



The State Bar *of California*

OFFICE OF ACCESS & INCLUSION

Date: June 28, 2019

To: Members of the Partnership Grants Committee of the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission

From: Daniel Passamaneck, Senior Program Analyst, Office of Access & Inclusion

Subject: Partnership Grant Eligibility and Review Issues for Grant Year 2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Partnership Grants are discretionary grants that support services for self-represented litigants in state civil court proceedings. These grants must comply with certain criteria in the State Budget Act and other requirements developed by the State Bar and Judicial Council.

This year, two issues have arisen during proposals review for Partnership Grant funding that require consideration and recommendations by this Committee that will facilitate consistent approaches to address these reoccurring questions. Any determinations will be brought to the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission for approval, and would be effective for this year's review of proposals. Any such determinations will be subject to the future Rule Committee's review process.

BACKGROUND

A. Governing Authorities

The Partnership Grants program is established by the State Budget Act, which annually provides: "Ten percent of the [Equal Access Fund ...] shall be for joint projects of courts and legal services programs to make legal assistance available to pro per litigants." Funding for these grants is allocated through the Budget Act to the Judicial Branch, where the Judicial Council has authority for final approval of grants. The State Bar administers the grant selection and distribution process through a contract with the Judicial Council.

The Budget Act restricts eligibility for Partnership Grants to IOLTA-recipient organizations, and restricts services to indigent individuals as defined in the Trust Fund Statute [Business & Professions Code §6213(d)]. At the inception of the Partnership Grants program, the State Bar and Judicial Council drafted *Funding Criteria and Guidelines for Partnership Grants* (also called the *Request for Proposals*), which with the *Instructions for the Request for Proposals* represent the formal guidance regarding these grants. The Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (LSTFC) formalized additional guidance in 2018 by approving the document entitled *Partnership Grants: Considerations and Analytical Approaches (Considerations)*.

Please see Attachment A for *Partnership Grant Request for Proposals (for 2020 grants)*, Attachment B for *Instructions for the Request for Proposals*, and Attachment C for the *Considerations*.

B. Application Review Process

Proposals for Partnership Grant funding were due on May 3, 2019 and are currently under review. In total, applicants requested approximately \$3.07 million in support; the current estimate for available grant funding is \$2.5 million. Review teams consist of two members of the Partnership Grants Committee and one staff member. The proposals are distributed among the teams, who conduct conference calls to identify questions to be resolved, and an initial funding position for each proposal. Staff communicate with applicant organizations to resolve as many questions as possible.

The full Committee then meets in person for a full day, where each committee member reports out on each proposal's strengths and challenges. An initial range for potential funding is identified for each proposal, based on such factors as the amount that was requested in the proposal; the potential impact of the funding on access to justice for indigent litigants; prior funding history, if any; the potential value of innovative models or technology to be developed under the grant; the level of engagement of the host court; and the amount of funding actually available for distribution. Staff follow up on any remaining questions or concerns raised by the Committee. The Committee meets again to finalize and approve funding recommendations. These are then presented to the LSTFC for approval and submission to the Judicial Council for final approval at their September meeting.

DISCUSSION

Review of proposals for Partnership Grant funding for 2020 revealed two issues impacting the evaluation and assessment of these proposals. Clearer criteria and guidelines on these issues will help applicants target their proposals, and help this Committee target limited resources to effectuate the mission of these funds. This Committee's recommendations will be submitted to the LSTFC for approval and implementation. Going forward, the LSTFC Rule Committee's review of overall grant review processes and procedures may consider these issues again.

A. Funding Beyond an Initial 5-Year Period

Partnership Grants have been primarily considered as “seed money” for the support of new services. Though this priority is not written into the Budget Act, since 1999, the *Request for Proposals* document stated that funding would not extend beyond a five-year period. Exceptions to the five-year funding policy were first approved in 2004 as the first cohort of Partnership Grant recipients faced their final year of funding. This policy was most recently restated in 2018 as part of the *Considerations*. The relevant portion of the *Considerations* states:

Historically, Partnership Grants have been awarded as “seed funding,” with an initial expectation of funding reductions after the first three years and termination of funding after the fifth year. This model can sometimes lead to valuable, high functioning projects making major changes to their substantive focus or operational model for the purpose of retaining eligibility for Partnership Grant funding beyond the initial five-year period.

While the Commission continues to prioritize innovative programs, it also seeks to support existing projects that provide valuable services to underserved communities. [...]

Matters to be taken into consideration when determining whether to renew Partnership Grant funding include:

- That Partnership Grants will continue to be awarded with the principal intention of providing seed funding for new projects, which may be renewed annually over an initial five-year period.
- That Partnership Grant funding may or may not be reduced from year to year during that time, taking into account project strength, demonstrated success, and funding availability. [...]
- That funding beyond a five-year cycle be considered on a case by case basis. Particular consideration should be given to projects supporting unmet rural needs, programs that have evolved to respond to a recent emergency or disaster, and high-functioning and heavily-utilized projects that have been unable to secure alternate funding despite documented efforts. The foregoing examples are illustrative, not exclusive.
 - Applicants seeking funding beyond a fifth year into a second cycle must demonstrate the effectiveness of the project and provide additional justification such as documentation of their pursuit of alternate funding sources, narratives and quantitative data on local needs or circumstances, and/or additional project evaluation such as court feedback, case file review or other such evaluative processes.
 - Projects seeking funding beyond a fifth year will be reviewed with respect to the factors cited above, as well as in comparison to new and other renewing applicants in the areas of program strength, demonstrated success, and funding availability.

For many years, the LSTFC was strict in enforcing the Five-Year Funding Policy, reducing funding after three years and terminating it after five years. This resulted in the closure of some projects that termed-out of Partnership Grant funding and could find no replacement funding; other projects implemented changes to retain eligibility as a “new” project. Others have applied for funding beyond the fifth year under the exceptions cited in the policy.

New projects represent a small number of overall proposals. Out of 39 total proposals now under consideration, only five projects request funding for new projects. On the other hand, two proposals request new funding for longstanding projects that have already once "termed out" of Partnership Grants, and six proposals request ongoing renewal of funding beyond a fifth year. Another seven projects seek a fifth year of funding. (See Attachment D, *Duration of Funding Requested – GY 2020 Partnership Grant Proposals*, for the duration of funding sought in each of this year’s proposals.)

Exceptions to the Five-Year Funding Policy now take up the majority of limited Partnership Grant funding. This Committee can provide guidance on how best to prioritize the use of Partnership Grants as “seed funding” to improve consistency in implementing the Five-Year Funding Policy, help applicants to have a better understanding of the purpose of this funding stream, and guide the LSTFC to strategically target this limited funding stream when there is a changing and increased legal aid funding landscape.

Staff recommend renewing the enforcement of the 5-Year Funding Policy by advising projects seeking funding beyond a 5th year in 2020, that they will be considered for funding only after proposed awards have been identified for all other proposals seeking funding for a first through fifth year. Proposals seeking funding for new projects would receive first priority, followed by proposals seeking a second through fifth year of consecutive Partnership Grant support. Only after all these proposals have been fully considered, should the Committee consider requests for funding for a sixth or later consecutive year. As described above, the LSTFC would retain discretion to waive this policy and consider proposals for projects under certain exceptions, together with proposals seeking funding of less than six years.

B. Funding of Mediation Services through Partnership Grants

Mediation has been among the services supported by Partnership Grants for many years - primarily in the areas of unlawful detainers and family law, and frequently at the Court’s specific request. These services are often built into legal processes, especially in the areas of family law and unlawful detainers, and are valuable in helping to resolve many cases prior to a court hearing or trial.

However, mediation services do not fall under the definition of “legal services” provided at State Bar Rule 3.672(A): “all professional services provided by a member of the State Bar, and similar or complementary services of a law student or a paralegal under the supervision and control of a member of the State Bar in accordance with law.” Mediation does not meet this definition, because it is not (necessarily) provided by an attorney. Mediator training does not require legal training, and mediation is not regulated by the State Bar. In fact, IOLTA-recipient

organizations must deduct expenditures associated with mediation services as part of the annual IOLTA/EAF application review process.

The Legal Services Project Eligibility Guidelines do not directly address whether mediation may be treated as a “legal service” for grant purposes, and the instructions for the annual Eligibility Application do not include mediation among the cited examples of non-legal activities.

The question before the Committee is whether mediation services should be included within the definition of legal services for the sole purpose of evaluation and approval of Partnership Grants.

Staff recommend that mediation be approved as an activity eligible for funding in the 2020 grant year for consistency with past practice and in recognition of existing, successful partnerships funded by these grants.

CONCLUSION

The review of Partnership Grant proposals raised issues regarding the appropriate duration of Partnership Grant funding, and whether mediation services are eligible for Partnership Grant funding .

This Committee is requested to approve and submit to the LSTFC for approval, as follows:

- 1) A determination that Partnership Grant funding should be allocated by first considering new requests for funding, then requests for funding for no more than a fifth year except if the project serves a rural region or is assisting with response to a disaster or other emergency; and
- 2) A determination that Partnership Grant funding may properly be used to support mediation services for self-represented civil litigants in state court.

ATTACHMENT LIST

- A.** Partnership Grant Request for Proposals (for 2020 grants)
- B.** Partnership Grant Application Instructions
- C.** Partnership Grants: Considerations and Analytical Approaches (approved by Commission in 2018)
- D.** Duration of Funding Requested: Partnership Grant Proposals 2020



The State Bar of California

Partnership Grant Request for Proposal

Background

The State Budget Act allocates funds to the Equal Access Fund to improve equal access and the fair administration of justice. The Equal Access Fund is given to the Judicial Council to be distributed through the State Bar of California. Ten percent of the funds available for distribution support Partnership Grants to legal services programs for joint projects of courts and legal services programs to make legal assistance available to pro per litigants.

The Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (Commission) reviews proposals and makes funding recommendations to the Judicial Council. Grants are awarded for a one-year period commencing January 1. Historically, grants have been awarded in the range of \$25,000 to \$80,000.

Partnership Grants are intended to be seed money to support projects that will eventually be funded from other sources of revenue and as such, funding is typically reduced in the third, fourth, and fifth years. Applicants must describe plans for obtaining funding from other sources to support these projects. Partnership Grant funding was previously limited to five years except under extraordinary circumstances such as projects serving areas affected by disaster or rural areas where the need is high yet alternative funding is unavailable. In 2017, the Commission adopted a policy that maintains the intention to provide seed funding over the course of five years but expands consideration for funding beyond a fifth year. For more information refer to the Partnership Grant 5-Year Funding Policy.

Eligibility

Applicants must meet the following eligibility requirements:

- Qualified Legal Services Projects (QLSPs): Only QLSPs are eligible to apply for Partnership Grants (Business & Professions Code 6210 et seq.).
- Joint Court/Qualified Legal Services Projects: Proposals must be for projects jointly developed and implemented by courts and QLSPs, and, except in rare circumstances, services must be delivered at or near the courthouse.
- Indigent Persons: Use of Partnership Grant funds is restricted to the provision of services to indigent persons as defined under Business and Professions Code §6213(d).
- Self-Represented Civil Litigants in State Court: Use of Partnership Grant funds is restricted to providing assistance to individuals who are pursuing matters in state court without representation by counsel. These funds cannot be used to make court appearances on behalf of litigants.

Requirements

Proposals for funding must address the following:

- Impact of Services: The project must address the needs of the targeted population and achieve meaningful and timely outcomes.
- Collaboration with Cooperating Court: The project must be jointly undertaken with the court. The Commission will consider the extent to which the applicant and cooperating court will collaborate on this project to achieve access for self-represented litigants.
- Integration with Court-Based Services: The applicant's services, or planned services, should be integrated with other court-based services, including the Family Law Facilitator, self-help centers, and other offices of the cooperating court.
- Court's Impartiality: The proposal must ensure the court's independence and impartiality. If the project's services are to be reserved for only one litigant role, such as petitioners but not respondents, or defendants but not plaintiffs, the applicant must demonstrate that it has thoroughly explored all the implications of this decision with the court, and identified alternate legal resources that can provide equivalent levels of assistance to the opposing parties.
- Conflict of Interest: If the project establishes an attorney-client relationship with the self-represented litigants, it must provide meaningful referrals for individuals who are not eligible to use the services because they present a conflict of interest for the project.
- Information and Referrals: The project must address the methods by which it will provide information and referrals to litigants who are not eligible to use its services for any reason.
- Additional Support: In anticipation of the eventual reduction or termination of Partnership Grant support, the applicant must diligently pursue other means for continuing the project. The Commission will consider efforts to pursue other sources of funding and support, as well as contributions actually received, such as commitments of the program's general operating revenue, recruitment of pro bono volunteers, and in-kind support.
- Evaluation: All applicants must incorporate evaluation plans into their Partnership Grant proposal and complete a year-end evaluation report.

Selection Criteria

The Commission has full discretion to recommend grant awards based on its analysis of the need of the communities to be served, and the extent to which a proposal addresses the requirements above. Considerations will also be made to ensure funding supports a diverse range of geographic areas, substantive issues, and client constituencies. Decisions of the Commission, as approved by the Judicial Council, are final. There is no appeals process.



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PARTNERSHIP GRANT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Partnership Grant applications must be completed and submitted on SmartSimple. For information about the Request For Proposal, including eligibility, requirements, and selection criteria, refer to the Partnership Grant Request For Proposal document found on the SmartSimple home page.

Overview

A completed proposal will include the following components:

- Form A – Project Profile
- Form B – Project Description
- Form C – Project Budget
- Form D – Budget Narrative
- Form E – Project Assurances
- Form F – Agreement of the Partner Court

Form A - Project Profile

Respond to questions, providing basic information on the proposed project.

Form B - Project Description

Respond to questions, providing greater description of the proposed project including types of services to be provided and project goals.

Form C - Project Budget

Provide the project budget, including expenses allocated to the proposed Partnership Grant, other State Bar monies and all non-State Bar monies that are committed to the project. Enter your proposed Partnership Grant budget with the total requested amount rounded to the nearest thousand. At the bottom of Form C, provide the requested information about the proposed staffing for the project, including the individual full-time equivalent (FTE) for each attorney, paralegal, and other staff assigned to the project by funding source (Partnership Grant, other State Bar monies, non-State Bar monies). Staff should be identified based on their role within the project, e.g., “housing attorneys” not “Lila Smith and Ron Wong.” Be mindful that the description of project staff, the budgets for staff, and the project descriptions should tell a consistent picture.

Form D - Project Budget Narrative

Provide an explanation for each line item in the project budget as necessary to explain the basis of allocated amounts. While the budget form does not require an itemization of the value of in-kind support, please include in the budget narrative any significant in-kind support, such as use of court facilities or equipment. Any expenses under Contract Services to Clients (row 19), Contract Service to Organization (row 20) and Other (row 21), must be itemized and explained.

Expenses that may be included in the Project Budget (Form C) and described in the Budget Narrative (Form D) are as follows:

1. Lawyers: Salaries and wages paid to staff attorney(s), whether full-time, part-time or temporary.
2. Paralegals: Salaries and wages paid to staff paralegal(s) (including law graduates, legal assistants, and law students), whether full-time, part-time or temporary. Paralegals are persons working under the supervision and control of an attorney, whose duties consist primarily of such activities as intake interviewing, checking court records, legal research, and outreach and community work.
3. Other Staff: Salaries and wages paid to all other staff, including administrative and support staff, whether full-time, part-time, or temporary.
4. Subtotal: Auto-calculates based on information provided.
5. Employee Benefits: Fringe benefits and payroll taxes paid on behalf of employees, such as retirement, FICA, health and life insurance, workers' compensation, unemployment insurance, and other payroll-related costs.
6. Total Personnel: Auto-calculates based on information provided.
7. Space: The actual cost of housing staff and services funded by the proposed grant. This may include rent, utility payments, and maintenance/janitorial expenses.
8. Equipment, Rental and Maintenance: Lease or rental expenses for equipment (except telephone) to be used by the proposed project; a commensurate share of anticipated maintenance costs for that equipment.
9. Office Supplies: Basic office supplies, including materials used in copiers and other small equipment. Equipment purchases under \$1,000 that enable services funded by the Partnership Grant may be included here.
10. Printing and Postage: Outside printing and postage.
11. Telecommunications: Local, long-distance, or cellular telephone service expenses incurred directly by the proposed project. Similar and related expenses for conference calls, videoconferencing or other telecommunication services should be included as well.
12. Technology: Expenses related to computer software purchases, subscriptions, updates, and online research services.
13. Program Travel: Travel expenses incurred by staff or volunteers to provide services through the proposed project.
14. Training: Non-personnel costs associated with training or continuing education for staff members or volunteers who provide services through the proposed project. You may include

the cost of travel to and from training events, per diem, conference registration fees or tuition, purchase or production of training materials, etc. Do not include expenses associated with training that you provide to the public or to other organizations.

15. Library: Expenses for the maintenance and expansion of office libraries required by the proposed project, including subscriptions to periodicals, books and update services.
16. Insurance: A share of professional liability insurance and bonding costs proportionate to staff who are funded by the proposed project. A share of other insurance for property and automobiles commensurate with their use by the proposed project.
17. Audit: Costs related to auditing the expenditure of Partnership Grant funds. Do not include costs for ongoing bookkeeping or accounting services here.
18. Evaluation: Expenses for gathering and analyzing information and data, and reporting on the effectiveness of services provided through the project.
19. Contract Service to Clients: Payments to private attorneys, consultants or organizations to provide professional services to litigants through the proposed project. On Form D, itemize individual contracts, specifying contractors, the general nature of duties to be performed, the rate of compensation and the contract amount.
20. Contract Service to Organization: Payments for all other services to the applicant organization specifically with regard to the proposed project. On Form D, itemize individual contracts, specifying contractors, the general nature of duties to be performed, the rate of compensation, and the contract amount.
21. Other: Expenses not included above. On Form D, itemize individual expenses in the budget narrative.
22. Total Non-Personnel: Auto-calculates based on information provided.
23. Total: Auto-calculates based on information provided.

Form E

Upload Project Assurances. Include project name and project title and ensure it is signed and dated by both the Executive Director and Board representative.

Form F

For each partner court, upload a Letter of Support and MOU.

- Letter of Support: Select the Presiding Judge at the top of Form F and add to application. Click the “Create Template” button. Select the second tab (Form F – Agreement of the Partner Court). The letter of support from the Presiding Judge will automatically populate select information from the application. Add the document name, MOU Status, Presiding Judge, and any other comments. Click “Save & Finish later” then click “Download Letter” and “Export as a PDF.” Please check the information in the Presiding Judge Letter before printing and submitting it to the Judge for signature. If there are any variations between how your project

will operate in different courts, you may revise the information before saving and printing the form. Normally, we expect the Presiding Judge's letter of support to exactly match the information that you provided in your application. Once the Presiding Judge has signed a hard copy, you must scan and upload the signed copy to your application.

- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU): Applicant must enter into a formal agreement with the cooperating court setting forth the duties and responsibilities of each party relative to the proposed project. This MOU should reflect all financial and/or in-kind support to be provided by each party, and all logistical and administrative matters reflected in the proposal. The MOU should include the project title, court served, MOU termination date (or related conditions such as "Continuing") and each party's duties and responsibilities.

Additional Documents

Grants will not be funded without fully executed documents. This includes the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) required in Form F and a fully executed grant agreement with the State Bar. These additional documents must be uploaded **by no later than December 31**.

**PARTNERSHIP GRANTS:
CONSIDERATIONS AND ANALYTICAL APPROACHES**

The following considerations and analyses have been developed through the historical experience of the Partnership Grants Committee (Committee), which has found them useful as that Committee has reviewed Partnership Grant proposals raising certain issues.

It is intended, by memorializing and confirming these considerations and analytic approaches, to provide the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (Commission) with more effective assistance and enhanced consistency in decision-making as it annually considers how best to allocate Partnership Grant resources. Additionally, they will also assist applicants in their preparation of proposals for funding that are consistent with the priorities and intentions of the Partnership Grant program.

Self-Representation and Attorney-Client Relationships (July 2017)

Self-represented litigants receiving services under a Partnership Grant are not prohibited from forming a confidential relationship with a lawyer, so long as they remain unrepresented when they appear in court. While we will ultimately defer to the court's own determination as to whether the litigant is self-represented, factors impacting this determination include where any attorney's participation takes place, and whether the attorney's name appears on pleadings or in the records of proceedings in court. So long as no appearance is made on the record and no representational activity occurs in court, formation of an attorney-client relationship in and of itself is not inconsistent with the "self-represented" status of a litigant.

Duration of Partnership Grant Funding (Revised November 2018)

Historically, Partnership Grants have been awarded as "seed funding," with an initial expectation of funding reductions after the first three years and termination of funding after the fifth year. This model can sometimes lead to valuable, high functioning projects making major changes to their substantive focus or operational model for the purpose of retaining eligibility for Partnership Grant funding beyond the initial five-year period.

While the Commission continues to prioritize innovative programs, it also seeks to support existing projects that provide valuable services to underserved communities. The following considerations are intended to assist applicants in setting reasonable expectations regarding the expected timeframe for the duration of Partnership Grant support.

Matters to be taken into consideration when determining whether to renew Partnership Grant funding include:

- That Partnership Grants will continue to be awarded with the principal intention of providing seed funding for new projects, which may be renewed annually over an initial five-year period.

- That Partnership Grant funding may or may not be reduced from year to year during that time, taking into account project strength, demonstrated success, and funding availability.
- That the discretionary nature of Partnership Grants, under which the Commission's decisions on continued funding may be contingent upon projects meeting programmatic, administrative, and financial expectations. The Commission retains discretion not to renew funding within the initial five-year timeframe should projects be unable to meet basic expectations.
- That funding beyond a five-year cycle be considered on a case by case basis. Particular consideration should be given to projects supporting unmet rural needs, programs that have evolved to respond to a recent emergency or disaster, and high-functioning and heavily-utilized projects that have been unable to secure alternate funding despite documented efforts. The foregoing examples are illustrative, not exclusive.
 - Applicants seeking funding beyond a fifth year into a second cycle must demonstrate the effectiveness of the project and provide additional justification such as documentation of their pursuit of alternate funding sources, narratives and quantitative data on local needs or circumstances, and/or additional project evaluation such as court feedback, case file review or other such evaluative processes.
 - Projects seeking funding beyond a fifth year will be reviewed with respect to the factors cited above, as well as in comparison to new and other renewing applicants in the areas of program strength, demonstrated success, and funding availability.

Overhead, Administration, and Audit (August 2018)

Partnership Grant funds should pay for actual project expenses or directly related costs – to fund the project, but not the organization. Some programs have used individual line items to identify administrative costs. Others use an Allocated Cost Ratio, which can obscure the relationship between the cited cost and the project activities.

Staff should identify those administrative components of the proposed budget that are tied to project activities, and then should ensure that the Partnership Grant is not charged for any other administrative costs.

- Some non-personnel costs which may be appropriately tied to the project include malpractice insurance and attorney licensing fees.
- As Partnership Grant-funded services should typically be performed primarily at or near the courthouse, which reduces the need for program space and equipment, costs allocated to these lines should be clearly justified in the budget narrative.
- Programs relying on Indirect cost ratios must reduce these to itemized constituent line items that clearly relate to the funded activities, for purposes of Partnership grant budgeting.

Going forward, the Office of Access & Inclusion will revise the budget forms in the Partnership Grant application, to omit the option to charge organizational overhead expenses such as audit, litigation, or

contract services for the organization, to these grants. Programs wishing to allocate funds to these kinds of costs will be required to include them as “Other non-personnel” costs, with an attached itemization explaining how each constituent part of this line item is demonstrably tied to project activities.

Use of Partnership Funding as a Subgrant Covering Wages of Court Staff (August 2018)

While the expectation is that an organization receiving a Partnership Grant will be the primary service provider under that grant, it might be the case that greater efficiencies can be attained by subgranting some services and funding to a court partner that, in partnership with the local provider, can most effectively and efficiently provide new services consistent with the Partnership Grant guidelines and criteria. The following considerations have been identified as relevant in determining whether to approve discretionary funding for such a request:

- The contract governing the relationship between the grant recipient organization and the court must clearly specify that grant-funded court staff will only work on project activities, not on other duties that might be assigned by the court.
- The contracted staff must follow the Guidelines for the Operation of Self-Help Centers, with particular regard to ensuring the court’s neutrality as to the fact that services are being provided, the manner in which they are provided, and the persons to whom they are provided.
- The services funded would not otherwise be provided by the court, but for the Partnership Grant. The Partnership Grant shall not supplant existing funding or services.
- The project budget must include additional funding sufficient to assist litigants who do not qualify to be served with Partnership Grant funding.

In these and all cases, the court must participate in providing feedback and in developing evaluative data. In cases where funding is subgranted to support services provided by court staff, evaluative data will include information on the number of litigants using the service who do not meet the definition of “indigent” found at Business & Professions Code §6213(d).

Attachment D: Duration of Funding Requested: Partnership Grant Proposals 2020

New Funding Requests

1. Central California Legal Services - Tulare County Unlawful Detainers (new project)
2. Housing & Economic Rights Advocates - San Joaquin Probate Clinic (new project)
3. Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles - Torrance Self-Help Clinic (existing project)
4. Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County – Santa Barbara Legal Resource Center (existing project)
5. Legal Aid Society of Orange County - Orange County Community Court Clinic (new project?)
6. Legal Assistance for Seniors - Conservatorship (new request, existing services?)
7. Public Law Center - De Facto and Adoptive Parents (new project)

Year 2

1. Counsel for Justice (Los Angeles County Bar Association) - Domestic Violence Project
2. Legal Access Alameda - Family Law Status Conference
3. Legal Aid of Marin - Community Court Expansion
4. Legal Aid Society of Orange County - Orange County Consumer Debt Workshop
5. Legal Aid Society of San Diego - Name and Gender Change Clinic
6. Legal Services of Northern California - Yolo Small Claims, Guardianships, and Shriver Housing
7. San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program Central Division RO Clinic

Year 3

1. Greater Bakersfield Legal Assistance - **Shriver Partnership Project (housing)**
2. Justice & Diversity Center (San Francisco Bar Association) - **SASH-Shriver (Family)**
3. Legal Aid Society of Orange County - Unlawful Detainers/Norwalk
4. Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino - Caregivers Accessing Justice
5. Legal Aid Society of San Diego – **Unlawful Detainer Expansion (Shriver–connected)**
6. Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice - Family Law Information for Parents (Shriver–connected)
7. Neighborhood Legal Services - Shriver Self-Help (housing)
8. Public Law Center - Orange County Guardianship Clinic
9. Santa Clara University Alexander Law Center - Consumer Debt Clinic

Year 4

1. Bet Tzedek - Elder & Dependent Adult Restraining Orders Clinic
2. East Bay Community Legal Center - Traffic FLASH
3. Legal Assistance for Senior - Guardianship Project

Year 5

1. Central California Legal Services - Fresno Guardianship Project
2. Elder Law & Advocacy - Imperial County Unlawful Detainer/Elder Abuse Restraining Order Clinic

3. Family Violence Law Center - Domestic Violence Clinic
4. Justice & Diversity Center (San Francisco Bar Association) - FLASH-CARE
5. Legal Access Alameda - Family Law Day of Court
6. Neighborhood Legal Services - Chatsworth Self-Help Legal Access
7. Riverside Legal Aid - Small Estates Assistance

Year 6

1. Bay Area Legal Aid - San Mateo Consumer Law Clinic
2. Central California Legal Services - Tenant / Landlord Housing Law
3. Legal Aid Society of Orange County - Consumer Debt/Norwalk

Year 7

1. Neighborhood Legal Services - Pasadena Unlawful Detainer Assistance Clinic
2. Public Counsel - Guardianship Clinic

Year 9

1. Legal Services of Northern California- Mother Lode Legal Clinics