

# Our tax dollars come with strings attached.

## Let's bring change!

In his Cairo address, U.S. President Obama said that for peace to come, it is time for all of us to live up to our responsibilities. We agree. We want to make sure that we in the U.S. live up to our responsibilities.

Unfortunately, the U.S. Congress is currently on track to give Israel almost 3 billion dollars of aid in this 2010 budget with no enforceable restrictions or conditions.

Please join us in telling Congress and the Administration that our money comes with strings attached.

This packet will give you the tools to meet with your representative or his or her staffer in person, and ask them not to allocate any military aid to Israel until:

We find out what happened with the money we have already sent. Congress should investigate whether Israel committed human rights abuses against civilians in Gaza in its December-January offensive. Human rights organizations have documented as much. Now it's time for Congress to investigate. We do not want to send another blank check.

Israel stops settlement construction and lifts the siege that keeps 1.5 million Gazans without basic needs. President Obama has already stated that the continuing humanitarian crisis in Gaza is contrary to peace and that settlement construction must stop.

Why are we rewarding Israel with billions of dollar even as it thumbs its nose at our own policies?

**Our immediate focus is on contacting our Representatives and Senators this summer.**

Here's what you will find in this packet:

Forming and joining groups

Meeting with your member of Congress

Military aid and Gaza: Talking points

FAQ about the attack on Gaza

Military aid: A Jewish perspective

Human rights groups on the attack on Gaza

Meeting evaluation form

# Forming and joining groups

Congressional Representatives and their staffs pay a great deal of attention to the different levels of institutional power wielded by different groups. This gives them a better sense of whom and how many are being spoken for during a Congressional visit.

For this reason, it is generally preferable to form coalitions which are inclusive, diverse, and deeply rooted in the Congressperson's constituency. Such coalitions can yield greater power than more narrowly focused organizations, provided that there is adequate cohesion around common aims.

Forming effective coalitions towards a just peace in Israel/Palestine can be challenging. Some groups advocate for specific solutions to the conflict, or for particular ideological points of view. The appropriateness of a group's inclusion in a coalition depends on what is being asked of the Congressperson. In this case, we are seeking support for a suspension of military aid to Israel until three conditions are met:

1. Congress investigates how our money was used to harm civilians in Gaza in Israel's December-January offensive and puts in place enforceable guarantees to make sure we do not get a repeat of the same.
2. Gaza's borders are opened so that Palestinians in Gaza have normal access to the outside world
3. All settlement construction is frozen

Groups could choose to decline the invitation for a number of reasons, including opposition to these conditions; however, if you reasonably believe a group supports the goals of this campaign, it doesn't hurt to ask.

Here are some pointers:

**Start with your own base.** Find out who is already on board and what other group affiliations they have. Find out how these groups make decisions and who should be contacted. Discuss with your supporters whether it's likely these groups will support the campaign

**Compile contacts elsewhere.** Research community organizations which might be sympathetic to the campaign. Find e-mail addresses, phone numbers, or physical addresses.

**Assign outreach.** For each organization that you are targeting, assign someone to reach out initially and also to follow up! Create a timeline with the consent of each assignee and check in with them according to schedule.

**Be forthright.** Do not hide basic details about the campaign's goals or demands. It is better to have your invitation declined than to recruit coalition partners who are not solidly committed. Formulate a standard "ask" which each person doing outreach makes initially. Make it simple.

Example: "We are supporters of Jewish Voice for Peace, a diverse and democratic community of

activists inspired by Jewish tradition to work together for peace, social justice, and human rights. This summer, we are organizing delegations to visit key Congressional representatives, and this is what we will ask them to support. [Describe the demands to suspend military aid and the conditions under which it may be restored] We know that a strong coalition of like-minded constituents will make our voices more powerful and more effective. Would your organization like to work with us?"

**Be accommodating.** Some groups will sign up right away without any questions or concerns. Others will require more follow-up. To the extent possible, offer to meet with groups in person, to make presentations to decision-makers, to answer any and all questions. This can be more specifically tailored to individual groups. A church group with an orientation toward human rights might need to learn more about the misery caused by the Gaza siege. A Jewish group which opposes the settlements might need convincing that withholding military aid to Israel is the best way to stop them. Taking the time to build meaningful relationships with other groups based on trust is essential to creating a viable coalition.

**Meet in-person and online.** Request from each group one person who will represent the group in this effort. Be resourceful in finding ways to stay in touch with everyone so that decisions can be made and reports can be made back to the members of each group. Use Google groups, e-mail, conference calls, and in-person meetings. Create clear agendas, and clear ground rules that are designed to give each group equal input. At the beginning of any meeting, ask for any additional ground rules and agenda items.

**Build an effective delegation.** Decide as a group what type of delegation would be most effective and would best represent the scope and diversity of the coalition. Consider factors such as group affiliation, location within the Congressional district, knowledge of the issues, speaking ability, etc. Prepare the delegates to speak from their diverse viewpoints but with a consistent message.

**Keep all allies involved.** Even allies that don't have members on the delegation can lend their credibility and institutional support to the campaign. If printed materials are presented to the Congressperson, or if collective letters are written as part of the campaign, make sure all groups are listed.

# Meeting with your Member of Congress

Meeting and developing a personal relationship with your elected representatives and their staffs is the most effective method of lobbying. You can arrange an individual meeting or a group meeting with your elected representative and his or her staff, and you can meet them either in Washington, DC, or at one of their offices in your state or district. To make your meeting as successful as possible, below we provide some steps that you can take:

## Before your meeting

**Schedule a meeting.** At least two weeks (or more) before you would like to meet with your representative, fax a letter to the representative's scheduler. Often it is faster to meet first with one of the representative's staff. They are important in having your concerns heard by the representative. You can obtain your representatives' names, addresses and phone numbers by going to a map at [www.visi.com/juan/congress](http://www.visi.com/juan/congress). To get the scheduler's name, simply call your representative's number and ask for the name of the scheduler.

**Learn about your representative.** You can do so by visiting his or her website and doing basic internet research – learn some of his or her biographical information, voting record and positions on U.S. policy toward Israel and Palestine and other subjects, committee assignments and policy and personal interests.

**Organize a group** (if there are other like-minded constituents within your state or district). Invite key civic, religious, social, professional and political leaders. You can arrange a meeting of 3-5 people. The key is to have people that represent large and diverse constituencies within the legislator's district. Ask how much time may be scheduled for your meeting – shorter times are best with fewer people. Make sure that every attendee understands and agrees to the goal of the meeting and has a clear set of points to make during the meeting.

**Determine your request and reasoning.** Know why you're meeting with your representative; if possible, meet about a particular resolution/upcoming issue. Clarify and write down the reasons that you support or oppose the bill or action and the reasons that you think your representative should adopt your position. Why is it in the representative's interest?

**Assemble informational materials in support of your position.** Give your staff point person a call for useful informational materials and search useful websites. Prepare a small packet of materials you will leave.

**Rehearse your talking points and messages.** Meet well ahead of time with everyone who is participating and plan out your meeting (may be done by phone conference call). Choose one person to be the lead and one person to take notes so that all may have a written record of the meeting. Rehearse your talking points and messages. It is best to keep your message focused on 1 to 3 main points.

Be brief and clear. Just before the meeting, meet to go over your plan and rehearse each person's role. Anticipate the kinds of questions you may be asked and be prepared to answer them.

**Confirm your appointment** one week before the meeting and within 24 hours of the meeting time. You will need to give them a final list of all participants.

## At your meeting

**Wear business clothes and be on time.**

**Thank your representative or his/her staff person** for meeting with you. Address members of congress by calling them "Senator" or "Representative".

**Introduce yourself** (Everyone in the group introduces themselves.). Mention where you live or work in the district. Mention your profession(s) and your group affiliations and the sizes of the groups (don't over or under state). Members of Congress will be making their decisions about your request in part on how many people you can mobilize. Any personal story/experience/reason that connects you with your topic is also good.

**Make your "Ask" up front.** You are there to support/oppose a specific action. State clearly the action you wish. Give the reasons (talking points and messages) why you support/oppose and why you think your representative should adopt your position. If you have informational materials in support of your position, give them at that point to your representative and/or his or her staff person. Be flexible and go with the flow of conversation, while ensuring you address the talking points and messages you prepared.

**Be polite and listen carefully.** Even if you disagree with the representative or staffer's views and positions, it is very important to be courteous. Consider the opposing view and avoid being argumentative. Take notes to show you are serious about the meeting and follow-up. Much of advocacy is about building and maintaining relationships over time.

**If he/she wants further information or asks a question** to which you don't have an answer, say that you'll get back to him/her with an answer. If you need help finding the information, call your JVP staff point person for help. Get back to them with the information within a day or two.

**Provide your contact information and request contact information** of your representative or his/her staff person so that you can effectively follow up. Getting e-mail addresses is particularly useful.

**End your meeting on a positive note.** Summarize the request(s)/message you have given in the meeting and summarize the next steps and follow-up. Thank your representative or his or her staff person warmly for taking the time to meet with you.

## After your meeting

Each person who took part in the meeting should promptly **send a personal thank you letter** to the representative whose office you visited with a cc. to the staffer with whom you met, referencing the date of your meeting, who was in attendance and the issues discussed.. Your letter should express appreciation for the time and consideration extended to you during your meeting. Reiterate your request (s). You may send additional copies of written

material if appropriate. Note, mail is best sent to the local district office as mail to DC offices can be quite delayed due to security checks.

**Fax or email any informational materials that you said you would.** If you send an email, request that the recipient(s) confirm that they have received it. If you send a fax, call the office immediately to confirm that they have received it.

**Fill out and send a Meeting Evaluation Form** to your Jewish Voice for Peace staff point person.

Follow up with your representative and/or his or her staff person on the issue that you met about and work to **develop a relationship**. If you are unable to reach the appropriate staff person, then leave a message. Be persistent, but professional, in all of your follow up communications.



**Meeting with your member of Congress, sample letter**

Here's text for a sample letter requesting a meeting with your member of Congress.

[Date]

The Office of Representative -----  
House of Representatives  
-----, California Zip-----

I would like to request a meeting with Representative ----- or her(his) senior staff, as soon as possible, to discuss US military aid to Israel in the 2010 budget appropriations. I will be bringing (----) additional people representing several large peace groups. Once I have an appointment date and time, I will be able to confirm those attending with their group affiliations and inform your office. Please contact me with any questions or to provide the appointment information by phone at ----- or email at -----.

Sincerely yours,

Name

Address

# Military aid and Gaza: Talking points

## **Military aid to Israel: Does it hurt the Palestinians? Ask Congress to investigate.**

Human rights organizations have concluded that Israel violated Palestinian human rights in its recent offensive against Gaza.

Amnesty International (AI) found that weapons provided by the United States were used by Israel to directly target civilian populations and that the attacks were disproportionate and indiscriminate. AI has called for an investigation into the misuse of weapons provided by the United States and others.

Human Rights Watch (HRW) phosphorus was used as a matter of policy, and not incidentally or accidentally, despite the fact that it was fully aware of the danger white phosphorus poses to the civilian population of Gaza. HRW has called for an independent investigation into the use of white phosphorus.

## **Military aid to Israel: Does it make the Israelis any safer? Ask Congress to investigate.**

We care deeply for the safety of Israelis, and we are trying to make sure that Palestinian civilians are safe

as well. We believe that harming civilians in Gaza does not make Israelis any safer. Only a just, negotiated agreement will bring safety to both populations.

In the words of Israeli peace activist, Dorothy Naor, “Here in Israel, we do not need more US weapons. We need you to help us achieve peace-lasting peace.”

## **Military aid to Israel: Does it hurt the prospects for peace? Ask Congress to investigate.**

Through its disproportionate offensive against Gaza, Israel damaged the prospects for Palestinian- and Arab-Israeli peace by strengthening the appeal of those groups in the Middle East that oppose Palestinian and Arab-Israeli dialogue, coexistence and reconciliation.

Through its disproportionate offensive against Gaza, Israel has alienated millions of Palestinians with whom it must make peace if it is to have the existential security that its people seek.

**Military aid to Israel: Does it hurt our own standing in the world? Ask Congress to investigate.**

According to consistent and overwhelming polling evidence, U.S. support for Israel's actions, even when such actions violate Palestinian rights, is the central cause of Arab and Muslim resentment with and alienation from the United States, which Al-Qaida routinely uses to recruit members.

The U.S. military is fighting wars in two majority Arab and/or Muslim countries -- in Afghanistan and Iraq. To effectively conclude those wars and protect the lives of its soldiers, the United States must take every action to gain the support and goodwill of these countries' populations.

The Obama Administration has made gestures to Arabs and Muslims by expressing the United States' respect for Arabs and Muslims. To build a genuine partnership with Arabs and Muslims, the United States must demonstrate its respect by taking seriously Arabs' and Muslims' passionate concerns about Israel's misuse of U.S. weapons and ensuring that that such weapons are used in ways that are consistent with American ideals and laws.

**Military aid to Israel: Is it legal according to our own laws? Ask Congress to investigate.**

The Arms Export Control Act (AECA) restricts the use of U.S. weapons and services to foreign countries to legitimate self-defense, internal security, development projects, and/or United Nations peacekeeping efforts.

Recent reports by Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, the National Lawyers Guild, and Physicians for Human Rights, as well as testimony given by Israeli soldiers, indicate that, in its recent offensive against Gaza, Israel's military used such weapons for purposes other than those defined in the AECA.

This reports provide sufficient evidence to warrant a Presidential examination into the use of U.S. weapons in its recent offensive against Gaza and a report to Congress on the same as required by 22 U.S.C. Section 2753.

The Reagan Administration invoked the AECA in 1982, when it found that Israel's use of cluster munitions in its siege of Beirut may have constituted a substantial violation of the AECA. As a result, the Administration suspended the sale of cluster munitions to Israel for six years.

# Frequently asked questions about the attack on Gaza.

## **Wasn't Israel forced to attack Hamas?**

No. Israel and Hamas had a ceasefire that was remarkably effective: after it began in June 2008, the rate of rocket and mortar fire from Gaza dropped to almost zero, and stayed there for four straight months. The ceasefire unraveled on November 4th, when Israel killed a Palestinian, an event that was followed by a volley of mortars fired from Gaza. Immediately after that, an Israeli air strike killed six more Palestinians. Then a massive barrage of rockets was unleashed, leading to the end of the ceasefire.

## **Doesn't Israel have the right to defend itself?**

Israel, like every other country in the world, has the right to use military force to defend itself and its population. However, that right does not permit Israel to violate U.S. laws that govern the use of U.S. military assistance as well as well-established international laws that regulate the conduct of warfare and protect civilians. And various legal and human rights investigative reports have concluded that Israel did, in fact, contravene those laws in its offensive against Gaza.

## **Didn't Hamas violate the laws of war during Israel's offensive against Gaza?**

Based on its investigation, Amnesty International concluded that Hamas committed violations of the laws of war during Israel's recent offensive against Gaza by firing crude, mostly locally-produced and largely inaccurate rockets in the direction of Southern Israel. However, unlike Israel, Hamas does not receive military assistance from the United States; as such, U.S. weapons were not used in Hamas' possible violations. Moreover, Hamas' possible violations do not exempt Israel from adhering to U.S. laws governing the use of U.S. military assistance as well as well-established international laws that regulate the conduct of warfare.

## **What would the United States do if Canada had fired rockets into the United States?**

The United States has neither occupied Canada for more than 40 years nor has it prevented Canadians from entering and exiting Canada by land, water and air, maintaining and developing their own economy, engaging with other Canadians, pursuing their educational pursuits and exercising their basic rights. As a result, the analogy does not hold.

# Military aid: A Jewish perspective.

At Jewish Voice for Peace, we represent the voices of over 85,000 activists inspired by Jewish tradition to work together for peace, social justice, and human rights. We care deeply for the safety of Israelis, and we are trying to make sure that Palestinian civilians are safe as well. We believe that harming civilians in Gaza does not make Israelis any safer. Only a just, negotiated agreement will bring safety to both populations.

In the words of Israeli peace activist, Dorothy Naor, “Here in Israel, we do not need more US weapons. We need you to help us achieve peace-lasting peace.”

Here you will find additional quotes from Israeli peace activists and groups:

## New Profile

New Profile – Movement for the Civil-ization of Israeli Society, is a growing group of people working for Israel's de-militarization. We believe that we need not go on living in a soldiers’

state; that Israel is capable of a determined and true peace politics; that it need not be a militarized society; that we ourselves, our children, our partners, need not go on being endlessly mobilized. It is our understanding that the state of war in Israel is maintained by decisions made by our politicians – not by external forces to which we are passively subject. While taught to believe that the country faces threats beyond its control, we now realize that

the words “national security” have often masked calculated decisions to choose military action for the achievement of political goals. We are no longer willing to take part in such choices. We will not go on enabling them by obediently, uncritically supplying soldiers to the military which implements them.

The members of New Profile firmly support the call for the suspension of US (military) aid to Israel,

pending Israeli compliance with international human rights law, and its discontinuation of wholesale

I know that the US is financing some of Israel's actions in the Occupied Territories. I also know that many Americans believe that they are helping establish security in Israel. But this is not true, for real security will not be achieved by military means. Please help your government to understand that by supplying weapons it is not helping the Israelis or the Palestinians. I would like to ask you to support those that are seeking peace for both Palestinian and Israelis.

--Maya Wind

Young Israeli conscientious objector

human rights violations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

We are predominantly Jewish Israeli citizens. We believe that the steady incoming flow into Israel of US arms, financed by US military aid, and shored up by US civilian aid, is playing a major role in escalating the present “low intensity war” in our area. The state of Israel is committing severe and large scale violations of the human rights of an entire civilian population. These acts, which cannot reasonably be characterized as acts of defense, are facilitated and funded by US aid and US manufactured arms.

## **The Israeli Committee Against House Demolitions (ICAHN)**

Beyond the killing and maiming of innocent civilians, beyond clear violations of both American and international law, beyond questions of fundamental morality, Israel’s use of American-supplied arms against Palestinian civilians harms America’s own interests by portraying it to the world – and the Muslim world in particular – as an accomplice in Israel’s 43-year Occupation with little regard to human rights. This perception, easily proven by the record, undermines American credibility and its ability to withdraw its forces from the Middle East and stabilize this crucial geo-political region.

Israel’s use of weapons supplied by the US is in clear and continuing violation of American law, particularly the Arms Export Control Act. Section 4 of the AECA stipulates that arms may be sold to

allies “solely for” their internal security or legitimate self-defense. Israel’s use of cluster munitions in Lebanon in 2006 (at least a million unexploded pods remain on the ground); its use of flechettes – finned inch-long darts, thousands of which are packed into tank shells and released at high speed with devastating results – have been used in densely populated Gaza, causing significant civilian harm with no “defensive” element on the part of Israel; its use of F-16 aircraft and Apache helicopters for “targeted assassinations” in Gaza and the West Bank, frequently resulting in the deaths of innocent civilians; the use of Caterpillar bulldozers sold to Israel as military hardware and specifically designed to demolish Palestinian homes (24,000 of which have been demolished in the Occupied Territories since 1967); the firing of precision Hellfire missiles at civilian targets; the illegal dropping of hundreds of white phosphorous bombs which generate heat so intense it can melt glass on heavily populated areas of Gaza; the use of a new type of missile which explodes large numbers of tiny sharp-edged metal cubes capable of penetrating thick metal doors; plus the extensive dropping of DIME bomblets made of a tungsten-base Dense Inert Metals Explosive which destroys a victim’s inner organs and has no military value outside of killing civilians – none of these acts and myriad others can be justified under the provisions of the AECA.

ICAHN, an Israeli peace and human rights organization, strongly supports the call of the Jewish Voice for Peace to investigate whether US-supplied weapons were used by Israel to target civilians in the latest attacks on Gaza, and if they were to suspend arms sales to Israel in accordance with American law. The billions of dollars in arms sent by the US to

Israel (and billions more to surrounding Arab states) cannot possibly contribute to efforts to achieve a just peace and bring stability to the region. We believe they are actually antithetical to American interests in the region. Given the harm done to Palestinian civilian populations by Israel's indiscriminate use of American-supplied weaponry and the collateral harm done to America's name the world over, we hope that such an investigation will mark an end to American involvement in violence and war crimes committed by Israel against the Palestinians.

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# The attack on Gaza: What do human rights groups have to say?

In the aftermath of Israel's December 2008/January 2009 offensive against Gaza, several major human rights organizations sent delegations to Gaza and Israel to investigate Israel's alleged violation of international humanitarian law in its conduct of the offensive. The delegations gathered evidence and personal testimony from victims of the offensive and, on the basis of their findings, made recommendations for action to national and international bodies. Below are the key findings and recommendations of four key groups.

## **National Lawyers Guild**

### **REPORT: Onslaught: Israel's Attack on Gaza & The Rule of Law**

The National Lawyers Guild (NLG) found that the Israeli military violated international law by deliberately targeting civilians and civilian infrastructure, deliberately obstructing the movement of medical personnel, and misusing conventional weapons against heavily populated civilian areas.

Among its recommendations, the NLG recommended that the United States investigate Israel's use of U.S. weapons during its Gaza offensive under the AECA.

[http://www.nlginternational.org/report/NLG\\_Final\\_Report.pdf](http://www.nlginternational.org/report/NLG_Final_Report.pdf)

## **Human Rights Watch**

### **REPORT: Rain of Fire: Israel's Unlawful Use of White Phosphorus in Gaza**

The Israeli military repeatedly exploded white phosphorus munitions in the air over populated areas, killing and injuring civilians, and damaging civilian structures, including a school, a market, a humanitarian aid warehouse and a hospital.

The repeated use of air-burst white phosphorus in populated areas until the last days of the operation reveals a pattern or policy of conduct rather than incidental or accidental usage.

The Israeli military was well aware of the effects of white phosphorus and the dangers it can pose to civilians.

If the Israeli military used white phosphorus as an obscurant, it failed to use available alternatives, namely smoke munitions, which would have held similar tactical advantages without endangering the civilian population.

Under international humanitarian law, these circumstances demand the independent investigation of the use of white phosphorus and, if warranted, the prosecution of all those responsible for war crimes.

<http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/iopt0309web.pdf>

## **Amnesty International**

### **REPORT: Foreign Arms Supplies to Israel/Gaza Fueling Conflict**

Amnesty International (AI) researchers found evidence of war crimes and other serious violations of international law by all parties to the conflict, especially the targeting of civilians and disproportionate Israeli attacks on residential areas of Gaza.

AI was deeply concerned that weaponry, munitions and other military equipment supplied to Israel were used by Israeli armed forces to carry out direct attacks on civilians in Gaza, and attacks that were disproportionate or indiscriminate.

AI noted and welcomed the investigation established by the U.N. Secretary-General into attacks on U.N. installations in Gaza but considered this insufficient. AI asserted that an independent international investigation must look into all allegations of war crimes and other violations of international law by all the parties to the conflict in Gaza and southern Israel.

<http://www.amnestyusa.org/document.php?id=ENGMDE150122009&lang=e>.

## **Physicians for Human Rights**

### **REPORT: Independent Fact Finding Mission into Violations of Human Rights in the Gaza Strip**

Excerpts from Case Studies and Personal Interviews

The Samouni family – Trapped under their collapsed house, the Samounis could not be reached by medical workers for three days. Each time an ambulance attempted to rescue them, the Israeli military opened fire on the medical personnel.

The Abu-Halima family – While walking to a hospital for treatment, soldiers shot at the Abu-Halima family members' feet, stirring up dirt and contaminating their wounds.

Al Wafa Hospital – The hospital's wing housing the disabled and elderly was targeted by tanks, marking the third attack on this hospital since 2006.

[http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2009.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/PSLG-7QUFXY-full\\_report.pdf/\\$File/full\\_report.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2009.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/PSLG-7QUFXY-full_report.pdf/$File/full_report.pdf)

[These summaries were gathered by the American Association of Palestinian Equal Right.]

## Meeting evaluation form

Return this form to JVP

(1611 Telegraph Ave, Ste 550, Oakland CA 94612, fax 510-465-1616 )

We will share this info with like-minded organization, such as the US Campaign to End the Israeli Occupation & the American Association for Palestinian Equal Rights

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ / Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Meeting: \_\_\_\_\_

I met someone from the office of Representative: \_\_\_\_\_ / Senator \_\_\_\_\_.

I am \_\_\_ / am not \_\_\_ a constituent.

I met with (*Provide name(s) and title(s)*): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

The purpose of my meeting was to: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

I would describe the meeting as positive \_\_\_ / negative \_\_\_ / neutral \_\_\_.

Why?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Other Important Information:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_