immigration reform proposals. Finally, CCIR conducts field organizing, mobilizing immigrant communities to take action on the national policy issues that affect them. Some of these activities are conducted and coordinated by Coalition paid staff and consultants, but most activities are primarily undertaken by the advocacy, grassroots, religious, and labor organizations that are partners of CCIR.

Activities

Public Education

CCIR researches issues related to immigration reform to support the educational efforts undertaken by its partner organizations and works to educate immigrant communities and the general public about how current immigration policies affect them and add to many of the US's economic and social problems. CCIR uses its Website, publications, earned media, and public forums to raise awareness of the need for immigration reform.

In March 2005, CCIR launched its Website, www.cirnow.org. This Website provides information about the immigration process, the latest studies on the impact of the current immigration system, and the urgent need for comprehensive immigration reform. In order to put a human face on the issue of immigration reform, each month the Website will share the story of an immigrant who would benefit from immigration reform. The Website also contains information on how Members of Congress have voted on critical immigration legislation.

CCIR will publish reports on issues related to immigration reform. It has also created a 12-15 minute video documenting the work and transformation of the over 100 volunteers who participated in the 2004 New American Freedom Summer (see Field Organizing, below). A number of themes are captured in the documentary, including the critical need for coalition work in order to strengthen the voices of minorities, the parallels between the civil rights and immigrant rights movements, the personal and professional impact that voter registration work had on the participants, and the participants' growing awareness of the broken immigration system. This video will be

available on the organization's Website and will also be used as an organizing tool where appropriate.

CCIR is currently working closely with a journal to plan a special issue on immigration and national security issues. This issue will be published in July or September of this year.

CCIR also utilizes press conferences, interviews, and other types of earned media to communicate its message about comprehensive immigration reform to a broader public. In 2004, CCIR used a concentrated media effort to inform lawmakers and the public that immigrant and Latino voters would be major players in the elections that year.

Policy Development

CCIR has developed key principles that set a high bar for immigration reform.

The six principles are:

- 1) Reform must be comprehensive, including both current and future immigrants and supporting them in the new communities in which they settle.
- 2) Reform must provide a path to citizenship for all immigrants.
- 3) Reform must protect workers.
- 4) Reform must enable families to reunite.
- 5) Reform must restore the rule of law and enhance security.
- 6) Reform must promote citizenship and civic participation and help local communities.

These six principles form the foundation of CCIR's policy development work. These principles will guide the creation of immigration policies that promote the social welfare

by reducing crime, preventing the exploitation of immigrant labor, keeping families in immigrant communities intact, and helping new citizens be full, productive members of their communities.

CCIR works closely with a number of think tanks, such as the Migration Policy Institute. In cooperation with these think tanks, CCIR will continue to develop proposals for immigration reform that are consistent with the six principles outlined above and that are politically viable.

Legislative Work

CCIR advocates for national legislation that promotes immigration reform for the general good of the community and against legislative proposals that would negatively impact immigrant communities. It does this through bipartisan lobbying and advocacy and through grassroots education and mobilization efforts that reach out to immigrant communities and their allies.

CCIR's primary legislative goal is the passage of a comprehensive immigration reform bill. CCIR is currently actively involved in framing the bill, which may be introduced by senators from both parties sometime this year. CCIR is working to secure support for this bill from the President as well as from Democrats and Republicans in the House and Senate.

CCIR lobbied for and continues to support through educational outreach AgJOBS, a bill that seeks to address the lack of legal status for a significant majority of the country's farmworkers, and the DREAM Act, which seeks to provide access to higher

education for undocumented students. The passage of these bills would assist new Americans in attaining citizenship and economic security.

During the week of September 20, 2004, CCIR held a National Week of Action on immigrant rights. Over 140 organizations participated in the National Week of Action, with 100 events being held in seventy-two cities and thirty-one states. The types of events varied from a two-week demonstration in Los Angeles in support of the DREAM Act to a 3,700 person public forum in Milwaukee. Many events included voter registration and education days in immigrant communities.

On September 21st, over 120 activists from fourteen states and the District of Columbia visited with members of Congress on Capitol Hill. Activists who were unable to make the trip to DC visited with their elected representatives through in-district meetings.

CCIR also held a press conference on Capitol Hill. Immigrant workers and students, representatives of immigrant advocacy organizations, and Members of Congress demanded Congressional action on pro-immigrant legislation while also calling for comprehensive immigration reform. The press conference generated considerable media coverage.

Field Organizing

CCIR will engage in on-the-ground field organizing of immigrant communities through its affiliated grassroots organizations. This field work will include registering new citizens to vote, educating communities about civic engagement and active citizenship, and organizing communities to lobby their elected representatives. One

example of the type of field organizing CCIR has engaged in is the New American Freedom Summer, which took place for the first time in the summer of 2004.

The New American Freedom Summer (NAFS) was a civil rights-style movement that promoted civic engagement in immigrant communities. In July and August 2004, the NAFS placed over 100 volunteers with host organizations in Arizona and Florida that work with immigrant communities. CCIR and the host organizations trained the volunteers to be the next generation of leaders in the field of immigrants' rights. Volunteers attended gatherings and knocked on doors to register immigrants with American citizenship to vote. The volunteers also educated community members about civic engagement and how to advocate on behalf of their community.

Analysis

The Coalition for Comprehensive Immigration Reform should be granted federal tax exemption under Section 501(a) because it is a "social welfare" organization as described in Section 501(c)(4) of the Code.

Section 1.501(c)(4)-1(a)(2) of the Income Tax Regulations states that an organization is operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare if it is primarily engaged in promoting in some way the common good and general welfare of the people of the community. Additionally, Section 1.501(c)(4)-1(a)(2)(ii) provides that an organization described as an "action" organization in paragraph (c)(3)(ii)-(iv) of 1.501(c)(3)-1 may still qualify under section 501(c)(4) if it otherwise qualifies under the section. By advocating for comprehensive immigration reform, CCIR is benefiting both immigrants and the rest of the public, all of whom benefit from sound immigration

policies. CCIR's work will help ensure that immigrants enjoy safe, legal routes to citizenship and employment. When the immigration black market has been eliminated, the accompanying reduction in crime and poverty will benefit the entire public, which will no longer bear the costs of addressing these problems.

There are a number of revenue rulings in which the IRS has determined that entities organized to advocate for or against legislation are deserving of exemptions under Section 501(c)(4) of the Code. In particular, organizations that have sought to educate the public about important issues have been deemed exempt. For example, in Rev. Rul. 76-81, the IRS addressed the status of an organization dedicated to educating the public about abortion and promoting fetal rights. The IRS determined that the organization should be exempt, because it held public education events (including forums, lectures and other educational programs) on a matter of great public concern. Similarly, in Rev. Rul. 68-656, an organization that advocated for the legalization of an illegal substance was deemed qualified for a 501(c)(4) exemption. Once again, the IRS ruled that the fact that the organization sought to educate the public on an issue of social importance made it deserving of a tax exemption. CCIR is much like these two organizations, in that it engages in both legislative work and public education on an issue of social importance.

Because CCIR will educate the public on and advocate for social welfare through comprehensive immigration reform, it too should be deemed exempt under section 501(c)(4) of the Code.

Part II. Activities and Operational Information (continued)

3 Give the following information about the organization's governing body:

a Names, addresses, and titles of officers, directors, trustees, etc.	b Annual compensation
Please see attached.	

4 If the organization is the outgrowth or continuation of any form of predecessor, state the name of each predecessor, the period during which it was in existence, and the reasons for its termination. Submit copies of all papers by which any transfer of assets was effected.

N/A

5 If the applicant organization is now, or plans to be, connected in any way with any other organization, describe the other organization and explain the relationship (e.g., financial support on a continuing basis; shared facilities or employees; same officers, directors, or trustees).

Please see attached.

6 If the organization has capital stock issued and outstanding, state: (1) class or classes of the stock; (2) number and par value of the shares; (3) consideration for which they were issued; and (4) if any dividends have been paid or whether your organization's creating instrument authorizes dividend payments on any class of capital stock.

N/A

7 State the qualifications necessary for membership in the organization; the classes of membership (with the number of members in each class); and the voting rights and privileges received. If any group or class of persons is required to join, describe the requirement and explain the relationship between those members and members who join voluntarily. Submit copies of any membership solicitation material. Attach sample copies of all types of membership certificates issued.

The organization has no members.

8 Explain how your organization's assets will be distributed on dissolution.

Please see attached.

Part II, Question 3a and b

<u>Officer/Director</u>	<u>Compensation</u>
Frank Sharry – Chair/Director National Immigration Forum 50 F Street, NW Suite 300 Washington, D.C. 20001	\$0
Ramon Ramirez – President/Director Pineros y Campesinos Unidos del Noroeste (CAUSA/PCUN) 300 Young Street Woodburn, OR 97071	\$0
Karen Narasaki – Vice President/Director National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium (NAPALC) 1140 Connecticut Avenue, NW Suite 1200 Washington, D.C. 20036	\$0
Cecilia Munoz – Treasurer/Director National Council La Raza (NCLR) 1111 19 th Street, N.W. Suite 1000 Washington, D.C. 20036	\$0
Deepak Bhargava – Director Center for Community Change 1000 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007	\$0
Margie McHugh – Director New York Immigration Coalition (NYIC) 275 Seventh Avenue 9 th Floor New York, NY 10001	\$0
Joshua Hoyt – Director Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (ICIRR) 36 South Wabash Avenue Suite 1425 Chicago, IL 60603	\$0

Eliseo Medina – Director \$0
Service Employees International Union (SEIU)
SEIU Western Regional Office
3055 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 1050
Los Angeles, CA 90010

Angelica Salas – Director \$0
Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles (CHIRLA)
2533 W. Third Avenue
Suite 101
Los Angeles, CA 90057

Tom Snyder – Director \$0
Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees International Union (HERE)
1219 28th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20007

Mary Finger – Director \$0
United Food and Commercial Workers
1775 K Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20006

Part II, Question 5

CCIR has an affiliated organization, the New American Opportunity Fund, which is in the process of preparing its application for 501(c)(3) status. The two organizations will share employees and facilities. Three CCIR Board members serve on the Board of the New American Opportunity Fund.

CCIR also has relationships with labor unions. One of CCIR's employees was donated by the AFL-CIO to UNITE/HERE and subsequently donated to CCIR. CCIR is also currently leasing office space at fair market value from UNITE/HERE (see answer to Part II, Question 14).

Part II, Question 8

Upon dissolution, the organization's assets will be disposed of exclusively for the purposes of the corporation or distributed to such organizations organized and operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare or for charitable purposes which shall, at the time, qualify as exempt organizations under sections 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(4).

Part II. Activities and Operational Information (continued)

9 Has the organization made or does it plan to make any distribution of its property or surplus funds to shareholders or members? Yes No
 If "Yes," state the full details, including: (1) amounts or value; (2) source of funds or property distributed or to be distributed; and (3) basis of, and authority for, distribution or planned distribution.

10 Does, or will, any part of your organization's receipts represent payments for services performed or to be performed? Yes No
 If "Yes," state in detail the amount received and the character of the services performed or to be performed.

11 Has the organization made, or does it plan to make, any payments to members or shareholders for services performed or to be performed? Yes No
 If "Yes," state in detail the amount paid, the character of the services, and to whom the payments have been, or will be, made.

12 Does the organization have any arrangement to provide insurance for members, their dependents, or others (including provisions for the payment of sick or death benefits, pensions, or annuities)? Yes No
 If "Yes," describe and explain the arrangement's eligibility rules and attach a sample copy of each plan document and each type of policy issued.

13 Is the organization under the supervisory jurisdiction of any public regulatory body, such as a social welfare agency, etc.? Yes No
 If "Yes," submit copies of all administrative opinions or court decisions regarding this supervision, as well as copies of applications or requests for the opinions or decisions.

14 Does the organization now lease or does it plan to lease any property? Yes No
 If "Yes," explain in detail. Include the amount of rent, a description of the property, and any relationship between the applicant organization and the other party. Also, attach a copy of any rental or lease agreement. (If the organization is a party, as a lessor, to multiple leases of rental real property under similar lease agreements, please attach a single representative copy of the leases.)

15 Has the organization spent or does it plan to spend any money attempting to influence the selection, nomination, election, or appointment of any person to any Federal, state, or local public office or to an office in a political organization? Yes No
 If "Yes," explain in detail and list the amounts spent or to be spent in each case.

16 Does the organization publish pamphlets, brochures, newsletters, journals, or similar printed material? Yes No
 If "Yes," attach a recent copy of each.
 Please see attached.

Part II, Question 14

CCIR sub-leases space within the office of UNITE/HERE. CCIR pays \$3,000 per month for about 1500 square feet of office space; rent includes phone, photocopies, internet, and IT services.

Part II, Question 16

Please see the attached report, "Immigrant Voter Outreach Activities: 2004 Elections".

Schedule B Organizations Described in Section 501(c)(4) (Civic leagues, social welfare organizations (including posts, councils, etc., of veterans' organizations not qualifying or applying for exemption under section 501(c)(19)) or local associations of employees.)

- 1 Has the Internal Revenue Service previously issued a ruling or determination letter recognizing the applicant organization (or any predecessor organization listed in question 4, Part II of the application) to be exempt under section 501(c)(3) and later revoked that recognition of exemption on the basis that the applicant organization (or its predecessor) was carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation or on the basis that it engaged in political activity? . . . Yes No

If "Yes," indicate the earliest tax year for which recognition of exemption under section 501(c)(3) was revoked and the IRS district office that issued the revocation.

- 2 Does the organization perform or plan to perform (for members, shareholders, or others) services, such as maintaining the common areas of a condominium; buying food or other items on a cooperative basis; or providing recreational facilities or transportation services, job placement, or other similar undertakings? Yes No

If "Yes," explain the activities in detail, including income realized and expenses incurred. Also, explain in detail the nature of the benefits to the general public from these activities. (If the answer to this question is explained in Part II of the application (pages 2, 3, and 4), enter the page and item number here.)

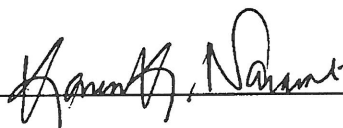
- 3 If the organization is claiming exemption as a homeowners' association, is access to any property or facilities it owns or maintains restricted in any way? Yes No

If "Yes," explain.

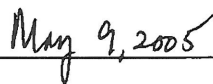
- 4 If the organization is claiming exemption as a local association of employees, state the name and address of each employer whose employees are eligible for membership in the association. If employees of more than one plant or office of the same employer are eligible for membership, give the address of each plant or office.

N/A

I, Karen Narasaki, do hereby certify that I am Vice-President of Coalition for Comprehensive Immigration Reform, and that the attached are current, complete and correct copies of its Articles of Incorporation, filed with the District of Columbia on February 10, 2004, as well as copies of its Articles of Amendment, filed with the District of Columbia on November 2, 2004.



Karen Narasaki, Vice-President



Date

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS



C E R T I F I C A T E

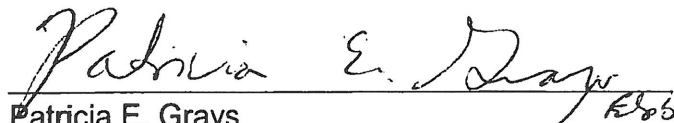
THIS IS TO CERTIFY that all applicable provisions of the District of Columbia NonProfit Corporation Act have been complied with and accordingly, this **CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION** is hereby issued to:

CAMPAIGN FOR COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of this office to be affixed as of the **10th** day of **February, 2004**.

David Clark
DIRECTOR

John T. Drann
Acting Administrator
Business and Professional Licensing Administration


Patricia E. Grays
Superintendent of Corporations
Corporations Division

Anthony A. Williams
Mayor

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

OF

Campaign for Comprehensive Immigration Reform

Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
Washington, D.C.

We, the undersigned natural persons of the age of eighteen years or more, acting as incorporators, adopt the following Articles of Incorporation pursuant to the District of Columbia Nonprofit Corporation Act:

- FIRST: The name of the Corporation is Campaign for Comprehensive Immigration Reform.
- SECOND: The period of duration is perpetual.
- THIRD: The Corporation shall have no members.
- FOURTH: The Corporation is organized and will be operated exclusively for the purposes of promoting comprehensive reform of the U.S. immigration laws. In pursuance of these purposes the Corporation shall have the powers to do all things necessary, proper and consistent with maintaining its tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(4). All references to sections in these Articles refer to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended or to comparable sections of subsequent Internal Revenue Codes. So long as it is primarily engaged in nonpolitical activities which support social welfare, the Corporation may participate or intervene in lawful political campaign activity on behalf of or in opposition to candidates for public office. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles or of any Bylaws adopted thereunder, this corporation shall not take any action not permitted by the laws which then apply to this Corporation.
- FIFTH: No part of the net earnings of the Corporation shall inure to the benefit of or be distributed to any director, employee or other individual, partnership, estate, trust or corporation having a personal or private interest in the corporation. Compensation for services actually rendered and reimbursement for expenses actually incurred in attending to the affairs of this Corporation shall be limited to reasonable amounts. Upon dissolution of the Corporation, its assets shall be disposed of exclusively for the purposes of the corporation or distributed to such organizations organized

FILE

2-10-04

and operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare or for charitable purposes which shall, at the time, qualify as exempt organizations under sections 501(c)(4) or 501(c)(3).

SIXTH: The registered agent is Ruth Eisenberg and the address, including street and number, of its initial registered office is 1726 M Street NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20036.

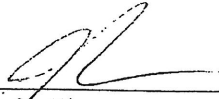
SEVENTH: The internal affairs of the corporation shall be regulated by its Board of Directors as described in the Bylaws. The members of the Board of Directors shall be those individuals elected, from time to time, in accordance with the Bylaws. The number of directors constituting the initial Board of Directors is 4, and the names and addresses, including street number, of the persons who are to serve as the initial directors until the first annual meeting, or until their successors are elected and qualified, are:

1. Cecilia Munoz
1801 K Street NW, Suite 1000L
Washington, DC 20006
2. Tom Snyder
1801 K Street NW, Suite 1000L
Washington, DC 20006
3. Deepak Bhargava
1801 K Street NW, Suite 1000L
Washington, DC 20006
4. Frank Sherry
1801 K Street NW, Suite 1000L
Washington, DC 20006

EIGHTH: The names and addresses, including street and number, of the incorporators are:

1. Josh Sadlier
1726 M Street NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20036
2. Eric Tars
1726 M Street NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20036
3. Elva Lovoz

1726 M Street NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20036



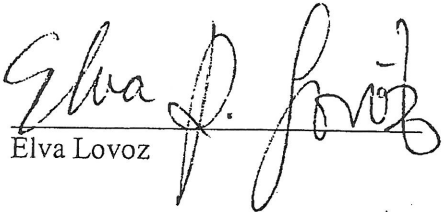
Josh Sadlier

Date: 2/10/04



Eric Tars

Date: 2/10/04



Elva Lovoz

Date: 2/10/04

I, Ann Bistodeau, a Notary Public, hereby certify that on the 10th day of February 2004, Josh Sadlier, Eric Tars, and Elva Lovoz appeared before me and signed the foregoing document as incorporators, and have averred that the statements therein contained are true.



Notary Public

ANN M. BISTODEAU
NOTARY PUBLIC, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
My Commission Expires 12-14-2005

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS



C E R T I F I C A T E

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that all applicable provisions of the District of Columbia Nonprofit Corporation Act have been complied with and accordingly, this **CERTIFICATE OF AMENDMENT** is hereby issued to:

CAMPAIGN FOR COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM

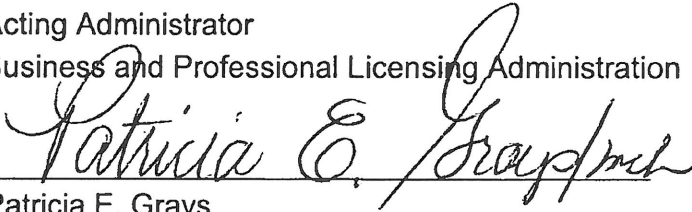
Name Changed To

COALITION FOR COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of this office to be affixed as of the **2nd day of November, 2004.**

David Clark
DIRECTOR

Winnie R. Huston
Acting Administrator
Business and Professional Licensing Administration


Patricia E. Grays
Superintendent of Corporations
Corporations Division

Anthony A. Williams
Mayor

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT
TO
ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

OF

Campaign for Comprehensive Immigration Reform

Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20002

Pursuant to the provisions of the District of Columbia Nonprofit Corporation Act, the undersigned adopts the following Articles of Amendment to its Articles of Incorporation:

- FIRST: The name of the Corporation is Campaign for Comprehensive Immigration Reform
- SECOND: The following amendment of the Articles of Incorporation was adopted by the Corporation in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Nonprofit Corporation Act:

Article FIRST is hereby amended to read "The name of the Corporation is Coalition for Comprehensive Immigration Reform"

- THIRD: The amendment was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on July 27, 2004 and received the vote of a majority of the Directors in office, there being no members having voting rights in respect thereof.

Date:

10/25/04

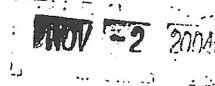
Campaign for Comprehensive Immigration Reform/Coalition for Comprehensive Immigration Reform

BY:

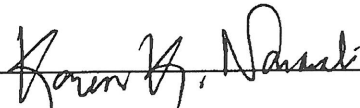
[Signature]
[President or Vice President]

ATTEST:

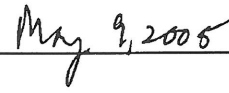
[Signature]
[Secretary or Assistant Secretary]



I, Karen Narasaki, do hereby certify that I am Vice-President of Coalition for Comprehensive Immigration Reform, and that the attached is a current, complete and correct copy of its Bylaws, which were adopted by the Board of Directors on March 23, 2004, and are now in effect.



Karen Narasaki, Vice-President



Date

BYLAWS
OF
Campaign for Comprehensive Immigration Reform

As Adopted As of

March 23, 2004

ARTICLE I

NAME AND PURPOSES

Section 1.01. Name. The name of the organization is Campaign for Comprehensive Immigration Reform.

Section 1.02. Purpose. The Corporation is a social welfare organization and is organized for the purposes of promoting comprehensive reform of the U.S. immigration laws. In pursuance of these purposes the Corporation shall have the powers to do all things necessary, proper and consistent with maintaining its tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(4).

ARTICLE II

AUTHORITY AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

Section 2.01. Authority of Directors. The Board of Directors ("the Board") is the policy-making body and may exercise all the powers and authority granted to the Corporation by law.

Section 2.02. Number, Selection, and Tenure. The Board shall consist of no more than twenty-one (21) nor less than three (3) Directors. A Director may serve for any number of two (2) year terms, consecutive or otherwise. Directors will elect their successors.

Section 2.03. Compensation. Board members shall not be compensated for serving on the Board, but may be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred on behalf of the Corporation. Board members who also serve as employees of the Corporation may be compensated for their service as employees. No more than one (1) paid staff

member shall serve as a voting member of the Board. A paid staff member serving on the Board shall not serve as the Chair or Treasurer.

- Section 2.04. Resignation. Resignations are effective upon receipt by the Secretary of the Board of written notification, or receipt by the President or other officer if the Secretary is resigning. One or more Directors may be removed at a meeting called for that purpose, with or without cause, by such vote as would suffice for the Director's election.
- Section 2.05. Vacancies. Vacancies existing by reason of resignation, death, incapacity or removal before the expiration of a term shall be filled by a majority vote of the remaining Directors.
- Section 2.06. Meetings. The Board shall hold at least two (2) regular meeting annually. Regular meetings shall be at such times and places as the Board shall determine, on five (5) business days written, telephonic or electronic notice. This notice may be waived by two-thirds vote of the Board. Special meetings may be called by any two (2) Directors with two (2) days written, telephonic or electronic notice. Any or all members of the Board may participate in a meeting by conference telephone or similar communications equipment, so long as members participating in such meeting can hear one another. Each Director must attend a minimum of one (1) Board meeting per year. If a Director fails to meet this minimum, his or her office shall be declared vacant and shall be filled pursuant to Section 2.05 above. At the discretion of the Board, application of this rule may be waived due to extenuating circumstances.
- Section 2.07. Quorum and Voting. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the total number of Board members in office. All decisions shall be by majority vote of those present at a meeting at which a quorum is present.
- Section 2.08. Action Without a Meeting. Any action required or permitted to be taken at a meeting of the Board (including amendment of these Bylaws) or of any committee may be taken without a meeting if all the members of the Board or committee consent in writing to taking the action without a meeting and to approving the specific action. Such consents shall have the same force and effect as a unanimous vote of the Board or of the committee as the case may be.
- Section 2.09. Committees. The Board may, by resolution adopted by a majority of the Directors in office at a meeting at which a quorum is present, establish committees of the Board composed of at least two (2) Directors. An Executive Committee must consist of a minimum of five (5) members. Such committees shall have and exercise the authority of the Board of Directors to the extent provided in the resolution.

Other committees not having and exercising the authority of the Board in the management of the Corporation may be designated and appointed by a resolution adopted by a majority of the Directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present. Such committees shall consist of at least two (2) individuals.

For both types of committees, the Board may make provisions for appointment of the chair, establish procedures to govern their activities, and delegate authority as may be necessary or desirable for the efficient management of the property, affairs, business, and/or activities of the Corporation.

The designation and appointment of any such committee and the delegation thereto of authority shall not operate to relieve the Board of Directors, or any individual Director, of any responsibility imposed upon it or him or her by law.

ARTICLE III

AUTHORITY AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS

- Section 3.01. Officers. The officers of the Corporation shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such other officers as the Board may designate. Two (2) or more offices may be held by the same person, except the offices of secretary and president.
- Section 3.02. Election of Officers; Terms of Office. Officers shall serve one (1) year terms. The President, the Vice-President the Secretary, and the Treasurer [and other officers, if any are designated] shall be elected by the Board at its annual meeting in each year. The terms of office shall expire at the next succeeding annual meeting and shall be filled by the Board, at a meeting or by action in writing pursuant to Section 2.08 for a term expiring at the next succeeding annual meeting. Officers shall be eligible for reelection. Vacancies existing by reason of resignation, death, incapacity or removal before the expiration of a term shall be filled by the Board for the remainder of the unexpired term.
- Section 3.03. Resignation. Resignations are effective upon receipt by the Secretary of a written notification, or receipt by the President if the Secretary is resigning.
- Section 3.04. Removal. An officer may be removed by the Board at a meeting, or by action in writing pursuant to Section 2.08, whenever in the Board's judgment the best interests of the Corporation will be served thereby. The removal of a person from corporate office will not terminate or otherwise affect any contractual relationship between that individual and the Corporation.

ARTICLE IV

INDEMNIFICATION

Section 4.01. Definitions.

“Matter” shall mean any actual or threatened civil, criminal, or administrative action, arbitration proceeding, claim, suit, proceeding or appeals therefrom, or any criminal, administrative, or congressional (or other body’s) investigation, hearing, or other proceeding.

“Eligible Person” shall mean any person who at any time was or is a Director, a member of any committee or subcommittee, an officer, an agent, or an employee of the Corporation.

Section 4.02. Right to Indemnification. Any Eligible Person made a party to or involved in a Matter by reason of his or her position with or service to the Corporation shall to the fullest extent permitted by law, be indemnified by the Corporation against all liabilities and all expenses reasonably incurred by him or her arising out of or in connection with such Matter, except in relation to Matters as to which (i) the Eligible Person failed to act in good faith and for a purpose which he or she reasonably believed to be in the best interests of the Corporation, or (ii) in the case of a criminal Matter, the person had reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful, or (iii) the person shall be adjudged to be liable for misconduct or negligence in the performance of a duty.

Section 4.03. Limitation on Right of Indemnification. Except where an Eligible Person has been successful on the merits with respect to such Matter, any indemnification hereunder shall be made only after (i) the Board (acting by a quorum consisting of Directors who were not involved in such Matter) determines that such Eligible Person met the applicable indemnification standard set forth in section 4.02 above; or (ii) in the absence of a quorum, a finding is rendered in a written opinion by independent legal counsel that such person or persons met the applicable indemnification standard set forth in paragraph section 4.02 above.

Section 4.04. Other Rights. The right of indemnification shall not be deemed exclusive of any other right to which any person may be entitled in addition to the indemnification provided hereunder. This indemnification shall in the case of the death of the person entitled to indemnification, inure to the benefit of his or her heirs, executors or other lawful representative.

Section 4.05. Interim Indemnification. The Corporation shall with respect to a Matter described in 4.02, advance attorneys fees as interim indemnification to any Eligible Person if the following conditions are satisfied: (i)(a) the Board (acting by a quorum

consisting of Directors who are not involved in such litigation) determines that such Eligible Person is likely to meet the applicable indemnification standard set forth in section 4.02, or (b) in the absence of such a quorum, a finding is rendered in a written opinion by independent legal counsel that such Eligible Person is likely to meet the applicable indemnification standard set forth in 4.02 above; and (ii) such Eligible Person (a) requests such interim indemnification, (b) agrees to repay such interim indemnification promptly upon a determination unfavorable to him or her under section 4.03 and (c) deposits a bond or equivalent security.

Section 4.06. Insurance. The Board may authorize the purchase of and maintain insurance on behalf of any Eligible Person against any liability asserted against or incurred by him which arises out of such person's status in such capacity, or out of acts taken in such capacity, whether or not the Corporation would have the power to indemnify the person against that liability under law.

ARTICLE V

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Section 5.01. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the Corporation shall be January 1 - December 31 but may be changed by resolution of the Board.

Section 5.02. Checks, Drafts, Etc. All checks, orders for the payment of money, bills of lading, warehouse receipts, obligations, bills of exchange, and insurance certificates shall be signed or endorsed by an officer or officers or agent or agents of the Corporation and in a manner as shall be determined by resolution of the Board or of any committee to which such authority has been delegated by the Board.

Section 5.03. Deposits and Accounts. All funds of the Corporation, not otherwise employed, shall be deposited from time to time in general or special accounts in such banks, trust companies, or other depositories as the Board or any committee to which such authority has been delegated by the Board may select, or as may be selected by any officer or officers or agent or agents of the Corporation, to whom such power may from time to time be delegated by the Board. For the purpose of deposit and for the purpose of collection for that account of the Corporation, checks, drafts, and other orders of the Corporation may be endorsed, assigned, and delivered on behalf of the Corporation by any officer or agent of the Corporation.

Section 5.04. Contracts. Unless the Board determines otherwise by resolution, the President, Vice-President and Treasurer shall all be authorized to execute contracts on behalf of the Corporation. Each such individual may, with written notice to the Board, delegate such authority to such employees or volunteers and with such limitations

upon the delegated authority as may be necessary or expedient for running the affairs of the Corporation. Unless otherwise expressly determined by the Board, no other individuals shall be authorized to bind the Corporation to any contract, including the chair of any committee.

Section 5.05. Annual Financial Statements. Complete financial statements prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), accompanied by an audit report of an independent certified public accountant, shall be presented to and reviewed by the Board after the close of each fiscal year.

ARTICLE VI

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Section 6.01. Disclosure of Financial Interests. To identify possible conflicts of interest, all Directors, officers, and members of any committee exercising Board-delegated powers must disclose to the Board, or to the members of such committee, the existence of any financial interest in any entity with which s/he knows or has reason to know the Corporation or any legally related organization has or is negotiating a transaction or arrangement, and all material facts related to that interest. Financial interests includes any direct or indirect relationship, through business, investment, or family, such as actual or potential ownership or investment interests or compensation arrangements. Directors shall also disclose any fiduciary duty to a person or entity other than the Corporation that might jeopardize the Director's ability to exercise independent judgment and act in the best interests of the Corporation. The fact that a Directors, officer, or committee member is also a Directors or officer or member of a not-for-profit organization that obtains or seeks funds from institutions or individuals from which the Corporation also obtains or seeks funds shall not by itself be deemed to be a conflict of interest.

Section 6.02. Determination of Conflicts of Interest. After the interested person has delivered all relevant information and has retired from the room, the Board or committee must determine whether or not the financial interest creates a conflict of interest which merits recusal of the interested Directors from consideration of the matter.

Section 6.03. Resolution of Conflicts of Interest. If the Board determines that a conflict of interest does exist, it must ensure that the interested Director(s) do not participate in final decision making with regard to the transaction. The Board may approve the transaction or arrangement, or some alternative if it determines it: (i) is in the organization's best interests and for its own benefit; (ii) is fair and reasonable to the organization; and (iii) is the most advantageous transaction or arrangement the organization can obtain with reasonable efforts under the circumstances.

Section 6.04. Violation of Conflict of Interest Policy. If an officer, Director, or member of a committee with Board-delegated powers violates this conflict of interest policy, the Board, in order to protect the Corporation's best interests, may take appropriate disciplinary action against the interested person. Such action may include formal reprimand, cancellation of the transaction or arrangement generating the conflict, suspension of employment, and/or removal from the Board.

Section 6.05. Distribution of Conflict of Interest Policy. All officers, Directors, and members of committees with Board-delegated powers shall receive a copy of the Conflict of Interest Policy, as it appears in these By-laws. All officers, Directors, and members of committees with Board-delegated powers shall sign an annual statement declaring that the person: received a copy of the policy; has read and understands the policy; and agrees to comply with the policy.

ARTICLE VII

COMPENSATION

Section 7.01. Compensation. The Board shall adopt a policy establishing procedures for reviewing and setting financial compensation to any individual exercising substantial influence over the Corporation to ensure that such compensation is no more than reasonable and does not otherwise result in an excess benefit to the person, and requiring that adequate documentation be maintained to support the basis for setting such compensation.

ARTICLE VIII

RECORDS

Section 8.01. Recordkeeping. The Secretary or his or her designee shall keep or cause to be kept adequate minutes of all Board or committee meetings, and all meetings of committees with Board-designated powers reflecting at a minimum the names of those in attendance, any resolutions passed and the outcomes of any votes taken. When potential conflicts of interests are discussed, the minutes shall include: the names of the persons who disclosed financial interests; the nature of the financial interests; whether or not the Board determined that a conflict existed; the names of the persons present for the discussions and votes related to the relevant transaction or arrangement; the content of those discussions, including any alternative transactions or arrangements; and a record of the vote. At the request of any participating Board member, the records of such discussions and individual votes may be kept sealed, with only the outcome reported publicly.

Section 8.02. Public Disclosure. After receiving IRS recognition of its 501(c)(4) status, the Corporation shall keep available for public inspection at its principal place of business and any branch office copies of the Form 1024 (exemption application) as filed and any Form 990 (information tax return) filed within the past three years. Names and identifying information of contributors shall be redacted from publicly available copies. In addition, as required by the tax code and regulations, the Corporation shall either (i) make such materials widely available to the public, such as by posting on the Internet, or (ii) provide copies of the materials to any member of the public making a request in person during normal business hours or in writing. This public disclosure obligation shall be no broader than required by law and shall not apply, for example, if the Corporation is the target of a campaign of harassment.

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENT OF BYLAWS

Section 9.01 Amendments. These Bylaws may be amended by a majority vote of the entire Board, provided seven (7) days prior notice is given of the proposed amendment or provided all members of the Board waive such notice, or by unanimous consent in writing without a meeting pursuant to Section 2.08.

Part III. Financial Data (Must be completed by all applicants)

Complete the financial statements for the current year and for each of the 3 years immediately before it. If in existence less than 4 years, complete the statements for each year in existence. If in existence less than 1 year, also provide proposed budgets for the 2 years following the current year.

A. Statement of Revenue and Expenses

Revenue	(a) Current Tax Year	3 Prior Tax Years or Proposed Budget for Next 2 Years			(e) Total
	From 2/10/2004 To 12/31/2004	(b) 2005	(c) 2006	(d)	
1 Gross dues and assessments of members	0	0	0		0
2 Gross contributions, gifts, etc.	2024095	2000000	2000000		6024095
3 Gross amounts derived from activities related to the organization's exempt purpose (attach schedule) (Include related cost of sales on line 9.)	0	0	0		0
4 Gross amounts from unrelated business activities (attach schedule)	0	0	0		0
5 Gain from sale of assets, excluding inventory items (attach schedule)	0	0	0		0
6 Investment income (see page 3 of the instructions)	1634	1500	1500		4634
7 Other revenue (attach schedule).	0	0	0		0
8 Total revenue (add lines 1 through 7)	2025729	2001500	2001500		6028729
Expenses					
9 Expenses attributable to activities related to the organization's exempt purposes.	0	0	0		0
10 Expenses attributable to unrelated business activities	0	0	0		0
11 Contributions, gifts, grants, and similar amounts paid (attach schedule).	250000	0	0		250000
12 Disbursements to or for the benefit of members (attach schedule)	0	0	0		0
13 Compensation of officers, directors, and trustees (attach schedule)	0	0	0		0
14 Other salaries and wages.	113531	271981	299179		684691
15 Interest	0	0	0		0
16 Occupancy	6075	29000	31900		66975
17 Depreciation and depletion	0	0	0		0
18 Other expenses (attach schedule)	1099527	1217267	1338993		2450687
19 Total expenses (add lines 9 through 18)	1469133	1518248	1670072		4657453
20 Excess of revenue over expenses (line 8 minus line 19)	556596	483252	331428		1371267

B. Balance Sheet (at the end of the period shown)

		Current Tax Year as of 5/5/05	
Assets			
1	Cash	1	1672329
2	Accounts receivable, net	2	0
3	Inventories	3	0
4	Bonds and notes receivable (attach schedule)	4	0
5	Corporate stocks (attach schedule).	5	0
6	Mortgage loans (attach schedule)	6	0
7	Other investments (attach schedule)	7	0
8	Depreciable and depletable assets (attach schedule)	8	0
9	Land	9	0
10	Other assets (attach schedule)	10	0
11	Total assets	11	1672329
Liabilities			
12	Accounts payable	12	0
13	Contributions, gifts, grants, etc., payable	13	-862700
14	Mortgages and notes payable (attach schedule)	14	0
15	Other liabilities (attach schedule)	15	0
16	Total liabilities.	16	-862700
Fund Balances or Net Assets			
17	Total fund balances or net assets	17	1672329
18	Total liabilities and fund balances or net assets (add line 16 and line 17)	18	809629

If there has been any substantial change in any aspect of the organization's financial activities since the end of the period shown above, check the box and attach a detailed explanation.

Part III, Line 11—Contributions, Gifts, Grants, and Other Similar Amounts Paid

2004

Description	Amount
Grant to Tides Center	\$250,000

Part III, Line 18—Other Expenses

2004

Description	Amount
Legal and Accounting Fees	\$27,038
Travel	\$114,209
Office Supplies	\$4,492
Printing and Copying	\$17,079
Postage and Delivery	\$5,156
Trainings	\$154,236
Telecommunications and Website	\$22,508
Employee Benefits	\$6,334
Media and Communications	\$296,022
Legislative Advocacy	\$250,000
Consulting Services	\$167,050

Meetings	\$17,862
Payroll Taxes	\$8,177
Misc.	\$9,364
Total	\$1,099,527

2005

Description	Amount
Legal and Accounting Fees	\$8,724
Travel	\$17,175
Office Supplies	\$1,665
Printing and Copying	\$5,374
Postage and Delivery	\$538
Trainings	\$0
Telecommunications and Website	\$50,589
Employee Benefits	\$10,225
Media and Communications	\$249,400
Legislative Advocacy	\$844,412
Consulting Services	\$0

Meetings	\$4,482
Payroll Taxes	\$21,000
Misc.	\$3,683
Total	\$1,217,267

2006

Description	Amount
Legal and Accounting Fees	\$9,597
Travel	\$18,892
Office Supplies	\$1832
Printing and Copying	\$5,911
Postage and Delivery	\$592
Trainings	\$0
	\$55,648
Employee Benefits	\$11,248
Media and Communications	\$274,340
Legislative Advocacy	928,853
Consulting Services	\$0

Meetings	\$4,930
Payroll Taxes	\$23,100
Misc.	\$4,050
Total	\$1,338,993

**Immigrant
Voter
Outreach
Activities**

2004 Elections

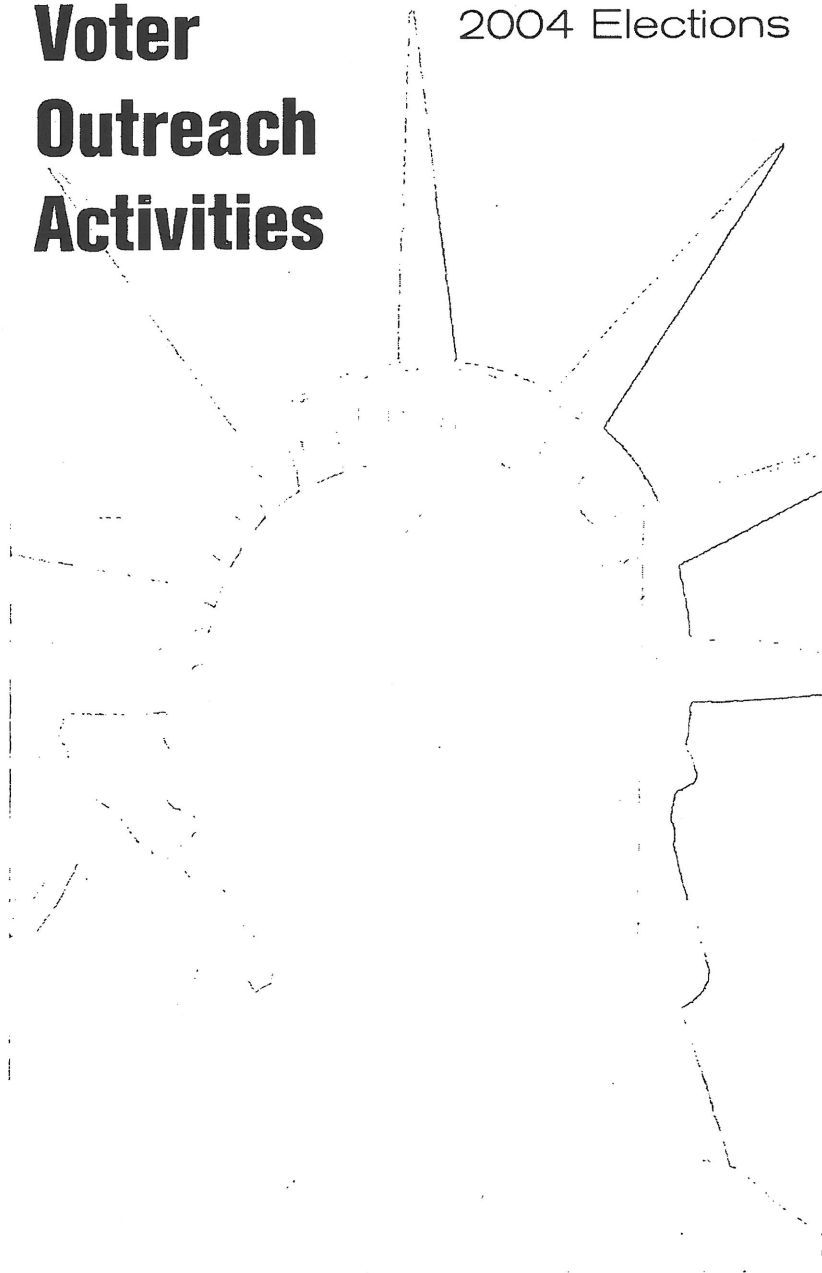


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Prepared for

THE NEW AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY CAMPAIGN

by
Rob Paral

Rob Paral is a research fellow with the American Immigration Law Foundation and with the Institute for Metropolitan Affairs of Roosevelt University in Chicago. He may be contacted at info@robparal.com.

This report was commissioned by the Campaign for Comprehensive Immigration Reform for its New American Opportunity Campaign and the "Immigrant Vote 2004" project.



Introduction

The 2004 elections were some of the most important in recent American history for immigrants in the United States. The preceding decade witnessed a series of anti-immigrant measures and policies adopted by federal, state and local governments, including Proposition 187 in California in 1994, draconian welfare and immigration legislation passed by Congress in 1996, and post-September 2001 attempts to further limit asylum claims and immigrant civil liberties.

Yet the 2004 elections proved that in the face of adversity immigrants took up the challenge of integration into U.S. society and exercised their rights by becoming educated on the issues that affect them and their families, by registering to vote and by turning out to vote in record numbers. Across the United States the number of immigrants who stepped into a polling booth in November 2004 contributed to a historic growth in immigrant political participation. Exact numbers are not yet available, but it may be projected that 7.5 million immigrants were registered to vote for the 2004 elections and 6.7 million actually voted.¹

Voter education, registration, and get-out-the-vote campaigns involving immigrant communities took place across the nation in 2004, and reflect the seriousness with which immigrants approached these elections. These efforts took place in all areas of major immigrant population – in city neighborhoods of New York City and Los Angeles, but also in new areas of immigrant settlement, in places like rural Florida, Kansas City and the southwestern suburbs of Chicago.

Immigrant Vote 2004, a cooperative project of the New American Opportunity Campaign (NAOC), was a mobilizing effort by more than 100 grassroots groups to activate more than 2 million immigrant voters in 2004 in 34 states.

This report catalogs and describes a sample of the New American Opportunity Campaign's voter outreach projects

in "Immigrant Vote 2004" that involved immigrants in the months leading up to the 2004 elections. The report also provides information that demonstrates that voter mobilization campaigns often lead to more voters among the immigrant population than among the native born. That is, immigrants who are newly registered are more likely to vote than newly registered native-born Americans.

Engaging Immigrant Voters

The immigrant voting projects that are reviewed in this report engaged new citizen voters in a variety of ways. In the realm of educational activities the projects explained to immigrants the rules and procedures of voting in the United States. While the voting process may seem second nature to persons born in the United States, the process can be quite distinct from what other countries offer. Immigrants who are refugees from oppressive governments may never have had the chance to vote. Other immigrants come from nations with established democratic voting traditions yet need to learn our own processes. In South Korea, for example, almost all adults automatically receive a voting identification card upon turning 18 years of age, and do not need to register to vote as in the United States. Dae Joong Yoon of the Korean Resource Center in Los Angeles explains that educating Korean immigrants about the registration process is key to getting them to vote.

Many of the immigrant voting campaigns invested time in holding public forums and using other methods to discuss issues on the ballot. The California-based Partnership for Immigrant Leadership and Action (PILA), for example, held public forums with immigrant voters to discuss the implications of the ballot initiatives presented to California

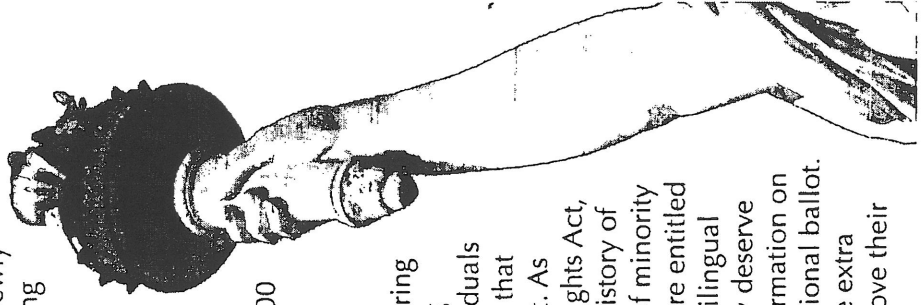
Immigrants to the United States are generally eligible to naturalize and become U.S. citizens after five years of residence in this country. They must also prove understanding of English and U.S. history and civics and meet other requirements. There are more than 12.5 million naturalized immigrants in the United States today, and the task of immigrant voting projects across the U.S. in 2004 was to reach out to them in a variety of ways to promote their electoral participation.

voters in 2004. (In California, ballot initiatives become law when passed by the voters.) Marta Campos of the Comité César Chávez, a group that worked with PILA, described meetings in a church where immigrants discussed the impact of the California initiatives and arrived at individual positions after debate and discussion facilitated by organizers with the Comité.

The immigrant voting campaigns reached the new citizen voters through use of the news media, public meetings at churches and schools, the mail, and by offering information to immigrants who came to social service and community agencies. El Centro in Kansas City is a social service agency that assists Latino immigrants. El Centro offered voter registration opportunities at supermarkets and shopping centers, and offered voter registration at its own local social service offices. The New York Immigration Coalition and a diverse group of immigrant organizations in that city reached 100,000 potential immigrant voters by placing announcements in the ethnic media, securing coverage of voting issues in mainstream publications like The New York Times, and by appearing on radio talk shows. In Florida, the Center for Immigrant Democracy's *Mi Familia Vota* campaign offered voter registration at a naturalization ceremony even though it required getting a federal court to order the Immigration Service to permit registration at the event.

Immigrant-serving campaigns and agencies are able to communicate with foreign-born populations better than the mainstream political operations in part because they speak the language of the immigrants and have their respect and confidence. For the National Korean American Service & Education Consortium (NAKASEC), this communication took the form of printing 70,000 copies of handbook on voting in Korean. Asian communities involve speakers of numerous languages: the media outreach work of Asian Pacific Islander American (APIA) Vote included 175,000 phone calls made to voters in Tagalog, Hmong, Cambodian, and other languages.

Because they may be new to the political system or because mainstream outreach efforts of the major political parties have been ineffectual in communicating with immigrants, for many naturalized citizens voter registration is a critical step in their entry into American politics. Registration was at the heart of many of the campaigns that took place among immigrants and their families. In the Chicago area, the Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights sought to maximize the registration of immigrants by selecting key voting precincts on the basis of an analysis of census data and coordination with local groups; the effort led to 37,000 newly registered voters. The Community Voting Project of the Center for Community Change registered 147,000 new voters. These included numerous immigrants who lived in low-income urban and rural target areas. The Center for Immigrant Democracy's *Mi Familia Vota* project achieved 71,000 new registrations primarily of Latinos in Florida.



Voter education and registration can bring the new immigrant voter to the polling place on Election Day but some individuals unfortunately face a last set of barriers that can prevent them from casting a ballot. As federal law recognizes in the Voting Rights Act, the United States has an unfortunate history of voter suppression affecting members of minority communities. Voters in some locales are entitled to bilingual language assistance and bilingual voting materials, and in all places they deserve courteous treatment and accurate information on where to vote and how to use a provisional ballot. No one should be required to produce extra and unnecessary documentation to prove their

identity, although this occurs among low-income and minority voters. The Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (AALDEF) sought to document instances of voter disenfranchisement on Election Day by sending out observers to voting locations in states from New York to Illinois. AALDEF volunteers recorded examples of Asians being mistreated and not given adequate, legally required language assistance. Among the Latino population, the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) maintained a hotline in the months leading up to the election to which callers reported being directed to the wrong polling site, experiencing language-related discrimination, and being asked to present improper requests of documentation.

The Importance of New Citizen Voters

The importance of the voter participation projects managed by immigrant and ethnic organizations is underscored by data and statistics showing the "immigrant electorate" to be growing rapidly in the United States. In November 2004 the American Immigration Law Foundation (AILF) released a report showing that at the time of the 2000 elections there were 10.7 million adult naturalized citizens in the United States, 6.2 million of whom were registered to vote and 5.4 million of whom actually voted. In the four-year period 1996-2000, the number of those registered to vote increased 20 percent, and the number who voted grew by 24.7 percent.

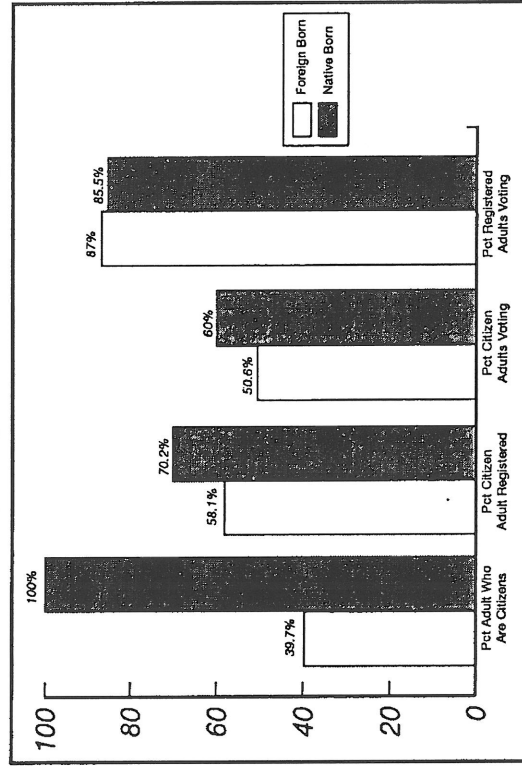
Data on the number of naturalized immigrant voters in the 2004 elections are not yet available. But using the rate at which the immigrant electorate grew in the last election cycle, it may be estimated that in 2004 there were 7.5 million registered naturalized voters and 6.7 million naturalized voters.²

Growth in the New Citizen Electorate

	1996	2000	2004 (Projected)
Registered Voters	5,176,164	6,212,095	7,455,352
Voters	4,334,214	5,406,025	6,742,885

AILF found that naturalized citizens have lower rates of voter turnout than natives. That is, the percent of all naturalized adults who vote is lower than the percent of native-born adults. But, importantly, new citizens who are registered to vote have higher rates of voter turnout than natives who are registered to vote. Some 87 percent of registered naturalized voters cast a ballot in the 2000 elections compared to 85.5 percent of native-born registered voters. This means that, in the aggregate, the voter registration campaigns managed by immigrant organizations in immigrant communities often have a higher payoff than those that focus exclusively on the native population.

Rates of Citizenship, Registration and Voting: 2000



Latinos and Asian Pacific Islander American Voters

The immigrant voter campaigns described in this report work within immigrant communities and the larger ethnic populations of which immigrants are an important part, including Latinos and Asians. APIA and Latino voters share many characteristics of immigrant voters (and, indeed, often live with immigrants in their households), and so their

characteristics are important to understanding the larger impact of immigrant voters.

As with naturalized immigrants, the APIA and Latino registered voters and actual voters are large in number and growing rapidly. In 2000, there were 13.2 million adult, U.S.-citizen Latinos, of whom 7.6 million were registered to vote and 5.9 million actually voted. There were 4.6 million adult, U.S.-citizen APIAs, including 2.4 million registered to vote and 2 million who in fact voted.

Latinos and APIAs in general have lower rates of voter turnout than non-Latino "whites," yet the turnout rates of Latinos and APIAs who are registered to vote is close to that of whites who are registered to vote. Thus voter registration is key to bringing Latinos and APIAs into the political process, as they have a high rate of voting once they are registered. For immigrants, the road to registration starts with naturalization, the critical last step that new Americans take in order to participate fully in the civic life of the United States. As such, it is important that the naturalization process is accessible, efficient and accountable, with minimal backlogs and waiting periods.

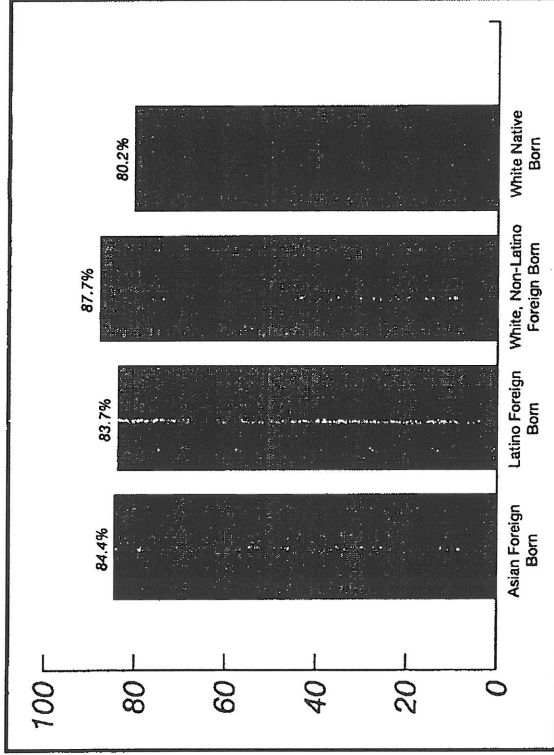
The Newest Voters

Federal data on voting in the 2000 elections permits us to analyze the rate of voting among recently registered voters, i.e., those who registered in the last five years. This information is highly relevant to new citizens and to APIAs and Latinos because these groups all contain large numbers of persons who are relatively new to the political process.

In 2000 the newly registered foreign born had a higher voter turnout rate than newly registered voters among the predominant native-born white population. Compared to a voter turnout rate of 80.2 percent among recently registered white native-born adults, the turnout rate was 87.7 percent for white foreign-born persons, 83.7 percent for Latino foreign

born, and 84.4 percent for Asian foreign born. Again, these data highlight the payoff available to leaders who reach out to Latino, Asian and immigrant communities, insofar as they will encounter populations that will turn out to vote at relatively high rates once they are registered.

Voting Rate of Newly Registered Immigrants:
2000 Elections



Immigrants Are a Large Portion of Asian Pacific Islander American and Latino Voters

Reaching out to naturalized immigrants is key to reaching the larger APIA and Latino vote in the United States. For example, immigrants were 62

Political candidates who seek the Asian and Latino vote will miss large segments of these populations if they do not appeal to the naturalized, immigrant voters among them.

percent of all APIA voters in 2000, and they were 67 percent of the recently registered voters (i.e., those who registered within the last five years). Similarly, naturalized immigrants are 25 percent of all Latino voters in 2000 and 26 percent of

all recently registered voters. Political candidates who seek the APIA and Latino vote will miss large segments of these populations if they do not appeal to the naturalized, immigrant voters among them.

Foreign-Born Percent of Asian and Latino Vote

	Foreign Born Percent of Registered Voters	Foreign Born Percent of Newly Registered Voters
Asians	62.1%	66.9%
Latinos	24.9%	25.9%

Note: "Newly Registered" are those persons who registered to vote within the past five years.

The Voting Rate of Registered Immigrant Voters Is High Regardless of Their Year of Immigration

Voter turnout efforts aimed at the naturalized immigrant population will find high numbers of potential voters among immigrants regardless of when they entered the United States. For example, naturalized immigrants who registered in the last five years and who arrived in the United States fairly recently (within the last five to 10 years) have a turnout rate of 86.1 percent. Naturalized immigrants who registered to vote in

Percent of Recently Registered Who Vote	Voting Rate in 2000 Elections
Naturalized Immigrants	86.1%
Arrived in U.S. 5 to 10 Years	81.4%
Arrived in U.S. 11 to 16 Years	84.0%
Arrived in U.S. 17 to 20 Years	84.9%
Arrived in U.S. 21 to 30 Years	90.2%
Arrived in U.S. 31 to 40 Years	84.0%
Arrived in U.S. 41 Years or More	90.3%
Native-Born U.S. Citizens	79.2%

the last five years and who arrived in the United States a long time ago—41 years ago or more—have a voting rate of 90.3 percent. Both of these immigrant cohorts have voting rates that are **higher** than those of native born U.S. citizens who registered in the last five years.

A Profile of Immigrant Voter Participation Projects in 2004

Efforts to engage the immigrant community to register to vote and turn out to cast a ballot took place across the United States in the months leading up to the 2004 elections. The following section presents a selection of these projects and describes their activities and achievements.

The Community: Latinos in Florida
Key Agency: Center for Immigrant Democracy

Activities: In 2004 the Miami-based Center for Immigrant Democracy implemented *Mi Familia Vota* (My Family Votes), a voter outreach and mobilization project focusing on underrepresented segments of the Hispanic community in Florida and in Arizona, with emphasis on new immigrants who recently became naturalized citizens.

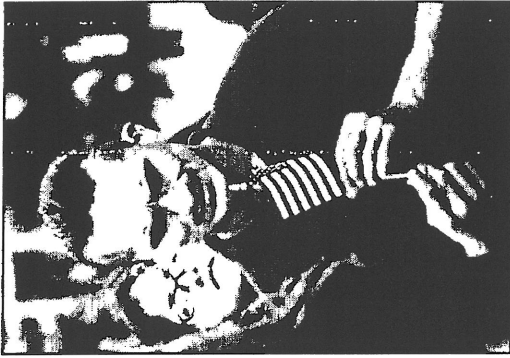
Mi Familia Vota worked primarily in Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, and Hillsborough counties in Florida. *Mi Familia* reached out to unregistered, naturalized Hispanic immigrants, and used voter registration methods including door-to-door canvassing, on-site registration at local traffic intersections, and mass events such as concerts, festivals, and naturalization ceremonies. After the close of voter registration on October 4, *Mi Familia Vota* began an aggressive get-out-the-vote operation to turn out its registered voters to the polls, employing door-to-door canvassing, phonebanking, direct mail, and paid media components.

The Results: *Mi Familia Vota* registered 71,673 persons in Florida, including 48,123 in South Florida, 17,508 in the Orlando area, and 6,042 in the Tampa area. The project recruited 336 volunteers who donated 13,842 hours of time to the effort.

The Community: Immigrants in California

Key Agency: Partnership for Immigrant Leadership and Action (PILA)

Activities: Located in San Francisco, PILA managed two voter mobilization projects. As the lead organization of *Mobilize the Immigrant Vote 2004 California Campaign*, PILA coordinated the collaborative efforts of five other coalitions and networks including the Bay Area Immigrant Rights Coalition (BAIRC), Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights in Los Angeles (CHIRLA), the California Partnership (CAP), National Network for Immigrants and Refugee Rights (NNIRR), and Services, Immigrant Rights and Education Network (SIREN). The collaborative provided training opportunities and resources to more than 100 community-based organizations across the state, including three daylong trainings on the basics of electoral organizing; voter rights palm cards in six languages; a voters guide to the California ballot initiatives; radio announcements; and a centralized documentation process to assess outcomes. Along with its broader statewide campaign, PILA also built capacity among Bay Area community organizations that promoted registration and voting, and also developed leadership capacity among some 15 local groups through training events and community forums.



The Results: A total of 112 immigrant-led and immigrant-serving organizations representing 15 diverse ethnic communities from 17 counties joined the MIV 2004 campaign. Through the efforts of these 112 organizations, more than 1,200 immigrant community leaders were identified and trained in voter registration, more than 20,000 new citizens were registered to vote, some 70,000 'know your voting rights' palm cards were disseminated in seven languages, more than 19,000 immigrant community members participated in voter education activities, and 37,000 one-on-one GOTV contacts were made. The campaign received wide coverage in mainstream and ethnic media outlets, including *La Opinion*, the *San Francisco Chronicle*, the *San Jose Mercury News*, Univision, Telemundo, KTSF Channel 26, KPFA Radio, Pacific News Service, and others.

The Community: Asian and Pacific Islander American Voters in the Midwest and Northeast

Key Agency: Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund

Activities: For the 2004 Elections AALDEF mounted the Asian American Election Protection project to safeguard the voting rights of Asian Americans. AALDEF sent 1,000 volunteer attorneys, students and community workers as poll monitors to more than 175 poll sites in 20 cities in eight states. The organization maintained a voter hotline to help voters find polling sites and to answer questions about proper poll procedures and to record complaints of voter discrimination. Calls were taken in multiple Asian languages. AALDEF also conducted exit polls of more than 11,000 Asian Americans in 23 Asian languages and dialects. The exit poll allowed the agency to gather further information about election irregularities and to report on Asian voting patterns in a way that is overlooked by mainstream voter surveys.

The Results: AALDEF intervened to protect Asian access to the voting booth, and the organization's efforts documented instances of inappropriate actions by poll workers in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Michigan. Vote-suppressing activities that were found included inappropriate and racist remarks by poll workers; voters being directed to incorrect voting sites; unnecessary identification checks, the denial of provisional ballots, and insufficient bilingual polling workers.

The Community: Asian Voters in Nine States
Key Agency: APIA Vote

Activities: The Asian and Pacific Islander American Vote (APIAVote) 2004 is a national coalition of nonpartisan nonprofit organizations that encourages civic participation among the Asian and Pacific Islander American community. In 2004 APIAVote helped organize and provided technical assistance to regional voter registration drives, developed materials in Asian languages to educate potential voters. APIA Vote focused its efforts in nine states: Nevada, Michigan, New York, Washington, Oregon, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, and California.

Results: Groups working with APIA Vote registered 45,000 voters and made 175,000 get-out-the-vote phone calls in English, Korean, Vietnamese, Tagalog, Hmong, Cambodian and Lao. More than 3,700 volunteers were used, and 188,000 pieces of voter education literature were distributed.

The Community: Immigrants and Refugees in Illinois

Key Agency: Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights

The Effort: ICIRR worked with Latino, Korean, Muslim, Chinese, Filipino, and South Asian activists and community agencies to register and mobilize voters. The project used census data and input from community leaders to target

seven suburban areas and seven Chicago neighborhoods. Community actions were organized to counter anti-immigrant messages of a U.S. Senate candidate, to successfully demand a meeting with a congressman who had refused to meet with immigrant constituents. In September 2004, ICIRR delivered copies of 27,000 voter registrations sorted by congressional district to each of nine local U.S. Representatives.

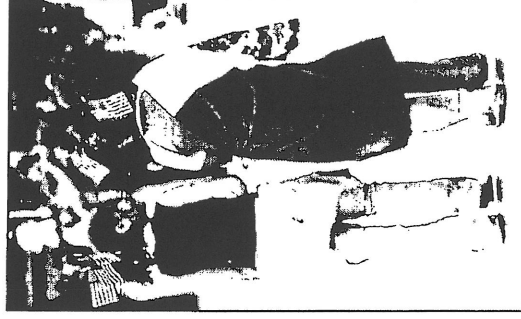
Results: ICIRR's campaign registered 27,054 new voters. Some 53 percent were suburban residents. The agency trained 110 immigrant political leaders in a six-month leadership Institute. In all, the campaign made 112,480 voter contacts in 542 targeted precincts. More than 30,000 automated phone calls were made. Staff and more than 100 volunteers distributed materials in eight languages. On Election Day, 1,579 volunteers helped bring immigrants and their supporters to the polls.

The Community: Latino Immigrants and Their Families in Kansas City.

Key Agency: El Centro

The Effort: Through its 10 social service locations El Centro registered voters and provided voter education materials and information to the growing Latino community in Kansas City. El Centro staff also registered voters at community events, in shopping centers and at other locations including apartment complexes home to large numbers of immigrants.

The Results: New registered Latino immigrants in an emerging gateway city for immigrants.



The Community: Korean immigrants and U.S.-born Koreans in California, Illinois, and New York.

Key Agency: *National Korean American Service and Education Consortium Inc. (NAKASEC)*

The Effort: NAKASEC and its affiliates registered 5,200 Korean American voters (1,700 in the New York City area, 1,500 in metro Chicago and 2,000 in Los Angeles). Outreach workers located these potential new voters in churches, supermarkets, naturalization ceremonies, senior citizen homes, and other venues where Korean Americans are concentrated. A NAKASEC affiliate, the Korean Resource Center, registered another 5,500 voters in conjunction with the Mobilize the Immigrant Vote project (described previously in this report), and another 5,000 voters with the Korean American Political Awareness Month Movement. NAKASEC produced and printed 70,000 copies of a Korean language voting guidebook.

The Results: More than 15,000 newly registered Korean Americans.

The Community: Latinos in Need of Voting Information

Key Agency: *National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO)*



The Effort: NALEO conducts analyses of the Latino vote, Latino elected officials, and issues affecting Latino civic participation such as naturalization. For the 2004 elections NALEO developed a *Ve y Vota (Go Vote)* toll-free hotline to provide Latinos with information on voter registration, the electoral process and poll locations. NALEO's hotline logged thousands of calls from English- and Spanish-speaking individuals. Immigrants represented about two-thirds of callers. Along with calls seeking general information, individuals dialed NALEO to report being denied assistance at the polls for reasons including the fact that they were handicapped, their need for language assistance, or they had difficulty understanding the ballot.

The Result: More than 7,600 potential Latino voters received information on the voting process. Incidents of voting discrimination and irregularities were documented.

The Community: Immigrants in Metropolitan Los Angeles

Key Agencies: *Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights in Los Angeles (CHIRLA) and local partners.*

Activities: CHIRLA staff conducted voter outreach, education and mobilization in the Los Angeles area as part of the statewide Mobilize the Immigrant Vote project in California. CHIRLA made presentations, distributed voter education materials, and registered new voters at community-based agencies in the L.A. area and at naturalization ceremonies.

The Result: CHIRLA registered more than 7,300 new voters. Twenty-five organizations signed onto and supported the Mobilize the Immigrant Vote campaign. Twenty-seven organizations participated in MIV activities or were the sites of presentations. Fifteen organizations attended a "Train the Trainer" workshop.

The Community: Low-Income Immigrants and People of Color in Targeted Urban and Rural Areas

Key Agencies: *Center for Community Change and local partners*

Activities: The Community Voting Project of the Center for Community Change channeled \$2.5 million into registering and turning out voters in disadvantaged communities. The project focused on 18 locations and consisted of supporting the work of local partners. Among the funded agencies were the Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights; the Voz Hispana Causa Chavista in Marion County, Oregon; Voces de la Frontera in Wisconsin; and a collaborative of grassroots organizations in New Mexico: all of which targeted largely immigrant communities.

The Result: The Community Voting Project registered 147,000 persons nationwide, made 341,000 nonpartisan get-out-the-vote telephone calls, and visited 389,000 homes.

The Community: Immigrants in the New York City Area

Key Agencies: *The New York Immigration Coalition and Partners*

Activities: More than a dozen immigrant groups—such as Alianza Dominicana, Latin American Integration Center, Asian Americans for Equality, Russian Americans Voters Educational League, and the Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst—registered voters, conducted get-out-the-vote activities, distributed literature,

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publicized voting through the news media and took other steps to catalyze voting among immigrant communities. The NYC provided technical assistance and training to the agencies. The project sought to reach 100,000 potential immigrant voters.

The Result: The radio, print and television news media campaign reached more than 100,000 persons. The project collected 30,000 individual pledges to vote in the elections. In the week prior to Election Day, staff and volunteers contacted 15,000 Asian; 10,000 Latino; 10,000 Russian and 3,500 Caribbean voters and potential voters.

The Community: Immigrant Families in 17 States

Key Agency: *ACORN*

Activities: ACORN, working with Project Vote, conducted an Immigrant Voter Project that targeted 600,000 voters from immigrant families in 17 states and 39 counties for registration and mobilization activities. Most families were of Latin American or Caribbean ancestry.

Potential voters were registered by a combination of means that focused on high-traffic areas and sites in immigrant communities, including grocery stores, athletic fields, public transit transfer stops, and at events such as concerts, fairs, and sporting events. Staff and volunteers also went door to door to gather registrations.

Newly registered voters were contacted four times face to face in the course of the six weeks running up to Election Day with issue information and reminders to vote. There were also three phone reminders made to these newly registered voters over the same period of time.

The Results: 600,000 immigrant voters were registered and/or mobilized as part of a larger campaign that registered

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1,125,158 voters through ACORN activities and made over 4 million voter contacts.

The Community: Asian voters

Key Agency: National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium

Activities: NAPALC and its affiliates the Asian Pacific American Legal Center and the Asian Law Caucus, along with seven local community-based organizations in Seattle, Houston, Chicago, San Diego, San Jose/Santa Clara, Los Angeles, San Mateo, and Orange County, California, worked to ensure compliance with the language-access provisions of the Voting Rights Act. The agencies monitored sites for Anti-Asian voter discrimination and proper implementation of the Help America Vote Act, including ID requirements and provisional ballots. NAPALC and its affiliates also conducted exit polls of Asian voters.

The Results: NAPALC and its affiliates documented instances of Asians being denied their voting rights. The national Election Protection Hotline—staffed by NAPALC and other national organizations—received more than 100,000 calls and recorded more than 29,000 voting problems. Reported nationwide voting problems included voter harassment and intimidation at the polls; voters turned away from the polling place under incorrect application of the law; voters mislead into voting at the wrong polling place or on the wrong day; and voters who were turned away for absentee ballot and voter registration issues.

The Community: Members of 1,600 Congregations and Residents of Low-Income Areas

Key Agency: The Gamaliel Foundation

Activities: The Gamaliel Foundation has 55 affiliates representing 1,600 congregations composed of more than 1 million clergy and laypeople of many faiths. Gamaliel affiliates conducted Voter Registration, and Get-Out-The-Vote (GOTV) campaigns in 19 states and in all of Gamaliel's 1,600 congregations and low-income neighborhoods.

Gamaliel's GOTV campaign took place within the context of a historic series of public meetings called Rolling Thunder. Twenty-six mass meetings mobilized 60,000 people across the country from July to October 2004. Senators, congressmen, governors, state and city officials and 1,000–6,000 citizens attended these accountability meetings. Information about the SOLVE (Safe, Orderly, Legal Visas and Enforcement Act) and the civil rights of immigrants, was featured at almost every meeting.

The Result: Gamaliel brought 400,000 new and existing voters to the polls through canvasses, phonebanks, pulpit announcements, and congregational registration drives. Ten Gamaliel interns coordinated the registration of 36,000 new voters, mostly African-Americans and immigrant citizens. Another 1,000 were registered through other Gamaliel efforts, for a total of 47,000.

The Community: Latinos in 10 States.

Key Agencies: National Council of La Raza and affiliated agencies, including Chicanos Por La Causa in Arizona; Hispanic Women's Organization of Arkansas; Del Norte Housing Development Corporation in Colorado; Coordinating Council of Latino Community Leaders, in Georgia; El Centro Inc., in Kansas; El Pueblo, Inc., in North Carolina; Latino Educational and Recreational Network in Oregon; Congreso de Latinos Unidos in Pennsylvania; Tennessee Immigrant and Refugee Rights Coalition; and La Casa de Esperanza in Wisconsin.

Activities: Implement a capacity-building, long-term approach working with community-based organizations and service providers to incorporate voter mobilization and outreach activities into their work, engaging them in voter registration, turnout, and information dissemination strategies, including voter protection and precinct monitoring.

The Result: The project registered more than 9,000 new voters, and reached more than 120,000 registered voters through combined direct mail, phone, and canvassing efforts designed to prepare voters to exercise their right to vote on Election Day. NCLR also partnered with NALEO to provide voters with access to a bilingual hotline in case they needed assistance.

(Footnotes)

¹ This projection is based on 1996 and 2000 voting data reported by the Current Population Survey.

² This and subsequent voting statistics in this report are derived from the November 2000 supplement to the Current Population Survey.

HARMON, CURRAN, SPIELBERG & EISENBERG, LLP

1726 M Street, NW, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20036

(202) 328-3500 (202) 328-6918 fax

May 9, 2005

Internal Revenue Service
P.O. Box 192
Covington, KY 41012-0192

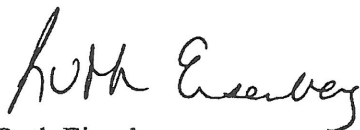
**Re: Form 1023 for Coalition for Comprehensive Immigration Reform
Employer ID # 20-0748404**

Dear Madam/Sir:

Enclosed please find Form 1024, Application for Recognition of Exemption under Section 501(a), filed on behalf of my client, Coalition for Comprehensive Immigration Reform. Also enclosed are a duly executed Power of Attorney form (Form 2848), a User Fee form (Form 8718), and a check for \$500 to cover the user fee.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (202) 328-3500.

Sincerely,



Ruth Eisenberg