



Department of New York National Legislative Member



Thank you for accepting the responsibility as a member of the National Legislative Committee.

You are expected to perform your duties to the best of your ability and to become familiar with the requirements of the National Legislative Program. This Chairman's Guide will provide you some of the necessary guidelines in performing your duties. There may be additional references you may need to review either on the Department

or National websites and/or other documentation that may be issued during the ensuing year.

It is important that you learn as much as you can about your position and ask questions if you are not sure of what you will be required to do. I and my staff are available to assist you in this endeavor to ensure you are successful in your efforts.

Legislative outreach is an essential element in alerting VFW membership to key legislation under consideration and to actively lobby Congress and the administration on veterans' issues.

Please endeavor to advertise National Legislative Program and its annual priorities to our Districts, Councils and Posts and the annual New York State Priority Goals are advertised. It is also important to encourage members to sign up for the National Legislative Departments '*Action Corps*' for the purpose of keeping them informed of up to date legislative initiatives in support of veterans programs.

The Department of New York publishes its on-line newspaper, *The Overseas Veteran* quarterly and it is highly recommended that a short article explaining the National Legislative Priority as well as the need to call for member support and action letters to their State Legislative Representatives on critical issues of import be prepared and submitted to the newspaper editor when the call goes out for articles.

This guide is for your use in managing National Legislative Program; however, it will also be disseminated to the New York State Legislative Committee members for their use as well.

As a member on the National Legislative Committee, it will be your responsibility to ensure that a Legislative Report is completed and e-mailed to the VFW National Legislative Office at VFW Headquarters in Kansas City, MO **and the below listed** for the Department of New York following each National Legislative Conference by you and each of the Legislative members on the Committee:

Department of NY Commander: TBA each year

Department of NY Adjutant:

adjutantDNY@vfwny.com

Additionally, as part of your responsibilities you may be asked to prepare a short written report of your activities to be submitted two weeks prior to the Spring and Fall Department Conferences and State Convention. If called upon to make an oral report, you will be invited by letter prior to any conference or convention.

Thank you for stepping up and accepting this challenging position.

New York's congressional districts

The U.S. state of New York currently comprises **27 congressional districts**. Each district elects one member of the United States House of Representatives who sits on its behalf.^[2] The state was redistricted in 2013, following the 2010 U.S. Census; it lost two seats in Congress.^[3]

Starting in the 2022 midterms, per the 2020 United States census, New York will lose a new congressional seat. The loss was decided by a remarkably close margin; it was believed that if 89 more people were counted in the census results and all other state populations remained stagnant, New York would have kept its lost seat.^[4]



Map of New York's congressional districts since 2013^[1]

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Obsolete districts



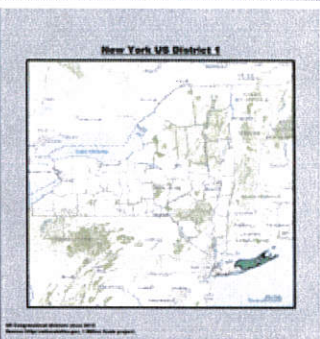

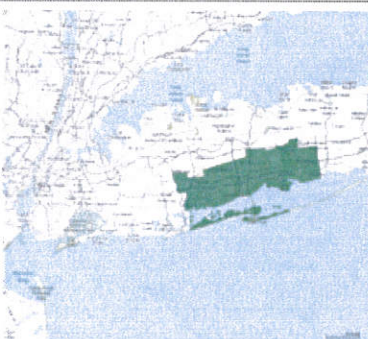
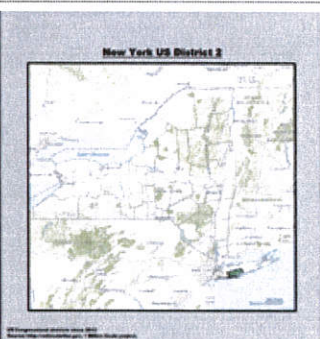

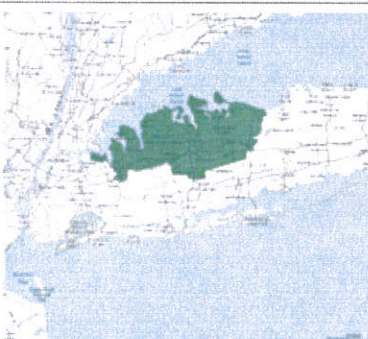
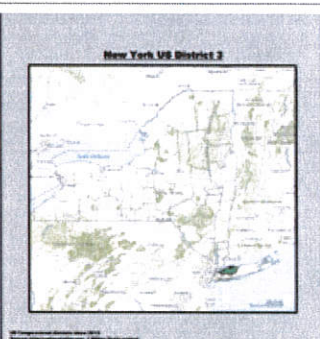


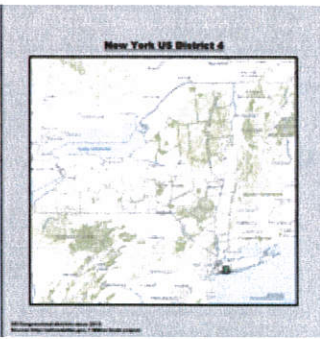

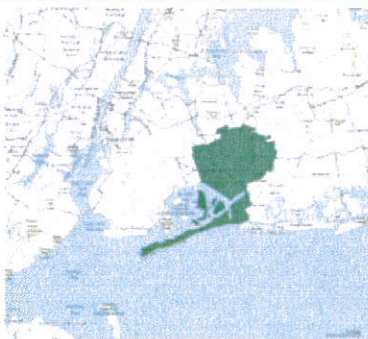
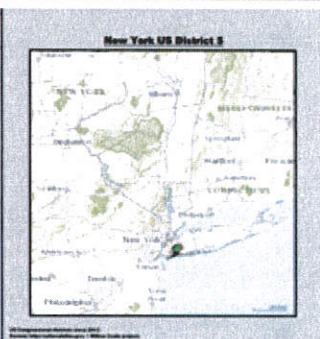
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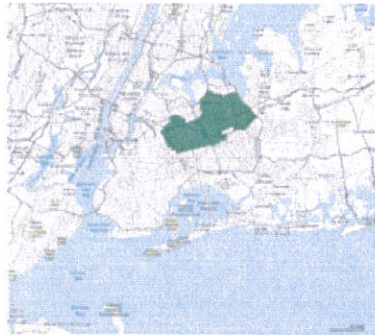


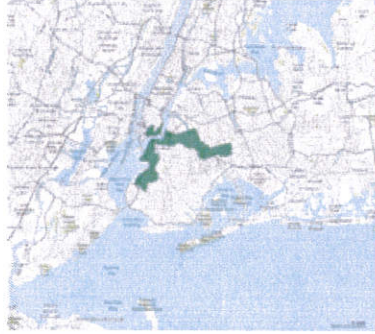
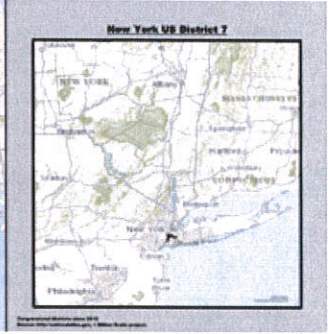

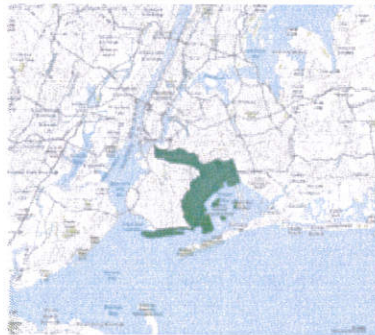
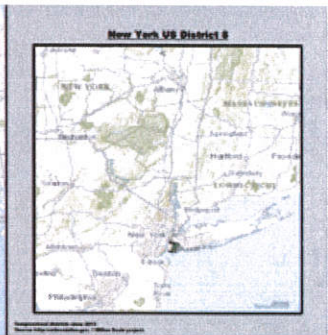

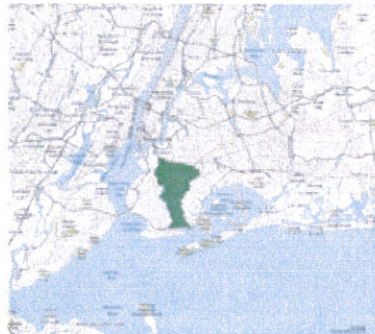
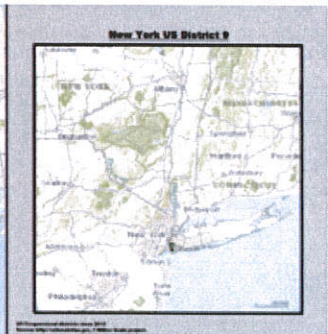


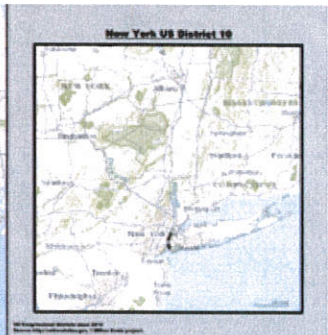
References


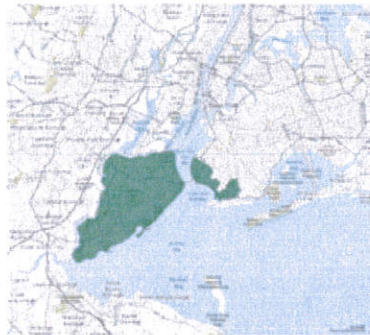
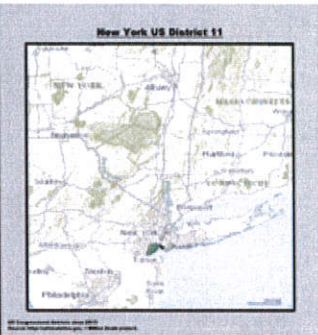


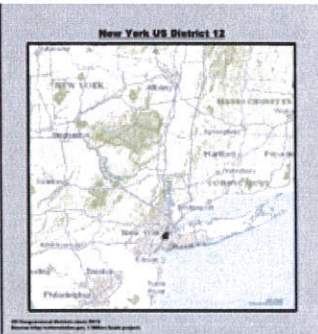


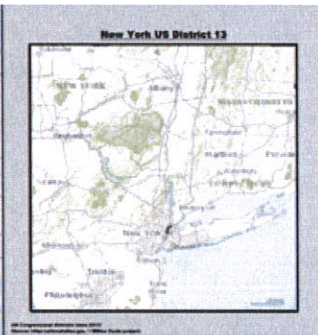

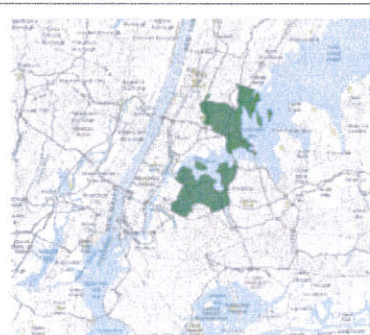
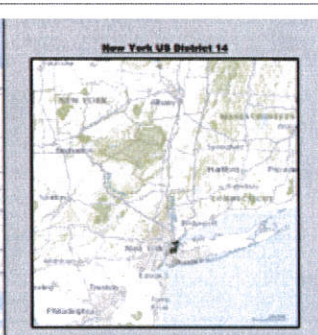

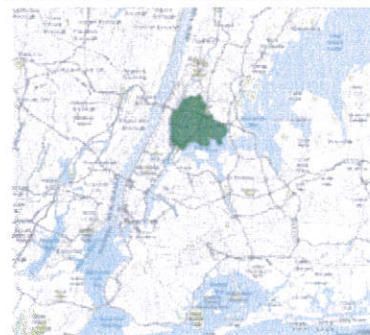
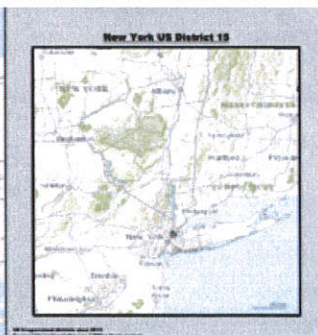
External links


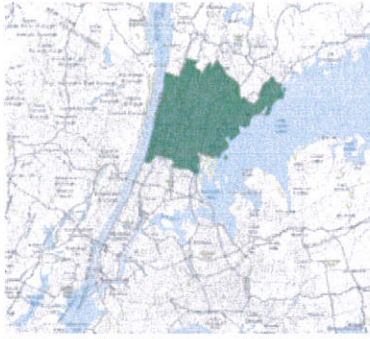
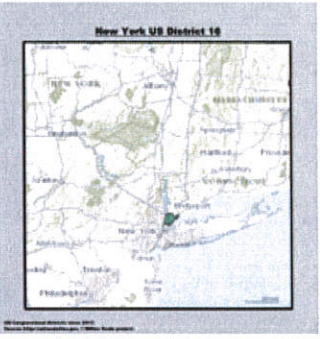


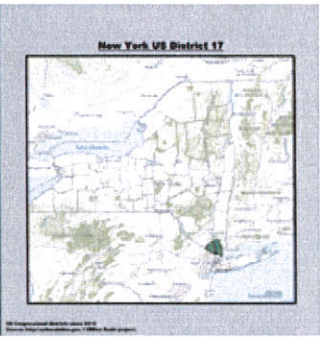

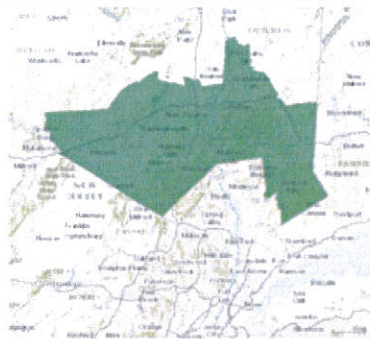
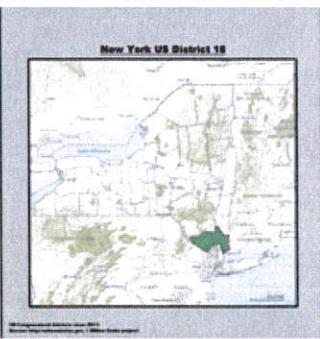

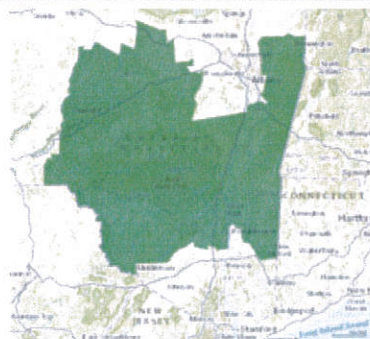
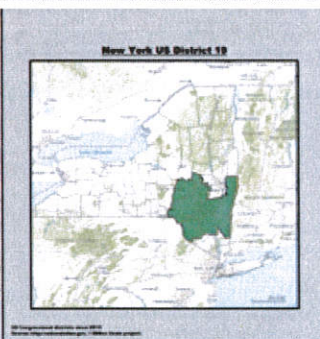

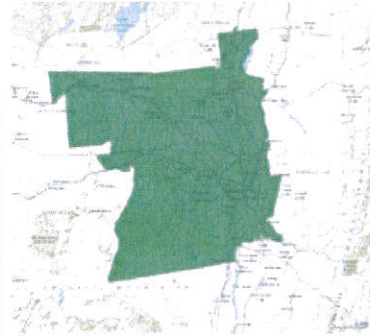
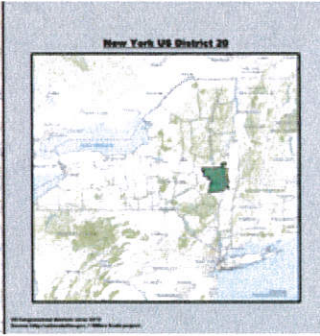
Current districts and representatives


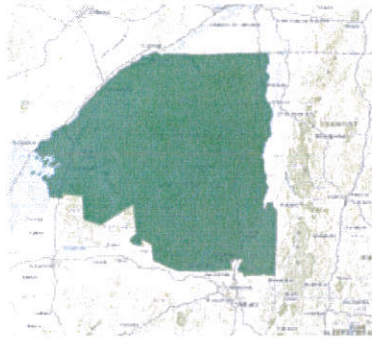
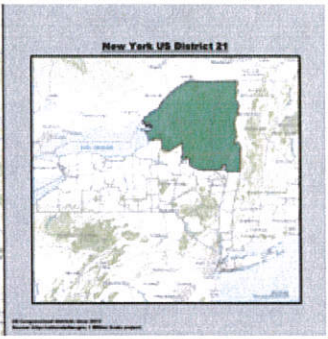

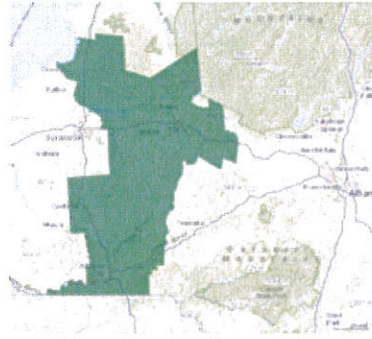
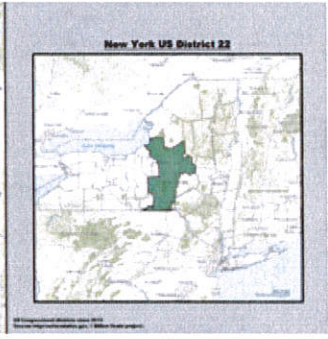

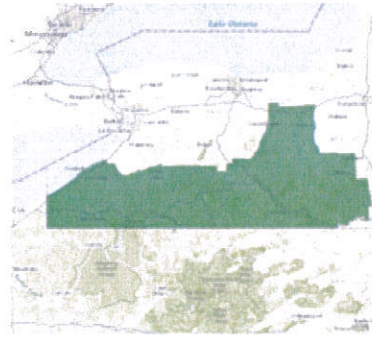
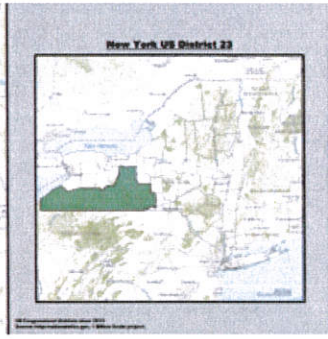

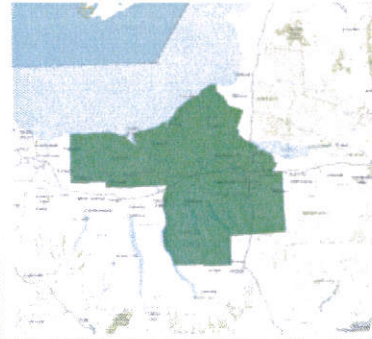
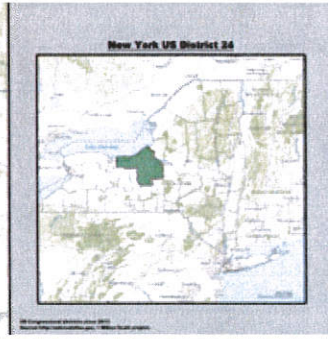

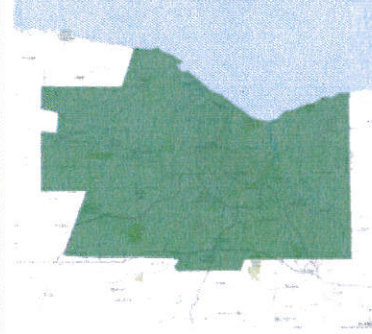
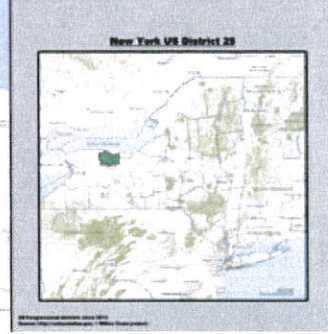
List of members of the New York United States House delegation, district boundaries, and district political ratings according to the CPVI. The delegation has a total of 27 members, with 19 Democrats and 8 Republicans as of 2021.


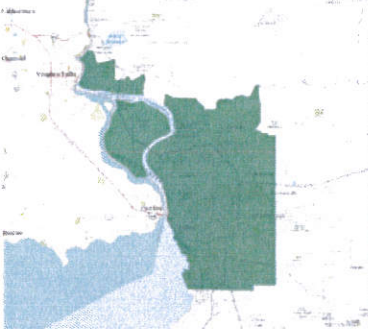
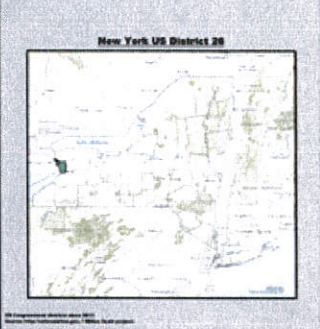

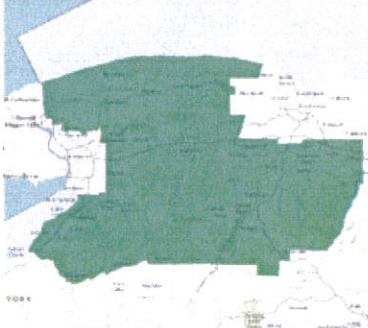
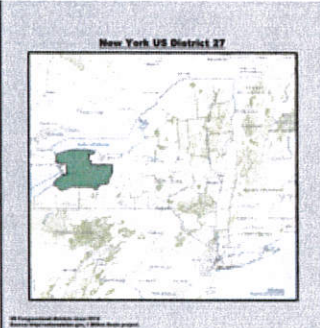
District	CPVI	Representative (Residence)	Party	In office since	District map	
<u>1st</u>	R+6	 Lee Zeldin (Shirley)	<u>Republican</u>	January 3, 2015		
<u>2nd</u>	R+5	 Andrew Garbarino (Sayville)	<u>Republican</u>	January 3, 2021		
<u>3rd</u>	D+3	 Thomas Suozzi (Glen Cove)	<u>Democratic</u>	January 3, 2017		
<u>4th</u>	D+4	 Kathleen Rice (Garden City)	<u>Democratic</u>	January 3, 2015		
<u>5th</u>	D+34	 Gregory Meeks (Queens)	<u>Democratic</u>	February 3, 1998		

District	CPVI	Representative (Residence)	Party	In office since	District map	
<u>6th</u>	D+13	 Grace Meng (Queens)	<u>Democratic</u>	January 3, 2013		
<u>7th</u>	D+34	 Nydia Velázquez (Brooklyn)	<u>Democratic</u>	January 3, 1993		
<u>8th</u>	D+33	 Hakeem Jeffries (Brooklyn)	<u>Democratic</u>	January 3, 2013		
<u>9th</u>	D+32	 Yvette Clarke (Brooklyn)	<u>Democratic</u>	January 3, 2007		
<u>10th</u>	D+27	 Jerry Nadler (Manhattan)	<u>Democratic</u>	November 3, 1992		

District	CPVI	Representative (Residence)	Party	In office since	District map	
<u>11th</u>	R+7	 Nicole Malliotakis (Staten Island)	<u>Republican</u>	January 3, 2021		
<u>12th</u>	D+34	 Carolyn Maloney (Manhattan)	<u>Democratic</u>	January 3, 1993		
<u>13th</u>	D+40	 Adriano Espaillat (Manhattan)	<u>Democratic</u>	January 3, 2017		
<u>14th</u>	D+25	 Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (The Bronx)	<u>Democratic</u>	January 3, 2019		
<u>15th</u>	D+39	 Ritchie Torres (The Bronx)	<u>Democratic</u>	January 3, 2021		

District	CPVI	Representative (Residence)	Party	In office since	District map	
<u>16th</u>	D+25	 Jamaal Bowman (Yonkers)	<u>Democratic</u>	January 3, 2021		
<u>17th</u>	D+9	 Mondaire Jones (Nyack)	<u>Democratic</u>	January 3, 2021		
<u>18th</u>	R+1	 Sean Maloney (Cold Spring)	<u>Democratic</u>	January 3, 2013		
<u>19th</u>	R+3	 Antonio Delgado (Rhinebeck)	<u>Democratic</u>	January 3, 2019		
<u>20th</u>	D+7	 Paul Tonko (Amsterdam)	<u>Democratic</u>	January 3, 2009		

District	CPVI	Representative (Residence)	Party	In office since	District map
<u>21st</u>	R+8	 <p>Elise Stefanik (Schuylerville)</p>	<u>Republican</u>	January 3, 2015	 
<u>22nd</u>	R+9	 <p>Claudia Tenney (New Hartford)</p>	<u>Republican</u>	February 11, 2021	 
<u>23rd</u>	R+9	 <p>Tom Reed (Corning)</p>	<u>Republican</u>	November 18, 2010	 
<u>24th</u>	D+2	 <p>John Katko (Syracuse)</p>	<u>Republican</u>	January 3, 2015	 
<u>25th</u>	D+8	 <p>Joseph Morelle (Irondequoit)</p>	<u>Democratic</u>	November 13, 2018	 

District	CPVI	Representative (Residence)	Party	In office since	District map	
<u>26th</u>	D+10	 Brian Higgins (Buffalo)	<u>Democratic</u>	January 3, 2005		
<u>27th</u>	R+12	 Chris Jacobs (Orchard Park)	<u>Republican</u>	July 21, 2020 ^[5]		

Historical district locations

Note: There are now 62 counties in New York (state). The counties that are not mentioned in this list had not yet been established, or sufficiently organized.

1789 elections

On January 27, 1789, the New York State Legislature divided the State of New York into six congressional districts which were not numbered.^[6]

- Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk counties.
- New York City, and Westchester County except the towns of Salem, North Salem, Cortland, Yorktown and Stephentown.
- Dutchess County and the abovementioned towns in Westchester.
- Orange and Ulster counties.
- Albany County east of the Hudson River, Columbia, Clinton and Washington counties.
- Albany County west of the Hudson River, and Montgomery and Ontario counties.

1790 elections

The districts remained the same as for the previous elections in March 1789.

1793 elections

On December 18, 1792, the Legislature divided the State into ten districts, which were still not numbered, taking into account the new counties created in 1791.

- Kings, Queens and Suffolk counties.
- New York County.

- Westchester and Richmond counties.
- Orange and Ulster counties.
- Dutchess County.
- Columbia County.
- Clinton and Rensselaer counties.
- Albany County.
- Washington and Saratoga counties.
- Montgomery, Ontario, Herkimer, Otsego and Tioga counties.

1794 elections

The congressional districts remained at this election the same as at the previous election, only inside the tenth district a new county, Onondaga, was created in 1794.

- Kings, Queens and Suffolk counties.
- New York County.
- Westchester and Richmond counties.
- Orange and Ulster counties.
- Dutchess County.
- Columbia County.
- Clinton and Rensselaer counties.
- Albany County.
- Washington and Saratoga counties.
- Montgomery, Ontario, Herkimer, Otsego, Tioga and Onondaga counties.

1796 elections

The geographical area of the congressional districts remained at this election the same as at the previous election in December 1794. Steuben county was created out of part of Ontario County, and remained in the same district. Schoharie County was created from part of Albany County, and part of Otsego County, which remained in separate districts.

- Kings, Queens and Suffolk counties.
- New York County.
- Westchester and Richmond counties.
- Orange and Ulster counties.
- Dutchess County.
- Columbia County.
- Clinton and Rensselaer counties.
- Albany County and part of Schoharie County.
- Washington and Saratoga counties.
- Montgomery, Ontario, Herkimer, Otsego, Tioga, Onondaga and Steuben counties, and part of Schoharie County.

1798 elections

On March 27, 1797, the Legislature re-apportioned the districts, taking into account the new counties which had been created in the meanwhile, and for the first time the districts were numbered.

- 1st district: Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond counties.
- 2nd district: The first six wards of New York County.
- 3rd district: The 7th Ward of New York County, and Westchester and Rockland^[7] counties.
- 4th district: Orange, Ulster and Delaware counties.

- 5th district: Dutchess County.
- 6th district: Columbia and Rensselaer counties.
- 7th district: Clinton, Saratoga and Washington counties.
- 8th district: Albany and Schoharie counties.
- 9th district: Herkimer, Montgomery, Chenango and Oneida counties.
- 10th district: Ontario, Otsego, Tioga, Onondaga and Steuben counties.

1800 elections

The districts remained the same as at the previous election in April 1798, but two new counties were created in 1799: in the 7th district, Essex County was split from Clinton County; and in the 10th district, Cayuga County was split from Onondaga County.

- 1st district: Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond counties.
- 2nd district: The first six wards of New York County.
- 3rd district: The 7th Ward of New York County, and Westchester and Rockland^[7] counties.
- 4th district: Orange, Ulster and Delaware counties.
- 5th district: Dutchess County.
- 6th district: Columbia and Rensselaer counties.
- 7th district: Clinton, Saratoga, Washington and Essex counties.
- 8th district: Albany and Schoharie counties.
- 9th district: Herkimer, Montgomery, Chenango and Oneida counties.
- 10th district: Ontario, Otsego, Tioga, Onondaga, Steuben and Cayuga counties.

1802 elections

Until the previous elections, there had been ten congressional districts. After the U.S. census of 1800, Congress re-apportioned the seats, and New York's representation was increased to 17. On March 30, 1802, the New York State Legislature re-apportioned the congressional districts, dividing New York County seemingly at random into two districts.

- 1st district: Queens and Suffolk counties.
- 2nd district: The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th Ward of New York County; and Kings and Richmond counties.
- 3rd district: The 4th, 6th and 7th Ward of New York County.
- 4th district: Westchester and Rockland counties.
- 5th district: Orange County.
- 6th district: Dutchess County.
- 7th district: Ulster and Greene counties.
- 8th district: Columbia County.
- 9th district: Albany County.
- 10th district: Rensselaer County.
- 11th district: Clinton, Saratoga and Essex counties.
- 12th district: Washington County.
- 13th district: Montgomery and Schoharie counties.
- 14th district: Delaware and Otsego counties.
- 15th district: Herkimer and Oneida counties.
- 16th district: Chenango, Tioga and Onondaga counties.
- 17th district: Ontario, Steuben and Cayuga counties.

1804 elections

After the election of one Democratic-Republican and one Federalist in 1802, the Democratic-Republican majority in the State Legislature gerrymandered the two districts together in an Act passed on March 20, 1804, so that two congressmen would be elected on a general ticket by the voters of both districts, assuring the election of two Democratic-Republicans.

Besides, Seneca County was split from Cayuga County inside the 17th district.

- 1st district: Queens and Suffolk counties.
- 2nd district and 3rd district (two seats): New York, Kings and Richmond counties.
- 4th district: Westchester and Rockland counties.
- 5th district: Orange County.
- 6th district: Dutchess County.
- 7th district: Ulster and Greene counties.
- 8th district: Columbia County.
- 9th district: Albany County.
- 10th district: Rensselaer County.
- 11th district: Clinton, Saratoga and Essex counties.
- 12th district: Washington County.
- 13th district: Montgomery and Schoharie counties.
- 14th district: Delaware and Otsego counties.
- 15th district: Herkimer and Oneida counties.
- 16th district: Chenango, Tioga and Onondaga counties.
- 17th district: Ontario, Steuben, Cayuga and Seneca counties.

1806 elections

Three new counties had been created since the last elections in 1804: inside the 15th district, Jefferson County was split off from Oneida County; in the 16th district, Madison County from Chenango County; and in the 17th district, Allegany County from Genesee County. The area of the districts remained the same.

- 1st district: Queens and Suffolk counties.
- 2nd district and 3rd district (two seats): New York, Kings and Richmond counties.
- 4th district: Westchester and Rockland counties.
- 5th district: Orange County.
- 6th district: Dutchess County.
- 7th district: Ulster and Greene counties.
- 8th district: Columbia County.
- 9th district: Albany County.
- 10th district: Rensselaer County.
- 11th district: Clinton, Saratoga and Essex counties.
- 12th district: Washington County.
- 13th district: Montgomery and Schoharie counties.
- 14th district: Delaware and Otsego counties.
- 15th district: Herkimer, Oneida and Jefferson counties.
- 16th district: Chenango, Tioga, Onondaga and Madison counties.
- 17th district: Ontario, Steuben, Cayuga, Seneca and Allegany counties.

1808 elections

On April 8, 1808, the State Legislature re-apportioned the districts again, separating the 2nd and the 3rd district, and creating two districts with two seats each to be filled on a general ticket: the 2nd and the 6th.

David Thomas had been elected in the old 12th district which had comprised only Washington County, so the vacancy was filled by a special election held only in this county, while at the same time two representatives were elected on a general ticket in the new 6th district to which Washington County had been re-districted together with Columbia County and Rensselaer County.

Due to the double-seat districts, there were then only 15 districts; the 16th and 17th were eliminated.

- 1st district: Kings, Queens and Suffolk counties.
- 2nd district (two seats): New York, Richmond and Rockland counties.
- 3rd district: Orange and Westchester counties.
- 4th district: Dutchess County.
- 5th district: Ulster, Greene counties.
- 6th district (two seats): Columbia, Rensselaer and Washington counties.
- 7th district: Albany County.
- 8th district: Clinton, Saratoga and Essex counties.
- 9th district: Montgomery and Schoharie counties.
- 10th district: Herkimer, St. Lawrence, Jefferson and Lewis counties.
- 11th district: Oneida and Madison counties.
- 12th district: Delaware and Otsego counties.
- 13th district: Chenango, Onondaga, Broome and Cortland counties.
- 14th district: Tioga, Steuben, Cayuga and Seneca counties.
- 15th district: Ontario, Genesee and Allegany counties.

Note: There are now 62 counties in the State of New York. The counties which are not mentioned in this list had not yet been established, or sufficiently organized, the area being included in one or more of the above-mentioned counties.

1810 elections

The districts remained the same as at the previous elections in 1808. Only four new counties were created inside some districts: in the 5th district, Sullivan County was split from Ulster County; in the 7th district, Schenectady County was split from Albany County; in the 8th district, Franklin County was split from Clinton County; and in the 15th district, Niagara County was split from Genesee County.

- 1st district: Kings, Queens and Suffolk counties.
- 2nd district (two seats): New York, Richmond and Rockland counties.
- 3rd district: Orange and Westchester counties.
- 4th district: Dutchess County.
- 5th district: Ulster, Greene and Sullivan counties.
- 6th district (two seats): Columbia, Rensselaer and Washington counties.
- 7th district: Albany and Schenectady counties.
- 8th district: Clinton, Saratoga, Essex and Franklin counties.
- 9th district: Montgomery and Schoharie counties.
- 10th district: Herkimer, St. Lawrence, Jefferson and Lewis counties.
- 11th district: Oneida and Madison counties.
- 12th district: Delaware and Otsego counties.
- 13th district: Chenango, Onondaga, Broome and Cortland counties.
- 14th district: Tioga, Steuben, Cayuga and Seneca counties.
- 15th district: Ontario, Genesee, Allegany and Niagara counties.

1812 elections

Due to the increase in seats, the previously eliminated 16th and 17th district were re-established, and four more districts were created. Six districts had two members, elected districtwide on a general ticket.

- 1st district (two seats): The 1st and 2nd Ward of New York County, and Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond counties.
- 2nd district (two seats): The other eight wards of New York County.
- 3rd district: Westchester and Rockland counties.
- 4th district: Dutchess County, except the towns of Rhinebeck and Clinton; and Putnam County.
- 5th district: Columbia County; and Rhinebeck and Clinton in Dutchess County.
- 6th district: Orange County.
- 7th district: Ulster and Sullivan counties.
- 8th district: Delaware and Greene counties.
- 9th district: Albany County.
- 10th district: Rensselaer County.
- 11th district: Saratoga County.
- 12th district (two seats): Clinton, Essex, Franklin and Washington counties.
- 13th district: Schenectady and Schoharie counties.
- 14th district: Montgomery County.
- 15th district (two seats): Chenango, Broome and Otsego counties.
- 16th district: Oneida County.
- 17th district: Herkimer and Madison counties.
- 18th district: St. Lawrence, Jefferson and Lewis counties.
- 19th district: Onondaga and Cortland counties.
- 20th district (two seats): Tioga, Steuben, Cayuga and Seneca counties.
- 21st district (two seats): Ontario, Genesee, Allegany, Niagara and Chautauqua counties.

1814 elections

For the 1814 elections, the districts remained the same as at the previous elections in 1812, only one new county was created: in the 12th district, Warren County was split from Washington County.

- 1st district (two seats): The 1st and 2nd Ward of New York County, and Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond counties.
- 2nd district (two seats): The other eight wards of New York County.
- 3rd district: Westchester and Rockland counties.
- 4th district: Dutchess County, except the towns of Rhinebeck and Clinton; and Putnam County.
- 5th district: Columbia County; and Rhinebeck and Clinton in Dutchess County.
- 6th district: Orange County.
- 7th district: Ulster and Sullivan counties.
- 8th district: Delaware and Greene counties.
- 9th district: Albany County.
- 10th district: Rensselaer County.
- 11th district: Saratoga County.
- 12th district (two seats): Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Washington and Warren counties.
- 13th district: Schenectady and Schoharie counties.
- 14th district: Montgomery County.
- 15th district (two seats): Chenango, Broome and Otsego counties.
- 16th district: Oneida County.
- 17th district: Herkimer and Madison counties.
- 18th district: St. Lawrence, Jefferson and Lewis counties.
- 19th district: Onondaga and Cortland counties.
- 20th district (two seats): Tioga, Steuben, Cayuga and Seneca counties.
- 21st district (two seats): Ontario, Genesee, Allegany, Niagara and Chautauqua counties.

1816 elections

For the 1816 elections, there was no change.

1818 elections

For the 1818 elections, the geographical area of the districts remained the same as at the previous elections in 1816. Two new counties were created: Tompkins inside the 20th district; and Cattaraugus inside the 21st district. In 1817, the Town of Danube was separated from the Town of Minden in Montgomery County, and transferred to Herkimer County, but Danube remained in the 14th district.

- 1st district (two seats): The 1st and 2nd Ward of New York County, and Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond counties.
- 2nd district (two seats): The other eight wards of New York County.
- 3rd district: Westchester and Rockland counties.
- 4th district: Dutchess County, except the towns of Rhinebeck and Clinton; and Putnam County.
- 5th district: Columbia County; and Rhinebeck and Clinton in Dutchess County.
- 6th district: Orange County.
- 7th district: Ulster and Sullivan counties.
- 8th district: Delaware and Greene counties.
- 9th district: Albany County.
- 10th district: Rensselaer County.
- 11th district: Saratoga County.
- 12th district (two seats): Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Washington and Warren counties.
- 13th district: Schenectady and Schoharie counties.
- 14th district: Montgomery County and the Town of Danube in Herkimer County.
- 15th district (two seats): Chenango, Broome and Otsego counties.
- 16th district: Oneida County.
- 17th district: Herkimer County, except the Town of Danube, and Madison County.
- 18th district: St. Lawrence, Jefferson and Lewis counties.
- 19th district: Onondaga and Cortland counties.
- 20th district (two seats): Tioga, Steuben, Cayuga, Seneca and Tompkins counties.
- 21st district (two seats): Ontario, Genesee, Allegany, Niagara, Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties.

1821 elections

For the 1821 elections, except for the split of the 21st district, the geographical area of the congressional districts remained the same as at the previous elections in 1818. Five new counties had been created. Hamilton County was split from Montgomery County inside the 14th district. Oswego County was created from parts of Oneida and Onondaga counties, but the parts remained in their previous congressional districts. On March 9, 1821, the New York State Legislature divided the 21st district in two districts: Ontario County and the newly created Monroe County remained as the 21st district; the remainder became the new 22nd district, including the new counties of Erie and Livingston.

- 1st district (two seats): The 1st and 2nd Ward of New York County, and Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond counties.
- 2nd district (two seats): The other eight wards of New York County.
- 3rd district: Westchester and Rockland counties.
- 4th district: Dutchess County, except the towns of Rhinebeck and Clinton; and Putnam County.
- 5th district: Columbia County; and Rhinebeck and Clinton in Dutchess County.
- 6th district: Orange County.
- 7th district: Ulster and Sullivan counties.
- 8th district: Delaware and Greene counties.

- 9th district: Albany County.
- 10th district: Rensselaer County.
- 11th district: Saratoga County.
- 12th district (two seats): Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Washington and Warren counties.
- 13th district: Schenectady and Schoharie counties.
- 14th district: Montgomery County and the Town of Danube in Herkimer County.
- 15th district (two seats): Chenango, Broome and Otsego counties.
- 16th district: Oneida County and the ex-Oneida part of Oswego County.
- 17th district: Herkimer County, except the Town of Danube; and Madison County.
- 18th district: St. Lawrence, Jefferson and Lewis counties.
- 19th district: Onondaga and Cortland counties, and the ex-Onondaga part of Oswego County.
- 20th district (two seats): Tioga, Steuben, Cayuga, Seneca and Tompkins counties.
- 21st district: Ontario and Monroe counties.
- 22nd district: Genesee, Allegany, Niagara, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Erie and Livingston counties.

1822 elections

On April 17, 1822, the New York State Legislature re-apportioned the congressional districts according to the figures of the 1820 United States census. The number of district was increased to 30, creating eight new districts; the number of seats was increased to 34, creating for the first time a triple-seat district, and keeping two double-seat districts.

- 1st district: Queens and Suffolk counties.
- 2nd district: Kings, Richmond and Rockland counties.
- 3rd district (three seats): New York County.
- 4th district: Westchester and Putnam counties.
- 5th district: Dutchess County.
- 6th district: Orange County.
- 7th district: Ulster and Sullivan counties.
- 8th district: Columbia County.
- 9th district: Rensselaer County.
- 10th district: Albany County.
- 11th district: Delaware and Greene counties.
- 12th district: Schenectady and Schoharie counties.
- 13th district: Otsego County.
- 14th district: Oneida County.
- 15th district: Herkimer County.
- 16th district: Montgomery County.
- 17th district: Saratoga County.
- 18th district: Washington County.
- 19th district: Clinton, Essex, Franklin and Warren counties.
- 20th district (two seats): St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis and Oswego counties.
- 21st district: Chenango and Broome counties.
- 22nd district: Madison and Cortland counties.
- 23rd district: Onondaga County.
- 24th district: Cayuga County.
- 25th district: Tioga and Tompkins counties.
- 26th district (two seats): Ontario and Seneca counties.
- 27th district: Monroe and Livingston counties.
- 28th district: Steuben, Allegany and Cattaraugus counties.
- 29th district: Genesee County.
- 30th district: Niagara, Chautauqua and Erie counties.

1824 elections

The geographical area of the congressional districts remained the same as at the previous elections in 1822. Two new counties were created within the 26th district: Wayne County and Yates County.

- 1st district: Queens and Suffolk counties.
- 2nd district: Kings, Richmond and Rockland counties.
- 3rd district (three seats): New York County.
- 4th district: Westchester and Putnam counties.
- 5th district: Dutchess County.
- 6th district: Orange County.
- 7th district: Ulster and Sullivan counties.
- 8th district: Columbia County.
- 9th district: Rensselaer County.
- 10th district: Albany County.
- 11th district: Delaware and Greene counties.
- 12th district: Schenectady and Schoharie counties.
- 13th district: Otsego County.
- 14th district: Oneida County.
- 15th district: Herkimer County.
- 16th district: Montgomery County.
- 17th district: Saratoga County.
- 18th district: Washington County.
- 19th district: Clinton, Essex, Franklin and Warren counties.
- 20th district (two seats): St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis and Oswego counties.
- 21st district: Chenango and Broome counties.
- 22nd district: Madison and Cortland counties.
- 23rd district: Onondaga County.
- 24th district: Cayuga County.
- 25th district: Tioga and Tompkins counties.
- 26th district (two seats): Ontario, Seneca, Wayne and Yates counties.
- 27th district: Monroe and Livingston counties.
- 28th district: Steuben, Allegany and Cattaraugus counties.
- 29th district: Genesee County.
- 30th district: Niagara, Chautauqua and Erie counties.

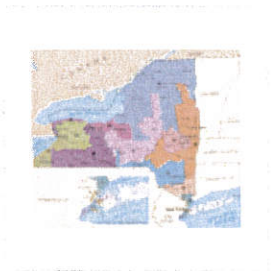
1826 elections

The geographical area of the congressional districts remained the same as at the previous elections in 1824. Only one new county was created: in the 29th district, Orleans County was split from Genesee County.

- 1st district: Queens and Suffolk counties.
- 2nd district: Kings, Richmond and Rockland counties.
- 3rd district (three seats): New York County.
- 4th district: Westchester and Putnam counties.
- 5th district: Dutchess County.
- 6th district: Orange County.
- 7th district: Ulster and Sullivan counties.
- 8th district: Columbia County.
- 9th district: Rensselaer County.
- 10th district: Albany County.

- 11th district: Delaware and Greene counties.
- 12th district: Schenectady and Schoharie counties.
- 13th district: Otsego County.
- 14th district: Oneida County.
- 15th district: Herkimer County.
- 16th district: Montgomery County.
- 17th district: Saratoga County.
- 18th district: Washington County.
- 19th district: Clinton, Essex, Franklin and Warren counties.
- 20th district (two seats): St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis and Oswego counties.
- 21st district: Chenango and Broome counties.
- 22nd district: Madison and Cortland counties.
- 23rd district: Onondaga County.
- 24th district: Cayuga County.
- 25th district: Tioga and Tompkins counties.
- 26th district (two seats): Ontario, Seneca, Wayne and Yates counties.
- 27th district: Monroe and Livingston counties.
- 28th district: Steuben, Allegany and Cattaraugus counties.
- 29th district: Genesee and Orleans counties.
- 30th district: Niagara, Chautauqua and Erie counties.

2002 elections



**New York
congressional
districts from 2003
to 2013**

Obsolete districts

- New York's 28th congressional district, obsolete since the 2010 U.S. Census.
- New York's 29th congressional district, obsolete since the 2010 U.S. Census.
- New York's 30th congressional district, obsolete since the 2000 U.S. Census.
- New York's 31st congressional district, obsolete since the 2000 U.S. Census.
- New York's 32nd congressional district, obsolete since the 1990 U.S. Census.
- New York's 33rd congressional district, obsolete since the 1990 U.S. Census.
- New York's 34th congressional district, obsolete since the 1990 U.S. Census.
- New York's 35th congressional district, obsolete since the 1980 U.S. Census.
- New York's 36th congressional district, obsolete since the 1980 U.S. Census.
- New York's 37th congressional district, obsolete since the 1980 U.S. Census.
- New York's 38th congressional district, obsolete since the 1980 U.S. Census.
- New York's 39th congressional district, obsolete since the 1980 U.S. Census.
- New York's 40th congressional district, obsolete since the 1970 U.S. Census.
- New York's 41st congressional district, obsolete since the 1970 U.S. Census.

- [New York's 42nd congressional district](#), obsolete since the [1960 U.S. Census](#).
- [New York's 43rd congressional district](#), obsolete since the [1960 U.S. Census](#).
- [New York's 44th congressional district](#), obsolete since the [1950 U.S. Census](#).
- [New York's 45th congressional district](#), obsolete since the [1950 U.S. Census](#).

See also

- [New York's at-large congressional seat](#)
- [List of United States congressional districts](#)
- [List of United States Representatives from New York](#)
- [United States congressional delegations from New York](#)
- [Elections in New York](#)

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6. The numbers which are used nowadays to describe these districts at this time derive from the numbers of the districts officially introduced in 1797, considering the sequence of the districts in the official listing and the approximate geographical equivalence.
7. In the Act of March 23, 1797, the Towns of [Clarkstown](#), [Haverstraw](#), [Hempsted](#) and [Orangetown](#) are mentioned. These towns were split from Orange County in 1798, before the election, to form Rockland County.

External links

- [New York Public Library: *New York Congressional Districts*](http://www.nypl.org/research/sibl/govt/cong.htm) (<http://www.nypl.org/research/sibl/govt/cong.htm>)
-

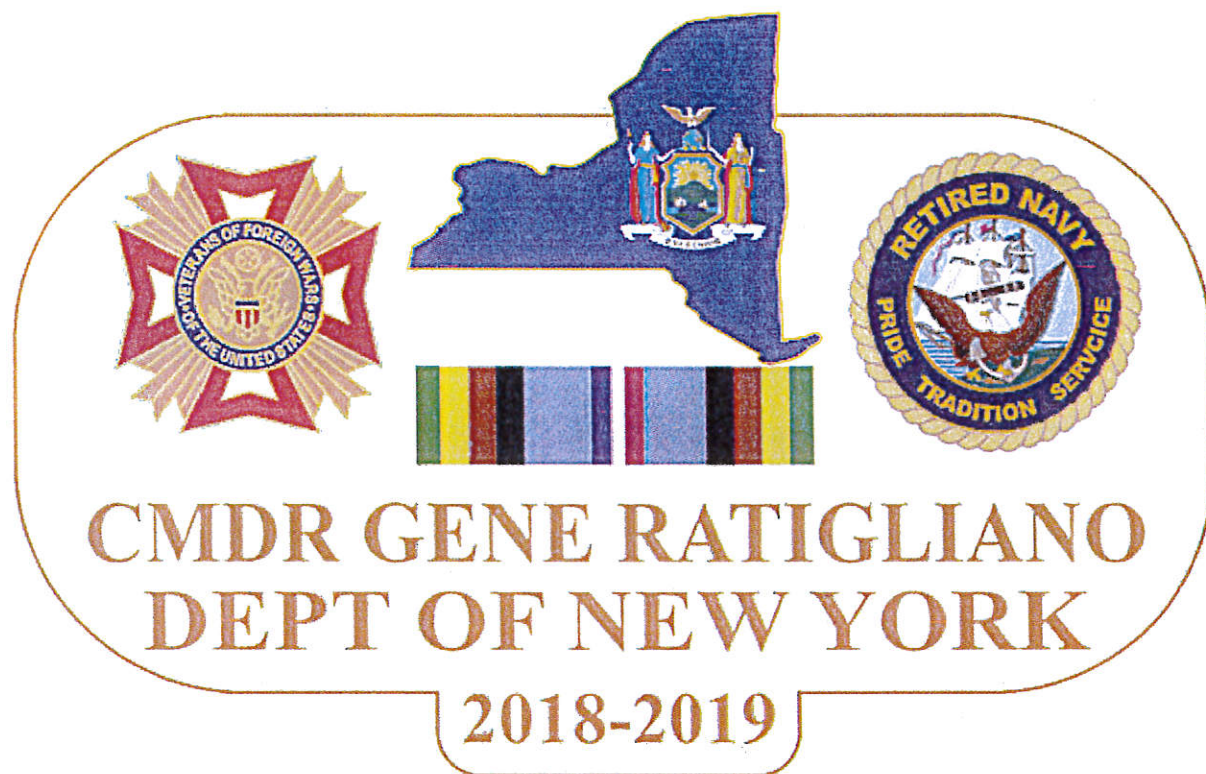
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LEGISLATIVE HANDBOOK

A Guide to Being a Successful Veteran Advocate



VFW DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK



BEING AN ADVOCATE

No One Does More For Veterans. The Veterans of Foreign Wars Department of New York and Auxiliary are dedicated individuals working on behalf of veterans, active military and their families. Being an advocate is a lifelong job; a process that takes patience and determination. Advocacy is about recognizing what Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. once said, "Our lives begin to end the day we become silent about things that matter". In recognizing our individual gifts and talents, we have the capability of changing our world. As advocates, we can create change and call for a more inclusive environment for not just veterans but everyone.

Of course, advocacy goes beyond just recognizing the need to speak up. It goes beyond just thinking to include action – standing up for something. Writing letters and sending emails to legislators is a very powerful and effective way of getting across ideas and concerns you may have as an advocate. It is important that we recognize the power of the pen (or keyboard) and personal conversations and develop connections with our representatives. As a government for the people, we must assert our right to be active advocates!

Legislators have major influence over services and supports to veterans, through funding and policy decisions. The job of legislators is to respond to the need of their constituents – that means you! It is important that legislators know that someone is paying attention to the issues of the veterans and their families – otherwise they are likely to ignore the issue or only listen to the other side. Therefore, it's important that strong voices for veterans be heard. This Legislative Handbook will serve as a tool to help you become a better and more confident advocate. Remember, change starts with you!

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DEALING WITH LEGISLATORS

It is important to recognize that legislators, particularly those in the United States Congress, are extremely busy. There is often an impression that legislators don't care – however that is not typically the case. Legislators do care, but it is our job to help them care. The reality is that many people make demands on legislator's time, looking for help on a wide variety of issues. It can be very challenging for legislators to balance all the demands they have on them. It is also often difficult for our representatives to understand and be experts on every issue that comes before them. Representatives are subject matter experts on only a few issues, and they rely mostly on their staff and constituents to keep them informed on the wide array of topics they must deal with. Given the time demands on our legislators, and the wide variety of issues that come before them, it is therefore critical to be simple, clear, direct, and as brief as possible when communicating with them. It is also important to recognize that legislative staff are critical allies in efforts to influence legislators. Staff can assist in getting access to a legislator, and legislators often rely on staff to provide guidance on issues. Finally, and most importantly, it should be recognized that in most cases legislators will only pay attention to an issue if they are hearing about it from their constituents. Therefore, it is critical that legislators at the federal, state and local levels hear from us, and in sufficient numbers, so that they pay attention to issues impacting our veterans and their families.

HOW TO WRITE A LETTER

You probably have written many letters before, whether to friends or family or long-distance pen pals; however, writing to a legislative member is a bit different. There are important things to keep in mind while drafting your letter such as length, format, etc. The more well written your letter is, the more likely your message will be powerful and lasting. Here are some suggestions to think about as you write your letter.

TYPE THE LETTER

When possible, type your letter instead of handwriting it. If you don't have access to a computer and printer, then be sure to write legibly. Be sure to use business style formatting. Always print two copies of the letter – one for your records and one to send to your legislator.

IDENTIFY WHO YOU ARE

Let your Legislator know you are a constituent from their District. Be sure to include your name and address and telephone number on the letter itself, as the envelope could get lost.

ADDRESS LETTER APPROPRIATELY

Always address your letter to "The Honorable" (fill in name). Depending on who you are writing, you will use a different salutation to begin your letter.

For the United States Congress:

- House of Representatives use "Dear Representative" (Last name of Member).
- Senate use "Dear Senator" (Last name of Member).

For the State Legislature, follow the same rules.

KEEP IT SHORT

No one likes to read a letter that is so long it loses focus and gets confusing. Try to keep your letter to one page or less and focus on one subject. In the first paragraph summarize your purpose or request, who you are and what you would like to see happen. The middle of the letter should list the specific issues or concerns. It's useful sometimes to list out or bullet a couple of points you want to make in your letter – not only does it help your legislator follow the letter, but it helps keep you on track. Short descriptions of just a couple words in bold type at the beginning of a bullet point or paragraph can also help in making your ideas stand out. The more direct you can be in your letter the better. The closing paragraph should once again state what you would like to see happen.

MAKE IT PERSONAL

Explain how a proposal will affect you, your family, community or organization. While stating facts is helpful, the facts come alive when they are attached to a story about yourself or someone you know and is likely to make your letter more memorable. There is great power in the ability to share one's experience with others.

BE COURTEOUS

No one likes to get a letter full of only complaints with no suggestions for improvements or change. If you have an idea you want to share, say it in a non-accusatory way and invite your legislator to consider an alternate viewpoint or take a different course of action. Part of building a relationship with your legislator is to include in your letter a statement of appreciation for their time and consideration of the matter at hand. A long list of threats or complaints will certainly not help your legislator adopt a position. As an added note, a follow up letter of thanks after legislation was passed is always appreciated by legislators and their staff.

DON'T PACK THE ENVELOPE

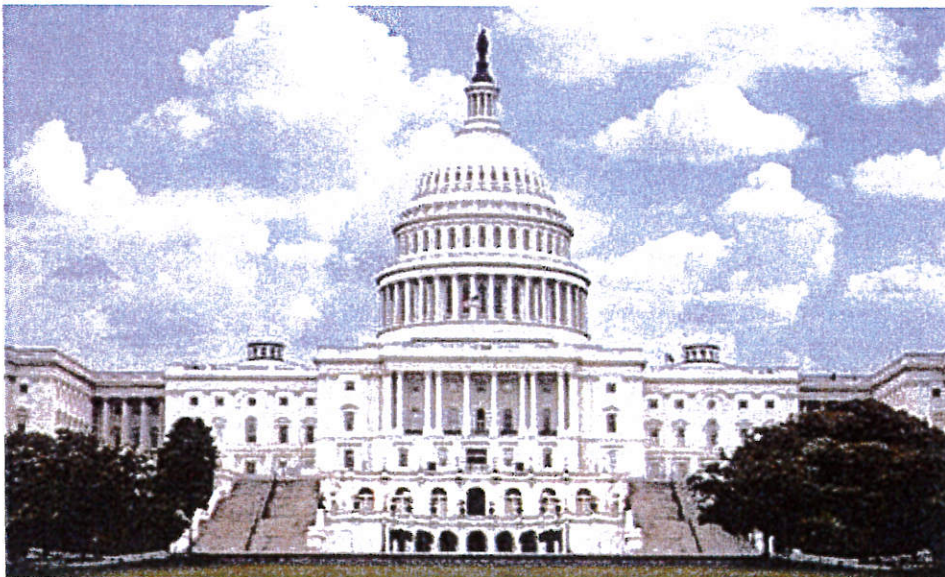
Sometimes there are studies or press releases we know of that relate to the issues talked about in your letter, however, do not include them in your envelope. The more paper you have packed in the envelope, the more likely it is that your letter will be pushed aside or discarded. Instead, offer to send additional information if they would like it. Remember, it's about keeping it simple. **TELL THE TRUTH**

State only the facts. Do not try to guess at certain things you are not sure about. If you stretch the truth in your letter, it loses credibility. To be taken seriously, always tell the truth and stick to reliable information.

BE TIMELY It's important that when you have an idea or suggestion for your legislator about an issue, tell them right away. The longer you wait to act and use your skills as an advocate, the less likely it is your letter will be effective. Be aware of current legislation and what is going on in your district and state.

ASK FOR RESPONSE

If you would like a reply, request it in the letter and include your street address. If you do not hear from your legislator, follow up with a phone call.



SENDING AN E-MAIL

Today we have the ease and convenience of using the internet at our fingertips. Most legislators publicize an email address for receiving constituent communications. Some use form-filled systems which require you to enter your information and subject matter into an online form. Visit your legislator's website to find their preference for receiving email communication. If you choose to send an e-mail, there are some things to keep in mind like writing a letter.

- Be sure to put your name and contact information in the e-mail
- Share personal experiences the same as you would in a regular letter
- Think about what your message is, be brief and keep it simple
- Do not send an e-mail everyday – eventually you will be “spam”
- Send the e-mail only to one legislator – cc'ing many legislators diminishes the power of your email. If you wish to contact multiple legislators on an issue, send them each a separate e-mail
- Do not send attachments – you can offer to send additional information separately
- Be kind – do not be argumentative or overly critical in your email

Remember to proof read your e-mail – make sure it's free of spelling and grammatical errors and makes organizational sense.



PHONE CALLS

Sometimes when we don't have a lot of time, it is easiest to make a phone call to your legislator. Again, as with letter writing and e-mail, there are things to keep in mind

- Introduce yourself as a constituent by giving your name, address and phone number. If it turns out they are not available, feel free to speak with one of their staff members. They can answer many of your questions and addressing concerns you may have.
- Think about what you want to say – sometimes having a written list of talking points is helpful in remembering the most important things.
- Put your fact together, know the name, number and sponsor to the bill in question. What specific section(s) of the bill concerns you. How does the legislation affect you, our veteran community?
- Do not ramble in your conversation – keep it short, simple and to the point. State your reason for calling and what actions you would like to see the legislator take
- Don't forget to ask your legislator their view on the bill. If the legislator supports your views, be sure to thank him or her. If they do not share your views, note your disappointment but say you want to continuing working together and if you feel talking further would be beneficial, make an appointment to meet with them in their office.

Remember, phone calls are a great way to make a personal connection, share your views and request action by your legislator. Never be rude, impolite or threatening.

FACE-TO-FACE MEETINGS

A visit to legislators and staff requires planning. It is very important that your meeting be effective. In order to have the best discussion possible, you must be prepared and ready to answer questions that your legislator and his or her staff may have. Here are some things to keep in mind.

- Know your stuff! The more you know what you're talking about, the more prepared and less nervous you will feel. Look at your legislators past vote on particular issues and know what the opposition is saying about the particular issue at hand.
- Express your views in a respectful manner.
- Be cognizant of the fact that you have a limited amount of time to meet. Legislators are busy so your meeting should not be more than 30 minutes
- Be sure to develop a strong relationship with the legislative staff as they are often times the main point of contact for the legislator.
- Be specific about what you would like the legislator to support – don't just ask for general support.
- Be prepared to answer questions. If you are unsure, don't make up something. Instead, tell your legislator that you will get back to him or her with more information.
- Leave behind information fact sheets that summarize the points you are making in your conversation with the legislator for future review.
- Exchange business cards: This contact information will prove invaluable for future meetings and correspondence.
- Follow up: Always follow up immediately with the person with whom you met to say thank you. Email is best. Handwritten notes will be respected but can take three weeks or more to arrive.
- When meeting, be sure not to speak in an argumentative manner. While you may or may not approve of certain aspects of your legislator's political party, do not make the meeting about "party politics". Remember why you are meeting – it's about the issue (s) at hand – not which party is better than the other

HOW TO ATTEND A TOWN HALL MEETING

What is a town hall meeting?

Most Members of Congress hold “town hall” meetings a several times each year to meet with constituents and give updates from Washington, D.C. They are usually held in a public setting and are free to attend. Town halls provide fantastic opportunities to gain face-to-face access to your U.S. Senators or Representative while they are back in the district. Town hall meetings typically consist of two parts: your Member will speak for about 15-30 minutes about activities in Washington. Then, your Member will open the floor to questions from constituents. This is your opportunity to ask your Member about a particular immigration issue or piece of legislation.

Find out the dates & locations

To find out when town hall meetings in your Congressional district will be held, monitor your Member’s Congressional website, **sign up for your Member’s email alerts**, or periodically call for event updates. Members usually hold town hall meetings in different areas around their district. While it’s best to attend the one closest to your home, don’t hesitate to also attend meetings in other parts of your district.

Before you ask a question:

- Make sure to have your question prepared in advance. Limit yourself to ONE question and try not to let the questions posed before yours influence what you say.
- Raise your hand immediately when the Congressman asks for questions. The longer you wait, the more competition you will have for the microphone.

What should you ask?

- **Avoid yes or no questions or questions requiring a commitment.** If the media is present, Members will be more likely to resist making spontaneous commitments.
- If you ask questions about specific legislation, be prepared to quickly explain what the legislation does. Thousands of bills are introduced each Congress and Members of Congress don’t have them all memorized.
- Ask a question based on an action. A good way to phrase a question is to base it on an action. (“What will you do legislatively to solve X?” or “What have you done to hold President Obama accountable for Y?”) Doing so makes it harder for the Member of Congress to give an answer using only talking points.
- Do your homework! Don’t hesitate to do some extra research on your Member of Congress before the town hall. **If you feel they voted incorrectly on a bill or issued a statement in which you disagree, those are great points to bring up when you are given the microphone.** (“Could you tell me why you voted against the X bill last week, which would have done Y?”)

Be polite!

Your question will be best received if it is phrased respectfully and tactfully. Rude or off-color language will ensure a more guarded response from the Member of Congress and could even turn the audience against you.

Don't leave early.

- **Stick around after the meeting.** If you aren't given the chance to ask your question during the meeting, or you have additional questions, **hang around afterwards.** Most Members of Congress stick around for a few extra minutes to take additional questions one-on-one.
- **Find a staff member.** If your Member does not stick around after the town hall, or you have trouble accessing him/her, locate the Congressional staff and speak to them instead. They can take your comments, answer questions, and refer you to appropriate staff members.
- **Bring business cards.** Bring a business card to give to the staff member to help him or her follow up with your question.
- **Network with other attendees.** If anyone else in the audience asks questions about immigration that are in line with your views, talk to them after the meeting is over. That's a great opportunity to get them involved in activism.

TOWN HALL MEETINGS



COMMUNICATE WITH LEGISLATIVE STAFF

Building rapport with the legislative staff is necessary. The legislators rely heavily on their staff – for policy research, to help constituents and to keep the legislative process running. Also, legislators delegate staff members to represent them at public functions, so be sure to welcome the staff member warmly to events. Legislators with staff support assign a variety of duties to their staff. Most congressional offices include the following staff positions:

- Chief of Staff directs the staff, follows local, state and national news – especially those with political implications, evaluates the implications of legislative proposals and constituent requests and oversees office operations.
- Scheduler keeps the legislator's appointment calendar. This person is responsible for making travel arrangements and coordinating speaking dates, as well as constituent visits.
- Legislative Assistants are issue specialists. Almost all congressional offices will have an Assistant covering Veterans Affairs. Get to know this person!
- Committee or Subcommittee Staff. If legislator has substantial seniority on a committee or subcommittee, his or her work on the panel might be handled by committee or subcommittee staff. They are experts on the issues they cover.
- Director of the District or State Office: This staff member is closer to constituents and is particularly sensitive to their concerns. Though mainly concerned with local matters, they can be an excellent channel for conveying your views to a legislator.

RESOURCES

www.vfw.org/advocacy

Sign up for VFW Action Corp and find our 2018 Priority Goals and Programs

U.S. Capitol Switchboard

202-224-3121 or toll-free at 877-762-8762

www.govtrack.us

Use GovTrack to research and track legislation in the United States Congress, including Members of Congress, bills and resolutions, voting records and committee activity.

www.congress.gov

The official website for U.S. legislative information. Provides access to complete legislative information for Members of Congress, legislative agencies and the public. It is usually updated the morning after a session adjourns.

www.whitehouse.gov

Latest news from the White House and live events.

www.supremecourtus.gov

The transcripts of oral arguments are posted on the same day an argument is heard by the Court. Same-day transcripts.

www.c-span.org

Get updates on congressional activities, voting schedules and the congressional calendar

SAMPLE COMMUNICATION WITH LEGISLATORS

Sample Letter

Sender's Name

Address

City, State ZIP

Date

Senator (FirstName Last Name)

United States Senate

Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator (Last Name),

I am writing you today as your constituent (in the state of New York or in the xxx District of the State of New York) and an advocate for veterans regarding proposed cuts to Individual Unemployability (IU) made by President Trump. I urge you to publicly oppose any measure that would claw back tens of thousands of dollars annually from veterans who are unable to work because of their service connected disabilities.

While there are many things in the budget proposal from the President that would add needed services at the VA, veterans must not be required to trade one benefit for another. Balancing budgets on the backs of veterans is not what veterans deserve after honorable service to our country and being disabled as a result of such service. I support the VFW and their opposition to the proposed cut to IU benefits. I call on you to do the same.

The simple fact is that the proposal, which would force veterans to surrender IU benefits when they reach retirement age, would financially devastate our most severely disabled veterans. The IU program pays veteran at the 100 percent rate of VA disability compensation because of service connected conditions making them unemployable even if they are rated at a lower percentage for such conditions. This means that veterans would revert to the lower rating despite their continued inability to work because of their service connected disabilities and would lose other VA benefits, such as VA dental care for themselves as well as medical coverage for their family. Affected veterans would not only lose a significant portion of their VA disability compensation benefits, they would also receive lower Social Security retirement payments because they have not worked for many years due to their service connected disabilities. This proposal could also impact certain state and county benefits, such as property tax exemptions, further impacting their financial well-being.

As your constituent, I urge you to oppose this proposal. Thank you on behalf of all U.S. Veterans.

Respectfully,

Signature

VFW Department of New York and Auxiliary

SAMPLE MEETING REQUEST

Coversheet format to fax or email meeting requests.

TO: Attention: Scheduler
The Honorable [FirstName] [LastName]'

Email Address: XXX-XXX-XXXX

SENT BY:

[Your name and email address]
[Unit or department position (if you are serving in one)]
[Unit [##], VFW and Auxiliary] SENDER'S PH:

000-000-0000 [work]
00-00-0 [cell or home]

RE: Meeting Request for [Week/Day], [Month ##, 201#]

DATE: [Month ##, 201#]

Please accept this [fax/email] as a meeting request with the
[representative/senator] for about 20 minutes on [Week/Day], [Month ##,
201#], for me and [name(s) of others joining you]. Our schedule is flexible
and open between [XX] and [XX]. Would the [representative/ senator]
have some time available?

We are constituents of the great state of [state]. I am active in Post [##] in
[city, state] and am currently [VFW Auxiliary position].
[Name(s) of others joining you] is/are active in POST [##] in [city, state] and is/are
[VFW and Auxiliary position].

The VFW and Auxiliary is the world's largest service organization with nearly 800,000 members in some
9,000 communities. Our mission is to serve veterans, the military and their families.

Your assistance in coordinating a meeting time for us is appreciated. I look forward to hearing from you.

Thank you.

SAMPLE SCRIPT FOR CALLS

Here is a sample script you can use when you are calling your representative's office. OF course change it as you need to in order to fit what you are calling about. If you are calling to express thanks, then instead of asking for support, tell the staff member you would like to express your appreciation that _____ took a particular action.

You probably will not get to speak with the legislator personally, but you might be able to speak with one of his or her staff members. However, often constituents will be directed to talk with a secretary or intern in the office. But don't worry....your call is noted and very much appreciated.

CALLER: Hi my name is _____ I am a constituent of (Representative/Senator) _____. I am calling to ask for his/her support of a very important piece of legislation on _____ (name the issue the legislation is about). I ask that (Representative/Senator) _____ support the bill (name of the bill).

STAFF MEMBER: He/she may ask you some questions about why the legislator should support the bill.

CALLER: Than you for taking the time to speal with me today. If you have any questions I can be reached at (____) – (____). Thank you!

THINGS TO REMEMBER

Remember that the legislative process is both slow and fast at the very same time. Sometimes action is needed right away to show support for a bill while a vote may not actually happen until many months later. This can be frustrating at times when it seems like nothing is moving forward. It is always good to remember that even if you feel like your letters, phone calls or emails are not making a big impact, they are! It is difficult sometimes to see what is going on behind the scenes in the policymaking world. There are often times many conversations that occur between representatives and their staff and other interest groups that you might not always be aware of, but remember that everyone has an important part to play in the legislative process.

Also, there are several parts to the legislative process at both the federal and state levels, and each state may have slightly different processes for passing legislation. It can at times be a very complicated process that involves a lot of back and forth debate between members.

Remember, regardless your method of communication with a legislator, it is important to report your communication and results to the Legislative Chair. Report information including the name of the legislator and office held, the topics covered, the legislator's response or commitments and whether any follow-up by the Legislative Committee is warranted.

Remember, **EVERY BENEFIT A VETERAN RECEIVES STARTS WITH LEGISLATION**