

The logo consists of a red speech bubble shape with rounded corners and a tail pointing towards the bottom-left. Inside the bubble, the word "results" is written in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font.

results

2026 RESULTS Conference Lobby Prep

U.S. Policy: Nutrition, Tax, Housing

Our Values

The logo for RESULTS, featuring the word "results" in white lowercase letters inside a red speech bubble shape.

At RESULTS we pledge to create space for all voices, including those of us who are currently experiencing poverty. We will address oppressive behavior in our interactions, families, communities, work, and world. Our strength is rooted in our diversity of experiences, not in our assumptions.

With unearned privilege comes the responsibility to act so the burden to educate and change doesn't fall solely on those experiencing oppression. When we miss the mark on our values, we will acknowledge our mistake, seek forgiveness, learn, and work together as a community to pursue equity.

Read our full anti-oppression values statement here at results.org/values.



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Planning for Successful Lobby Meetings

Your Hill Meetings Will Be Great!

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Remind yourself why you're there.

- You are bringing a critical message to lawmakers — focus on ending poverty.
- Taking time and money to travel to DC to advocate sends a powerful message to congressional offices that you care deeply about these issues.
- *Your advocacy is democracy in action!*

Before the Meeting

- Schedule your meetings NOW
 - Find a sample meeting request and other Conference resources on our website: <https://results.org/conference>
- Schedule Senate meetings in the morning and House meetings in the afternoon
 - Complete all your meetings by 4:30pm ET if possible (Conference reception is 4:30-6:00pm)
- Every time you get a meeting scheduled, [please report it](#)
 - RESULTS staff need to keep track of all the meetings happening so we can make sure everyone has what they need

Before the Meeting

- Review the basics of your issue
 - Bill number(s), relevant legislation, and specific requests.
- Research some background about your legislator (committee assignments, voting record, etc.).
 - Attend June 11 Researching Members of Congress training (register [here](#))
- Outline each meeting agenda and roles
 - Example roles: facilitator, issue presenters, storytellers, note taker, etc.
- Write a script or outline for speaking sections and practice!
- Bring local materials (LTEs, letters from constituents, local stats)
 - Leave-behinds and other lobby materials will be provided in DC

Before the Meeting

As you develop what you will say in your lobby meetings, use the EPIC Laser Talk format to help you (**E**ngage, **P**roblem, **I**nform, **C**all to Action)

- **Engage** the listener with a thank-you, compelling stat, or story.
- **State the Problem** you want the lawmaker to help solve. If possible, share a story to illustrate the problem and/or why you care about the issue.
- **Inform about the solution** to the problem. Use stats and stories to help illustrate the solution – help them “see” the problem and solution.
- **Call the legislator to Action** by making a clear, specific request in the form of a “yes” or “no” question
 - Examples: Will you co-sponsor the *Strong Start for Working Families Act*?; Will you support \$1 billion for tuberculosis treatment and prevention in the FY27 budget?)

During the Meeting



- **Be on time.**
- **Be confident** in what you're sharing and asking.
 - No one expects you to be an expert
- **Actively listen** to what is being said.
 - If they ask a question, it's OK to say "I don't know" and answer in your follow-up.
- Make the meeting **conversational** – ask questions.
- **Be polite and respectful** (both to the office and your fellow advocates)
 - While rare, if the office says something disrespectful, do not respond in kind. Call them in, call them out, or end the meeting, if appropriate.
- **Take good notes** for follow-up.
- **Keep the agenda on track** and stay within your allotted speaking time.
- **Ask for a picture** before you leave.

After the Meeting

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- **Follow up!**
 - Follow-up is just as important as the meeting itself.
 - Holds them accountable for what they promised.
- **Within 24 hours** of your meeting, **please submit your lobby report** to RESULTS (<https://results.org/report-lobby-meetings>).
 - Telling us what happened is critical in assessing where lawmakers are on our issues and next steps for our campaigns.
- **Within 48 hours** of your meeting, **send a thank-you** that reiterates your request and includes any supplemental or requested information.
- **Within two weeks**, send a **follow-up email** to check on the status of your request.

Good luck – you'll do great!

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- Prepare as best you can before you get to DC; there will be time on July 13 for you to prepare for your meetings.
- After your first meeting, your confidence will grow ten-fold.
- Don't hesitate to ask RESULTS staff questions at any time.
- Remember to enjoy yourself and have fun!

Resources

- **Conference check-list:** <https://results.org/wp-content/uploads/RESULTS-National-Conference-Lobby-Meeting-Checklist.pdf>
- **Sample lobby meeting request:** <https://results.org/wp-content/uploads/2026-National-Conference-Meeting-Email-Request-Template.docx>
- **Lobby meeting tracker** (to report scheduled meetings): <https://tinyurl.com/RESConfLobbyMtg>
- **Conference app:** <https://www.tinyurl.com/RESULTSNC26>
- **Conference resources:** <https://results.org/conference>



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SNAP

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

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- Provides nutrition support to households with low incomes
 - Work requirements and reporting requirements can be a barrier to accessing benefits
- Nearly 80% of participants are in households with a child, an adult age 60 or older, or a person with a disability
- Most participants are working, and SNAP helps fill gaps in low or inconsistent pay
- On average, recipients get \$187 per month per person

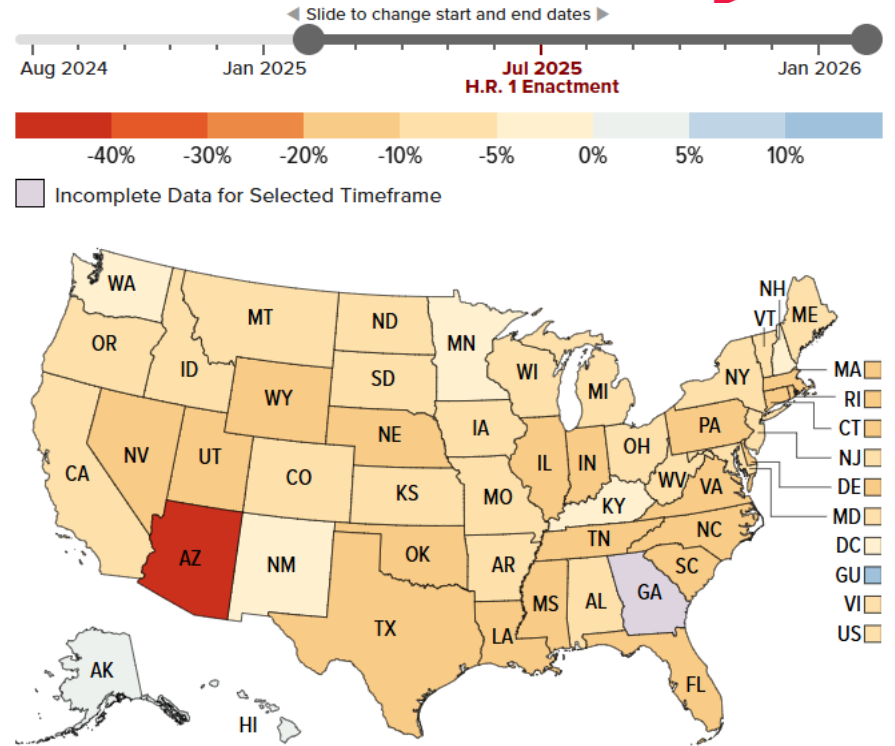


Photo by Eduardo Soares on [Unsplash](#)

OBBBA (H.R.1) Cuts

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- For the first time, states will have to pay some of the costs of SNAP benefits
 - Some states have received a delay until the policy goes into effect.
 - States will struggle to absorb the costs, and may need to cut other vital services or eliminate or reduce SNAP benefits
 - Enrollment rates are already dropping
- Increased work requirements will impact seniors, parents, veterans, homeless individuals, and former foster youth.
- An estimated 2.4 million people will lose benefits. Those that remain will see average reductions of \$327/year.



Note: Some states appear to have anomalous data. See "[Chart Notes](#)" below.

Source: CBPP calculations from USDA and state program data

Leadership of the Agriculture Committees

U.S. Senate



John Boozman (R-AR)
Chairman

Amy Klobuchar (D-MN)
Ranking Member

U.S. House



GT Thompson (R-PA)
Chairman

Angie Craig (D-MN)
Ranking Member

Where are we now?

results

- House passed their Farm bill (H.R.7567) which does not address the cuts to SNAP
- Senate is creating their version of the Farm bill
 - 60 votes are needed, so bipartisan compromise is necessary
 - Encouraging signs that senators will oppose a bill that doesn't delay the cost sharing policy



Photo by Tim Mossholder on [Unsplash](#)

U.S. Poverty SNAP Ask

- Oppose any Farm bill that does not delay the SNAP cost-share policy
- Take action to repeal or delay the cost sharing policy for all states, in any farm-related bill this year.



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Child Tax Credit

U.S. Poverty CTC Ask

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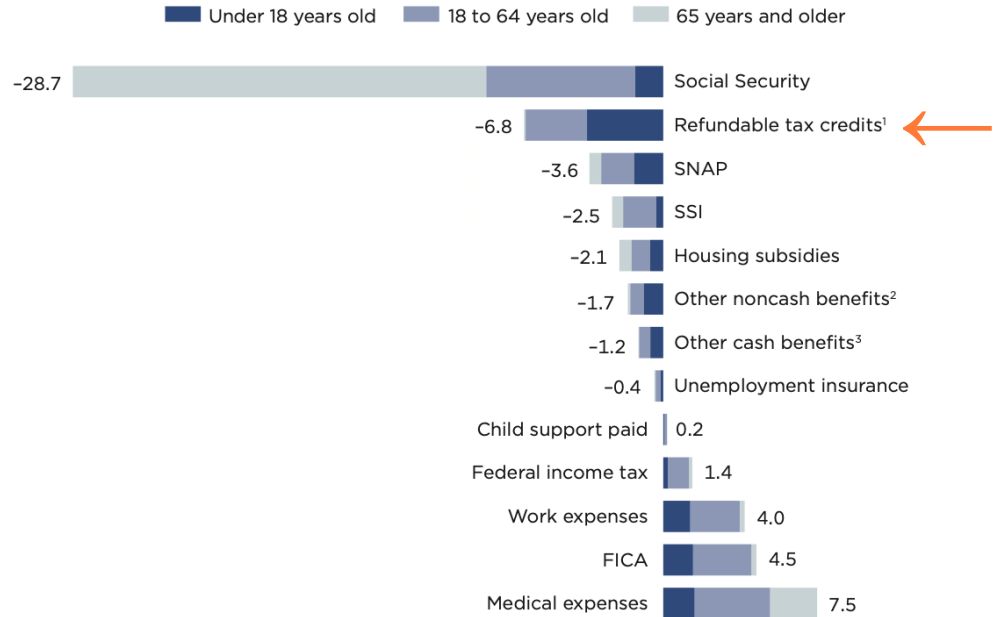
- Senate: Cosponsor the Stronger Start for Working Families Act

BRIEF OVERVIEW

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the Refundable Portion of the Child Tax Credit (CTC) reduce child poverty more than any other federal program

Figure 10.

Change in Number of People in Supplemental Poverty After Including Each Element: 2024
(In millions)



¹ Refundable tax credits include the Earned Income Tax Credit and the refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit.

² Other noncash benefits includes energy and broadband benefits; Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); and school lunch.

³ Other cash benefits include workers compensation, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, and child support received.

Note: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); Supplemental Security Income (SSI); Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA). Population as of March of the following year. More details are available in Table B-7. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar25.pdf>>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0383).

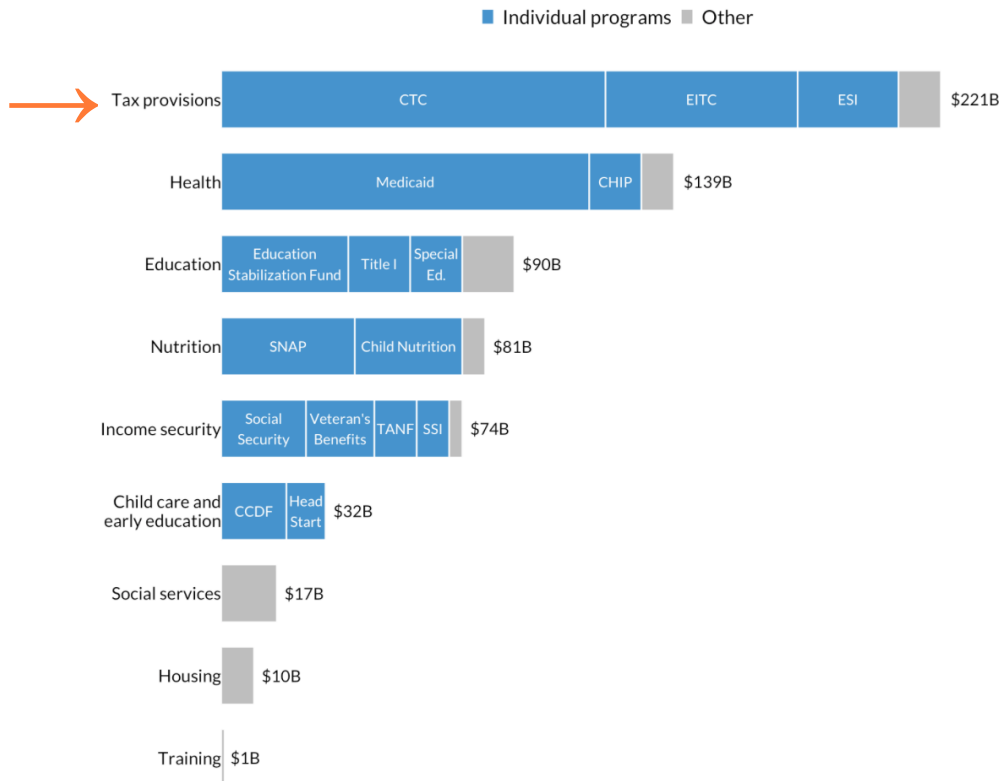
Source: Census Bureau 2025

<https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2025/demo/p60-287.html>

FIGURE 7

One-Third of Spending on Children is through the Tax Code

Federal expenditures on children by category and major programs in 2024, in billions of 2024 dollars



BRIEF OVERVIEW

The Income Tax System is One of the Major Tools the Federal Government Uses to Invest in Children

Source: Kids' Share 2025; Tentative Release Date April 27!
(Please check it out)

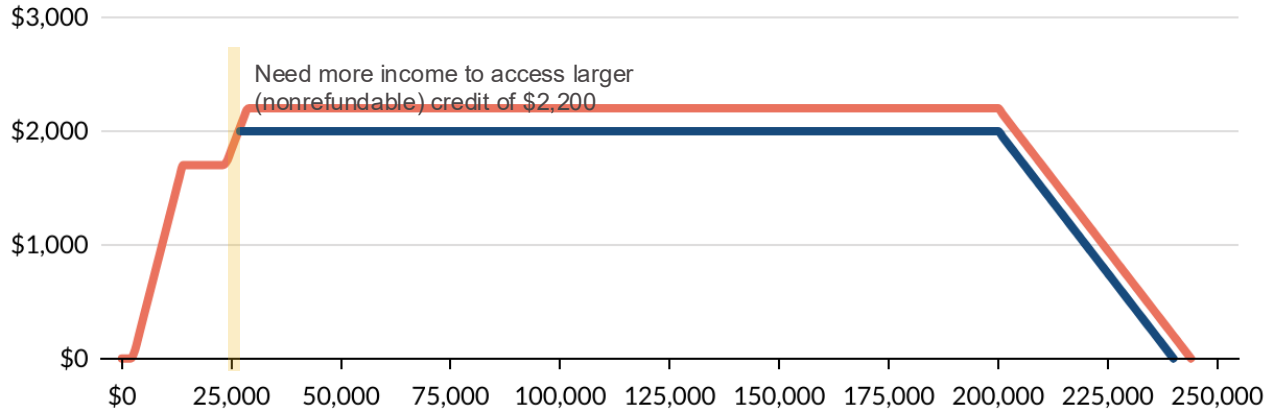
HOW CTC WORKS

FIGURE 1

Child Tax Credit Amounts by AGI Under Current and Prior Laws

Unmarried Parent with One Child, 2025

— OBBBA (current law) — Pre-OBBBA



HOW THE CTC WORKS
How did OBBBA change the CTC?

Notes: CTC=Child Tax Credit. Estimates include CTC and Other Dependent Tax Credit. AGI=Adjusted Gross Income. OBBBA = One Big Beautiful Bill Act, An Act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of H. Con. Res. 14. These calculations assume AGI equals earnings, the taxpayer claims the OBBBA standard deduction, an unmarried taxpayer files as head of household, and the child meets all tests to be a CTC-qualifying child. Credit for married parents begins to phase out at \$400,000 of income.

Chart: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center

Source: Maag 2025
<https://taxpolicycenter.org/taxvox/child-tax-credit-changes-boost-and-stabilize-benefits-some-still-exclude-lowest-income/>



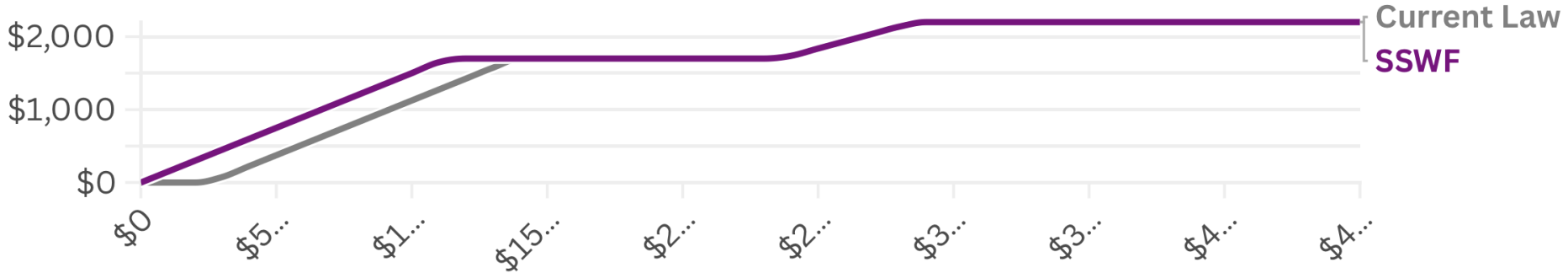
Changing how the CTC phases in with earnings for low-income families can provide a valuable boost in income. Below we look at changing 3 components of the CTC phase-in.

1 of 5

How Changing the Phase-In Changes the Credit Amount

Single Parent, One Child < \$45,000 Earnings

Option 1: Phase in with first dollar of earnings



Note: Adjusted gross income is assumed to equal earnings and the taxpayer is assumed to file as head of household, claim the standard deduction, and no other non-refundable credits

23-Sep-25 PRELIMINARY RESULTS <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org>

Almost 90% of benefit from SSWF goes to families with children with the lowest incomes

Distribution Detail Table - Tax Units with Children

Income Category	Percent of Tax Units ⁴		Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁵	Share of Total Federal Tax	Average Federal Tax Dollars
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase			
File	26.9	0.0	0.3	85.4	-90
File	3.8	0.0	0.0	11.7	-10
File	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	*
File	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0
File	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
All	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	-20
Addendum					
80-90	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
90-95	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
95-99	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Top 1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Top 0.1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

Baseline Distribution of Income and Fed

Summary Detail Adjusted Single J

More than 1 in 4 families with children at the bottom of the income distribution are eligible for a tax cut=after-tax income rises.

Among 26.9% who benefit, average CTC increase is about \$340 (most see a \$375 increase, some with income less \$2,500 see less).

**Note TPC tables average benefits reflect average over ALL families with children including the over 70% who see no change

Source: Maag 2025 <https://taxpolicycenter.org/tax-model-analysis/options-expand-child-tax-credit-ctc-updated-september-2025>

PRELIMINARY RESULTS: SUBJECT TO REVISION

<http://www.taxpolicycenter.org>

SSWF has a budgetary cost of **\$1 billion per year.**

Table T25-0356
Options to Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
Baseline: Current Law
Revenue (billions of current dollars), 2025–2034 Fiscal Years¹

	Fiscal Years										
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2025–2034
Option 1: Phase in the refundable CTC starting with the first dollar of earnings²	-0.2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9	-9.7
Option 2: Eliminate the \$1,700 per child cap on the refundable portion of the CTC³	-1.1	-5.7	-5.8	-5.1	-5.4	-4.2	-4.7	-4.6	-4.4	-4.5	-45.5
Option 3: Phase the CTC in at a rate of 30 percent⁴	-0.6	-3.0	-2.9	-3.0	-2.9	-3.0	-2.8	-2.7	-2.8	-2.6	-26.3
Option 4: Phase the CTC in at a rate of 15 percent per child, up to 45 percent⁵	-0.6	-2.8	-2.6	-2.8	-2.7	-2.8	-2.6	-2.5	-2.6	-2.3	-24.3
Option 5: Combine Options 1-3	-2.5	-12.5	-12.2	-11.2	-11.6	-10.1	-10.6	-10.3	-10.2	-9.9	-101.1

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0325-4)

¹ Each proposal would be effective 01/01/2025. Estimates assume a fiscal split of 20-80 (e.g., 20 percent of 2025 calendar year revenue is received by the Treasury in the 2025 fiscal year of 10/01/2024 through 09/30/2025, and 80 percent in the following fiscal year). The actual effect on receipts could differ.

² Option 1 would eliminate the requirement that tax units have at least \$2,500 of earnings before they can access the refundable CTC.

³ Option 2 would allow the refundable portion of the credit to phase-in to the full \$2,200 per child.

⁴ Option 3 would increase the rate at which the refundable CTC phases in with earnings to 30 percent.

⁵ Option 4 would increase the rate at which the refundable CTC phases in with earnings to 15 percent per child (up to 45 percent for tax units with three or more qualifying children).

Source: Maag 2025

<https://taxpolicycenter.org/taxvox/child-tax-credit-changes-boost-and-stabilize-benefits-some-still-exclude-lowest-income/>

CTC & Work

17 million children left out of full CTC due to low earnings;
2 million because earnings < \$2,500

Table T25-0258
Distribution of Tax Units, Children, and Dependents by Size of Child Tax Credit (CTC), 2026¹

	No CTC Because Earnings/Tax Liability Too Low ²		Less than Full CTC Because Earnings/Tax Liability Too Low ³		Full CTC ⁴		Less than Full CTC Because Income In Phase-out Range ⁵		No CTC Because Income Exceeds End of Phase-out Range ⁶	
	Millions	Percent of Total	Millions	Percent of Total	Millions	Percent of Total	Millions	Percent of Total	Millions	Percent of Total
Number of Tax Units with CTC-Eligible Children under Age 17 ⁷	1.0	2.5	10.3	26.9	26.4	65.1	0.6	1.5	1.6	4.0
Number of CTC-Eligible Children under Age 17 ⁷	1.9	2.9	17.5	26.6	42.4	64.5	1.1	1.7	2.8	4.3
Number of Tax Units with CTC-Eligible Children under Age 17 or Dependents of any Age	4.4	8.2	11.8	21.9	34.7	64.4	0.7	1.2	2.3	4.3
Number of CTC-Eligible Children under Age 17 and Dependents of any Age	7.3	7.7	21.5	22.8	60.0	63.4	1.4	1.5	4.4	4.6

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0325-2).

U.S. Poverty CTC Ask

- Senate: Cosponsor the Stronger Start for Working Families Act
- House: Still looking for a Democratic cosponsor on the Ways & Means committee
 - Crickett and Katie will have more info on House asks on Monday of the Conference



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Housing Choice Vouchers

Housing Insecurity is a Policy Choice

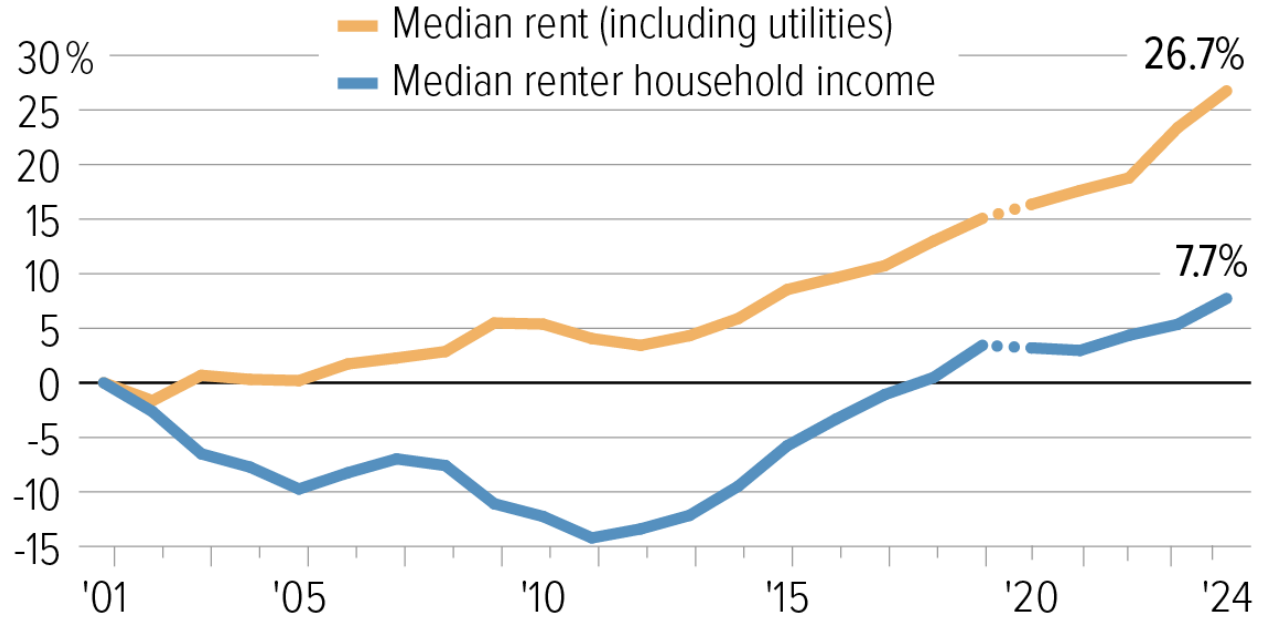
results

- Every year, an estimated 10 to 20 million Americans lose their homes. About 770,000 are experiencing homelessness.
- A full-time worker making minimum wage cannot afford a two-bedroom apartment in any state
- Nearly half of all renters are rent-burdened (pay more than 30% of their income on rent and utilities). Over a quarter spend more than 50% on housing.
- Rental assistance is effective but **federal funding leaves behind a majority of the families** that need it.
- Insufficient funding means too often **low-income families are forced to choose between paying rent or meeting other basic needs.**

Housing Vouchers Help Cover the Gap Between Incomes and Rents

Housing Costs Are Rising Faster Than Renters' Incomes

Percent change since 2001, adjusted for inflation



Source: CBPP tabulations of the Census Bureau's American Community Survey

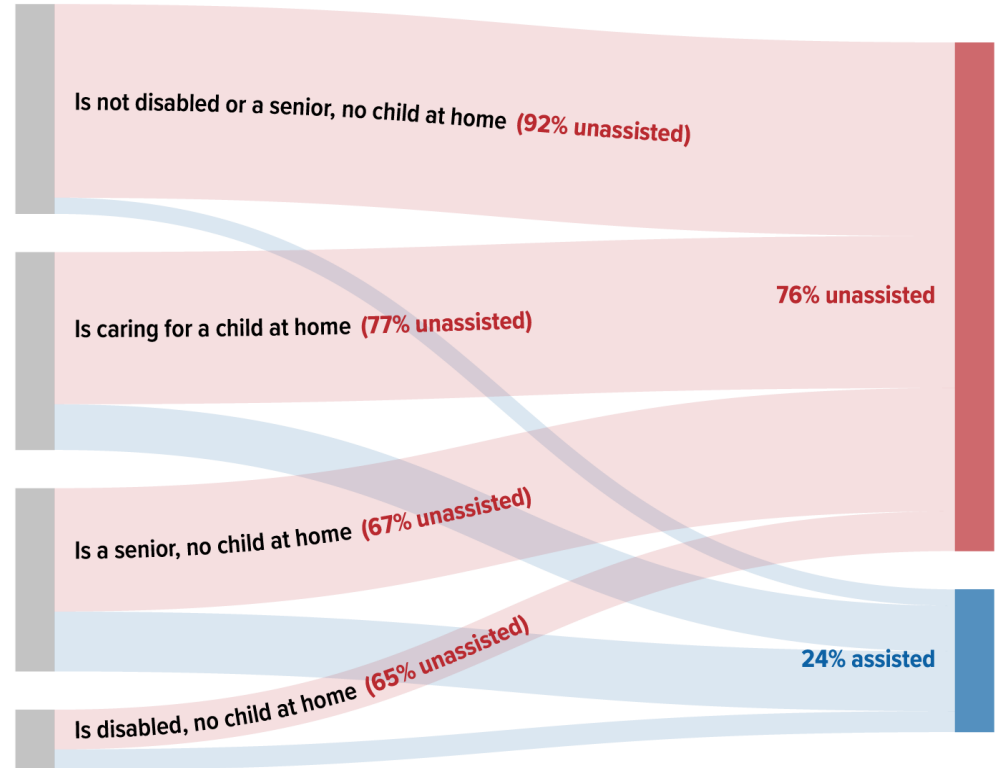
Note: Dashed line indicates missing 2020 1-year ACS data due to pandemic-related data collection issues.

Housing Choice Vouchers

- Annually funded by Congress through the T-HUD Bill.
- HUD's largest rental assistance program, primarily targeted to seniors, people with disabilities, and families with extremely low incomes
- Bridge the gap between what people earn and the rental costs on their area, by partially covering rent with a subsidy to the landlord
- Currently supports 2.4 million low-income families, just a quarter of eligible households

Unassisted vs. assisted households, headed by someone who:

76% of low-income renters needing federal rental assistance don't receive it due to lack of funding



Note: Groups of household types are sized (on left) by number "needing assistance," which means they pay more than 30 percent of monthly income on housing and/or are living in overcrowded or substandard housing. "Low income" = 80 percent or less of median income. For more on how we count assisted renters, please see our federal rental assistance factsheets methodology.

Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) custom tabulations of the 2023 American Housing Survey and CBPP tabulations of 2024 HUD administrative data; 2024 McKinney-Vento Permanent Supportive Housing, Transitional Housing, Safe Havens, and Other Permanent Housing bed counts; 2022-2023 Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS grantee performance profiles; and the Department of Agriculture's FY2023 Multi-Family Fair Housing Occupancy Report.

Source: [CBPP](#)

Our goal

results

- Build bipartisan congressional support to increase funding for housing choice vouchers
- Because rent costs are increasing, flat funding acts as a cut
- Increased funding is needed just to maintain current vouchers; more is needed to increase the number of households supported



Photo by [Breno Assis](#) on [Unsplash](#)

Leadership of the Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development Subcommittee of Appropriations (T-HUD)



U.S. Senate



Cindy Hyde-Smith
(R-MS)
Chairwoman

Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY)
Ranking Member

U.S. House



Steve Womack (R-AR)
Chairman

Jim Clyburn (D-SC)
Ranking Member

FY27 Appropriations

results

Account	FY25 Enacted	FY26 Enacted	FY27 PBR	FY27 House	FY27 Senate	FY27 Enacted	RESULTS FY27 Request
Housing Choice Vouchers	\$32.15 billion	\$34.96 billion	\$35.57 billion	\$35.45 billion	TBD	TBD	Fully renew + add 250,000 new vouchers

Where are we now?

- House T-HUD subcommittee passed their FY27 bill, which is below even the President's Budget Request.
 - It would not cover all existing Vouchers, and Vouchers could not be reissued when households no longer need them
- Senate T-HUD bill has not yet been released



Photo by Tim Mossholder on [Unsplash](#)

U.S. Poverty HCV Ask

- Urge Appropriations leadership to increase funding for HCV in FY27, in order to renew all current vouchers and add 250,000 new vouchers



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Q&A

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