



The State Bar *of California*

DATE: August 24, 2021

TO: Rules Committee, Legal Services Trust Fund Commission

FROM: Amin Al-Sarraf, Working Group Member
Jim Meeker, Working Group Member
Christina Vanarelli, Working Group Member

SUBJECT: Codification of Grant Administration Practices: Review Process for Competitive Discretionary Grants

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Legal Services Trust Fund Commission Rules Committee (Rules Committee) is working to gather, codify, and revise, as necessary and appropriate, all of the decision points and considerations related to the grant administration process. The purpose of the codification process is to ensure transparency, ease of administration, and clarity for grantee applicants, the Commission, and staff.

This memo presents the recommendations of the Rules Committee's working group for the discretionary grant process on the following issues regarding the review process for competitive discretionary grants:

- Whether a standard scoring rubric approach should be utilized for all future competitive discretionary grants;
- Whether overlapping and scoring categories should be streamlined; and
- Whether a standard application review process should be adopted for all competitive discretionary grants.

These issues were previewed at the Rules Committee meeting on July 13, 2021, and the working group met to develop preliminary recommendations. The working group requested feedback regarding the proposed recommendations from the legal aid community through the Legal Aid Association of California (LAAC) on August 3, 2021. After sharing the proposed recommendations with the community, LAAC has indicated that there is general community support for the working group's recommendations. The working group will present to the recommendations to the full Rules Committee on August 24, 2021.

BACKGROUND

CODIFICATION PROCESS

Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts (IOLTA) and Equal Access Fund (EAF) grants are awarded to approximately 100 nonprofit legal services organizations each year to provide free civil legal aid in California to indigent persons and support services such as legal training, legal technical assistance, and advocacy support. In 2019, at the recommendation of the Board of Trustees (Board), the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (Commission) determined that it would engage in a multi-phase process to review and codify all decision points employed in the grant-making process for IOLTA and EAF grants. The Commission established the Rules Committee to lead this effort, with the overall goal to ensure transparency and efficiencies, in support of the IOLTA statute, which is intended is "to expand the availability and improve the quality of existing free legal services in civil matters to indigent persons, and to initiate new programs that will provide free services to them."

The Rules Committee adopted a work plan outlining the codification process and issues to be addressed:

1. Preview issues at Rules Committee meeting for initial feedback
2. Staff and working group draft memo with preliminary recommendations
3. Send memo to LAAC for community feedback
4. Rules Committee meets to discuss and approve recommendations to Commission
5. Commission meets to approve Committee's recommendations
6. Send proposed rules to Board for consideration
7. Board circulates proposed rules for 45-day formal comment period
8. Board votes to approve rule change

GOVERNING AUTHORITIES

Grantee applicants must comply with criteria set forth in Business & Professions Code sections 6210-6228, State Bar Rules and Appendices, Eligibility Guidelines for Legal Services Projects and Support Centers, General Grant Provisions, and Standards for Financial Management Systems and Audits.

Applicants that qualify for IOLTA and EAF funds may also be eligible to apply for the State Bar's competitive discretionary grants. These grants may have varying authorities enabling the funding opportunities and different eligibility requirements:

- Bank Settlement Grants: National Settlement Agreements
- EAF Homelessness Prevention Grants: Budget Act of 2019, Government Code section 12531, Budget Act of 2021
- Partnership Grants: Annual Budget Act, Business and Professions Code section 6210, and Legal Services Trust Fund Commission approved policies
- Provisionally Licensed Lawyers: California Business & Professions Code section 6140.03

CODIFICATION ISSUE

The State Bar currently administers four types of competitive discretionary grants – Bank Settlement, EAF Homelessness Prevention, EAF Partnership, and Provisionally Licensed Lawyer Grants (PLL). Unlike formula grants where awards are allocated based on a statutory formula, discretionary grant awards are determined based on recommendations from specific committees tasked with reviewing the specific discretionary grant applications. Attachment A includes the Request for Proposals (RFPs) for these grants.

It is anticipated that the State Bar will continue to administer these and perhaps other competitive discretionary grants. This raises the issues of whether a standardized scoring rubric should be adopted to enhance efficiencies with the overall goals of providing transparency to applicants, ensure equitable review of all competitive discretionary grants, and provide guidance to the committees. Additionally, streamlined review processes could be adopted in light of the use of a formalized rubric.

DISCUSSION

SCORING RUBRIC

The Bank grants were the first of the State Bar’s competitive discretionary grants to utilize a rubric as a framework for the committee and staff to review the proposals received, beginning in 2015. The other three discretionary grants (HP, Partnership, and PLL) then built on this approach by utilizing formal scoring rubrics, which were included in each grant’s application and RFP.

The purpose of a scoring rubric is to provide transparency for applicants and to aim for equitable and consistent review of applications. Additionally, scoring rubrics enhance applicants’ understanding of the grant requirements and help applicants to be more responsive to criteria deemed important by the relevant committee. Utilizing a scoring rubric also provides a numeric baseline for the committee to compare applications and helps guide committee discussions.

The working group heard concerns from several Rules Committee members that a scoring rubric may not always serve as an objective measure of a proposal, as it attempts to assign numeric values to qualitative aspects of a proposal. Rubrics are intended to standardize the grant selection process and reduce the possibility of external factors (such as relationship with an applicant) inappropriately guiding decision-making. However, even when a rubric is used, committees can retain discretion and flexibility outside of the rubric that the committee may consider in making funding recommendations, such as the need for geographic diversity for a particular grant, for example.

The working group considered the fact that many large funders of discretionary grants supporting legal aid, including the Legal Services Corporation and other government agencies, utilize scoring rubrics in their grant review processes

After careful consideration, the working group recommends enacting a rule requiring the use of a scoring rubric for all competitive discretionary grants. To allow flexibility for future funding source requirements, the working group does not recommend a specific scoring rubric at this time, but as discussed below recommends use of consistent selection criteria categories and definitions for scoring rubrics.

STREAMLINING CATEGORIES

While each competitive discretionary has specific terms, the working group observed several overlapping selection criteria categories in the competitive grants administered to date. After conferring with the Rules Committee on July 13, the working group determined that these categories should be streamlined and some or all should be included in future scoring rubrics.

The working group also discussed whether specific points should be allocated to these categories to reinforce consistency. However, without the ability to foresee future grant requirements and acknowledging that fixed point allocations could be unintentionally restrictive, the working group recommends that the committees maintain discretion to recommend point designations, based on specific grant requirements and objectives. All rubrics and distribution plans are subject to Commission approval before implementation.

Finally, the working group recommends the following streamlined category definitions, as the current descriptions lack uniformity. The working group believes that standard definitions will create continuity for applicants that may be applying for multiple competitive discretionary grants and support consistent interpretation by committee members, regardless of which competitive discretionary grant is administered. By way of example, historically, rural and underserved communities have been considered under the same category. The working group recommends defining them separately. One important caveat is that these definitions will be subject to modification if there are any conflicting definitions in a specific grant's governing authorities. In addition, LAAC's community comments specifically supports including evaluating organizational capacity for competitive grants, including timely submissions of applications, evaluations, and reports.

- **Project Impact:** A successful proposal will clearly describe the needs of the targeted population and how anticipated outcomes of the proposed activity(ies) will have a meaningful impact on this population. Outcomes may include the number of people served, nature of the impact, and other project deliverables that will be achieved with this grant funding during the grant period.
- **Rural:** Preference will be given to projects that serve rural communities. According to the California Commission on Access to Justice's 2010 report entitled "Improving Civil Justice in Rural California,"¹ the most helpful approach for defining "rural" is the approach used by the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development² which uses

¹ <https://www.calatj.org/publication/improving-civil-justice-in-rural-california-executive-summary-edition-2010/>

² <https://oshpd.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Agenda-Item-16-Medical-Services-Study-Area-MSSA-Guidelines-Project-ADA-Accessible-1.pdf>

sub-county areas. For the purposes of this RFP, “rural” is defined as areas that meet the definition of “rural” or “frontier” that the medical community uses to analyze the availability of medical services. This classification scheme is known as Medical Service Study Areas (MSSAs). Rural MSSAs have 50,000 or fewer residents and population densities below 250 people per square mile, while “frontier” MSSAs are defined by population densities of fewer than 11 people per square mile.

- **Underserved Communities:** A successful proposal will clearly articulate the needs with strong supporting data of a defined target population. Extra consideration will be given to proposals that aim to serve communities that receive access to fewer legal services, face economic, cultural, and/or linguistic barriers to accessing legal services; lack familiarity with the legal/justice system; and/or reside in geographical areas where providers are not readily available.
- **Administration:** A successful proposal will demonstrate the ability and capacity to implement and manage the proposed activity(ies). Strong administration includes adequate staffing, leadership, and oversight of project monitoring, outreach, and resource development. An applicant’s historical demonstration of its ability to meet goals from prior grants and timely reporting of results/outcomes will also be considered under this category.
- **Evaluation:** A successful proposal will incorporate meaningful evaluation plans and metrics that effectively demonstrate whether and how the project’s planned goals are being achieved. This may include a clear statement of the project goals, strategies to be used to achieve those goals, evaluation methods to be used to make any mid-course adjustments to the delivery model, and evaluation methods to gauge the success of the project. Returning organizations applying for the same funding opportunity will also need to address prior evaluation outcomes and metrics.
- **Continuity:** A successful proposal will be able to articulate how its proposed services might continue beyond the grant period and comprehensive details on how sustainability might be achieved beyond simply stating a general intent to secure additional funding. This may include Identifying how the proposed project fits within current organizational programming, and whether the project is replicable or scalable.

REVIEW PROCESS

The application review process for competitive discretionary grants to date has varied in terms of committee and staff involvement, due to committee preference, timeline restrictions, and other factors.

In order to allow flexibility for future grant requirements, the committee does not recommend codifying a specific review process at this time. However, the working group has several recommendations for each discretionary grant committee to consider:

- Implement an initial and subsequent calibration process when feasible. Calibration requires that committee/staff review the same application(s); this exercise reinforces consistent scoring
- Assign staff to make scoring recommendations on certain categories where staff are in the best position to assess, such as administration or organizational capacity
- Designate staff to develop a high/medium/low initial assessment of all applications and elevate specific categories for the committee's review

WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS

Should the Rules Committee concur in the proposed action, passage of the following resolution is recommended:

RESOLVED, that the Rules Committee of the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission approves the following working group recommendations related to the competitive discretionary grant review process:

- Codify the use of a scoring rubric for all competitive discretionary grants, including streamlined categories and definitions
- Maintain committee discretion in determining point allocations and additional categories
- Maintain committee discretion regarding the application review process for competitive discretion grants

Once the Rules Committee makes its final recommendations, these recommendations will be reviewed subsequently by both the LSTFC and, ultimately, the State Bar's Board of Trustees.

ATTACHMENTS LIST

A. Competitive Discretionary Grants - Requests for Proposals (RFP)

- Bank Settlement Grant RFP (2016)
- Bank Settlement Grant RFP (2017)
- Bank Settlement Grant RFP (2019)
- EAF HP Grant RFP (2019)
- EAF HP Grant RFP (2020)
- Partnership Grant RFP (2022)
- Provisionally Licensed Lawyer RFP (2022)

B. Proposed Revisions to State Bar Rules

BANK COMMUNITY STABILIZATION AND REINVESTMENT GRANTS REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

The Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (LSTFC) of California is pleased to announce that it has received over \$6 million in funds granted by Bank of America (\$2.5 million) and Citi (\$3.6 million) in accordance with bank settlements with the U.S. Department of Justice. The separate national settlements provide funds to State IOLTA organizations, to be used to design and develop effective projects to provide “foreclosure prevention legal assistance and community redevelopment legal assistance.”

I. Award Information

The LSTFC will distribute the funds in one- to three-year grants of up to \$175,000 per year, over a period of three years. Eligibility is restricted to California IOLTA-funded programs; however, IOLTA-funded programs may apply for an additional \$75,000 per year in funding for collaborative projects that propose subgranting those funds. Subgrants may be made to non-IOLTA-funded 501(c)(3) programs, or to IOLTA-funded programs, that are not applying for a bank grant in the same category.

Organizations may apply separately for a Foreclosure Prevention and a Community Redevelopment grant, but total requested amounts for any organization cannot exceed \$175,000 per year. (Organizations applying for the additional \$75,000 per year for subgrantees need not count the \$75,000 toward the \$175,000 cap.) Please use separate applications if you apply for both a Foreclosure Prevention Grant and a Community Redevelopment Grant.

Two or more IOLTA-funded applicants may propose to collaborate with each other on any grant application within the \$250,000 per year limit (\$175,000 for grantee, with up to \$75,000 for an additional subgrantee), or each may separately seek a grant up to the \$175,000 maximum amount. If separate applications are made, then each application should be fully able to stand on its own as a separate grant project should the other project(s) not be funded. A non-IOLTA funded 501(c)(3) organization may be identified as a sub-recipient in more than one application as long as total requested funds do not exceed \$75,000 a year. An IOLTA-funded organization may apply as part of one or more collaboratives and separately as a solo applicant as long as total requested funds to that organization do not exceed \$175,000 a year.

The exact dollar amount of grants awarded will depend on the number and quality of applications received. The LSTFC has full discretion to award or hold funding for any reason, including an assessment of the ability of the applicants to meet the articulated requirements below. Funds not committed in the first year will be held for distribution in future years.

Awardees will be expected to complete semi-annual evaluative reports, reporting on milestones reached, and including service and outcome data. Citi requires reporting every 6 months, but has not yet announced specific requirements. Second and third year funding is at the discretion of the Commission and is based on grantee's ability to demonstrate substantially meeting project and service goals. Awardees demonstrating satisfactory progress may rollover funds that are not used during the grant period.

II. Guidelines

Grants may be awarded in either of two substantive areas:

A. Foreclosure Prevention Legal Assistance

Proposals should describe how grant funds would be used to prevent foreclosure in the context of the specific circumstances faced currently by the communities served. Recognizing that the foreclosure crisis has slowed, an applicant should discuss specifically which foreclosure trends, and ongoing borrower needs, the project seeks to address, and how the proposed services will meet those needs. Strategies may be across a broad range of options from advice and counsel, representation, mediation programs, or policy and impact work, but should reflect an understanding of the current needs and challenges within the communities to be served, knowledge of successful models, flexibility and creativity, and necessary collaborations to achieve stated goals.

Legal assistance for foreclosure prevention may include, but is not limited to the following:

- Outreach and education on the foreclosure process and legal options
- Review of loan documents and counseling regarding the viability of loan modifications, and triage for state or federal violations, including Homeowner Bill of Rights violations
- Loan modification assistance, includes forbearance agreements and repayment plans for debt forgiveness or reduction, interest rate reduction, or extending time for payment; also transitional options, including short sale, deed in lieu of foreclosure, and cash for keys
- Negotiation, mediation, and litigation to address service violations
- Loan modification denial appeals
- Reverse mortgage advice to older adults
- Pursuing affirmative actions to restore title in other contexts, such as consumer fraud, predatory lending, or financial abuse
- Policy advocacy and support services to increase capacity and foster collaboration with local, state, and national groups on any of the issues above

The LSTFC is obligated to fund projects that “prevent foreclosure.” Therefore, protecting the rights of a tenant generally will not be considered for funding under this category. However, if the applicant can make the appropriate case that particular activities identified are foreclosure prevention, they should do so. For example, if the applicant is providing legal services with respect to establishing tenant lease-to-purchase agreements, applicant might argue that the tenants’ purchase will help the owner avoid foreclosure. In another example, one legal aid organization reports that they can document a connection between losing a car by repossession and the incidence of foreclosure (i.e., without a car, a person cannot get to work, loses his job, cannot pay their mortgage, and loses their home in foreclosure). If, in proposing a project, the applicant can justify why the project falls within settlement parameters, it should do so with documented evidence.

B. Community Redevelopment Legal Assistance

Proposals should describe how grant funds would be used for community redevelopment legal services.¹ Proposed projects should support and promote economic development by providing legal services that revitalize or stabilize low-income communities. Strategies may cross a broad range of options from counseling advocacy groups, transactional law, representation, or policy and impact work, but should reflect an understanding of the current needs and challenges within the communities to be served, and the knowledge of successful models for meeting those needs.

¹The term “community redevelopment” is from the bank settlement agreements. The LSTFC is not relying on California’s Community Redevelopment Law as it existed prior to the adoption of the Dissolution Act, or as it exists as modified by the Dissolution Act to define “community redevelopment.”

The organization should have established partnerships that are necessary to achieve the stated goals.

The LSTFC looks to applicants to develop creative projects that will have far-ranging and lasting impact on communities. Applicants have flexibility in defining community redevelopment. However, the LSTFC generally will not fund legal services that benefit individuals (even though improving the situation of individuals will ultimately bring resources back to their communities), unless the applicant can tie individual services to broader systemic work that benefits the community as a whole.

Community redevelopment may include, but is not limited to the following:

- Transactional support: 1) to develop capacity of nonprofit organizations that serve low-income communities; 2) to support projects typically considered community development, such as development and preservation of affordable housing, childcare, senior centers, job training centers, day labor centers, etc.; or, 3) for micro-businesses and low-income entrepreneurs, or other local and community-owned services (childcare and credit unions)
- Developing the capacity of low-income community members to advocate on behalf of their community with respect to proposed laws or legislative action, whether by representing a nonprofit organization or a community group
- Representation of low-income communities with respect to community conditions, e.g., with respect to environmental justice, equity in transit-oriented development, prevention and elimination of homelessness, inclusion of affordable housing, and other matters that protect the healthy development of communities
- Legal assistance that is transformative to a community, promotes systemic change, promotes economic security, and/or has broad impact
- Redevelopment assistance to cities and counties, e.g., ensuring that localities and developers meet their obligations to provide adequate relocation assistance and replacement housing for families displaced by redevelopment
- Devising program, policy, and legislative solutions to the loss of affordable housing, other affordable housing advocacy to combat displacement and enforce redevelopment law
- Developing anti-displacement and gentrification-prevention strategies
- Strategies to eliminate and prevent conditions of blight

III. Criteria for Funding

Demonstrated Need of the Targeted Population: While there are no income-eligibility requirements for this funding, the LSTFC will consider the articulated needs of a defined target population, with consideration to special needs, such as those of minority populations, or persons with limited-language capacity. Income eligibility might be, for example, service to persons at 400 percent of the federal poverty threshold, or 80 percent of the Home Affordable Modification Program level for the county.

Impact of Services: The LSTFC will consider the anticipated outcomes of the services, including the number of people that will be served, and the nature of the impact on the lives of targeted populations.

Deliverables within Grant Period: Grant deliverables must be achievable within the period of the proposed grant. While funding a portion of a project (e.g., impact litigation) coupled with other funding as a bigger project, or over a longer term, will be considered, the proposal should articulate the specific deliverables that will be achieved with this grant funding during the grant period.

Partnerships and Collaboration: As relevant, the LSTFC will consider the extent to which an applicant already has developed necessary partnerships, or has demonstrated the ability to collaborate with community organizations, local government, or other stakeholders to accomplish their goals. The LSTFC anticipates the benefit of strong partnerships particularly concerning Community Redevelopment proposals.

Leverage and Sustainability: Because this funding is of limited duration, the LSTFC is particularly interested in hearing how the proposed project fits within current organizational programming. If it is an existing project, how will funds be leveraged to increase services? If the project is new, how will the organization sustain the project? Is it replicable or scalable? How will information about the project be shared with other legal aid organizations?

Organizational Excellence: The LSTFC will also consider the experience of the grantee in successfully executing similar projects, and the stability of the organization infrastructure as it affects the ability, as necessary, to hire, retrain, and supervise attorneys, and to administer the grant successfully, including grant budgeting, reporting, and evaluation.

IV. Evaluation Plans and Data Collection

A. Evaluation Plans

The application should include a clear statement of the goals of the project, strategies to be used to achieve those goals, and the evaluation methods to be used to make any mid-course adjustments to the delivery model, and to evaluate the success of the project.

B. Data Collection and Status Reports

Grantees will be required to report on the status of the grants, including a report on its achievement of identified service deliverables, and outcomes. In addition to client stories and corresponding main benefit data that grantees will be collecting in conjunction with IOLTA funding, the LSTFC, as a member of the National Association of IOLTA Programs will require that grantees report:

Foreclosure Prevention Legal Assistance

- How many individuals were served (separately, how many elderly, children and veterans)?
- How many foreclosures were prevented?
- How many foreclosure clients benefitted in other ways?

Community Redevelopment Legal Assistance

- How many individuals benefitted (separately, how many elderly, children and veterans)?
- How many non-profits benefitted, if any?
- How many small business clients benefitted, if any?

As a grant condition, grantee must agree to cooperate in providing any additional reporting information required by either Citi, Bank of America, their settlement monitors, regulators or other concerned national organizations. Citi requires reports on status at 6 month intervals.

BANK COMMUNITY STABILIZATION AND REINVESTMENT GRANTS REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

The Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (LSTFC) of California is pleased to announce that it has received a second distribution of \$44.7 million from Bank of America in accordance with bank settlements with the U.S. Department of Justice. The national settlement provides funds to IOLTA organizations in every state, to be used to design and develop effective projects to provide “foreclosure prevention legal assistance and community redevelopment legal assistance.” On April 15, 2016, the LSTFC voted to make up to \$3 million of bank settlement funds available for distribution through an RFP process, with the goal of a January 2017 distribution.

I. Award Information

A. Applicants Who Are Current Bank Grant Recipients

Organizations that previously received bank settlement funds should complete a renewal budget application for second year funding. Programs may increase the requested amount up to a limit of \$175,000 per project, with an additional \$75,000 for subgranting, for a total request of no more than \$250,000 per project.

B. Applicants Who Have Not Received a Bank Grant

Only California IOLTA-funded organizations may submit new RFP applications. However, all eligible programs whether or not they received prior funding may submit request for \$175,000 per project, with an additional \$75,000 for subgranting, for a total request of no more than \$250,000 per project.

C. Multiple Projects (Applies to Current Bank Recipients and Applicants Who Have Not Received a Bank Grant)

Funding is capped at a total of two projects from each organization, including projects funded in previous rounds of bank settlement awards. Programs may apply separately for two grants under Foreclosure Prevention and/or Community Redevelopment but total requested amounts for any organization for the 2017 grant year cannot exceed \$250,000 per project with a subgrantee, or \$175,000 without a subgrantee.

D. Subgrants

Subgrants may be made to non-IOLTA-funded 501(c)(3) organizations or to IOLTA-funded programs. Two or more IOLTA-funded programs may propose to collaborate with each other on any grant application. In that case, each program may apply for up to the \$175,000 per project limit (with up to \$75,000 for additional subgrantees), or each may separately seek a grant up to the \$175,000 maximum amount. If separate applications are made, each application should be fully able to stand on its own as a separate grant project regardless of whether or not the other project(s) are funded.

A non-IOLTA funded 501(c)(3) organization may be identified as a subgrantee in more than one application as long as total requested funds do not exceed \$75,000 a year per application, and each application refers to a separate scope of work for the subgrantee. An IOLTA-funded organization may apply as part of one or more collaboratives and separately as a solo applicant as long as total requested funds to that organization do not exceed the maximums stated above.

E. How To Apply

Please use separate applications if you apply for two different projects. Existing grantees are required to submit renewal budget applications in lieu of a new RFP application. **Renewal budget applications and new RFP applications must be submitted via SmartSimple by 5:00 p.m. on Friday, September 9, 2016.**

The exact dollar amount of grants awarded will depend on the number and quality of applications received. The LSTFC has full discretion to award or hold funding for any reason, including an assessment of the ability of the applicants to meet the articulated requirements below. Funds not committed in the 2017 year will be added to the distribution pool for future years.

Awardees will be expected to complete semi-annual evaluative reports and reports on milestones reached, including service and outcome data.

II. Guidelines

Grants may be awarded in either of two substantive areas:

A. Foreclosure Prevention Legal Assistance

Proposals should describe how grant funds would be used to prevent foreclosure in the context of the specific circumstances faced currently by the communities served. Recognizing that the foreclosure crisis has slowed, an applicant should discuss specifically which foreclosure trends, and ongoing borrower needs, the project seeks to address, and how the proposed services will meet those needs. Strategies may be across a broad range of options from advice and counsel, representation, mediation programs, or policy and impact work, but should reflect an understanding of the current needs and challenges within the communities to be served, knowledge of successful models, flexibility and creativity, and necessary collaborations to achieve stated goals.

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and the incidence of foreclosure (i.e., without a car, a person cannot get to work, loses his job, cannot pay their mortgage, and loses their home in foreclosure). If, in proposing a project, the applicant can justify why the project falls within settlement parameters, it should do so with documented evidence.

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The LSTFC looks to applicants to develop traditional or creative projects that will have far-ranging and lasting impact on communities. Applicants have flexibility in defining community redevelopment. However, the LSTFC generally will not fund legal services that benefit individuals (even though improving the situation of individuals will ultimately bring resources back to their communities), unless the applicant can tie individual services to broader systemic work that benefits the community as a whole.

Community redevelopment may include, but is not limited to the following:

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- Developing the capacity of low-income community members to advocate on behalf of their community with respect to proposed laws or legislative action, whether by representing a nonprofit organization or a community group
- Representation of low-income communities with respect to community conditions, e.g., with respect to environmental justice, equity in transit-oriented development, prevention and elimination of homelessness, inclusion of affordable housing, and other matters that protect the healthy development of communities
- Legal assistance that is transformative to a community, promotes systemic change, promotes economic security, and/or has broad impact
- Redevelopment assistance to cities and counties, e.g., ensuring that localities and developers meet their obligations to provide adequate relocation assistance and replacement housing for families displaced by redevelopment
- Devising program, policy, and legislative solutions to the loss of affordable housing, other affordable housing advocacy to combat displacement and enforce redevelopment law
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- Strategies to eliminate and prevent conditions of blight

¹The term “community redevelopment” is from the bank settlement agreements. The LSTFC is not relying on California’s Community Redevelopment Law as it existed prior to the adoption of the Dissolution Act, or as it exists as modified by the Dissolution Act to define “community redevelopment.”

III. Criteria for Funding

Demonstrated Need of the Targeted Population: While there are no income-eligibility requirements for this funding, the LSTFC will consider the articulated needs of a defined target population, with consideration to special needs, such as those of minority populations, or persons with limited-language capacity. Income eligibility might be, for example, service to persons at 400 percent of the federal poverty threshold, or 80 percent of the Home Affordable Modification Program level for the county.

Impact of Services: The LSTFC will consider the anticipated outcomes of the services, including the number of people that will be served, and the nature of the impact on the lives of targeted populations.

Deliverables within Grant Period: Grant deliverables must be achievable within the period of the proposed grant. While funding a portion of a project (e.g., impact litigation) coupled with other funding as a bigger project, or over a longer term, will be considered, the proposal should articulate the specific deliverables that will be achieved with this grant funding during the grant period.

Partnerships and Collaboration: As relevant, the LSTFC will consider the extent to which an applicant already has developed necessary partnerships, or has demonstrated the ability to collaborate with community organizations, local government, or other stakeholders to accomplish their goals. The LSTFC anticipates the benefit of strong partnerships particularly concerning Community Redevelopment proposals.

Leverage and Sustainability: Because this funding is of limited duration, the LSTFC is particularly interested in hearing how the proposed project fits within current organizational programming. If it is an existing project, how will funds be leveraged to increase services? If the project is new, how will the organization sustain the project? Is it replicable or scalable? How will information about the project be shared with other legal aid organizations?

Organizational Excellence: The LSTFC will also consider the experience of the grantee in successfully executing similar projects, and the stability of the organization infrastructure as it affects the ability, as necessary, to hire, retrain, and supervise attorneys, and to administer the grant successfully, including grant budgeting, reporting, and evaluation.

IV. Evaluation Plans and Data Collection

A. Evaluation Plans

The application should include a clear statement of the goals of the project, strategies to be used to achieve those goals, and the evaluation methods to be used to make any mid-course adjustments to the delivery model, and to evaluate the success of the project.

B. Data Collection and Status Reports

Grantees will be required to report on the status of the grants, including a report on its achievement of identified service deliverables, and outcomes. In addition to client stories and corresponding main benefit data that grantees will be collecting in conjunction with IOLTA funding, the LSTFC, as a member of the National Association of IOLTA Programs will require that grantees report:

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- How many foreclosure clients benefitted in other ways?

Community Redevelopment Legal Assistance

- How many individuals benefitted (separately, how many elderly, children and veterans)?
- How many non-profits benefitted, if any?
- How many small business clients benefitted, if any?

As a grant condition, grantee must agree to cooperate in providing any additional reporting information required by Bank of America, their settlement monitors, regulators or other concerned national organizations.

2018 – 2020 BANK COMMUNITY STABILIZATION AND REINVESTMENT GRANTS GUIDELINES

The Legal Services Trust Fund Program previously received in 2016 a second distribution from Bank of America in accordance with bank settlements with the U.S. Department of Justice. This national settlement provides funds to IOLTA organizations in every state, to be used to design and develop effective projects to provide “foreclosure prevention legal assistance and community redevelopment legal assistance.” To date, the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (LSTFC) has allocated close to \$13 million to fund 42 community redevelopment and 16 foreclosure prevention projects.

On March 17, 2017, the LSTFC voted to distribute over three years approximately \$28.5 million of the remaining Bank Community Stabilization and Reinvestment Grant (BCSR) funds as described below (leaving a remainder of about \$6.5 million for special projects):

I. Award Information

The LSTFC will distribute up to \$9.5 million annually for three years as follows: 1) a portion will be awarded using the existing IOLTA formula; and 2) a portion will be awarded using a competitive RFP process. Programs may apply for three year grants, with funding to commence January 2018. Eligibility is restricted to California IOLTA-funded programs; however, IOLTA-funded programs may subgrant to non-IOLTA-funded 501(c)(3) programs or to other IOLTA-funded programs. Organizations that previously received bank grant awards may apply for funding, and previous awards will not be applied to funding caps in this application cycle, even if prior awards are for the 2018 grant year.

Under the model, each program has a designated formula amount, which is 50% of its 2017 IOLTA formula allocation subject to a \$25,000 minimum and a \$150,000 maximum. This allocation amount will not change in subsequent grant years. The program must provide qualifying community redevelopment or foreclosure prevention work with the grant funds. Programs may also apply for a larger project through an RFP that would combine its formula grant amount with additional funds up to \$175,000. If a project is not funded through the competitive RFP process, the program will still be eligible to receive its formula grant for funding of qualifying work.

A single grant application process will be used for both the formula and RFP awards. **Each program that seeks grant funds must submit a budget for a formula grant. If a program chooses to submit a proposal for additional funds through an RFP enhancement, it must also provide a separate budget that encompasses both the formula grant funds and the requested funds by proposal.** If the RFP project proposal is approved and funded, a separate formula grant will not be approved. If the RFP project proposal is not approved, then the Commission will review the submitted formula budget request for compliance and funding. Therefore the proposed RFP budget must include the formula amounts.

A. Formula Grants

All programs must submit an application and budget for a formula grant. The application and budget must demonstrate that the formula grant funds will be used for qualifying foreclosure prevention or community redevelopment work. Projects applying for, but not receiving an RFP enhancement, will still be eligible for this formula grant. Please see the attached spreadsheet or log into SmartSimple for your organization’s bank formula allocation (which will not be adjusted during the duration of the three year grant period). You may apply for a grant that is less than or up to the allocated amount.

Sample Formula Grant Allocation

Organization	2017 IOLTA Grant	Formula Grant
A	\$20,000	\$25,000
B	\$120,000	\$60,000
C	\$500,000	\$150,000

B. RFP Grants

After completing the formula grant application and budget, a program can also choose to apply for a single community redevelopment or foreclosure prevention project for an amount that combines its formula grant allocation plus up to \$175,000 through the discretionary RFP. Programs selecting this option will need to submit two separate budgets: one for the formula portion standing alone in case the RFP project is not funded (as described in Section A) and one for the RFP project proposal. If a project contains overlapping cohesive components of both community redevelopment and foreclosure prevention work, a program may include all relevant and qualifying work in a single application for either community redevelopment or foreclosure prevention.

Sample RFP Grant Allocation

Organization	Formula Grant	RFP Grant Amount	Maximum RFP Grant
A	\$25,000	\$175,000	\$200,000
B	\$60,000	\$175,000	\$235,000
C	\$150,000	\$175,000	\$325,000

C. Subgrants

Subgrants may be made to non-IOLTA-funded 501(c)(3) organizations or to other IOLTA-funded programs. Subgrantee amounts are attributed to the total available to the Grant applicant regardless of whether the subgrantee is IOLTA-funded or not. IOLTA-funded subgrantees will not have their subgrant awards deducted from their own application funding caps as described above. IOLTA-funded organizations that are both subgrantees of other organizations and are also applying as a grantee must demonstrate that the sources will not fund the same activities. If two or more IOLTA-funded grantees are submitting collaborative applications, please identify partner organizations in the application.

D. How To Apply

Formula grants and RFP grants will be administered through a single grant application process. **Grant applications must be submitted via SmartSimple by 5:00 p.m. on Friday, September 8, 2017.**

The exact dollar amount for RFP grants awarded will depend on the number and strength of applications received. The LSTFC has full discretion to award or hold funding for any reason, including an assessment of the ability of the applicants to meet the articulated requirements below. Funds not committed in the 2018 year will be added to the distribution pool for future years.

Awardees will be required to complete semi-annual evaluative reports and reports on milestones reached, including service and outcome data. The LSTFC retains discretion with respect to funding for second and third year grants.

II. Guidelines

Grants may be awarded in either of two substantive areas:

A. Foreclosure Prevention Legal Assistance

Proposals should describe how grant funds would be used to prevent foreclosure in the context of the specific circumstances faced currently by the communities served. Recognizing that the foreclosure crisis has slowed, an applicant should discuss specifically which foreclosure trends, and ongoing borrower needs, the project seeks to address, and how the proposed services will meet those needs. Strategies may be across a broad range of options from advice and counsel, representation, mediation programs, or policy and impact work, but should reflect an understanding of the current needs and challenges within the communities to be served, knowledge of successful models, flexibility and creativity, and necessary collaborations to achieve stated goals.

Legal assistance for foreclosure prevention may include, but is not limited to the following:

- Outreach and education on the foreclosure process and legal options
- Review of loan documents and counseling regarding the viability of loan modifications, and triage for state or federal violations, including Homeowner Bill of Rights violations
- Loan modification assistance, includes forbearance agreements and repayment plans for debt forgiveness or reduction, interest rate reduction, or extending time for payment; also transitional options, including short sale, deed in lieu of foreclosure, and cash for keys
- Negotiation, mediation, and litigation to address service violations
- Loan modification denial appeals
- Reverse mortgage advice to older adults
- Pursuing affirmative actions to restore title in other contexts, such as consumer fraud, predatory lending, or financial abuse
- Policy advocacy and support services to increase capacity and foster collaboration with local, state, and national groups on any of the issues above

The LSTFC is obligated to fund projects that “prevent foreclosure.” Therefore, protecting the rights of a tenant generally will not be considered for funding under this category. However, if the applicant can make the appropriate case that particular activities identified are foreclosure prevention, they should do so. For example, if the applicant is providing legal services with respect to establishing tenant lease-to-purchase agreements, applicant might argue that the tenants’ purchase will help the owner avoid foreclosure. In another example, one legal aid organization reports that they can document a connection between losing a car by repossession and the incidence of foreclosure (i.e., without a car, a person cannot get to work, loses his job, cannot pay their mortgage, and loses their home in foreclosure). If, in proposing a project, the applicant can justify why the project falls within US DOJ settlement parameters, it should do so with documented evidence.

If a program submits a proposal that includes work that is clearly not qualifying – such as eviction defense for individual tenants in already foreclosed properties – the LSTFC will not likely fund that portion of the proposal. The Commission will review applications based on information provided and it is the grantees responsibility to establish, in the original application, the connection to qualified purposes.

B. Community Redevelopment Legal Assistance

Proposals should describe how grant funds would be used for community redevelopment legal services.¹ Proposed projects should support and promote economic development by providing legal services that revitalize or stabilize low-income communities. Strategies may cross a broad range of options from counseling advocacy groups, transactional law, representation, or policy and impact work, but should reflect an understanding of the current needs and challenges within the communities to be served, and the knowledge of successful models for meeting those needs. The organization should have established partnerships that are necessary to achieve the stated goals.

The LSTFC looks to applicants to present either traditional or creative projects that will have far-ranging and lasting impact on communities. Applicants have flexibility in defining community redevelopment. **However, the LSTFC generally will not fund legal services that benefit individuals. While improving the situation of individuals suggests those individuals will bring resources back to their communities, in order for individual services to qualify as community redevelopment work they must be tied to broader systemic work that benefits the community as a whole.**

Community redevelopment may include, but is not limited to the following:

- Transactional support: 1) to develop capacity of nonprofit organizations that serve low-income communities; 2) to support projects typically considered community development, such as development and preservation of affordable housing, childcare, senior centers, job training centers, day labor centers, etc.; or, 3) for micro-businesses and low-income entrepreneurs, or other local and community-owned services (childcare and credit unions)
- Developing the capacity of low-income community members to advocate on behalf of their community with respect to proposed laws or legislative action, whether by representing a nonprofit organization or a community group
- Representation of low-income communities with respect to community conditions, e.g., with respect to environmental justice, equity in transit-oriented development, prevention and elimination of homelessness, inclusion of affordable housing, and other matters that protect the healthy development of communities
- Legal assistance that is transformative to a community, promotes systemic change, promotes economic security, and/or has broad impact
- Redevelopment assistance to cities and counties, e.g., ensuring that localities and developers meet their obligations to provide adequate relocation assistance and replacement housing for families displaced by redevelopment
- Devising program, policy, and legislative solutions to the loss of affordable housing, other affordable housing advocacy to combat displacement and enforce redevelopment law
- Developing anti-displacement and gentrification-prevention strategies
- Strategies to eliminate and prevent conditions of blight

If a program submits a proposal that includes work that is clearly not community redevelopment – such as direct legal immigration help or direct public benefits legal assistance – the LSTFC will not likely fund that portion of the proposal. The Commission will review applications based on information provided and it is the grantees responsibility to establish, in the original application, the connection to qualified purposes.

¹The term “community redevelopment” is from the bank settlement agreements. The LSTFC is not relying on California’s Community Redevelopment Law as it existed prior to the adoption of the Dissolution Act, or as it exists as modified by the Dissolution Act to define “community redevelopment.”

III. Criteria for Formula Funding

Formula awards are not selected by a competitive review process. As long as a program describes qualifying work in adherence with the definitions of community redevelopment and foreclosure prevention outlined above in Section II and presents a sound budget, the program will receive its formula allocation. The Commission reserves the right to refuse to fund projects or activities that are not clearly qualifying. If it is unclear whether qualifying work is proposed or the budget is reasonable, the LSTFC may invite the program to attend an Eligibility Review Conference, though it is not obligated to extend that invitation.

IV. Criteria for RFP Funding

Demonstrated Need of the Targeted Population: While there are no income-eligibility requirements for this funding, the LSTFC will consider the articulated needs of a defined target population, with consideration to indigency, and to other special needs, such as those of minority populations, or persons with limited-language capacity. Income eligibility might be, for example, service to persons at 400 percent of the federal poverty threshold, or 80 percent of the Home Affordable Modification Program level for the county, particularly if the target population has other special needs.

Impact of Services: The LSTFC will consider the anticipated outcomes of the services, including the number of people that will be served, and the nature of the impact on the lives of targeted populations.

Deliverables within Grant Period: Grant deliverables must be achievable within the period of the proposed grant. While funding a portion of a project (e.g., impact litigation) coupled with other funding as a bigger project, or over a longer term, will be considered, the proposal should articulate the specific deliverables that will be achieved with this grant funding during the grant period.

Partnerships and Collaboration: As relevant, the LSTFC will consider the extent to which an applicant already has developed necessary partnerships, or has demonstrated the ability to collaborate with community organizations, local government, or other stakeholders to accomplish their goals. The LSTFC anticipates the benefit of strong partnerships particularly concerning Community Redevelopment proposals.

Leverage and Sustainability: Because this funding is of limited duration, the LSTFC is particularly interested in hearing how the proposed project fits within current organizational programming. If it is an existing project, how will funds be leveraged to increase services? If the project is new, how will the organization sustain the project? Is it replicable or scalable? How will information about the project be shared with other legal aid organizations?

Organizational Excellence: The LSTFC will also consider the experience of the grantee in successfully executing similar projects, and the stability of the organization infrastructure as it affects the ability, as necessary, to hire, retrain, and supervise attorneys, and to administer the grant successfully, including the timely and accurate submission of grant budgets, reports, and evaluations.

Diversity: The LSTFC will also take into consideration diversity as it relates to various factors such as geographic region, program size, and project type.

V. Evaluation Plans and Data Collection

A. Evaluation Plans

The application should include a clear statement of the goals of the project, strategies to be used to achieve those goals, and the evaluation methods to be used to make any mid-course adjustments to the delivery model, and to evaluate the success of the project.

B. Data Collection and Status Reports

Grantees will be required to report on the status of the grants, including a report on its achievement of identified service deliverables, and outcomes. In addition to client stories and corresponding main benefit data that grantees will be collecting in conjunction with IOLTA funding, the LSTFC, as a member of the National Association of IOLTA Programs will require that grantees report:

Foreclosure Prevention Legal Assistance

- How many individuals were served (separately, how many elderly, children and veterans)?
- How many foreclosures were prevented?
- How many foreclosure clients benefitted in other ways?

Community Redevelopment Legal Assistance

- How many individuals benefitted (separately, how many elderly, children and veterans)?
- How many non-profits benefitted, if any?
- How many small business clients benefitted, if any?

As a grant condition, grantee must agree to cooperate in providing any additional reporting information required by Bank of America, their settlement monitors, regulators or other concerned national organizations.



The State Bar *of California*

OFFICE OF ACCESS & INCLUSION

Date: October 31, 2019

To: Members, Bank Grant Committee of the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission

From: Christine Holmes, Senior Program Analyst

Subject: November 5, 2019 Bank Grant Committee Meeting

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2015 and 2016, the State Bar of California received \$50.9 million from Bank of America and Citi following the settlement of lawsuits brought by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ). These national settlements provided funds to states for “foreclosure prevention legal assistance and community redevelopment legal assistance.” The funds were provided to the entity in each state responsible for distribution of Interest on Lawyers’ Trust Accounts (IOLTA). To date, the State Bar, through the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (LSTFC), has allocated \$40.8 million to fund 128 community redevelopment and foreclosure prevention projects.

The LSTFC is set to distribute \$6.5 million of the remaining \$10.5 million¹ Bank Community Stabilization and Reinvestment (BCSR) Grant for statewide and regional foreclosure prevention and community redevelopment collaborations to IOLTA-funded providers through a competitive Request for Proposal (RFP) process.² Funding of up to \$2.17 million annually for three years will commence in January 2020. Thirty-five applications were received, requesting a total of \$27.26 million. Twenty-seven of the applications were for community redevelopment legal assistance projects and eight applications were for foreclosure prevention legal assistance projects.

The purpose of this memo is to provide context for the in-person November 5, 2019 Bank Grant Committee meeting, including a summary of the application review process and the three working groups’ recommendations for funding.

BACKGROUND

Initial Distributions of Bank Grants

¹ The amount already allocated (\$40.8 million) plus the amount remaining (\$10.5 million) does not equal the total amount awarded (\$50.9 million) as a result of investment income earned on the principal and authorized administrative expenses.

² Only State Bar-funded Legal Services Projects and Support Centers are eligible to apply for BCSR Grants. State Bar-funded programs are permitted to subgrant to non-State Bar-funded 501(c)(3) programs.

In 2015, as a result of settlements between the U.S. DOJ and Bank of America and Citi, the State Bar received \$6.1 million for administration of grants to legal services organizations to provide “foreclosure prevention legal assistance and community redevelopment legal assistance.” The LSTFC broadly defined community redevelopment legal assistance as projects that support and promote economic development by providing legal services which revitalize or stabilize low-income communities. To qualify as community redevelopment work, the services must be tied to broader systemic work that benefits the community as a whole.

The first round of grant distributions funded 16 community redevelopment and nine foreclosure prevention projects. The projects were geographically diverse and served a variety of disadvantaged populations, such as day laborers, low-income children, and mobile home owners in rural communities. Approximately 30 percent of projects served rural communities.

In 2016, the LSTFC received an additional \$44.8 million from the Bank of America Settlement and distributed a second and third round of grant awards totaling \$5.8 million. The three rounds of distributions funded a total of 16 foreclosure prevention and 42 community redevelopment projects which encompassed broad categories such as: affordable housing, transactional assistance for nonprofits and small businesses, homelessness prevention, employment, fair housing, and environmental justice. The projects funded through the three rounds of distributions protected the housing of over 42,000 low-income mobile-home residents, including seniors and families with children in rural communities. The grants were also used to prevent 413 foreclosures and to support impact litigation and advocacy work to develop over 10,000 new units of affordable housing. Organizations advanced efforts to secure over \$500 million in additional funding for the development of affordable housing and rental assistance programs throughout California.

Establishing Priorities and a Strategy for Remaining \$38 million

Given the likely one-time and non-recurrent nature of these funds, as well as their significant size, the LSTFC carved out funds for a one-year planning period from 2016 to 2017 to enable programs to identify the best and most impactful statewide or regional priorities for the remaining \$38 million in BCSR funds. Seventy-four IOLTA-funded organizations participated, with each receiving a \$10,000 planning grant.

As part of the strategy development and planning period, the LSTFC sought feedback from the legal services community through a series of surveys, webinars, and in-person statewide planning meetings. At the end of the one-year planning period, several substantive priority areas were identified by IOLTA funded programs, including housing and homelessness prevention, capacity building for nonprofit organizations and small businesses, and equitable development. The prevailing feedback from IOLTA-funded programs and leading experts in the field was that community economic development work needed to be multidisciplinary and multisector in order to be effective. Moreover, legal services providers noted they needed to engage and collaborate with community based nonprofit organizations in order to revitalize low-income neighborhoods and kindle economic growth. As such, the LSTFC reserved a portion of the funding for regional and statewide collaborations and permitted grantees to subcontract with non-IOLTA organizations.

The collaborations were meant to expand the breadth and depth of services available and potentially reach broader communities than legal aid organizations typically served. To encourage collaborations, all bank grant RFPs including the current 2020 RFP, permitted IOLTA grantees to subcontract with non-IOLTA organizations. In the past three years, 58 non-IOLTA nonprofit organizations received more than \$4 million in total subcontracts. Examples of grants included using non-IOLTA subcontracts to preserve mobile and manufactured homes in rural areas and develop statewide policy responses to address predatory lending scams. These collaborations included a diverse group of nonprofits throughout the state with different types of services.

As expected, housing was the substantive area that was most represented in the fourth distribution of approximately \$28.5 million BCSR funds, with 36 projects and over \$17 million in funding.

2020 – 2022 Bank Grant RFP

On April 25, 2019, the Board of Trustees approved the LSTFC recommendation for the distribution of \$6.5 million BCSR funds for statewide and regional foreclosure prevention and community redevelopment collaborations. The purpose of this distribution is to fund large, high-impact projects that consist of a collaboration between at least two programs. The size of the grant is dependent upon the number of programs partnering in the project, with projects consisting of two partners eligible for up to \$175,000 per year, and projects consisting of five partners eligible for up to \$400,000 per year. To ensure a bigger impact, services proposed must be provided statewide or regionally. Statewide is defined as providing services in five of the following seven districts: Northern California, Sacramento Area, Bay Area, Central Coast, Central Valley, Eastern California, and Southwestern California. Regional is defined as: (1) five or more counties; or (2) two or more districts; or (3) at least two counties that have a total of at least 400,000 people living below the 125% federal poverty threshold.

As with prior distributions, 2020 grant awards will be based on a variety of factors, including the demonstrated need of the targeted population,³ impact of services, deliverables achievable within the grant period, extensiveness of partnerships and collaboration, sustainability, and organizational excellence (cumulatively referenced as criteria). The LSTFC stated a preference to projects serving rural communities.⁴ Also as in prior distributions and stated in the RFP, the LSTFC seeks to fund a diversity of projects and will take into consideration various factors such as geographic region, program size, and project type. (See Attachment 1.)

³ While there are no income-eligibility requirements for this funding, the LSTFC will consider the articulated needs of a defined target population, with consideration to indigency, and to other special needs, such as those of especially vulnerable populations, or persons with limited English language proficiency.

⁴ For the purposes of the BCSR Grant RFP, “rural” is defined as areas that meet the definition of “rural” or “frontier” that the medical community uses to analyze the availability of medical services. This classification scheme is known as Medical Service Study Areas (MSSAs). Rural MSSAs have 50,000 or fewer residents and population densities below 250 people per square mile, while “frontier” MSSAs are defined by population densities of fewer than 11 people per square mile.

Application Review Process

Proposals for the BCRS Grant funding were due on Friday, September 13, 2019. In total, the State Bar received 35 applications requesting a total of approximately \$27.26 million. The Bank Grant Committee divided into three working groups, consisting of two members of the Committee and one staff member. Each team reviewed 11 or 12 applications and conducted meetings via conference calls to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of each proposal. In addition, the working groups identified questions that needed clarification from the applicants and indicated an initial funding position for each proposal. Staff communicated with applicant organizations to resolve as many questions as possible that came up during the working group meetings. Although the RFP does not describe a scoring rubric, a guide based on the criteria above was developed in previous review cycles and a similar guide was developed and used for this grant cycle. The working group members used the guide to then discuss and rate the strong applications as “High” recommendations for funding, followed by “Medium” and “Low.” (See Attachment 2.)

DISCUSSION

The Bank Grant Committee will meet on November 5, 2019, for a four-hour in person meeting. Given the distribution for the 2020 – 2022 bank grants is only \$6.5 million and applicants requested a total of \$27.26 million in funding, the Committee will need to consider the impact of this funding. During this meeting all committee members will report out on each proposal’s strengths and challenges in regards to the criteria described above. An initial range for potential funding will be identified for each proposal, based on such factors as the amount that was requested in the proposal; the potential impact of the funding on the targeted populations; prior funding history, if any; the level of engagement of the partnerships; and the total amount of funding recommendations. In addition to the criteria enumerated in the RFP, staff asks the Committee to consider at the November 5th Committee meeting the following additional information.

Justice Gap Study Findings

As described above, several substantive priority areas were identified by IOLTA-funded organizations during the one-year planning period from 2016 to 2017, including housing and homelessness prevention, capacity building for nonprofits and small businesses, and equitable development. Since the planning period was over three years ago, staff recommends also taking into consideration preliminary findings in the California Justice Gap Study conducted by the State Bar and NORC at the University of Chicago.⁵

The Justice Gap Study is the first comprehensive statewide study on the need for civil legal assistance from representative samples of Californians on the legal problems they faced in the past year. Preliminary findings revealed that housing, immigration, and health issues were the most common problems that IOLTA funded legal aid providers addressed. In fact, housing and

⁵ 2019 California Justice Gap Study – Technical Report at <http://board.calbar.ca.gov/docs/agendaitem/Public/agendaitem1000024723.pdf>

immigration cases represent one-third of the problems for which people received services from IOLTA funded organizations. However, the study identified that for Californian households at or below 125% of the federal poverty level, the most common types of civil legal issues individuals identified experiencing in their households were health, finance, employment and income maintenance, respectively.⁶ Although the Technical Report did not find significant differences for those living in rural areas (using MSSA) compared to those in urban areas regarding experience with civil legal issues, they did find that rural respondents reported more issues with homeownership.⁷

Equal Access Fund Homelessness Prevention Grants

The LSTFC is also distributing \$20 million to qualified legal services projects and support centers to provide eviction defense or other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant rental disputes through the IOLTA formula and a request for proposal process. This is one-time funding through the Equal Access Fund (EAF) that will need to be expended by June 31, 2021. While the EAF Homelessness Prevention grants focus on direct services and the BCSR grants focus on systemic legal strategies, staff recommends that the Bank Committee take into consideration the sheer amount of total funding that will go towards housing and how the BCSR grants could complement or augment the EAF Homelessness Prevention grants. The list of EAF Homelessness Prevention Formula grants is included for context. (See Attachment 6.) Staff will provide an oral update of the EAF Homelessness Prevention RFP grant review process at the November 5th Bank Grant Committee meeting.

Geographic Distribution and Rural Preference

The 2020 Bank Grant RFP explicitly states that the LSTFC will give preference to rural projects. As a result of the one-year planning period and letters of advocacy for increased rural legal assistance, LSTFC approved adding a preference for rural projects to the RFP. While projects that reach rural communities will be weighted more heavily in the review process, the Committee should consider if the funding should cover a broad area of the state or focus solely on rural areas.

CONCLUSION

As mentioned above, each working group reviewed 11 or 12 of the total 35 applications. Attachment 2 lists the working groups' ranking of each project as High, Medium, or Low as well as a low and high range for the funding amount. The entire Committee should review all proposals marked as High. If there are any proposals in the Medium or Low category that working group members would like the larger Committee to consider, the member will have the opportunity to discuss why the Committee should further consider that application.

The Committee will finalize award recommendations at the November 5th meeting and present its recommendations to the LSTFC for approval at their November 22nd meeting.

⁶ Id, at page 10.

⁷ Id, at page 30.

Several maps are attached to this memo to help visualize the geographic scope of the proposed community redevelopment projects ranked either High or Medium as well as a map of all eight proposed foreclosure prevention projects. (See Attachments 3-5.)

ATTACHMENTS

1. Bank Community Stabilization and Reinvestment Grant RFP
2. Working Group Ranking of Assigned 2020 – 2022 BCSR RFPs
3. Map of Proposed Foreclosure Prevention Projects
4. Map of Proposed Community Redevelopment Projects Ranked High
5. Map of Proposed Community Redevelopment Projects Ranked Medium
6. List of EAF Homelessness Prevention Formula Grants
7. Profile Sheets of 2020 – 2022 BCSR Grant Proposals



The State Bar of California

2020 – 2022 Bank Community Stabilization and Reinvestment Grant Request for Proposal

Background

In 2015 and 2016, the State Bar of California received over \$50 million from Bank of America and Citi in accordance with bank settlements with the U.S. Department of Justice. These national settlements provided funds to IOLTA organizations in every state for “foreclosure prevention legal assistance and community redevelopment legal assistance.” To date, the State Bar, through the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission, has allocated approximately \$41 million to fund 128 community redevelopment and foreclosure prevention projects.

On April 25, 2019, the State Bar’s Board of Trustees¹ approved the distribution of \$6.5 million of the remaining Bank Community Stabilization and Reinvestment Grant (BCSR) funds for statewide and regional foreclosure prevention and community redevelopment collaborations as described below.

Eligibility

Grant applications must be submitted via SmartSimple **by Friday, September 13, 2019 at 5:00pm.** Applicants and their projects must meet the following criteria in order to be eligible to apply:

- State Bar-Funded Organizations: Only State Bar-funded Legal Services Projects and Support Centers are eligible to apply for BCSR Grants.
- Foreclosure Prevention or Community Redevelopment: Projects must provide legal assistance in either foreclosure prevention or community redevelopment.
- Collaborative Projects: Projects must be collaborative and include a minimum of one organization other than the eligible applicant. Funding caps are based on the total number of organizations collaborating on the project.
- Statewide or Regional Services: Applicants must establish that services are available, and will be actually provided, on either a statewide or regional basis as defined on page three.

Award Information

The State Bar will distribute up to \$2.17 million annually for three years using a competitive RFP process. Applicants may apply for three year grants, with funding to commence in January 2020. Any funds that are not committed in 2020 will be added to the distribution pool for future years. Eligibility is restricted

¹ In this RFP, references to the State Bar means the Board of Trustees, the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission, or staff in the Office of Access & Inclusion, as appropriate.

to State Bar-funded organizations; however, State Bar-funded organizations may subgrant to non-State Bar-funded 501(c)(3) organizations or to other State Bar-funded organizations. Organizations that previously received BCSR Grant awards may apply for funding. The State Bar has full discretion to award or hold funding for any reason, including an assessment of the ability of the applicants to meet the articulated requirements below.

- **Funding Caps**

Project funding caps are determined by the total number of organizations in a collaborative project. Each project must consist of one State Bar-funded organization applying for the BCSR grant and at least one other program, who may be a State Bar or a non-State Bar-funded organization. Previous BCSR grant awards will not be applied to funding caps in this application cycle, even if prior awards are for the 2020 grant year.

- Two organizations (including applicant) may apply for up to \$175,000 per year for a total of \$525,000 over three years
- Three organizations (including applicant) may apply for up to \$250,000 per year for a total of \$750,000 over three years
- Four organizations (including applicant) may apply for up to \$325,000 per year for a total of \$975,000 over three years
- Five or more organizations (including applicant) may apply for up to \$400,000 per year for a total of \$1,200,000 over three years

- **Subgrants**

Subgrants may be made to non-State Bar-funded 501(c)(3) organizations or to other State Bar-funded organizations. Funding caps are based on the total number of organizations in a collaborative project and will include subgrant amounts. If a State Bar-funded organization is applying for a grant and is also a subgrantee in another project, the subgrant amount will not count towards the funding cap in their application. However, the total amount requested per organization (as an applicant and subgrantee in another project) may be taken into consideration when determining grant awards. State Bar-funded organizations that are both subgrantees and are also applying for a grant must demonstrate that the separate grants will not fund the same activities.

Project Requirements

Proposals for funding must demonstrate how projects will meet the following requirements:

1. Collaboration: Projects must consist of a collaboration between a minimum of two organizations, including the eligible applicant. Funding caps are based on the total number of organizations collaborating on the project. The proposal should describe how the applicant has already developed the necessary partnerships for the project and how it will accomplish its goals.
2. Statewide or Regional Services: Services must be provided statewide or regionally.

- A. **Statewide Services:** Grant applicants must establish that their services are available, and will be actually provided, on a “statewide” basis. Statewide is defined as providing services in five of the following seven districts: Northern California, Sacramento Area, Bay Area, Central Coast, Central Valley, Eastern California, and Southwestern California.²
- OR –
- B. **Regional Services:** Grant applicants must establish that their services are available, and will be actually provided within a specific region. A region is defined as:
- i. Five or more counties; or
 - ii. Two or more districts; or
 - iii. At least two counties that have a total of at least 400,000 people living below the 125% federal poverty threshold, which is approximately 5% of the total poverty population in California.³
3. **Foreclosure Prevention or Community Redevelopment Legal Assistance:** Projects must provide legal assistance in either of two substantive areas:
- A. **Foreclosure Prevention Legal Assistance:** Proposals should describe how grant funds will be used to prevent foreclosure in the context of the specific circumstances currently faced by the communities served. Recognizing that the foreclosure crisis has slowed, an applicant should discuss specifically which foreclosure trends, and ongoing borrower needs, the project seeks to address, and how the proposed services will meet those needs. Strategies may be across a broad range of options including but not limited to advice and counsel, representation, mediation programs, or policy and impact work, but should reflect an understanding of the current needs and challenges within the communities to be served, knowledge of successful models, flexibility and creativity, and necessary collaborations to achieve stated goals.

Examples of legal assistance for foreclosure prevention include:

- Outreach and education on the foreclosure process and legal options
- Review of loan documents and counseling regarding the viability of loan modifications, and triage for state or federal violations, including Homeowner Bill of Rights violations
- Loan modification assistance, including forbearance agreements and repayment plans for debt forgiveness or reduction, interest rate reduction, or extending time for payment; also transitional options, including short sale, deed in lieu of foreclosure, and cash for keys
- Negotiation, mediation, and litigation to address service violations
- Loan modification denial appeals
- Reverse mortgage advice to older adults
- Pursuing affirmative actions to restore title in other contexts, such as consumer fraud, predatory lending, or financial abuse

² This definition of statewide is adopted from Support Center requirements for statewide support services. The seven districts can be found on the 2020 BCSR Grant Districts map on page eight.

³ A copy of the county population living in poverty based on the California 2016 ACS Data is included on page nine.

- Legislative or administrative advocacy
- Policy advocacy and support services to increase capacity and foster collaboration with local, state, and national groups on any of the issues above

By the terms of the bank settlement agreement, grants in this category must “prevent foreclosure.” Therefore, protecting the rights of a tenant generally will not be considered for funding under this category. However, if the applicant can make the appropriate case that particular activities identified are foreclosure prevention, they should do so. If, in proposing a project, the applicant can justify why the project falls within U.S. DOJ settlement parameters, it should do so with documented evidence.

If an organization submits a proposal that includes work that is clearly not qualifying – such as eviction defense for individual tenants in already foreclosed properties – the State Bar will not likely be able to fund that proposal. Applications will be reviewed based on the information provided and it is the applicant’s responsibility to establish, in the original application, the connection to qualified purposes.

– OR –

- B. **Community Redevelopment Legal Assistance:** Proposals should describe how grant funds would be used for community redevelopment legal services.⁴ Proposed projects should support and promote economic development by providing legal services that revitalize or stabilize low-income communities. Strategies may cross a broad range of options from counseling advocacy groups, transactional law, representation, or policy and impact work, but should reflect an understanding of the current needs and challenges within the communities to be served, and the knowledge of successful models for meeting those needs. The organization should have established partnerships that are necessary to achieve the stated goals.

Applicants should present projects that will have far-ranging and lasting impact on communities. The State Bar generally will not fund for these purposes direct legal services. While improving the situation of individuals suggests those individuals will bring resources back to their communities, for individual services to qualify as community redevelopment work, the services must be tied to broader systemic work that benefits the community as a whole.

Examples of community redevelopment legal assistance include:

- Transactional support such as developing the capacity of nonprofit organizations that serve low-income communities; supporting projects typically considered community development such as development and preservation of affordable housing, childcare, senior centers, job training centers, day labor centers, etc.; or support for micro-businesses and low-income entrepreneurs, or other local and community-owned services (childcare and credit unions)

⁴The term “community redevelopment” is from the bank settlement agreements. For purposes of this RFP, we will not be relying on California’s Community Redevelopment Law as it existed prior to the adoption of the Dissolution Act, or as it exists as modified by the Dissolution Act to define “community redevelopment.”

- Developing the capacity of low-income community members to advocate on behalf of their community with respect to proposed laws or legislative action, whether by representing a nonprofit organization or a community group
- Representation of low-income communities with respect to community conditions, e.g., with respect to environmental justice, equity in transit-oriented development, prevention and elimination of homelessness, inclusion of affordable housing, and other matters that protect the healthy development of communities
- Legal assistance that is transformative to a community, promotes systemic change, promotes economic security, and/or has broad impact
- Redevelopment assistance to cities and counties, e.g., ensuring that localities and developers meet their obligations to provide adequate relocation assistance and replacement housing for families displaced by redevelopment
- Devising program, policy, and legislative solutions to the loss of affordable housing, other affordable housing advocacy to combat displacement and enforce redevelopment law
- Developing anti-displacement and gentrification-prevention strategies
- Strategies to eliminate and prevent conditions of blight
- Legislative or administrative advocacy

If a program submits a proposal that includes work that is clearly not community redevelopment – such as direct legal immigration help or direct public benefits legal assistance – that proposal will not likely be funded. Applications will be reviewed based on the information provided and it is the applicant’s responsibility to establish, in the original application, the connection to qualified purposes.

4. **Evaluation and Data Collection:** Grantees will be required to complete annual evaluative reports including service and outcome data. The State Bar retains discretion with respect to funding for second and third year grants. As a grant condition, grantees must agree to cooperate in providing any additional reporting information required by Bank of America, their settlement monitors, regulators, or other concerned national organizations.

- A. **Evaluation Plans:** Proposals should include a clear statement of the goals of the project, how the project will achieve those goals, and the evaluation methods to be used to make any mid-course adjustments to the delivery model and to evaluate the success of the project at its conclusion.

–AND–

- B. **Data Collection and Status Reports:** Grantees will be required to report on the status of the grant, including service deliverables and outcomes, and client stories. Grantees will also be required to report:

- i. **Foreclosure Prevention Legal Assistance**

- How many individuals were served (separately, how many elderly, children, and veterans)?
- How many foreclosures were prevented?
- How many foreclosure clients benefitted in other ways? Explain other benefits

ii. **Community Redevelopment Legal Assistance**

- How many individuals benefitted (separately, how many elderly, children, and veterans)?
- How many non-profits benefitted, if any?
- How many small business clients benefitted, if any?

Selection Criteria

The exact dollar amount of grant awards will vary depending on the number and quality of applications received, an assessment of needs for funding of the particular project, and the extent to which a proposal addresses the items below. Grant award decisions are final. There is no appeals process.

- Demonstrated Need of the Targeted Population: While there are no income-eligibility requirements for this funding, the State Bar will consider the articulated needs of a defined target population, with consideration to indigency, and to other special needs, such as those of minority populations, or persons with limited-English language proficiency. Income eligibility might be, for example, service to persons at 400 percent of the federal poverty threshold, or 80 percent of the Home Affordable Modification Program level for the county, particularly if the target population has other special needs.
- Impact of Services: The State Bar will consider the anticipated outcomes of the services, including the number of people that will be served, and the nature of the impact on the lives of targeted populations.
- Deliverables within Grant Period: Grant deliverables must be achievable within the period of the proposed grant. While funding a portion of a project (e.g., impact litigation) coupled with other funding as a bigger project, or over a longer term, will be considered, the proposal should articulate the specific deliverables that will be achieved with this grant funding during the grant period.
- Partnerships and Collaboration: The State Bar will consider the extent to which an applicant already has developed necessary partnerships, or has demonstrated the ability to collaborate with community organizations, local government, or other stakeholders to accomplish their goals.
- Leverage and Sustainability: Because this funding is of limited duration, the State Bar is particularly interested in understanding how the proposed project fits within current organizational programming. If it is an existing project, how will funds be leveraged to increase services? If the project is new, how will the organization sustain the project? Is it replicable or scalable? How will information about the project be shared with other legal aid organizations?
- Organizational Excellence: The State Bar will also consider the experience of the grantee in successfully executing similar projects, and the stability of the organization infrastructure as it affects the ability, as necessary, to hire, retrain, and supervise attorneys, and to administer the grant successfully, including the timely and accurate submission of grant budgets, reports, and evaluations.

- Diversity of Projects: The State Bar would like to fund a variety of projects, and will take into consideration various factors such as geographic region, program size, and project type.
- Services to Rural Areas: Preference will be given to projects that serve rural communities. According to the California Commission on Access to Justice's 2010 report entitled "Improving Civil Justice in Rural California," the most helpful approach for defining "rural" is the approach used by the medical community which uses sub-county areas.⁵ For the purposes of this RFP, "rural" is defined as areas that meet the definition of "rural" or "frontier" that the medical community uses to analyze the availability of medical services. This classification scheme is known as Medical Service Study Areas (MSSAs). Rural MSSAs have 50,000 or fewer residents and population densities below 250 people per square mile, while "frontier" MSSAs are defined by population densities of fewer than 11 people per square mile. A map of MSSAs in California is included on page 11. Rural areas will be evaluated on the specific MSSAs where services are to be provided, and not on counties.

⁵ The California Commission on Justice to Justice (2010). [*Improving Civil Justice in Rural California*](#), 19.

2020 BCSR Grant Districts

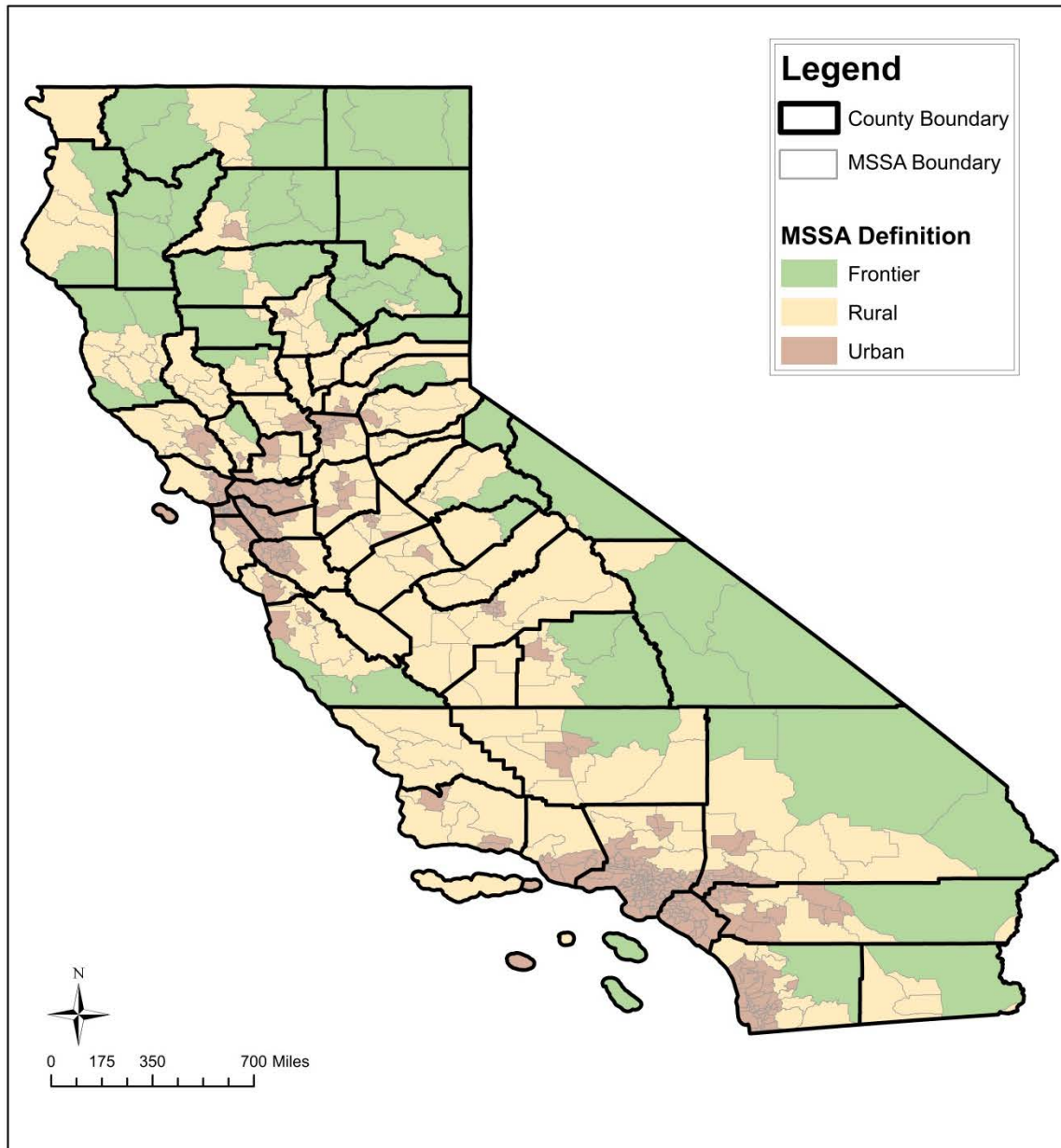


2016 ACS Poverty Data

County	Total Population	Total <125%
Alameda County	1,577,618	246,740
Alpine County	1,170	250
Amador County	32,969	4,891
Butte County	218,439	60,238
Calaveras County	44,280	7,212
Colusa County	21,150	4,287
Contra Costa County	1,098,165	148,997
Del Norte County	24,011	6,703
El Dorado County	181,369	23,846
Fresno County	946,765	319,654
Glenn County	27,541	6,990
Humboldt County	131,865	36,184
Imperial County	168,279	52,279
Inyo County	17,706	2,633
Kern County	839,619	253,404
Kings County	132,716	39,119
Lake County	63,263	19,622
Lassen County	21,974	4,482
Los Angeles County	9,906,013	2,344,151
Madera County	145,251	43,363
Marin County	253,100	25,803
Mariposa County	17,457	3,398
Mendocino County	86,001	22,705
Merced County	258,684	83,311
Modoc County	8,761	1,950
Mono County	13,936	1,684
Monterey County	411,820	93,532
Napa County	137,140	18,797
Nevada County	97,760	15,794
Orange County	3,094,893	514,421
Placer County	367,202	41,482
Plumas County	18,363	3,535
Riverside County	2,289,086	497,243
Sacramento County	1,458,871	332,615
San Benito County	57,696	9,038
San Bernardino County	2,050,839	510,253
San Diego County	3,172,544	582,769
San Francisco County	836,561	135,208
San Joaquin County	701,338	166,182
San Luis Obispo County	262,763	48,128
San Mateo County	748,756	78,557
Santa Barbara County	420,739	90,011
Santa Clara County	1,856,096	229,430
Santa Cruz County	259,991	50,984
Shasta County	176,464	40,571
Sierra County	2,902	468
Siskiyou County	43,259	12,210
Solano County	418,688	70,357
Sonoma County	491,031	76,293
Stanislaus County	524,616	129,497
Sutter County	94,349	22,823
Tehama County	62,205	17,772
Trinity County	12,947	3,560
Tulare County	449,819	164,623
Tuolumne County	50,446	9,813
Ventura County	831,731	122,923
Yolo County	201,542	48,489
Yuba County	72,585	19,711
	37,913,144	7,920,985

California Medical Service Study Area Poverty Map

California Medical Service Study Areas (MSSA) Urban/Rural/Frontier Designation



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; CA Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development

Map by Cynthia Gutierrez, Revathi Rao, and Catherine Williams, MPP
Faculty Supervisor Prof. James Meeker, UC Irvine

2020 Bank Grant Applications														
	Organization	Funding Program	Project Title	Total RFP Request	Award Per Year	Previous Bank Grant Award	Substantive Area(s)	Constituency	Geographic Area(s)	Total FTEs Per Year	Subgrantee Organizations	Subgrantee Amount	Total Recommended Funding Range (Low)	Total Recommended Funding Range (High)
	HIGH													
1	California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	Foreclosure Prevention Grant	Foreclosure Prevention	\$ 525,000	\$ 175,000	\$275,000/year	Foreclosure prevention	Homeowners 50+ (incl. women, people of color, individuals w/ disabilities, immigrants and LEP), and young & low-income owners who have inherited	Statewide	0.37-0.65 FTE Attorney; 0.05 FTE Foreclosure Supervisor; 0.10 - 0.25 FTE Foreclosure Paralegal; 0.15 - 0.25 FTE Foreclosure Coordinator	Housing & Economic Rights Advocates (HERA)	\$87.5k/year	\$ 450,000	\$ 525,000
2	Community Legal Aid SoCal	Community Redevelopment Grant	Housing Element Accountability Initiative	\$ 525,000	\$ 175,000	\$250,000/year	Affordable housing	Low-income	LA; OC	0.60 FTE Attorney; 0.21 FTE Paralegal; 0.07 Legal Secretary	The Kennedy Commission	\$75k/year	\$ 300,000	\$ 400,000
3	East Bay Community Law Center	Foreclosure Prevention Grant	Northern California Foreclosure Prevention Collaborative	\$ 750,000	\$ 250,000	\$175,000/year	Foreclosure prevention	Low-income homeowners, communities of color, older adults, natural disaster victims	Alameda, Contra Costa, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Sonoma	0.67-0.75 FTE Attorney; 0.2 Program Manager; 0.05-0.1 Data Scientist	Bay Area Legal Aid; Legal Aid of Sonoma County	BALA: \$95k/year; LASC: \$30k/year	\$ 600,000	\$ 650,000
4	Inner City Law Center	Community Redevelopment Grant	Affordable Housing Strategies and Advocacy	\$ 750,000	\$ 250,000	\$190,000/year	Affordable housing	Low-income	Alameda; Contra Costa; Fresno; Kern; LA; Medera; Merced; Riverside; Sacramento; SD; Tulara	1 FTE Attorney; 0.30 FTE Policy Advocate	ACCE Institute; Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability	\$130k/year	\$ 650,000	\$ 700,000
5	Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights	Community Redevelopment Grant	Collaboration for Transformative Community Redevelopment: Building Equitable Ownership of Land, Labor, Capital and Power	\$ 750,000	\$ 250,000	\$150,000/year	Transactional assistance to small businesses	Low-and moderate-income people of color, predominantly small business owners, farmers, and tenants from Black, Latinx, and Asian communities	Statewide	0.60 - 0.88 FTE Attorney; 0.10 - 0.30 FTE Paralegal	Sustainable Economies Law Center; Asian Pacific Environmental Network	\$95k/year; \$50k/year	\$ 450,000	\$ 550,000
6	Legal Aid at Work	Community Redevelopment Grant	Network Against Wage Theft	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 400,000	\$120,000/year	Wage theft	Women, immigrants	Statewide	1.65 FTE Attorney; 0.50 FTE Paralegal	Center for Workers' Rights; Watsonville Law Center; Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino; Centro Laboral de Graton	\$75k/year; \$10k/year; \$10k/year; \$10k/year	\$ 750,000	\$ 900,000
7	Legal Aid of Sonoma County	Community Redevelopment Grant	North Bay Regional Housing Preservation Project	\$ 905,001	\$ 301,667	\$175,000/year	Affordable housing and tenants rights	Tenants of color, seniors, and people with disabilities	Statewide: Northern California, Bay Area	0.23 - 1.98 FTE Attorney; 0 - 0.35 FTE Paralegal; 1.44 - 1.90 FTE Other Staff	Bay Area Organizing Committee; Legal Aid of Marin; Fair Housing Advocates of Northern California; North Bay Organizing Project	\$53,563/year 2 &3; \$25k/year; \$71.5k/year 2 &3; \$65k/year 2 &3	\$ 600,000	\$ 750,000
8	OneJustice	Community Redevelopment Grant	Inland Empire Community Redevelopment Pro Bono Project	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 400,000	\$125,000/year	Transactional assistance to small businesses	Rural small business owners	Riverside; San Bernardino	1.09 - 1.40 FTE Attorney; 0.06 - 0.10 FTE Other Staff	Bet Tzedek; Legal Aid of San Bernardino; Inland Empire Latino Lawyers Association; Catholic Charities of San Bernardino & Riverside Counties	141/year	\$ 650,000	\$ 800,000
9	Public Counsel	Foreclosure Prevention Grant	Southern California Foreclosure Prevention Collaborative	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 400,000	\$225,000/year	Foreclosure prevention	Elderly, individuals w/ disabilities, monolingual Spanish, low-income homeowners and people of color	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	1-1.1 FTE Attorneys; 0.1-0.2 Directing Attorney; 0.10-0.16 Paralegals	Bet Tzedek; Public Law Center; Elder Law & Advocacy; Inland Counties Legal Services	\$114.7k/year; \$70.3k/year; \$40.7k/year; \$29.6k/year	\$ 800,000	\$ 900,000
												TOTAL HIGHS	\$ 5,250,000	\$ 6,175,000
	MEDIUM													
10	California Advocates for Nursing Home Reform	Foreclosure Prevention Grant	Senior Equity Protection	\$ 750,000	\$ 250,000	\$130,000/year	Foreclosure prevention	Low-income seniors (62+); Spanish-speakers	Alameda, Los Angeles, Monterey, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Francisco	0.3-0.4 FTE Senior Staff Attorney; 0.5 FTE Program Manager; 0.3-0.4 FTE Outreach/Education Coordinator	Legal Assistance for Seniors; Legal Service for Seniors	\$65k/Yr 1, \$68k/Yr 2, \$72k/Yr 3; LSS: \$50k/Yr 1, \$52k/Yr 2, \$55k/Yr 3	\$ 650,000	\$ 700,000
11	Child Care Law Center	Community Redevelopment Grant	Eliminating Child Care Deserts and Creating Opportunities for Families	\$ 525,000	\$ 175,000	\$160,000/year	Affordable child care programs	Women of color below 400%FPL	Statewide	0.15 FTE Attorney; 0.35 FTE Paralegal	Public Counsel	\$87.5k/year	\$ 300,000	\$ 360,000
12	Family Violence Appellate Project	Community Redevelopment Grant	Stabilizing Communities Through Housing and Employment Justice for Domestic Violence Survivors, Focusing on Native American and Rural Communities	\$ 863,058	\$ 287,686	\$100,000/year	Housing and employment	DV survivors	Statewide	1.11 FTE Attorney; 0.02 FTE Paralegal; 0.03 FTE Other Staff	Legal Aid at Work; National Indian Justice Center; California Partnership to End DV	\$100k/year; \$30k/year; \$15k/year	\$ 450,000	\$ 550,000
13	Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	Community Redevelopment Grant	LAFLA-THRIVE BCSR Community Redevelopment Partnership	\$ 525,000	\$ 175,000	\$250,000/year	Community organizing, affordable housing	Low-income members of community land trusts and potential new CLTs	Los Angeles, Orange	1 FTE Attorney; 0.1 FTE Managing Attorney; 0.2-0.5 FTE Paralegal	THRIVE	\$45k/Yrs 1 & 2; \$65k/Yr 3	\$ 450,000	\$ 500,000
14	Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County	Foreclosure Prevention Grant	Central Coast Foreclosure Prevention Program	\$ 456,000	\$106,000/Yr 1; \$175,000/Yr 2 & 3	\$115,000/year	Foreclosure prevention	Seniors, LEP,and other low-income individuals at risk of foreclosure	Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura	0.13-0.5 FTE Attorney; 0.25-0.5 FTE Paralegal	San Luis Obispo Legal Assistance Foundation	\$60k/year	\$ 300,000	\$ 400,000
15	Legal Aid Society of San Diego	Foreclosure Prevention Grant	Foreclosure Prevention Program	\$ 750,000	\$ 250,000	\$275,000/year	Foreclosure prevention	Low-to-middle-income homeowners, elderly, LEP, living in rural areas	Imperial, San Diego	2.09 FTE Attorney; 0.24 FTE Accounting Staff	Elder Law and Advocacy, Media Arts Center San Diego	\$50k/year (\$25k/year each)	\$ 550,000	\$ 625,000
16	National Health Law Program	Community Redevelopment Grant	Maximizing Health Insurance to Avoid Medical Debt	\$ 525,000	\$ 175,000	\$36,222/year	Health Insurance/medical debt	Californians eligible for Medi-Cal and/or Medicare Savings Programs, and CovCA with Advanced Premium Tax Credits	Statewide	0.88 FTE Attorney; 0.05 FTE Other Staff	Justice in Aging	\$75k/year	\$ 200,000	\$ 350,000
17	National Housing Law Project	Foreclosure Prevention Grant	California Foreclosure Prevention Collaborative	\$ 975,000	\$ 325,000	\$200,000/year	Foreclosure prevention	Senior, LEP, and rural homeowners	Statewide	0.54 FTE Attorneys; 0.23 Tech/Web/Comm Support	UCI Consumer Law Clinic; Public Counsel; Public Law Center; Bet Tzedek	\$115k/year; \$50k/year; \$10k/year; \$50k/year	\$ 700,000	\$ 800,000
18	Public Advocates Inc.	Community Redevelopment Grant	Bay Area Regional Community Redevelopment Collaboration	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 400,000	\$200,000/year	Affordable housing tenant rights	Low or extremely low-income renter households	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma	0.49 FTE Attorney; 0.17 FTE Other Staff	Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto; East Bay Community Law Center; Tenants Together; Urban Habitat	\$100k/year; \$100k/year; \$45k/year; \$45k/year	\$ 500,000	\$ 650,000
19	Public Law Center	Community Redevelopment Grant	Orange & San Diego Counties Low-Income Entrepreneurs Project	\$ 525,000	\$ 175,000	\$220,000/year	Small business entrepreneurship	Low-income communities in Orange/SD, special attention to immigrants, refugees, women, vets, military	Orange, San Diego	0.7 FTE Attorney; 0.15 FTE Directing Attorney; 0.15 FTE Paralegal	San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program, Inc.	\$75k/year	\$ 450,000	\$ 500,000
20	Western Center on Law and Poverty	Community Redevelopment Grant	California Support Center Collaborative: Increasing Affordable Housing and Protecting the Rights of Tenants	\$ 975,000	\$ 325,000	\$200,000/year	Affordable housing	Cost-burdened renters in urban and rural communities (disproportionately people of color)	Statewide	0.3 FTE Attorneys and Advocates; 0.03 FTE Senior Paralegal; 0.03 Program Support Staff	National Housing Law Project; The Public Interest Law Project; California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation	\$229.1k/year (approx. \$76.4k/year each)	\$ 725,000	\$ 825,000
												TOTAL HIGHS and MEDIUMs	\$ 10,525,000	\$ 12,435,000
	LOW													
21	Advancing Justice-Los Angeles	Community Redevelopment Grant	Reforming the Nail Salon Industry	\$ 648,645	\$ 216,215	\$150,000/year	Employment	Nail salon technicians	Alameda, LA, OC, SF, San Mateo, Santa Clara	1.2 FTE Attorneys	California Healthy Nail Salon Collaborative; Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Asian Law Caucus	\$20k/year; \$20k/year	\$ 300,000	\$ 420,000
22	Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach	Foreclosure Prevention Grant	Central Valley-East Bay Homeowner Assistance Program	\$ 975,000	\$ 325,000	\$100,000/year	Foreclosure prevention	Immigrant, elder and LEP homeowners, potential homeowners,and tenants	Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, San Joaquin, Solano, Stanislaus	1 FTE Attorney; .025 FTE Managing Attorney	Lao Family Community Empowerment; The Bridge Community Center; Filipino Advocates for Justice	\$206.4k/year, didn't specify how much to each subgrantee	\$ 750,000	\$ 850,000
23	Central California Legal Services	Community Redevelopment Grant	Technical Assistance Affordable Housing	\$ 750,000	\$ 250,000	\$275,000/year	Fair housing	Low-income with focus on Latino and Hmong	Fresno; Kings; Merced; Tulare	1-2 FTE Attorney	California Coalition for Rural Housing; California Housing Partnership	\$60k/year; \$60k/year	\$ 500,000	\$ 575,000
24	Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund	Community Redevelopment Grant	Inclusive Emergency Planning in Schools	\$ 525,000	\$ 175,000	\$170,000/year	School emergency planning	Disabled students	Statewide	0.55 FTE Attorney; 0.05 FTE Other Staff	California Foundation for Independent Living Centers	\$35k/year	\$ 225,000	\$ 300,000
25	Family Violence Law Center	Community Redevelopment Grant	A Roof of One's Own Project	\$ 1,199,319	\$ 399,773	\$75,000/year	Homelessness prevention	DV survivors	Statewide	1.10 FTE Attorney; 0.02 Other Staff	Building Futures with Women and Children; California Partnership to End DV; Family Violence Appellate Project; National Alliance for Safe Housing	\$5k/year; \$141k/year; \$67k/year; \$10k/year	\$ 350,000	\$ 500,000
26	Harriett Buhai Center for Family Law	Community Redevelopment Grant	The Protection and Preservation of Wealth Assets and Income in Dissolution Cases	\$ 328,338	\$ 109,446	\$34,320/year	Family law	Older family law litgants in marriages of 10+ years	LA	0.52 FTE Attorney; 0.08 FTE; 0.14 FTE Other Staff	Advancing Justice - LA; CA Womens' Law Center; Community Legal Aid SoCa; ICLS; LAFLA; Legal Aid San Bernardino; LA Center for Law and Justice; NLS; Sojourn; SD Volunteer Lawyer Program	\$0	\$ -	\$ -

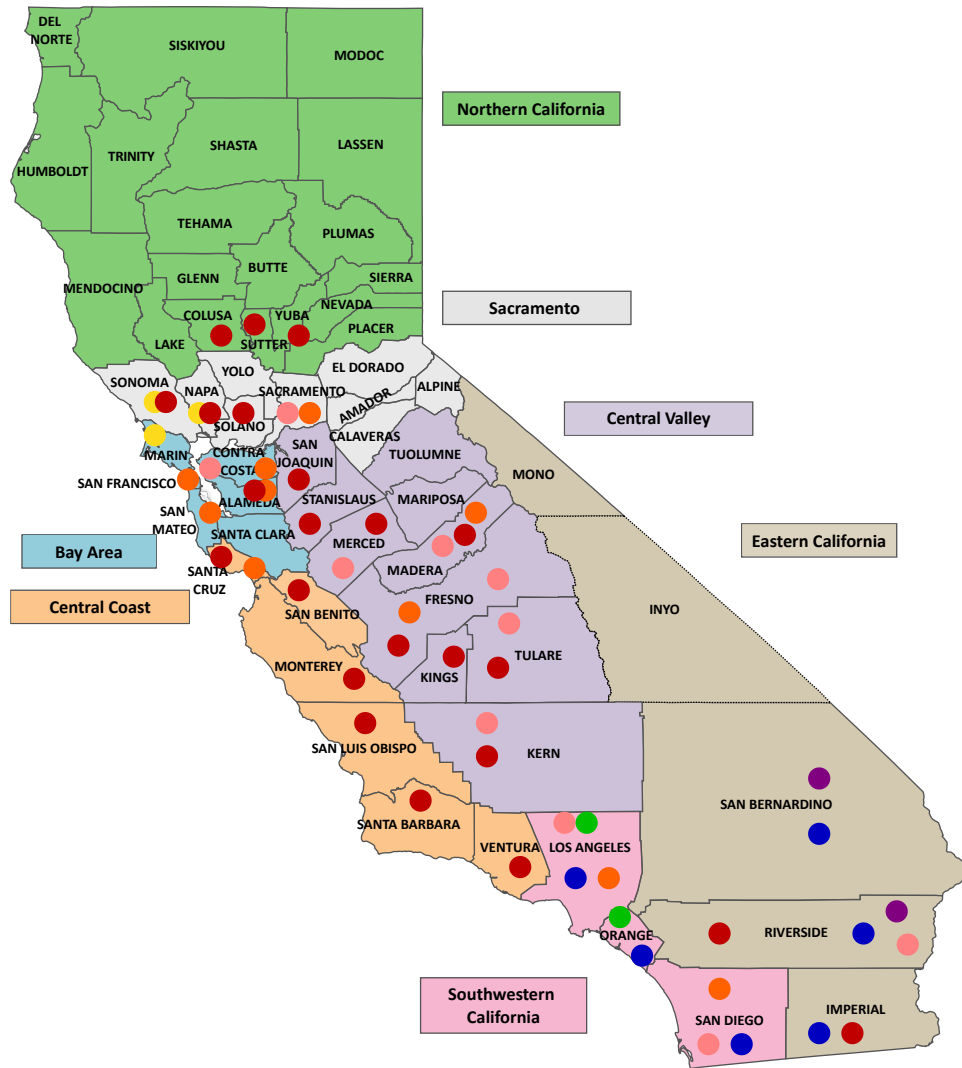
	Organization	Funding Program	Project Title	Total RFP Request	Award Per Year	Previous Bank Grant Award	Substantive Area(s)	Constituency	Geographic Area(s)	Total FTEs Per Year	Subgrantee Organizations	Subgrantee Amount	Total Recommended Funding Range (Low)	Total Recommended Funding Range (High)
27	Immigrant Legal Resource Center	Community Redevelopment Grant	Immigrant Community Education and Empowerment in San Joaquin Valley	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 400,000	\$120,000/year	Immigration	Immigrants in San Joaquin; low-income farmwaorkers	Fresno; Kern; Kings; Madera; Merced; San Joaquin; Stanislaus; Tulare	?	Central Valley Immigrant Integration Collaborative; Centro Binacional para el Desarrollo Indigena Oaxaqueno; El Quinto Sol de America; Empowering Marginalized Asian Communities	\$230k/year	\$ 450,000	\$ 600,000
28	Inland Counties Legal Services	Community Redevelopment Grant	Nonprofit Legal Assistance Project (NLAP)	\$ 525,000	\$ 175,000	\$275,000/year	Transactional assistance to nonprofits	Low-income communities who would benefit from nonprofits	Riverside; San Bernardino	0.95 FTE Attorney; 0.25 FTE Other Staff	Community Partners	\$24k/year	\$ 300,000	\$ 400,000
29	Justice in Aging	Community Redevelopment Grant	Senior Housing Advocacy Coalition	\$ 750,000	\$ 250,000	\$150,000/year	Affordable housing	Seniors	Statewide	0.56 FTE Attorney; 0.16 FTE Other Staff	Bet Tzedek; Legal Assistance for Seniors	\$75k/year; \$75k/year	\$ 300,000	\$ 450,000
30	Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	Community Redevelopment Grant	Know Your Rights: Intact Families, Stable Communities	\$ 745,452	\$ 248,484	\$25,000/year	Immigration	Immigrant communities	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, Tulare	0.55 FTE Attorney; 0.50 Other Staff	Watsonville Law Center; Central Valley Immigrant Integration Collaborative	\$76k/year; \$75k/year	\$ -	\$ 225,000
31	Learning Rights Law Center	Community Redevelopment Grant	Healthy Homes Education Outreach Project	\$ 880,215	\$ 293,405	\$175,000/year	Lead poisoning and early education interventions	Low-income families with children living in multi-family homes	Regional: Central Coast, Southwestern California	0.08 - 0.30 FTE Attorney; 0.16 FTE Paralegal; 0.66 FTE Other Staff	Healthy Homes; Inquilinos Unidos; Coalition for Economic Survival	\$60k/year; \$65k/year; \$65k/year	\$ -	\$ 200,000
32	Legal Access Alameda	Community Redevelopment Grant	Community and Business Resiliency - "Start Small California"	\$ 525,000	\$ 175,000	\$120,000/year	Transactional assistance to small businesses	Low-income early-stage small business owners	Alameda, Contra Costa, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara	0.14 - 0.35 FTE Attorney; 1.04 -2.04 FTE Paralegal; 0.20 FTE Other Staff (1st yr only)	Start Small Think Big	\$52,87k/year	\$ 250,000	\$ 350,000
33	Legal Services for Children	Community Redevelopment Grant	Equitable Access to Education and Opportunity	\$ 604,755	\$ 201,585	\$25,000/year	School discipline practices	Students, parents/caregivers in school districts with high rate of expulsion and racial disparity	Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, San Fancisco, San Maateo, Solano	0.75 FTE Attorney; 0.18 FTE Paralegal; 0.49 FTE Other Staff	San Mateo County Bar Association; Coleman Advocates for Youth	\$0	\$ -	\$ 125,000
34	National Center for Youth Law	Community Redevelopment Grant	Community Redevelopment Through Transforming Educational Experiences of California's Most Vulnerable Youth	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 400,000	\$150,000/year	Education	System-involved students (foster care and juvenile justice system)	Northern California, Bay Area, Central Coast, Central Valley, Southwestern California	1.17 - 1.42 FTE Attorney; 1.33 FTE Other Staff	John Burton Advocates for Youth; Public Council; Law Foundation of Silicon Valley: Legal Advocates for Children & Youth Program; California Collaborative for Youth	\$10k/year each	\$ 175,000	\$ 300,000
35	Worksafe, Inc.	Community Redevelopment Grant	Sacramento Worker Advancement Project	\$ 525,000	\$ 175,000	\$175,000/year	Workers' rights	Low-income and immigrant workers of color	Sacramento	1.09 FTE Attorneys; 0.15 FTE other	Center for Workers' Rights	\$75k/year	\$ 375,000	\$ 475,000
												TOTAL HIGHS, MEDIUMS, & LOWs	\$ 14,500,000	\$ 18,205,000

2020 BG Foreclosure Prevention Proposals



Organization	Symbol	Counties
Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach		Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, San Joaquin, Solano, Stanislaus
CA Advocates for Nursing Home Reform		Alameda, Los Angeles, Monterey, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Francisco
California Rural Legal Assistance		Alameda, Colusa, Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Riverside, San Benito, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tulare, Ventura, Yuba
East Bay Community Law Center		Alameda, Contra Costa, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Sonoma
Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County		Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Legal Aid Society of San Diego		Imperial, San Diego
National Housing Law Project	None	Statewide
Public Counsel		Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego

2020 Bank Grant High Ranked Proposals



Organization	Symbol	Substantive Area
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	Red dot	Foreclosure Prevention
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Green dot	Affordable Housing
Inner City Law Center	Pink dot	Affordable Housing
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights	Orange dot	Small Business
Legal Aid of Sonoma County	Yellow dot	Affordable Housing
Legal Aid at Work	Statewide	Wage Theft
OneJustice	Purple dot	Small Business
Public Counsel	Blue dot	Foreclosure Prevention

2020 Bank Grant Medium Ranked Proposals



Organization	Symbol	Substantive Area
California Advocates for Nursing Home Reform	Blue dot	Foreclosure prevention
Child Care Law Center	Statewide	Affordable Child Care Programs
East Bay Community Law Center	Green dot	Foreclosure Prevention
Family Violence Appellate Project	Statewide	Housing and Employment for DV Survivors
Justice in Aging	Statewide	Affordable Housing for Seniors
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	Orange dot	Community Organizing/ Affordable Housing
Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County	Pink dot	Foreclosure Prevention
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	Purple dot	Foreclosure Prevention
National Health Law Program	Statewide	Health Insurance/Medical Debt
National Housing Law Project	Statewide	Foreclosure Prevention
Public Advocates Inc.	Red dot	Affordable Housing
Public Law Center	Yellow dot	Small Business
Western Center on Law and Poverty	Statewide	Affordable Housing

Equal Access Fund Homelessness Prevention Formula Grant Recipients		
#	Organization	Amount
1	Advancing Justice - Asian Law Caucus	139,014
2	Affordable Housing Advocates	50,035
3	Aids Legal Referral Panel	50,075
4	Alliance for Children's Rights	312,828
5	Bay Area Legal Aid	318,452
6	Bet Tzedek Legal Services	481,989
7	California Advocates for Nursing Home Reform	126,170
8	California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	1,260,931
9	California Women's Law Center	88,000
10	Central California Legal Services	707,062
11	Child Care Law Center	126,170
12	Coalition of California Welfare Rights Organizations	126,170
13	Community Legal Aid SoCal	486,990
14	Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto	120,470
15	Contra Costa Senior Legal Services	50,058
16	Disability Rights California	1,745,481
17	Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund	126,170
18	East Bay Community Law Center	83,632
19	Elder Law & Advocacy	86,066
20	Family Violence Appellate Project	126,170
21	Family Violence Law Center	50,036
22	Greater Bakersfield Legal Assistance	340,569
23	IELLA Legal Aid Project	130,573
24	Inland Counties Legal Services	938,812
25	Inner City Law Center	230,268
26	Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Assoc of SF	83,498
27	Justice in Aging	126,170
28	La Raza Centro Legal	50,124
29	Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights	85,201
30	Legal Access Alameda	50,166
31	Legal Aid at Work	281,366
32	Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	674,219
33	Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara	65,873
34	Legal Aid of Marin	50,110
35	Legal Aid of Sonoma County	78,349
36	Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino	189,669
37	Legal Aid Society of San Diego	510,441
38	Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County	50,194
39	Legal Assistance for Seniors	50,093

Equal Access Fund Homelessness Prevention Formula Grant Recipients		
#	Organization	Amount
40	Legal Assistance to the Elderly	50,039
41	Legal Services for Children	50,168
42	Legal Services of Northern California	752,347
43	Mental Health Advocacy Services	50,141
44	National Center for Youth Law	126,170
45	National Housing Law Project	126,170
46	Neighborhood Legal Services	520,973
47	OneJustice	126,170
48	Public Advocates Inc.	198,337
49	Public Counsel	749,927
50	Public Interest Law Project	126,170
51	Public Law Center	372,466
52	Riverside Legal Aid	100,318
53	San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	133,382
54	San Luis Obispo Legal Assistance Foundation	50,079
55	Santa Clara County Asian Law Alliance	50,165
56	Senior Adults Legal Assistance	50,071
57	Senior Advocacy Network	50,109
58	USD School of Law Legal Clinics	66,564
59	Western Center on Law and Poverty	126,170
60	Youth Law Center	126,170
61	Yuba-Sutter Legal Center for Seniors	50,057
	TOTALS	\$ 14,699,833



The State Bar of California

OFFICE OF ACCESS & INCLUSION

Date: November 6, 2019

To: EAF Homelessness Prevention Committee of the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission

From: Greg Shin, Senior Program Analyst

Subject: Proposals for EAF Homelessness Prevention (HP) Competitive Grant Funding

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Recognizing the need for stable housing for renters, Governor Gavin Newsom included \$20 million in his May Revision to the 2019-2020 budget for grants to legal services organizations to provide legal assistance, including counseling, renter education programs, and eviction prevention to renters with landlord-tenant disputes. The Legislature approved this funding request, and included language in the Budget Act of 2019 (AB 74, 2019 Stats., ch. 23) to effectuate the purposes of the funding and further define the types of services eligible for this new funding. The budget was signed by the Governor on June 27, 2019.

Of the \$20 million identified for these services, \$14,850,000 million (75% of the \$20 million fund less \$150,000 in administrative costs) was earmarked to be distributed via formula to qualified legal services providers and support centers that met specified eligibility requirements; the remaining 25% (\$5 million) was to be disbursed through a competitive grant process.

The purpose of this memo is to provide context for the November 12, 2019 EAF Homelessness Prevention Committee meeting, including a summary of the application review process and the staff's funding recommendations for the \$5 million competitive grant.

BACKGROUND

For additional context, the budget bill language has been included below for reference (**emphasis** added to the section addressing the competitive grant):

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Of the amount appropriated [for the Equal Access Fund] . . . \$20,000,000 shall be distributed by the Judicial Council through the State Bar of California pursuant to Provision 1¹ [of budget item 0250-101-0001] to qualified legal services projects and support centers to provide eviction defense or other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant rental disputes, including pre-eviction and eviction legal services, counseling, advice and consultation, mediation, training, renter education, and representation, and legal services to improve habitability, increasing affordable housing, ensuring receipt of eligible income or benefits to improve housing stability, and homelessness prevention. Of this amount, \$150,000 shall be available, upon order of the Department of Finance, for administrative costs of the Judicial Council and the State Bar. The remaining funds shall be allocated as follows:

(a) 75 percent shall be distributed to qualified legal services projects and support centers that currently provide eviction defense or other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant rental disputes, as set forth in Provision 6. To expedite the distribution of this percentage of the \$20,000,000, eligible programs shall be limited to those found eligible for 2019 IOLTA funding. Each eligible program shall receive a percentage equal to that legal services project's 2019 IOLTA allocation divided by the total 2019 IOLTA allocation for all legal services projects eligible for this funding, except that to ensure that meaningful funding is provided, a minimum amount of \$50,000 shall be allocated to each eligible program unless the program requests a lesser amount, in which case the additional funds shall be distributed proportionally to the other qualified legal services projects. These funds shall be distributed as soon as practicable after the effective date of this act and shall not supplant existing resources.

(b) 25 percent shall be allocated through a competitive grant process developed by the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission of the State Bar to award grants to qualified legal service projects and support centers to provide eviction defense or other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant rental disputes, as [defined above] . . . to meet the needs of tenants not addressed by the formula provided in subdivision (a). The grant process shall ensure that any qualified legal service project or support center that received funding pursuant to subdivision (a) may only receive funding pursuant to this subdivision if that qualified legal service project or support center demonstrates that funds received under this subdivision will be not be used to supplant existing resources, and will be used to provide services to tenants not otherwise served by that qualified legal service project or support center. The commission shall make the grant award determinations. In awarding these grants, preference shall be given to qualified legal aid agencies that serve rural or underserved communities and that serve clients regardless of immigration or citizenship status. Any funding not allocated pursuant to this competitive grant process shall be distributed pursuant to subdivision (a), except that there shall be no minimum funding amount for these funds.

¹ Provision 1 identifies how the remainder of the money appropriated in the Equal Access Fund are to be distributed. This is long standing language which has existed in substantially the same form since the creation of the fund and the established protocol for distributing 90 percent pursuant to formula and 10 percent for Partnership Grants.

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To facilitate the disbursement of the EAF HP Formula Allocation Fund, on June 21, 2019, staff distributed a brief three-question survey to all 2019 IOLTA Grantees to gauge preliminary interest in potentially receiving funding. In response, 86 grantees expressed interest and/or believed that they were potentially eligible for funding.

On July 9, 2019, the EAF HP Formula Allocation Fund application was released via SmartSimple to these 86 applicants. Applications were due on July 26, 2019 and 64 grantees submitted an application by the deadline.

After a thorough review and vetting process by staff and the Executive Committee of the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (LSTFC) on August 7, 2019, the Executive Committee voted to approve funding for 61 organizations for formula funding. Three organizations were determined to be ineligible for funding.

Application Review Process - \$5 Million Competitive Grant Funding

Proposals for the \$5 million competitive grant funding were due on Friday, October 18, 2019, and the State Bar received 24 applications requesting a total of approximately \$8.43 million. Staff began the proposal review and evaluation process and pursuant to the RFP, employing the scoring rubric set forth in the RFP to evaluate each proposal. Pursuant to the budget bill language that called for the distribution of Homelessness Prevention funding “as soon as practicable,” staff followed the process approved by the Executive Committee of the LSTFC during its September 6, 2019 meeting and reviewed the proposals and developed funding recommendations for the EAF HP Committee to review and approve.

After the first round of review and the assignment of an initial score for each proposal, staff met to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the proposals and to gain calibration between staff on the scoring of each proposal.

DISCUSSION

To ensure continuity in the oversight of the EAF HP funding and program monitoring activities, the Executive Committee of the LSTFC created the EAF HP Committee to be comprised of the two immediate past co-chairs and the current Chair and Vice Chair of the LSTFC to make decisions regarding this funding. As its first order of business, the EAF HP Committee will meet on November 12, 2019, to review the funding recommendations. The scores derived from utilizing the scoring rubric (see pages 3 and 4 of the RFP document in Attachment 3) were used as the primary rank ordering mechanism in evaluating and scoring the proposals. For each of the six criteria in the scoring rubric, staff assigned points using the following guidelines and rationale:

Proposal quality (40 possible points)

Staff assessed the proposed project and looked for clear identification of the problem/issue and a structured approach on how to address the need. Higher scoring proposals offered

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creative/innovative approaches and presented pertinent details on reporting potential outcomes and effectiveness. Where partnerships were proposed, staff looked for specific details about what the partnering organizations brought to the project along with any history of other successful partnerships or collaborations. Finally, requested funding amounts and associated budgets were reviewed against the organization's size/capacity to gauge ability to effectively execute the proposed program.

Serving rural or underserved communities (20 possible points)

Proposals earning the full 20 points articulated how rural and underserved communities would be served by the proposed program and provided strong supporting explanations/data. Applicants serving either rural or underserved communities received 10 points and partial points were awarded based on the details on service to rural and underserved communities provided.

Serving clients regardless of immigration or citizenship status (20 possible points)

Proposals explicitly stating that clients would be served regardless of their immigration or citizenship status earned 20 points. Conversely, zero points were assigned if there was no mention of serving or ability to serve clients regardless of their immigration or citizenship status. Partial points were awarded based on the details on service to clients regardless of immigration or citizenship status provided.

Historical performance (10 possible points)

Organizations earning the full 10 points had no historical issues within the past three years on other State Bar funded grants in terms of spending down grant funds, meeting grant goals, and timely reporting of results/outcomes. Partial points were awarded based on the specific historical issues/problems identified by staff in these areas.

Potential sustainability (10 possible points)

Points were awarded based on interest in and ability to articulate how proposed services might continue beyond the grant period and the level of details provided on how sustainability might be achieved beyond simply trying to secure additional funding to continue services. Staff sought specific support and information in the proposal to try and assess the viability of the proposed services extending beyond June 30, 2021.

Once criteria scores were assigned and total scores calculated, staff considered several different funding scenarios incorporating different scoring cut-off levels and different funding ranges. Staff's general objective was to try and fully fund high scoring proposals whenever possible and to partially fund other projects that had lower overall scores up to a certain threshold. This process yielded a total score of 50 as the funding level cut-off; staff made recommendations on funding amounts for organizations scoring at or above this level on the rubric. This process led to the funding recommendations which are detailed in Attachment 1.

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CONCLUSION

As mentioned above, Attachment 1 lists staff's funding recommendations based on the final score ranking of each project. The Committee will finalize award recommendations at the November 12th meeting.

ATTACHMENTS

1. EAF HP Competitive Grant Funding Recommendations
2. Application responses to RFP Questions
3. EAF HP Competitive Grant RFP
4. 2020 BCSR Recommended Grant Recipients

									Scoring Rubric						Area of Service Delivery
	Organization	Project Title	Eligibility Category	Competitive Funding \$ Requested	Competitive Funding \$ Proposed	Proposed Funding Amount as a % of Requested Funding Amount	Formula Funding Received (Y/N)?	Formula Funding Amount Granted	Proposal Quality (40)	Rural Underserved (20)	Immig Citizen Status (20)	Historical Perf (20)	Sustain (20)	Total Score (100)	
Recommended for Funding															
1	Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County	Homelessness Prevention - Northern Santa Barbara County	LSP	\$283,210	\$280,000	98.9%	Y	\$65,873	25	20	20	10	5	80	Santa Barbara County. Hire a third attorney in Northern Santa Barbara County who will provide legal services to meet the unmet demand and to those who do not fit the priorities of the Shriver program. Also provide community legal education on tenants rights and responsibilities.
2	Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino	Rural Homelessness Prevention for Tenants	LSP	\$327,554	\$250,000	76.3%	Y	\$189,669	25	20	20	5	5	75	San Bernardino and neighboring communities within Riverside County. LASSB will implement these funds to secure a mobile legal aid unit to allow delivery of on-site, comprehensive services to the remote regions. This grant will allow us to bridge the vast time and distance gap to deliver these services to the remote regions where clients have not previously been able to obtain help. These services will be offered to clients who meet the State Bar's 125% of poverty income limits, regardless of whether those clients are citizens or immigrants and irrespective of whether they are documented or non-documented aliens.
3	Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	Los Angeles County Eviction Prevention and Defense	LSP	\$1,900,000	\$1,468,000	77.3%	Y	\$2,657,376	35	5	15	10	10	75	Los Angeles. This proposal is put forth by a consortium of five of the largest and most prominent public interest law organizations in Los Angeles, each with decades of experience providing legal services to people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Led by Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles (LAFLA), this collaborative, which also includes Bet Tzedek Legal Services, Inner City Law Center (ICLC), Neighborhood Legal Services of Los Angeles County (NLSLA), and Public Counsel, has a long history of working together to better serve our clients and maximize our impact. The sixth collaborative partner is Strategic Action for a Just Economy (SAJE), a decades-old community based non-profit organization committed to building community power and leadership for economic justice and focusing on tenants rights and healthy housing. We propose to leverage the existing infrastructure to dramatically expand our collective ability to serve underrepresented populations throughout the County left without representation by the limitations of the Shriver Housing Project and PEHP program. An innovative and key component of this proposal is the role of Eviction Prevention Specialists, including SAJE, a community based organization with years of tenant advocacy experience. EPS' will conduct outreach and community education, assist legal staff with know your rights presentations and legal clinics. In our collective experience, community based organizations such as SAJE play a vital role by directly interfacing with tenants and creating a conduit between tenants and legal services. The proposed collaborative has the capacity to serve all populations regardless of immigration status.
4	Law Foundation of Silicon Valley	Expanding Housing Legal Aid in Silicon Valley	LSP	\$390,000	\$390,000	100.0%	N	\$0	25	15	20	10	5	75	Santa Clara County including Gilroy, Morgan Hill, and East San Jose. Our proposal would expand our current model by adding one attorney and two part-time Certified Law Clerks who will serve 100 more households through in-person appointments. Our attorneys will work on long-term projects to fight displacement and homelessness, such as affirmative litigation or creating a court-based mediation program. We have had challenges hiring full-time attorneys and believe having Certified Law Clerks will help us assist more clients in an expeditious time frame.
5	Public Law Center	Orange County Homelessness Prevention Project	LSP	\$280,000	\$280,000	100.0%	Y	\$372,466	20	20	20	10	5	75	South Orange County. Address the homelessness prevention legal needs of two specific underserved Orange County communities with two new attorney positions one in south Orange county and the other with vietnamese language skills. PLC will also be able to serve low-income undocumented tenants without restriction in both areas.
6	Legal Aid of Sonoma County	Homelessness Prevention Project (HPP)	LSP	\$165,000	\$165,000	100.0%	Y	\$78,349	30	20	0	10	10	70	Sonoma County is a rural county. The majority of the land is defined as rural according to the California Medical Service Study Area Poverty Map. We have one of the largest wage to housing gaps in the state. [LASC] targets low-income tenants, including seniors, and voucher holders who frequently have disabilities. Many organizations in Sonoma County work with the homeless population, however none of these organizations provides legal services targeted towards this population.

	Organization	Project Title	Eligibility Category	Competitive Funding \$ Requested	Competitive Funding \$ Proposed	Proposed Funding Amount as a % of Requested Funding Amount	Formula Funding Received (Y/N)?	Formula Funding Amount Granted	Scoring Rubric						Area of Service Delivery
									Proposal Quality (40)	Rural Underserved (20)	Immig Citizen Status (20)	Historical Perf (20)	Sustain (20)	Total Score (100)	
7	Family Violence Appellate Project	Homelessness Prevention for Native American and Limited-English-Proficient Domestic Violence Survivors	SC	\$139,420	\$110,000	78.9%	N	\$126,170	25	20	10	10	5	70	Indian County/Tribal land. We will expand this Project to reach specific communities un- or under-served by mainstream legal services organizations by subgranting to organizations directly serving those communities. Our focus will be expanding this Project to advocates serving Native American tribal, urban and rural survivors; and on survivors served by culturally specific and responsive organizations serving limited-English-proficient communities. FVAP's partners will be three subgrantees who already have extensive connections in and understanding of these communities: National Indian Justice Center (NIJC), California Consortium for Urban Indian Health (CCUIH) and WEAVE, a Sacramento-based domestic violence shelter and services organization. This Project will create a compendium of domestic violence-related housing and employment rights that exist in Indian Country and will also provide legal technical assistance, training and tools relating to housing and employment protections to the network of advocates who serve tribal communities in urban areas under the umbrella of Project partner CCUIH, the California Consortium of Urban Indian Health.
8	Riverside Legal Aid	Desert Homelessness Prevention	LSP	\$200,000	\$120,000	60.0%	Y	\$100,318	20	20	20	3	3	66	East Riverside County. Provide eviction defense including court appearances, landlord tenant rental disputes, pre-eviction questions and strategies with those having problems with landlords, habitability issues, unfair or illegal rent increases, presentations regarding legal rights and education of the law to tenant organizations and professionals working with tenants at risk of eviction/homelessness and legal services regarding habitability.
9	Mental Health Advocacy Services	Homelessness Prevention for Tenants with Mental Health Disabilities	LSP	\$200,000	\$150,000	75.0%	Y	\$50,141	25	5	20	8	8	66	Los Angeles. MHAS plans to create a new behavioral health legal partnership with three of the largest mental health service providers in Los Angeles - Didi Hirsch Mental Health Services, Hathaway-Sycamores Child & Family Services, and Mental Health America Los Angeles - wherein MHAS attorneys and staff will conduct clinics, consultations, and education workshops at the partner agency locations in Los Angeles County to prevent homelessness for these clients. MHAS attorneys will then provide deeper representation to a set of those clients that MHAS meets at these locations with the most pressing homelessness prevention legal issues. Clients will be eligible to receive MHAS' legal services through this project regardless of immigration or citizenship status.
10	Justice in Aging	Expanding Housing Advocacy for Older Adults	SC	\$264,650	\$200,000	75.6%	Y	\$126,170	32	5	10	10	5	62	Statewide. Provide legal training, technical assistance, and advocacy support to legal services programs and other advocates across the state to equip them to serve individual clients and advocate for solutions to systemic problems. The project will have two primary components: 1. Training & Technical Assistance and 2. Systemic Advocacy.
11	National Housing Law Project	The New Wave of Tenants' Rights in California	SC	\$250,000	\$175,000	70.0%	Y	\$126,170	25	10	5	10	10	60	Statewide. The National Housing Law Project will conduct a deep legal analysis of these new laws and regulations, conduct extensive training of legal services attorneys, and develop enforcement strategies and litigation (AB 1482, SB 329, Fair Housing Regs from the Dept of Fair Employment and Housing). Train legal aid attorneys on the new laws and regulations through 8-10 webinars and in-person trainings. When appropriate, NHLP will co-counsel with QLSPs around affirmative litigation.
12	Senior Advocacy Network	Veterans and Disabled Homelessness Prevention Program	LSP	\$72,426	\$72,000	99.4%	Y	\$50,109	25	20	0	8	5	58	Stanislaus County. Provide legal services for eviction defense and other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant rental disputes to two under-served populations in our county with unmet needs: disabled persons and Veterans in Stanislaus County.
13	Centro Legal de la Raza	Legal Services to Support Implementation of AB 1482 in Underserved Areas of Alameda County	LSP	\$194,103	\$190,000	97.9%	N	\$0	30	10	0	5	10	55	Southern Alameda County. Engage in renter education efforts by coordinating and conducting Know Your Rights workshops at community-based sites, such as schools, community centers, libraries, and places of worship. will provide the opportunity for us to significantly expand our services in southern Alameda County, especially in cities and unincorporated areas of the county that have not previously had strong tenant protections. Goals: renter outreach & education, legal consultations and advice, legal representation.

	Organization	Project Title	Eligibility Category	Competitive Funding \$ Requested	Competitive Funding \$ Proposed	Proposed Funding Amount as a % of Requested Funding Amount	Formula Funding Received (Y/N)?	Formula Funding Amount Granted	Scoring Rubric						Area of Service Delivery
									Proposal Quality (40)	Rural Underserved (20)	Immig Citizen Status (20)	Historical Perf (20)	Sustain (20)	Total Score (100)	
14	Legal Aid Society of San Diego	Holistic Homelessness Prevention for At-Risk Tenants	LSP	\$533,033	\$250,000	46.9%	Y	\$510,441	20	20	0	10	5	55	San Diego County. The targeted populations being served are tenants who are at particularly high-risk for homelessness – namely, those who are under 125% of the federal poverty limit and who have a physical or mental disability, are elderly, are members of the immigrant community, and/or are living in rural areas and face logistical barriers to accessing justice. The overall goals for the project are to prevent homelessness by providing holistic services to address the legal and non-legal, immediate and long-term needs of at-risk tenants: conduct outreach and education, provide direct legal services consisting of counsel and advice, brief services, and extended services including investigation and formal representation, travel assistance fund for housing clients, and case management service.
15	Housing and Economic Rights Advocates	Homlessness Prevention- HERA 2019	LSP	\$205,008	\$150,000	73.2%	N	\$0	25	20	0	5	5	55	Solano, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus Counties. Provide free legal services to prevent homelessness in the counties of Solano, Contra Costa, San Joaquin and Stanislaus. In addition to counseling, advice and consultation to address fair housing abuses which can result in unlawful eviction, legal services to reduce non-rent debt obligations such that tenants’ income is freed up to keep up with rent, as well as legal services to improve credit to help those who are homeless access housing, HERA will provide 17 workshops in each county over the course of the grant period on tenants’ and homeless residents’ pre-eviction rights, focusing on the new state just cause and rent control law, and fair housing rights, including addressing the use of credit as a pretext for wrongful discrimination.
16	California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	Housing Legal Advice Line	LSP	\$940,615	\$500,000	53.2%	N	\$0	25	20	0	2	5	52	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura counties. “805 Housing Legal Advice Line” serving San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura counties. Incubating a housing legal advice line (“hotline”) service model, which will enable low-income tenants in some of CRLA’s highest need service areas to speak by telephone to an attorney or skilled paralegal, under attorney supervision, specially trained in eviction defense. Funding will allow CRLA to pilot this service delivery model on a limited basis and test several important factors to consider prior to expansion to help meet the unmet need for eviction defense statewide. These factors include: basic hotline feasibility in a rural context and provided via a regional system, hotline patron satisfaction and follow through, impact on applications for assistance and housing services at field offices, and effectiveness in addressing critical housing issues in rural California including lack of safe and habitable housing, affordable housing, and limited housing stock, etc.
17	Eviction Defense Collaborative	San Francisco Tenant Right to Counsel	LSP	\$291,550	\$175,000	60.0%	N	\$0	20	10	10	5	5	50	San Francisco. EDC is the only legal services organization in San Francisco solely focused on eviction prevention. EDC’s staff of 39 offers San Francisco’s vulnerable populations legal services in response to an eviction, rapid rental assistance for those at risk of displacement, and advocacy for clients in shelters - all under one organizational umbrella. EDC does not have any eligibility requirements. It is the only legal services provider to tenants in San Francisco that serves every tenant regardless of immigration status, race, sexual orientation, age, disability, race, socioeconomic status, or neighborhood. In other words, EDC helps all of San Francisco’s vulnerable communities, with a particular focus on providing emergency rental assistance and legal services to low-income tenants facing eviction.
18	Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	Affirmative Eviction Prevention Project	LSP	\$104,838	\$75,000	71.5%	Y	\$83,498	25	10	0	8	7	50	San Francisco. Will be able to increase the time allocation of one of its part-time Staff Attorneys to focus on pre-eviction tenant legal counsel, advocacy, and dispute resolution, aiming to prevent the filing of Unlawful Detainer cases.

Not Recommended for Funding

19	Alameda County Homeless Action Center	New Ways to Collaborate: Income Security Replaces Housing Insecurity	LSP	\$390,954			N	\$0	5	5	20	5	10	45	Alameda County. This RFP similarly recognizes the role that ensuring receipt of eligible income and safety net benefits can have to improve housing stability and prevent homelessness. The focus of this project is on expanding the use of benefits advocacy as a key tool to improve housing stability by reaching new groups of potential clients who might not otherwise take advantage of these services. It has two components.
20	Legal Assistance to the Elderly	Eviction Defense- Saving Seniors Housing	LSP	\$176,853			Y	\$50,039	15	15	0	10	5	45	San Francisco. Allocating the EAF Homelessness Prevention funds we receive towards an additional attorney who would provide full scope representation to tenants at risk of eviction. Legal Assistance to the Elderly (LAE) provides free legal services to seniors and adults with disabilities who live in San Francisco.
21	Western Center on Law and Poverty	Improving Housing Stability and Preventing Homelessness for California Families and Individuals	SC	\$100,000			Y	\$126,170	15	15	0	10	5	45	Statewide. Western Center will focus on statewide challenges that impact these Californians, living in both urban and rural communities, to expand and improve affordable housing opportunities and prevent homelessness. Our three key goals will include: protecting tenants from eviction and landlord abuse, and ensure access to housing, preserving the existing housing stock, promoting equitable planning and development.

	Organization	Project Title	Eligibility Category	Competitive Funding \$ Requested	Competitive Funding \$ Proposed	Proposed Funding Amount as a % of Requested Funding Amount	Formula Funding Received (Y/N)?	Formula Funding Amount Granted	Scoring Rubric						Area of Service Delivery
									Proposal Quality (40)	Rural Underserved (20)	Immig Citizen Status (20)	Historical Perf (20)	Sustain (20)	Total Score (100)	
22	Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach	Eviction Prevention in Immigrant Communities	LSP	\$616,472			N	\$0	15	20	0	3	5	43	Bay Area. Provide full-scope attorney representation in unlawful detainer actions to the severely underserved low-income immigrant communities in other target counties such as Alameda, San Mateo, Contra Costa, and San Joaquin. Two main objectives are eviction prevention and educating tenants and service providers through workshops and training.
23	HEART L.A.	Proactively Preventing Homelessness Program	LSP	\$355,000			N	\$0	10	5	20	5	0	40	Los Angeles. Add three additional staff, including two FTE Attorneys and one FTE Paralegal during the fourth quarter of 2019 to provide representation and eviction defense for those in danger of losing their homes (targeted outreach and public education, eviction prevention, and legal representation in unlawful detainers). All of HEART L.A.'s services are provided free of cost to low-income individuals and families regardless of immigration or citizenship status.
24	La Raza Centro Legal	2020 EAF Homelessness Prevention Fund Formula - La Raza Centro Legal	LSP	\$50,000			Y	\$50,124	10	10	5	2	0	27	Alameda County. Rather than focusing on eviction defense court work daily in Superior Court, we propose a shift in priorities for our housing attorney. Specifically, this proposal suggests the housing attorney dedicate the vast majority of their time on: housing clinics, know your rights presentations, full scope legal representation, habitability advocacy efforts.

Attachment 1. EAF HP Competitive Grant Funding Recommendations														
	Organization	Project Title	Eligibility Category	Competitive Funding \$ Requested	Competitive Funding \$ Proposed	Formula Funding Received (Y/N)?	Formula Funding Amount Granted	Proposal Quality (40)	Rural Underserved (20)	Immig Citizen Status (20)	Historical Perf (20)	Sustain (20)	Total Score (100)	ATTACHMENT A Area of Service Delivery
22	Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach	Eviction Prevention in Immigrant Communities	LSP	\$616,472		N	\$0	15	20	0	3	5	43	Bay Area. Provide full-scope attorney representation in unlawful detainer actions to the severely underserved low-income immigrant communities in other target counties such as Alameda, San Mateo, Contra Costa, and San Joaquin. Two main objectives are eviction prevention and educating tenants and service providers through workshops and training.
23	HEART L.A.	Proactively Preventing Homelessness Program	LSP	\$355,000		N	\$0	10	5	20	5	0	40	Los Angeles. Add three additional staff, including two FTE Attorneys and one FTE Paralegal during the fourth quarter of 2019 to provide representation and eviction defense for those in danger of losing their homes (targeted outreach and public education, eviction prevention, and legal representation in unlawful detainers). All of HEART L.A.’s services are provided free of cost to low-income individuals and families regardless of immigration or citizenship status.
24	La Raza Centro Legal	2020 EAF Homelessness Prevention Fund Formula - La Raza Centro Legal	LSP	\$50,000		Y	\$50,124	10	10	5	2	0	27	Alameda County. Rather than focusing on eviction defense court work daily in Superior Court, we propose a shift in priorities for our housing attorney. Specifically, this proposal suggests the housing attorney dedicate the vast majority of their time on: housing clinics, know your rights presentations, full scope legal representation, habitability advocacy efforts.

\$5,000,000 Proposed Funding



The State Bar of California

Equal Access Homelessness Prevention Fund Request for Proposal

Background

Recognizing the need for stable housing for renters, Governor Gavin Newsom included \$20 million in his May Revision to the 2019 Budget Act for grants to legal services organizations to provide legal assistance to renters with landlord-tenant disputes, including counseling, renter education programs and preventing evictions. The Legislature included language in the Budget Act of 2019 (AB 74, Stats. 2019, ch. 23) to define how the funding was to be allocated and to further effectuate the purposes of the funding.

Consistent with the language of the budget bill, 25 percent (approximately \$5 million) will be distributed to qualified legal services providers and support centers through a competitive grant process. The current timeline plans for the \$5 million to be distributed in or about December 2019, with the requirement that the grant be fully spent down by June 30, 2021.

The budget bill language has been included below for reference (emphasis added to the relevant section):

Of the amount appropriated [for the Equal Access Fund] . . . \$20,000,000 shall be distributed by the Judicial Council through the State Bar of California pursuant to Provision 1¹ [of budget item 0250-101-0001] to qualified legal services projects and support centers to provide eviction defense or other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant rental disputes, including pre-eviction and eviction legal services, counseling, advice and consultation, mediation, training, renter education, and representation, and legal services to improve habitability, increasing affordable housing, ensuring receipt of eligible income or benefits to improve housing stability, and homelessness prevention. Of this amount, \$150,000 shall be available, upon order of the Department of Finance, for administrative costs of the Judicial Council and the State Bar. The remaining funds shall be allocated as follows:

- (a) 75 percent shall be distributed to qualified legal services projects and support centers that currently provide eviction defense or other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant rental disputes, as set forth in Provision 6. To expedite the distribution of this percentage of the \$20,000,000, eligible programs shall be limited to those found eligible for 2019 IOLTA funding. Each eligible program shall receive a percentage equal to that legal services project's 2019 IOLTA allocation divided by the total 2019 IOLTA allocation for all legal services projects eligible for this funding, except that to ensure that meaningful funding is provided, a minimum amount of \$50,000 shall be allocated to each eligible program unless the program requests a lesser amount, in which case the additional funds shall be distributed proportionally to the other qualified legal

¹ Provision 1 identifies how the remainder of the money appropriated in the Equal Access Fund are to be distributed. This is long standing language which has existed in substantially the same form since the creation of the fund and the established protocol for distributing 90 percent pursuant to formula and 10% for Partnership Grants.

services projects. These funds shall be distributed as soon as practicable after the effective date of this act and shall not supplant existing resources.

(b) 25 percent shall be allocated through a competitive grant process developed by the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission of the State Bar to award grants to qualified legal service projects and support centers to provide eviction defense or other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant rental disputes, as [defined above] . . . to meet the needs of tenants not addressed by the formula provided in subdivision (a). The grant process shall ensure that any qualified legal service project or support center that received funding pursuant to subdivision (a) may only receive funding pursuant to this subdivision if that qualified legal service project or support center demonstrates that funds received under this subdivision will be not be used to supplant existing resources, and will be used to provide services to tenants not otherwise served by that qualified legal service project or support center. The commission shall make the grant award determinations. In awarding these grants, preference shall be given to qualified legal aid agencies that serve rural or underserved communities and that serve clients regardless of immigration or citizenship status. Any funding not allocated pursuant to this competitive grant process shall be distributed pursuant to subdivision (a), except that there shall be no minimum funding amount for these funds.

Eligibility

Grant proposals must be submitted via SmartSimple **by October 18, 2019 at 5:00pm**. Applicants must meet the following criteria to be eligible to submit a proposal:

- Qualified legal services projects and support centers in California that will provide eviction defense or other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant rental disputes, including pre-eviction and eviction legal services, counseling, advice and consultation, mediation, training, renter education, and representation, and legal services to improve habitability, increasing affordable housing, ensuring receipt of eligible income or benefits to improve housing stability, and homelessness prevention. (Note: Unlike the formula funding provided for these purposes, this RFP is open to all IOLTA-funded QLSPs and SCs, whether or not they currently provide the types of tenant assistance defined by the Budget Act).
- If programs received an allocation from the first tranche, they must be able to demonstrate that the funds from the competitive grant will not be used to supplant existing resources and will be used to provide services to tenants not otherwise served by the organization.

Pursuant to the terms of the Budget Act, preference will be given to organizations that serve rural or underserved communities and that serve clients regardless of immigration or citizenship status.

There will be no minimum funding amount for these grants.

Award Information

The Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (LSTFC) or a delegated body of the LSTFC will distribute up to \$5 million using a competitive RFP process. Final award decisions will be made in November 2019.

Selection Criteria

The exact dollar amount of grant awards will vary depending on the number and quality of applications received, an assessment of needs for funding of the particular project, and the extent to which a proposal addresses the intent of this funding, as spelled out in the Budget Act. The costs of carrying out the proposed program/work should not be overstated as that could impact the funds available for other programs. Grant award decisions are final and there is no appeals process. A successful response to the RFP will:

- Demonstrate how all granted funds will be spent down by June 30, 2021 (sub-grants may be permitted depending on the proposed program/work and sub-grantee) but the primary grantee is responsible for ensuring that the sub-grantee is in compliance with all requirements.
- Identify with specificity the purposes for which the granted funds will be used that align with the areas set forth in the Budget Act.
- Demonstrate how it will ensure that granted funds will be used for eligible clients or entities that are at 125% of poverty.
- Demonstrate how granted funds will not be used to supplant existing resources, including the EAF Homelessness Prevention formula funding (meaning that these funds cannot replace existing funds used to provide these same services), and must be used to provide services to tenants not otherwise served by the qualified legal service project or support center.
- Highlight how clients in rural or underserved communities, regardless of immigration or citizenship status will be served since preference will be given to those projects. Rural or underserved communities include rural or underserved geographical locations in addition to specific underserved populations who may not be served in the formula tranche.
- Demonstrate how it will track main benefits related to the programs supported by granted funds separately as these benefits will not be reported as part of the IOLTA/EAF Case Summary Reporting or Main Benefits to ensure non-supplantation. Instead, these services should be tracked separately for main benefits related to homelessness prevention, with correlating demographic data information for the clients served.
- The following scoring rubric will be used to evaluate all proposals:

<u>Points/Weight</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
40	Proposal Quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type and depth of legal service provided - Proposed outcomes and goals - Type and depth of partnerships (for subcontracts) - Innovation - Organizational capacity - Ability to measure and evaluate the

	benefits and outcomes of the project/activities
20	Proposed services serve rural or underserved communities
20	Proposed services serve clients regardless of immigration or citizenship status
10	Historical performance (ability to spend down grant funds, ability to meet goals for prior grants, timely submission of reports, ability to successfully start-up new services)
10	Potential sustainability/continuation of proposed services after the completion of the grant period
100	Total

Requirements/Next Steps:

<u>Estimated Date(s)</u>	<u>Activity</u>
9/16/19	RFP posted on SmartSimple
10/18/19	Responses due by 5:00pm
Week of 11/4/19	LSTFC Executive Committee meeting to review and approve RFP funding recommendations
11/14-15/19	Judicial Council meeting where update will be provided on RFP process and funding recommendations
11/22/19	LSTFC to approve Executive Committee's final RFP funding recommendations
December 2019	Release final list of grant recipients and finalize grant agreements
Early January 2020	Funds disbursed

Restrictions and Assurances:

By accepting grant funds, programs agree to:

- Spend down all granted funds by June 30, 2021. Carryovers will not be permitted.
- Use funds only for stated purposes: eviction defense or other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant rental disputes, including pre-eviction and eviction legal services, counseling, advice and consultation, mediation, training, renter education, and representation, and legal services to improve habitability, increasing affordable housing, ensuring receipt of eligible income or benefits to improve housing stability, and homelessness prevention.

- Not use funds to supplant existing resources (meaning that these funds cannot replace existing funds used to provide these same services including the EAF Homelessness Prevention formula funding if applicable), and must be used to provide services to tenants not otherwise served by the qualified legal service project or support center.
- Comply with all reporting requirements specific to this grant.

Application Questions:

- Describe how your proposal for legal services will be used for eviction defense or other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant rental disputes. Such assistance can include, but is not limited to, pre-eviction and eviction legal services, counseling, advice and consultation, mediation, training, renter education, and representation, and legal services to improve habitability, increasing affordable housing, ensuring receipt of eligible income or benefits to improve housing stability, and homelessness prevention. Please describe how your proposed services using this competitive grant will not supplant existing resources and will be used to provide services to tenants not otherwise currently served.
- Briefly explain your organization's ability to carry out the program, including any experience implementing similar programs and the potential sustainability of the program beyond the grant period. How will you ensure quality? Describe the staffing and supervisory structure for the project.
- Who is the targeted population being served and what are the overall goals for the specified project or activities? Quantify the outcomes whenever possible.
- How will you ensure that the target demographic is served?
- If approved for funding, do you have any plans to sub-contract with another organization(s). If so, please provide details about the organization(s), including their experience and staffing, their intake/evaluation capacity to ensure compliance, the proposed subcontract work, any experience working on joint projects, how their work will supplement and improve the work your organization will provide, and subcontract amount.
- Describe how you will evaluate or monitor the effectiveness of the project/activities and the progress toward achieving the goals and objectives stated above. If proposing a subcontract, describe how you will ensure that sub-grantee(s) will provide quality services and compliance with all requirements. Grant recipients will be required to track and report certain project activities and outcomes like main benefits related to homelessness prevention, with correlating demographic data information for the clients served to demonstrate how the services delivered with these grant funds affected the target population.
- Please provide a break-down of your funding request if you plan on subcontracting.

- Is there any other organization currently providing your proposed services or serving this population in your area? If so, are there any distinguishing characteristics about your proposed services and/or are you targeting an unmet need? How do you plan to collaborate with that organization?

Proposed Project Budget

Please be as detailed as possible in filling out the budget template which can be downloaded within the budget tab in your application on SmartSimple. To submit your budget, upload the completed form back to the budget tab in the application.

- Under column B (Budget), please insert the total expense that you anticipate for Dec 2019 – June 2021 for each expense line item.
 - For example for “Lawyers”, you might insert \$50,000 and then under column C (Brief Narrative), provide an explanation like: “Hire a temporary attorney to work on pre-eviction cases for 20 hours per week.”
 - Another example for “Printing and Postage” might be to insert \$10,000 in the “Budget” column and then provide the following explanation in the “Brief Narrative” column: “Print 5,000 training brochures on the topic of homelessness prevention strategies.”
- Please do not fill in any information in the “Cost Report 1” and “Cost Report Final” tabs.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact:

Greg Shin
Office of Access & Inclusion
State Bar of California
greg.shin@calbar.ca.gov
(213) 765-1505

ATTACHMENT A

On November 5th the Bank Grants Committee (the Committee) of the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (LSTFC) met to discuss 35 applications in response to the 2020 Bank Grant Request for Proposal. The Committee voted to recommend funding for 13 proposals, totaling \$6.5 million over the three-year grant cycle. The proposals and the recommended funding amounts appear in the table below. These awards are not yet final; the LSTFC will meet on November 22nd to review the recommendations and approve final award amounts.

Organization	Recommended Award (Total Over Three Years)
California Advocates for Nursing Home Reform	\$300,000
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	\$450,000
Community Legal Aid SoCal	\$250,000
East Bay Community Law Center	\$500,000
Family Violence Appellate Project	\$300,000
Inner City Law Center	\$650,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights	\$450,000
Legal Aid at Work	\$900,000
Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County	\$300,000
Legal Aid of Sonoma	\$500,000
OneJustice	\$800,000
Public Advocates, Inc.	\$400,000
Public Counsel	\$700,000
TOTAL	\$6,500,000.00



The State Bar of California

OFFICE OF ACCESS & INCLUSION

Date: December 3, 2020

To: Members, Homelessness Prevention Committee of the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission

From: Christine Holmes, Senior Program Analyst

Subject: 2021-2023 Homelessness Prevention Competitive Grant Recommendations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Assembly Bill No. 83 (Stats. 2020, ch. 15) amended Government Code section 12531 to allocate \$31 million from the National Mortgage Settlement Special Deposit Fund to the State Bar for grants to IOLTA-funded organizations to provide eviction defense or other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant rental disputes. The statute requires 75 percent of the funding after administrative costs (\$22,087,500) be distributed by a modified IOLTA formula.¹ The remaining 25 percent of the funding (\$7,362,500) will be disbursed through a competitive grant process.² The Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (Commission) will award three-year grants with projects commencing January 2021.

The State Bar received 39 competitive grant applications requesting a total of approximately \$39.08 million. The Homelessness Prevention Committee (HP Committee) will meet on December 3 to discuss and finalize its award recommendations, which will be presented to the Commission for approval at its December 15 meeting.

The purpose of this memo is to provide context for the December 3 HP Committee meeting, including a summary of the application review process and recommendations from the four working groups.

BACKGROUND

Selection Criteria and Scoring Rubric

¹ Stats. 2020, ch. 15 allows five percent of these funds (up to \$1.55 million) to be used for administrative costs. The State Bar will redistribute additional funds not needed for administrative costs based on the modified IOLTA formula.

² At its October 27, 2020 meeting, the Homelessness Prevention Committee found 71 programs eligible for formula funding. The Committee's recommendation will be presented to Legal Services Trust Fund Commission for approval at its December 15, 2020 meeting.

The competitive grant application outlined the selection criteria and a formal scoring rubric to evaluate each proposal. The purpose of the scoring rubric is to provide greater transparency to applicants and ensure equity in the review process.

As stated in the competitive grant application, the Commission seeks innovative, high-impact projects that propose systemic legal strategies for homelessness prevention. The scoring rubric included the following six criteria for use in reviewing submitted proposals.

1. Proposal quality (40 points)
2. Organizational capacity (30 points)
3. Proposed services serve rural³ or unique underserved communities (10 points)
4. Proposed services serve clients regardless of immigration or citizenship status (10 points)
5. Ability to measure and evaluate the benefits and outcomes of the project/activities (5 points)
6. Potential sustainability/continuation of proposed services after the completion of the grant period (5 points)

Application Review Process

Proposals for competitive grants were due on Friday, October 9, 2020. The State Bar received 39 applications requesting a total of approximately \$39.25 million. The HP Committee divided into four working groups, consisting of two members of the Committee and one staff member. Each working group reviewed nine or ten applications, and one additional application was reviewed by all groups for the purpose of calibration. In addition, staff reviewed all 39 applications to further ensure consistency and correct application of the scoring rubric.

Each working group convened several meetings to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of each proposal, and to refine its final scores using the rubric. In addition, the working groups identified questions that needed clarification from applicants and indicated an initial funding range for each proposal. If working group members had additional concerns, staff communicated with applicants to gather further information or provide additional technical assistance, including recommending strategies to strengthen project proposals, expand services, or engage with other community partners.

DISCUSSION

³ According to the California Commission on Access to Justice's 2010 report entitled "Improving Civil Justice in Rural California," the most helpful approach for defining "rural" is the approach used by the medical community which uses sub-county areas. For the purposes of this RFP, "rural" is defined as areas that meet the definition of "rural" or "frontier" that the medical community uses to analyze the availability of medical services. This classification scheme is known as Medical Service Study Areas (MSSAs). Rural MSSAs have 50,000 or fewer residents and population densities below 250 people per square mile, while "frontier" MSSAs are defined by population densities of fewer than 11 people per square mile.

The HP Committee will meet on December 3 to discuss and finalize its award recommendations. Attachment B includes the scores from each working group as well as suggested low and high funding amounts for each proposal based on factors such as project budget, staffing, subgrant awards, scope and depth of services, geographic reach, constituencies served, and impact. Given the limited funds, the Committee will need to determine how best to distribute resources across California to achieve the greatest impact for low-income and underserved communities affected by the impending wave of evictions. Staff is providing the following additional information to aid the Committee in its determinations.

2021 Homelessness Prevention Formula Funding

The Committee may want to take into consideration the distribution of formula funding throughout California, and how the competitive grants could augment or complement those services. Attachment G provides a list of the distribution of formula funding to the 71 qualified legal services projects and support centers eligible for funding in 2021.

Geographic Distribution and Rural Preference

The statute explicitly states that “preference shall be given to qualified legal aid agencies that serve rural or underserved communities.” While projects that reach rural communities may be weighted more heavily in the review process, the Committee should consider if the funding should cover broad areas of the state or focus more on rural areas.

In addition to the list of projects receiving Homelessness Prevention formula funding, several maps are attached to this memo to help visualize the geographic scope of the proposed projects (See Attachments E and F)

Impact of COVID-19 on California Renters

According to U.C. Berkeley’s Turner Center for Housing Innovation, as of June, nearly 1 million renter households in California have experienced a job loss as a result of the economic impacts of COVID-19, placing those households at risk of eviction and homelessness. Attachment H provides estimates from the Turner Center of renter households in California impacted by COVID-related job losses as of June 2020, by county. These data points may help the Committee identify areas of acute need. At the same time, however, the data has limitations and can be misleading. For example, it does not show income loss among people working in the informal economy, which might disproportionately impact communities of color. The Committee should also keep in mind that rural areas face unique challenges – such as a wider gap in legal services and limited or no local protections – which may exacerbate the problem. In some cities such as San Francisco and Los Angeles, tenants have a right to counsel and access to robust legal aid and pro bono counsel that their rural counterparts may not have.

CONCLUSION

As mentioned above, each working group reviewed nine or ten of the total 39 applications. Attachment B lists the working groups’ overall score for each project as well as a low and high

range for the funding amount. Attachment C provides a more detailed breakdown of each working group's scores. Twenty-one applications, almost half of all applications received, scored 80 or above. The top ten applications scored between 85 and 100, and as a reminder, we have a total of \$7,362,500 to distribute for competitive grants. The initial low funding range for these top ten applications total \$5,350,000 and the high funding range total \$7,044,000. The working groups' recommendations are intended to be a starting point for the Committee discussion. We ask that the entire Committee review all applications that scored over 85, as they will more likely receive funding. We have attached profile sheets (Attachment D) that provides excerpts of each application. Full applications may be accessed through SmartSimple.

The next grouping of applications scored between 80 and 84 and there are an additional 11 applications that fall within that range. For this grouping the initial low funding range totals \$5,035,000 and the high funding range totals \$6,375,000. Depending on how much and how many projects are funded from the top category, the Committee may have room to fund a few projects from this category. Therefore, we ask Committee members to come prepared to discuss applications in this category they think should be funded. In addition, if there are any applications that scored lower than 80 that Committee members would like the larger Committee to consider, the member will have the opportunity to discuss why the Committee should further consider that application.

The Committee will finalize award recommendations at its December 3 meeting and present recommendations to the Commission for approval at the December 15 meeting.

ATTACHMENTS

- A. 2021 Homelessness Prevention Grant RFP
- B. Working Group Scores and Summary of Assigned Homelessness Prevention Grant RFP Proposals
- C. Working Group Scores of Assigned Homelessness Prevention Grant RFP
- D. Profile Sheets of RFP Homelessness Prevention Applications
- E. Map of Top Ten Homelessness Prevention Applications Scored 85 or Higher
- F. Map of Homelessness Prevention Applications Scored 80 through 84
- G. List of 2021 Homelessness Prevention Formula Grants
- H. U.C. Berkeley's Turner Center for Housing Innovation Data



The State Bar of California

2021 – 2023 Homelessness Prevention Funding Request for Proposal Application

Background

Recognizing the need for stable housing for renters, Governor Gavin Newsom signed Assembly Bill No. 83 (Stats. 2000, ch. 15), amending Government Code section 12531 to allocate \$31,000,000 from the National Mortgage Settlement for grants to legal services organizations “to provide eviction defense or other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant disputes, including preeviction and eviction legal services, counseling, advice and consultation, mediation, training, renter education, and representation, and legal services to improve habitability, increase affordable housing, ensure receipt of eligible income or benefits to improve housing stability, and prevent homelessness.” The bill includes language defining how the funding is to be allocated.

Consistent with the statute, approximately \$22,087,500 (75 percent less \$1.55 million in administrative fees) will be distributed to qualified legal services providers and support centers that meet the eligibility requirements and the remaining 25 percent (approximately \$7,362,500) will be disbursed through a competitive grant process.

The relevant portion of the Government Code section 12531 has been included below for reference (**emphasis** added to the competitive grant section):

(e) (1) The funds in the National Mortgage Special Deposit Fund shall be allocated as follows:

(A) ***

(B) Thirty-one million dollars (\$31,000,000) to the Judicial Council for distribution through the State Bar to qualified legal services projects and support centers to provide eviction defense or other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant disputes, including preeviction and eviction legal services, counseling, advice and consultation, mediation, training, renter education, and representation, and legal services to improve habitability, increase affordable housing, ensure receipt of eligible income or benefits to improve housing stability, and prevent homelessness.

These funds shall be allocated as follows:

(i) Seventy-five percent shall be distributed to qualified legal services projects and support centers that currently provide eviction defense or other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant disputes as set forth in this subparagraph.

(l) To receive funds, a program shall be eligible for 2020 Interest on Lawyer Trust Fund Account (IOLTA) funding. Each eligible program shall receive a percentage equal to

that legal services project's 2020 IOLTA allocation divided by the total 2020 IOLTA allocation for all legal services projects eligible for the funding.

- (II) To ensure meaningful funding, a minimum amount of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) shall be allocated to an eligible program unless the program requests a lesser amount, in which case any funds that would have otherwise been allocated to the program shall be distributed proportionally to the other qualified legal services projects.
 - (III) These funds shall be distributed as soon as practicable and shall not supplant existing resources.
- (ii) Twenty-five percent shall be allocated through a competitive grant process developed by the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission of the State Bar to award grants to qualified legal service projects and support centers.**
- (I) The grant process shall ensure that a qualified legal service project or support center to receive funding demonstrate that funds received will be not used to supplant existing resources and will be used to provide services to tenants not otherwise served by that qualified legal service project or support center.**
 - (II) The commission shall determine grant awards, and preference shall be given to qualified legal aid agencies that serve rural or underserved communities which serve clients regardless of immigration or citizenship status.**
 - (III) Any funds not allocated pursuant to this competitive grant process shall be distributed pursuant to clause (i).**
- (2) No more than 5 percent of the allocations in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) shall be spent for the administration of those services.

Eligibility

Grant proposals must be submitted on SmartSimple **by 5:00 p.m. on Friday, October 9.**

Applicants must meet the following criteria to be eligible to submit a proposal:

- Qualified legal services projects and support centers in California that will provide eviction defense or other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant rental disputes, including preeviction and eviction legal services, counseling, advice and consultation, mediation, training, renter education, and representation, and legal services to improve habitability, increase affordable housing, ensure receipt of eligible income or benefits to improve housing stability, and homelessness prevention. (Note: Unlike the formula funding provided for these purposes, this RFP is open to all IOLTA-funded QLSPs and SCs, whether or not they currently provide the types of tenant assistance defined by the Budget Act).

- If programs received an allocation from the formula funding, they must demonstrate that the funds from the competitive grant will not be used to supplant those resources, or other existing resources (meaning that these funds cannot replace existing funds used to provide the same services) and will be used to provide services to tenants not otherwise served by the organization.
- Pursuant to the terms of Government Code section 12531, preference will be given to organizations that serve rural or underserved communities and that serve clients regardless of immigration or citizenship status.
- There will be no minimum or maximum funding amount for these grants.

Award Information

The Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (LSTFC) or a delegated body of the LSTFC will distribute up to \$7,362,500 using a competitive RFP process. Final award decisions will be made in December 2020.

The Commission's priority with this distribution is to fund innovative, high-impact projects that propose systemic legal strategies for homelessness prevention. To encourage more novel and ambitious proposals, there is no limit on the amount a program can request in its grant proposal. Creative partnerships with IOLTA and non-IOLTA funded organizations are encouraged but not required. The Commission seeks to fund a diversity of projects throughout California and will take various factors into consideration such as impact of services, whether project goals are achievable within the grant period, and the applicants' history of delivering such services.

Selection Criteria

The final dollar amount of grant awards will vary depending on the number and quality of applications received, an assessment of needs for funding of the project, and the extent to which a proposal addresses the intent of this funding, as set forth in statute. Grant award decisions are final and there is no appeals process.

A successful response to the RFP will:

- Identify the purposes for which the granted funds will be used that align with the areas set forth in the statute including the demonstrated need of the targeted population.
- Articulate the anticipated outcomes of services, including the number of people that will be served, and the nature of the impact on the lives of targeted population. Identify specific activities and deliverables that will be achieved with this grant funding during the grant period.

- Demonstrate how granted funds will not be used to supplant existing resources, including the 2021 Homelessness Prevention formula funding (meaning that these funds cannot replace existing funds used to provide these same services), and must be used to provide services to tenants not otherwise served by the qualified legal service project or support center.
- Highlight how clients in rural or unique underserved communities will be served, and/or how services will be offered regardless of immigration or citizenship status as preference will be given to projects meeting these criteria. Rural or unique underserved communities include rural or underserved geographical locations in addition to specific underserved populations who may not be served as part of the formula funding.
- Demonstrate how the QLSP or SC will track main benefits with correlating demographic data information for the clients served separately as these benefits will not be reported as part of the IOLTA/EAF Case Summary Reporting or Main Benefits.
- Identify how the proposed project fits within current organizational programming. If the project is new, identify how the organization will sustain the project and if it is replicable or scalable. Identify how information about the project will be shared with other legal aid organizations.
- The following scoring rubric will be used to evaluate all proposals:

Points/Weight	Criteria
40	Proposal Quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposed services are innovative, and address an unmet or underserved need (e.g. creative partnerships with other organizations, proposed project/services currently don't exist or are not being provided, project would lead to significant systemic change or other large scale progress; and/or proposed project/services is not simply an expansion of services already being provided) - Type and depth of legal services provided - Proposed goals and outcomes
30	Organizational Capability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity or demonstrated ability to quickly scale to launch and manage proposed services - Strong historical performance in ability to meet goals from prior grants, timely submission of reports, ability to use grant funds as proposed and in a timely manner
10	Proposed services serve rural or unique underserved communities
10	Proposed services serve clients regardless of immigration or citizenship status

5	Ability to measure and evaluate the benefits and outcomes of the project/activities
5	Potential sustainability/continuation of proposed services after the completion of the grant period
100	

Grant Parameters

- Homelessness Prevention funds must be used only for “eviction defense or other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant disputes” as set forth in the statute. Pursuant to this language, grant funds may not be used for legislative advocacy. (Underscoring this, the Senate and Assembly have provided the State Bar with express guidance indicating that these grant funds are not intended to be used for legislative advocacy.)
- While there are no income-eligibility requirements for this funding, programs must track and screen for eligibility in order to report qualifying and nonqualifying expenditures on the IOLTA and EAF applications. For RFP applications that aim to serve higher income individuals, applicants should explain how the housing needs of the target population are currently unmet, including factors such as special needs, limited language capacity, or membership in an underserved group, and how the proposed program will meet currently unmet needs.

Requirements/Next Steps:

<u>Estimated Date(s)</u>	<u>Activity</u>
September 8, 2020	Release RFP application in SmartSimple
September 16, 2020	Hold Convening session with grant applicants to maximize coordination and minimize duplication of efforts/projects
October 9, 2020	RFP applications due
October 9 – November 13, 2020	Initial review and scoring of applications
November 20, 2020	HP Committee meeting to review and approve funding recommendations
December 2020	LSTFC to approve funding recommendations
January 2021	Funds disbursed

Competitive Project Budget:

Grant Budget by Year (Three Years). Provide information on how you propose to allocate homelessness prevention funds to the project. All three years must be completed.

Identify proposed staffing for the project for all three years. Staff should be identified based on

their role within the project, e.g., “Managing Attorney” and “Housing attorneys” not “Lila Smith and Ron Wong.” Provide the total annual full-time equivalents (FTE) within each category for the one-year grant period. Be mindful that the description of project staff, the budgets for staff and the project descriptions should tell a consistent picture. If your staffing pattern will be different during the different phases of the grant, provide the annual average in the charts, and explain in the narrative.

Budget Narrative. Provide an explanation for each line item in the project budget and describe the basis of allocated amounts, including whether the grant is being used to pay for specific items or is being allocated to line items on a percentage or formula basis. Please include in the budget narrative any significant in-kind support, such as use of court facilities or equipment.

Use the following definitions to complete the budget forms.

Personnel

1. Lawyers. Salaries and wages paid to staff attorney(s) or provisionally licensed attorneys, 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.

Subtotal.

4. 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.

Total Personnel

Non-Personnel

5. Space. The actual cost of office space or other space for staff and services funded by the proposed grant and costs for maintenance of that space. This may include rent, utility payments, maintenance/janitorial expenses.

6. 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.
7. Office Supplies. Basic office supplies, including materials used in copiers and other small equipment. Equipment purchases under \$1,000.
8. Printing and Postage. Outside printing and postage costs.
9. Telecommunications. Local, long-distance, cellular telephone service, and expenses incurred directly by the proposed project. Similar and related expenses for conference calls, videoconferencing or other telecommunication services should be included as well.
10. Technology. Expenses related to computer software purchases, subscriptions, updates, and online data management, or electronic research services (e.g., Lexis-Nexis, Westlaw).
11. Program Travel. Travel expenses incurred by staff or volunteers to provide services through the proposed project.
12. 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.
13. Library. Expenses for the maintenance and expansion of office libraries required by the proposed project, including subscriptions to periodicals, books and update services.
14. 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.
15. Litigation. Court costs, witness fees, expert witness expenses, sheriff's fees, courthouse copying fees, and other expenses incurred in litigation on behalf of eligible clients.
16. Capital Additions. Equipment and other purchases over \$1,000 per item.
17. Evaluation. Expenses for gathering and analyzing information and data and reporting on the effectiveness of services provided through the project.

18. 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. Identify the proposed contractor(s), the general nature of duties to be performed, the rate(s) of compensation and the contract amount.
19. Other. Expenses not included above. Itemize individual expenses in the budget narrative.

Total Non-Personnel

Administrative

20. Personnel. Portions of personnel and personnel-related costs supporting general office operations, rather than legal program expenses
21. Non-Personnel. Portions of non-personnel costs supporting general office operations, rather than legal program expenses

Total Administrative

22. Total Sub-grants. Total amount of sub-grants

Reporting Requirements

The addition of \$31 million for homelessness prevention provides an excellent opportunity for legal services programs to demonstrate the efficacy of their work in addressing one of the most intractable problems in California. Demonstrating effective use of these funds is critical to support continued and/or additional funds for such purposes in the future. Grantees are required to report both quantitative and qualitative data describing the clients served and the work performed including outcomes achieved (main and economic benefits) tied to individual characteristics to demonstrate the impact/value of these additional funds.

I. Financial Reporting Requirements

Organizations are required to submit an annual Expenditures Report, comparing project expenditures to the approved project budget. Variances exceeding 10 percent over budget must be reported to the State Bar as promptly as possible. In addition, a final Expenditures Report will be due after the close of the grant period.

II. Evaluation

Organizations are required to submit an annual Evaluation Report including the following:

- A.** What impact did this grant have in the community and for the people served?
Describe the accomplishments in both quantitative and qualitative terms.
- B.** Was a separate evaluation of the project performed? If so, please describe the results of the evaluation and your assessment of the project. Include both the weaknesses and the strengths of the project (a discussion that includes how problems were dealt with will be more helpful than one that focuses exclusively on the project's successes).
- C.** What immediate (not already captured in main benefits reporting) and long-term impacts will result from the project?
- D.** Describe any plans to continue the project after the grant period.
- E.** Identify and provide the products produced during the project. This includes representative samples of completed work like training materials, copies of any mailing, fliers, newspaper releases, articles, or other media coverage. Also describe any future publication or distribution plans for materials resulting from grant activities. Provide the URL for websites.
- F.** Identify and provide materials that document impact and outcomes of the project, including data demonstrating the effect of services rendered (e.g., client satisfaction survey results, pre and post test results, number of cases including number of cases in which stipulations were reached, number of trials, outcome of trials, etc.).
- G.** If applicable, a report on any impact litigation and advocacy work including:
 - 1. Total number of impact litigation cases (include partner/co-counsel cases) both open and closed.
 - 2. Total number of advocacy activities both completed and ongoing.
 - 3. Narrative summary for individual cases and activities.

III. Data Report

In addition to the qualitative information organizations are required to submit an annual annual Benefits Report including the following:

- A.** All benefits (outcomes) achieved for all cases according to the main benefit codes/definitions in the California Legal Aid Reporting Handbook;
- B.** Demographic data of the clients served;

- C. Economic benefits for any main benefit code that resulted in an award recovered for the client or savings for the client;
- D. Activities and services provided that are not specific to an individual client but rather a large group of individuals.
- E. Case summary on all cases (attorney-client relationship) and other services (no attorney-client relationship) during the grant period.

Project Assurances:

By accepting grant funds, programs agree to:

- Use funds only for stated purposes: eviction defense or other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant rental disputes, including pre-eviction and eviction legal services, counseling, advice and consultation, mediation, training, renter education, and representation, and legal services to improve habitability, increasing affordable housing, ensuring receipt of eligible income or benefits to improve housing stability, and homelessness prevention.
- Not use funds to supplant existing resources (meaning that these funds cannot replace existing funds used to provide these same services including the formula funding if applicable) and must be used to provide services to tenants not otherwise served by the qualified legal service project or support center.
- Comply with all reporting requirements specific to this grant.

If you have any questions, please contact:

Greg Shin
Office of Access & Inclusion
State Bar of California
greg.shin@calbar.ca.gov
(213) 765-1505

Christine Holmes
Office of Access & Inclusion
State Bar of California
christine.holmes@calbar.ca.gov
(415) 538-2535

Working Group Scores and Summary of Assigned 2021 Homelessness Prevention Grant RFP Applications

	Organization	Project Title	Geographic Scope	Constituency	Substantive Area(s)	Sub-Grants and Award Amounts	Full-time Equivalents (FTEs) for Year One	2019 Formula Award	2020 RFP Award	2021 Formula Award	Total Grant Amount Requested for Year One	Total Grant Amount Requested for Three Years	Total Score	Suggested Low Range Funding	Suggested High Range Funding
Proposals Scored 90 or Above															
1	Legal Aid at Work	Helping undocumented immigrants experiencing housing crisis in the Central Valley avoid eviction by protecting their primary sources of income	Fresno, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tulare	Undocumented immigrants in the Central Valley. Black and immigrant communities, hard to reach rural areas of Los Angeles (Antelope Valley)	Employment: help undocumented workers obtain and maintain jobs and related income-maintenance benefits	United Way of Stanislaus County: \$10k/year; Project Sentinel: \$10k/year	1.10 FTE Atty; 1 FTE Paralegal	\$ 281,366	N/A	\$ 328,486	274,850	\$ 824,550	97	\$ 700,000	\$ 800,000
2	Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	Tenant Debt Defense Project	Los Angeles		Consumer debt issues related to AB 3088	Bet Zedek, \$165k/year	2.0 FTE Attys; 1.0 FTE Paralegals	\$ 674,219	\$ 1,468,000	\$ 969,481	465,252	\$ 1,395,755	97	\$ 650,000	\$ 900,000
3	Public Interest Law Project	Unlocking Opportunities: Dismantling Land Use Segregation and Exclusion	Statewide	Lower income households, households with special needs (e.g. persons homeless, farmworkers, persons with disabilities), groups protected by fair housing laws	TA and litigation support for QLSPs on housing element preparation and enforcement	N/A	1.40 FTE Atty; 0.20 FTE Legal Assistant	\$ 126,170	N/A	\$ 172,544	200,000	\$ 600,000	97	\$ 450,000	\$ 600,000
4	OneJustice	Remote Court Hearing Toolkit and Technical Assistance for Housing Cases	Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Madera, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Ventura, Yuba	Low income renters in counties most impacted by COVID related job losses	Remote housing hearings	N/A	0.4 FTE Attys; 1.3 FTE Other Staff	\$ 126,170	N/A	\$ 172,544	125,103	\$ 244,000	93	\$ 200,000	\$ 244,000
5	Western Center on Law and Poverty	Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing in California's Rural Communities	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tulare	Farmworkers, immigrants, renters, and people with disabilities in San Joaquin Valley	Through community empowerment, training, litigation, and admin advocacy, project will apply powers of AB 686 (AFFH) and related civil rights law to maximize housing access and community development	Disability Rights California: \$200k/year (0.35 FTE Litigation Counsel, 0.50 FTE Attorney, 0.25 FTE Other Staff); California Rural Legal Assistance: \$181k/year (0.36 FTE Program Director, 0.60 Atty, 0.53 FTE Paralegal); California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation: \$197k/year (1 FTE Atty, 0.50 FTE Paralegal, 1 FTE Community Advocate)	1.08 FTE Atty; 0.06 FTE Paralegal; 0.12 FTE Other Staff	\$ 126,170	N/A	\$ 172,544	777,299	\$ 2,331,898	93	\$ 800,000	\$ 1,200,000
Totals												\$ 5,396,203		\$ 2,800,000	\$ 3,744,000
Proposals Scored 85 or Above															
6	Community Legal Aid SoCal	Holistic Homelessness Prevention Project	Orange	Seniors, tenants with physical and mental disabilities, DV survivors, already homeless individuals	Eviction defense	Elder Law and Disability Rights Center, \$50,000/year	1.7 FTE Atty; 1.0 FTE Other Staff	\$ 486,990	N/A	\$ 707,101	395,667	\$ 1,187,001	89	\$ 550,000	\$ 750,000
7	Public Law Center	Orange County Affordable Housing Project	Orange	Cities with economic and housing equities, such as Anaheim, Costa Mesa, Fullerton, Westminster, and Santa Ana	Increase supply of affordable rental housing through litigation, training, community engagement, representation, and regulatory advocacy	Kennedy Commission: \$75k/year (1 FTE); Orange County United Way: \$35k/year (0.50 FTE)	0.76 FTE Atty; 1 FTE Paralegal	\$ 372,466	\$ 280,000	\$ 530,943	283,520	\$ 850,560	88	\$ 600,000	\$ 700,000
8	Housing and Economic Rights Advocates	HP Statewide Tenant Stability Project	Statewide	People of color, older adults, people with disabilities, limited English proficiency	Pre-eviction legal services to address fair housing abuses	N/A	3 FTE Atty; 1 FTE Paralegal	N/A	\$ 150,000	\$ 96,562	314,094	\$ 942,282	87	\$ 500,000	\$ 600,000
9	Mental Health Advocacy Services	Behavioral Health-Legal Community Partnership for Tenants with Mental Health Disabilities	Los Angeles	Individuals with mental health disabilities	Eviction defense	N/A	1.18 FTE Attys; 1.18 FTE Other Staff	\$ 50,141	\$ 150,000	\$ 510,709	125,000	\$ 375,000	87	\$ 150,000	\$ 300,000
10	Inner City Law Center	Homelessness Prevention through Economic Stability	Los Angeles	Low-income renters in SPA4	Provide upstream holistic legal services focused on income maximization and economic stability (including consumer debt, employment, public benefits, immigration, ticket clearing, etc.)	LA LGBT Center: \$200k/year (2.1 FTE); Bet Zedek: \$200k/year (2.13 FTE)	1.20 FTE Atty; 0.40 FTE Paralegal; 0.20 FTE Program Manager	\$ 230,268	N/A	\$ 408,419	648,000	\$ 1,944,000	86	\$ 750,000	\$ 950,000
Totals												\$ 10,695,046		\$ 5,350,000	\$ 7,044,000
Proposals Scored 80 through 84															
11	Family Violence Law Center	A Roof of One's Own	Alameda	DV survivors	Eviction defense	Mujeres Unidas y Activas, Love Never Fails, Narika, S.H.A.D.E. Movement, Daytime Women's Drop-in Center, MISSSEY, Building Futures, Ruby's Place, Tri-Valley Haven, Bay Area Women Against Rape; each receives \$10,000/year	1.3 FTE Atty; 1.32 Other Staff	\$ 50,036	N/A	\$ 50,000	206,180	\$ 618,539	84	\$ 350,000	\$ 500,000
12	Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino	Ensuring Equal Access through Technology	Riverside, San Bernardino	Seniors, low-income citizens & non-citizens	Eviction defense & information	The Legal Design Lab - Stanford Law School: \$15,000/year 1 only	2.09 FTE Atty; 4 FTE Paralegal; 0.44 FTE Other Staff	\$ 189,669	N/A	\$ 145,250	619,986	\$ 1,859,957	83	\$ 600,000	\$ 750,000
13	National Center for Youth Law	Homelessness Prevention for California's Transition-Age Foster Youth	Statewide (Rural Counties: El Dorado, Lake Mendocino, Placer, and San Luis Obispo)	Foster youth ages 18 - 21 (Non-minor dependents)	AB 12 - Extended foster care	N/A	1 FTE Atty	\$ 126,170	N/A	\$ 172,544	171,419	\$ 514,257	83	\$ 400,000	\$ 430,000
14	Neighborhood Legal Services	Domestic Abuse Survivors' Housing Legal Assistance (DASH LA)	Los Angeles	Low-income renters in LA County	Self-help legal services to preserve housing and protect safety for DV clients	Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles: \$283k/year (1.50 FTE Atty, 1.50 FTE Paralegal); Community Legal Aid SoCal: \$180k/year (1 FTE Housing Services Coordinator, 2 FTE Paralegal)	2 FTE Atty; 2.35 FTE Paralegal	\$ 520,973	N/A	\$ 750,838	997,199	\$ 2,991,597	83	\$ 700,000	\$ 900,000
15	Public Counsel	Homelessness Prevention Law Project	Los Angeles	Low-income families and individuals, Black and Latinx residing in Service Planning areas 4 and 6	Enforcement of tenant rights	N/A	2.60 FTE Atty; 1.0 FTE Paralegal	\$ 749,927	N/A	\$ 975,650	408,319	\$ 1,224,957	83	\$ 650,000	\$ 750,000
16	California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	Housing Helpline	San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Stanislaus, Ventura	Rural tenants	Eviction defense	OneJustice, \$50,000 in year 1 only	Year 1: .5 FTE Atty; 0.5 FTE Paralegal, .50 FTE Other Staff; Years 2+3: 1.0 FTE Atty; 1.0 FTE Paralegal; 1.0 FTE Other Staff	\$ 1,260,931	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,672,324	214,971	\$ 881,307	82	\$ 350,000	\$ 500,000
17	Riverside Legal Aid	Rural Homelessness 2	Riverside County (Rural: Blythe, Thermal, Mecca, San Jacinto, Anza)	Rural undocumented immigrants	Eviction defense	N/A	0.75 FTE Atty; 0.5 FTE Paralegal; 0.1 FTE Other Staff	\$ 100,318	\$ 120,000	\$ 174,214	100,000	\$ 300,000	81.5	\$ 235,000	\$ 265,000
18	San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	Tenants' Right Project	San Diego	Undocumented youth	Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS), custody/guardianships	N/A	2.45 FTE Attys; 2.2 FTE Other staff	\$ 133,382	N/A	\$ 173,845	445,620	\$ 1,336,860	81	\$ 250,000	\$ 500,000
19	California Indian Legal Services	Remote Eastern Sierra Tenants (REST) Project	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	Frontier Native American	Landlord-tenant	N/A	1.13 FTE Atty; 0.69 FTE Other Staff	N/A	N/A	\$ 198,040	677,200	\$ 500,000	80	\$ 500,000	\$ 575,000
20	Legal Aid Society of San Diego	Housing Stability Project	San Diego	Senior, people with physical and mental disabilities, immigrants, people in rural areas	Eviction defense & public benefits	N/A	1.06 FTE Atty; 4 FTE Case Managers	\$ 510,441	\$ 250,000	\$ 739,259	444,981	\$ 1,334,943	80	\$ 550,000	\$ 680,000
21	Legal Services for Seniors	Central Coast Counties Collaborative	Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz	Low income seniors	Multi-media education and Medical-Legal Partnerships	Senior Citizens Legal Services: \$167,800/year	2.0 FTE Atty, 2.0 FTE Paralegal; 0.30 FTE Other Staff	N/A	N/A	\$ 98,437	431,533	\$ 1,294,600	80	\$ 450,000	\$ 525,000
Totals												\$ 23,729,263		\$ 10,385,000	\$ 13,419,000
Proposals Scored 70 through 79															
22	Legal Assistance for Seniors	Rapid Response Mediation for Older Adults	Alameda	Seniors	Eviction mediation	SEEDS Community Resolution Center, \$11,000/year	0.55 Atty; 1.0 Paralegal; 1.6 FTE Other Staff	\$ 50,093.29	N/A	\$ 50,000	119,210	\$ 357,629	78	\$ 150,000	\$ 200,000
23	Legal Assistance to the Elderly	Eviction Defense in Low-Income San Francisco Neighborhoods	San Francisco	Seniors; renters in Excelsior neighborhood; single-family owner-occupied	Unlawful detainer and landlord harassment cases	N/A	0.70 FTE Atty	\$ 15,039.28	N/A	\$ 50,000	75,000	\$ 225,000	78	\$ 150,000	\$ 225,000
24	Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach	API Homelessness Prevention Post-Eviction Moratorium	Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Solano, Stanislaus	Low-income and low-English proficient Asian and Pacific Islanders in Bay Area and Central Valley	Unlawful detainer and rent board/judt cause hearings and Small Claims complaints from landlords for backpack	La Family Community Development: \$20K/year (0.5 FTE legal assistant & outreach worker); Southwest Asian Community Development Center: \$20k/year (0.5 FTE legal assistant & outreach worker); Filipino Advocates: \$20K/year (0.5 FTE legal assistant & outreach worker)	1 FTE Atty; 1 FTE Paralegal; 0.13 FTE Admin Support	\$ 50,079	N/A	\$ 50,000	257,624	\$ 772,872	77	\$ 400,000	\$ 500,000
25	San Luis Obispo Legal Assistance Foundation	Economic Justice Project	San Luis Obispo	Elderly, disabled, indigent	Upstream Public Benefits	N/A	1.03 FTE Atty; 0.14 FTE Other Staff	\$ 707,062	N/A	\$ 995,397	122,558	\$ 367,675	77	\$ 275,000	\$ 325,000
26	Central California Legal Services	Rural Housing Resources Collaborative	Merced, Tulare	Rural tenants	Landlord-tenant	N/A	3 FTE Atty; 1.5 FTE Paralegal; 5 FTE Other Staff				891,258	\$ 2,673,775	76	\$ 950,000	\$ 1,200,000
27	Senior Advocacy Network	Stanislaus Senior Home Match Program	Stanislaus	Seniors	Affordable housing	COVIA Community Services: \$25K/ 1st year/ \$5K 2nd & 3rd year	0.05 FTE Atty; 1.0 FTE Paralegal; 0.50 FTE Other Staff	\$ 50,109	\$ 72,000	\$ 50,000	113,000	\$ 339,000	76	\$ 250,000	\$ 275,000
28	Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County	Eviction defense and Homelessness Prevention Program	Southern Santa Barbara County	People with Limited English Proficiency	Landlord-tenant	N/A	0.5 FTE Atty (up to 1.0 FTE for years 2 & 3); 0.40 FTE Other Staff	\$ 65,837	\$ 280,000	\$ 76,783	170,000	\$ 510,000	75	\$ 375,000	\$ 450,000
29	Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	Affirmative Eviction Prevention Project Enhancement	San Francisco	Extreme indigency, people with mental health & substance abuse disorders, and disruptive behaviors	Upstream holistic legal services	Legal Link \$148,935/year; Bar Association of San Francisco \$100,000/year	1.9 FTE Atty; 0.35 FTE Paralegal; 0.15 FTE Other Staff	\$ 83,498	\$ 75,000	\$ 119,600	610,841	\$ 1,832,523	74	\$ 750,000	\$ 850,000
30	National Housing Law Project	Federal Change and California Tenants	Statewide	California tenants (QLSPs, tenant & housing advocates,	Enforcement of tenant rights	N/A	0.50 FTE Atty; 0.15 FTE Other Staff	\$ 126,170	\$ 175,000	\$ 172,544	90,000	\$ 270,000	74	\$ 210,000	\$ 240,000
31	Centro Legal de la Raza	Community Eviction Defense Project	Alameda	Low-income tenants in Alameda	Unlawful detainer and "participatory-defense workshops"	N/A	1 FTE Atty; 3 FTE Other Staff (Advocate/Organizer, Outreach Coordinator)	N/A	\$ 190,000	\$ 248,953	279,969	\$ 839,908	72	\$ 375,000	\$ 475,000
32	Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice	Consumer and Economic Advocacy for Survivors	Los Angeles	DV survivors	Consumer debt	Rainbow Services: \$25,416 in year 1, \$26,142 in year 2, \$26,890 in year 3	4.2 FTE Attys; 3 FTE Paralegals; 5.7 FTE Other Staff	N/A	N/A	N/A	467,139	\$ 1,430,979	72	\$ 225,000	\$ 500,000

Working Group Scores and Summary of Assigned 2021 Homelessness Prevention Grant RFP Applications

	Organization	Project Title	Geographic Scope	Constituency	Substantive Area(s)	Sub-Grants and Award Amounts	Full-time Equivalents (FTEs) for Year One	2019 Formula Award	2020 RFP Award	2021 Formula Award	Total Grant Amount Requested for Year One	Total Grant Amount Requested for Three Years	Total Score	Suggested Low Range Funding	Suggested High Range Funding
Proposals Scored 90 or Above															
33	Alameda County Homeless Action Center	Access to Housing Project	Alameda County (Berkeley and Oakland)	Chronic homeless; disabled	Housing benefits	Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund: \$20,000/year (0.15 FTE Atty)	1 FTE Atty; 0.15 FTE Other Staff	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 145,000	\$ 435,000	71	\$ 300,000	\$ 350,000
34	Law Foundation of Silicon Valley	Expanding Housing Legal Services to Prevent Homelessness	Santa Clara	Low-income people of color; people with Limited English Proficiency; disabled	Evictions and affordable housing	N/A	1.1 FTE Atty; 1 FTE Social Worker	N/A	\$ 390,000	\$ 231,014	\$ 260,000	\$ 780,000	70	\$ 600,000	\$ 650,000
35	Legal Access Alameda	Legal Services Funders Network Post-Graduate Legal Fellowship	Alamed, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo	Fellows and Provisionally Licensed Lawyers	Fiscal sponsor for Legal Services Funders Network Fellows Legal Services Organizations Placement	Legal Services Funders Network: \$564,000/year	0.33 FTE Other Staff	\$ 50,166	N/A	\$ 50,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 1,800,000	70	\$ 162,000	\$ 270,000
Totals												\$ 36,363,624		\$ 15,557,000	\$ 19,929,000
Proposals Scored 60 through 69															
36	Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund	Accessible Welcome Mats: Designing for Disability in the Housing Ecosystem	Statewide	Advocates for disabled persons needing public housing	Disability accommodations	N/A	0.25 FTE Atty; 0.25 FTE Other Staff	\$ 126,170	N/A	\$ 172,544	\$ 62,429	\$ 187,287	69	\$ 165,000	\$ 175,000
37	Eviction Defense Collaborative	Tenant Right to Counsel Expansion	San Francisco	Extremely low income	Landlord-tenant	Housing Rights Committee: \$240,000/year	2.0 FTE Atty; 2.0 FTE Other Staff	N/A	\$ 175,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,500,000	65	\$ 600,000	\$ 675,000
38	Justice in Aging	Preventing and Ending Senior Homelessness	Statewide	Seniors	Affordable housing, public benefits	N/A	1.2 FTE Atty; 0.24 FTE Other Staff	\$ 126,170	\$ 200,000	\$ 172,544	\$ 250,000	\$ 750,000	65	\$ 475,000	\$ 525,000
39	Disability Rights Legal Center	Disability Rights Legal Center Homelessness Prevention	Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino	People with disabilities	Affordable housing, habitability, public benefits	N/A	Did not complete	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 150,000	\$ 450,000	61	\$ -	\$ 150,000
Totals												\$ 39,250,911		\$ 16,797,000	\$ 21,454,000

		Proposal Quality	Organizational Capability	Rural or Unique Underserved	Immigration or Citizenship Status	Evaluation	Sustainability/ Continuation	Total Score	Suggested Low Range Funding	Suggested High Range Funding
#	Organization	40	30	10	10	5	5	100		
1	Legal Aid at Work	39	30	9	10	4	5	97	\$ 700,000	\$ 800,000
2	Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	37	30	10	10	5	5	97	\$ 650,000	\$ 900,000
3	Public Interest Law Project	40	30	9	10	4	4	97	\$ 450,000	\$ 600,000
4	OneJustice	35	30	10	10	4	4	93	\$ 200,000	\$ 244,000
5	Western Center on Law & Poverty	35	30	10	10	4	4	93	\$ 800,000	\$ 1,200,000
6	Community Legal Aid SoCal	30	30	10	10	5	4	89	\$ 550,000	\$ 750,000
7	Public Law Center	35	30	6	10	4	3	88	\$ 600,000	\$ 700,000
8	Housing and Economic Rights Advocates	32	30	7	10	4	4	87	\$ 500,000	\$ 600,000
9	Mental Health Advocacy Services	30	30	10	10	4	3	87	\$ 150,000	\$ 300,000
10	Inner City Law Center	32	30	6	10	4	4	86	\$ 750,000	\$ 950,000
11	Family Violence Law Center	25	30	10	10	5	4	84	\$ 350,000	\$ 500,000
12	Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino	38	18	10	10	3	4	83	\$ 600,000	\$ 750,000
13	National Center for Youth Law	30	29	7	10	4	3	83	\$ 400,000	\$ 430,000
14	Neighborhood Legal Services	32	27	7	10	4	3	83	\$ 700,000	\$ 900,000
15	Public Counsel	32	30	5	10	3	3	83	\$ 650,000	\$ 750,000
16	California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	30	25	10	10	4	3	82	\$ 350,000	\$ 500,000
17	Riverside Legal Aid	35	23	9	10	2	2.5	81.5	\$ 235,000	\$ 265,000
18	San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	25	30	10	10	3	3	81	\$ 250,000	\$ 500,000
19	California Indian Legal Services	33	27	10	4	3	3	80	\$ 500,000	\$ 575,000
20	Legal Aid Society of San Diego	25	30	9	10	3	3	80	\$ 550,000	\$ 680,000
21	Legal Services for Seniors	27	29	8.5	9.5	4	2	80	\$ 450,000	\$ 525,000
22	Legal Assistance for Seniors	20	30	10	10	5	3	78	\$ 150,000	\$ 200,000
23	Legal Assistance to the Elderly	25	30	6	10	4	3	78	\$ 150,000	\$ 225,000
24	Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach	25	25	10	10	4	3	77	\$ 400,000	\$ 500,000
25	San Luis Obispo Legal Assistance Foundation	22	28	10	10	3	4	77	\$ 275,000	\$ 325,000
26	Central California Legal Services	32	26	9	4	3	2	76	\$ 950,000	\$ 1,200,000
27	Senior Advocacy Network	25	25	9	10	3	4	76	\$ 250,000	\$ 275,000
28	Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County	25	30	7	9	2	2	75	\$ 375,000	\$ 450,000
29	Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	27	25	5	10	3	4	74	\$ 750,000	\$ 850,000
30	National Housing Law Project	20	30	9	8	3	4	74	\$ 210,000	\$ 240,000
31	Centro Legal de la Raza	20	30	5	10	4	3	72	\$ 375,000	\$ 475,000
32	Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice	15	30	10	10	4	3	72	\$ 225,000	\$ 500,000
33	Alameda County Homeless Action Center	25	27	4	9	4	2	71	\$ 300,000	\$ 350,000
34	Law Foundation of Silicon Valley	22	30	5	9	2	2	70	\$ 600,000	\$ 650,000
35	Legal Access Alameda	20	30	5	8	2	5	70	\$ 162,000	\$ 270,000
36	Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund	21	29	7	9	2	1	69	\$ 165,000	\$ 175,000
37	Eviction Defense Collaborative	21	28	0.5	9.5	3	3	65	\$ 600,000	\$ 675,000
38	Justice in Aging	20	25	7	9	2	2	65	\$ 475,000	\$ 525,000
39	Disability Rights Legal Center	18	23	5	10	3	2	61	\$ -	\$ 150,000

Top Ten 2021 Homelessness Prevention Applications that Scored 85 and Above



Organization	County(ies)	Symbol	Substantive Area
Legal Aid at Work	Fresno, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tulare	Blue dot	Employment
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Green dot	Consumer Debt Issues
Public Interest Law Project	Statewide		Housing Element Enforcement
OneJustice	Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Madera, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Ventura, Yuba	Orange dot	Remote Housing Hearings
Western Center on Law and Poverty	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tulare	Yellow dot	Housing Access & Community Development
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Orange	Purple dot	Eviction Defense
Public Law Center	Orange	Red dot	Affordable Housing
Housing and Economic Rights Advocates	Statewide		Pre-eviction Legal Services
Mental Health Advocacy Services	Los Angeles	Pink dot	Eviction Defense
Inner City Law Center	Los Angeles	Black dot	Holistic Legal Services

2021 Homelessness Prevention Proposals that Scored 80 through 84



Organization	County(ies)	Symbol	Substantive Area
Family Violence Law Center	Alameda	●	Eviction Defense
Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino	Riverside, San Bernardino	●	Eviction Defense & Information
National Center for Youth Law	Statewide (Rural Counties: El Dorado, Lake, Mendocino, Placer, and San Luis Obispo)	●	AB12 - Extended Foster Care
Neighborhood Legal Services	Los Angeles	●	Preserve Housing and Protect Safety for Domestic Violence Clients
Public Counsel	Los Angeles	●	Enforcement of Tenants Rights
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Stanislaus, Ventura	●	Eviction Defense
Riverside Legal Aid	Riverside	●	Landlord-Tenant
San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	San Diego	●	Special Immigrant Juvenile Status, Custody/Guardianships
California Indian Legal Services	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	○	Landlord-Tenant
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	San Diego	●	Eviction Defense & Public Benefits
Legal Services for Seniors	Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz	●	Multi-media Education and Medical-Legal Partnerships

List of 2021 Homelessness Prevention Formula Grants

#	Organization	LSP/SC	County(ies)	Formula Grant Award	Annual Amount
1	Family Violence Law Center	LSP	Alameda	\$ 50,000	\$ 16,667
2	Centro Legal de la Raza	LSP	Alameda	\$ 248,953	\$ 82,984
3	East Bay Community Law Center	LSP	Alameda	\$ 139,192	\$ 46,397
4	Legal Access Alameda	LSP	Alameda	\$ 50,000	\$ 16,667
5	Bay Area Legal Aid	LSP	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara	\$ 394,765	\$ 131,588
6	Aids Legal Referral Panel	LSP	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Solano, Sonoma	\$ 50,000	\$ 16,667
7	Legal Services for Children	LSP	Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco	\$ 62,600	\$ 20,867
8	Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach	LSP	Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Solano	\$ 161,060	\$ 53,687
9	National Center for Youth Law	SC	Alameda, Monterey	\$ 172,544	\$ 57,515
10	Housing and Economic Rights Advocates	LSP	Alameda, San Francisco	\$ 96,562	\$ 32,187
11	California Indian Legal Services	LSP	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	\$ 198,040	\$ 66,013
12	Legal Services of Northern California	LSP	Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo	\$ 1,015,744	\$ 338,581
13	Contra Costa Senior Legal Services	LSP	Contra Costa	\$ 50,000	\$ 16,667
14	Central California Legal Services	LSP	Fresno, Kings	\$ 995,397	\$ 331,799
15	California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation	SC	Fresno, Madera, Sacramento, Solano, Sutter, Tulare, Yolo	\$ 172,544	\$ 57,515
16	Elder Law & Advocacy	LSP	Imperial, San Diego	\$ 120,784	\$ 40,261
17	Greater Bakersfield Legal Assistance	LSP	Kern	\$ 449,757	\$ 149,919
18	Alliance for Children's Rights	LSP	Los Angeles	\$ 413,778	\$ 137,926
19	Bet Tzedek Legal Services	LSP	Los Angeles	\$ 664,507	\$ 221,502
20	Inner City Law Center	LSP	Los Angeles	\$ 408,419	\$ 136,140
21	Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	LSP	Los Angeles	\$ 969,481	\$ 323,160
22	Mental Health Advocacy Services	LSP	Los Angeles	\$ 51,709	\$ 17,236
23	Neighborhood Legal Services	LSP	Los Angeles	\$ 750,838	\$ 250,279
24	Public Counsel	LSP	Los Angeles	\$ 975,650	\$ 325,217

List of 2021 Homelessness Prevention Formula Grants

#	Organization	LSP/SC	County(ies)	Formula Grant Award	Annual Amount
25	California Women's Law Center	SC	Los Angeles	\$ 172,544	\$ 57,515
26	Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Los Angeles	LSP	Los Angeles, Orange	\$ 865,543	\$ 288,514
27	Community Legal Aid SoCal	LSP	Los Angeles, Orange	\$ 707,101	\$ 235,700
28	Veterans Legal Institute	LSP	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino	\$ 50,000	\$ 16,667
29	Legal Services for Seniors	LSP	Monterey	\$ 98,437	\$ 32,812
30	Watsonville Law Center	LSP	Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz	\$ 58,789	\$ 19,596
31	Public Law Center	LSP	Orange	\$ 530,943	\$ 176,981
32	Riverside Legal Aid	LSP	Riverside	\$ 174,214	\$ 58,071
33	Inland Counties Legal Services	LSP	Riverside, San Bernardino	\$ 1,256,779	\$ 418,926
34	Inland Empire Latino Lawyers Association, Inc.	LSP	Riverside, San Bernardino	\$ 75,932	\$ 25,311
35	Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino	LSP	Riverside, San Bernardino	\$ 145,250	\$ 48,417
36	Senior Citizens Legal Services	LSP	San Benito, Santa Cruz	\$ 50,000	\$ 16,667
37	Affordable Housing Advocates	LSP	San Diego	\$ 50,000	\$ 16,667
38	Legal Aid Society of San Diego	LSP	San Diego	\$ 739,259	\$ 246,420
39	San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	LSP	San Diego	\$ 173,845	\$ 57,948
40	USD School of Law Legal Clinics	LSP	San Diego	\$ 100,209	\$ 33,403
41	Advancing Justice - Asian Law Caucus	LSP	San Francisco	\$ 251,270	\$ 83,757
42	Eviction Defense Collaborative	LSP	San Francisco	\$ 50,000	\$ 16,667
43	Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	LSP	San Francisco	\$ 119,600	\$ 39,867
44	Legal Assistance to the Elderly	LSP	San Francisco	\$ 50,000	\$ 16,667
45	California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	LSP	San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Stanislaus, Ventura	\$ 1,672,324	\$ 557,441
46	San Luis Obispo Legal Assistance Foundation	LSP	San Luis Obispo	\$ 50,000	\$ 16,667
47	Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County	LSP	San Mateo	\$ 56,968	\$ 18,989
48	Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto	LSP	San Mateo, Santa Clara	\$ 173,914	\$ 57,971
49	Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County	LSP	Santa Barbara	\$ 76,783	\$ 25,594
50	Santa Clara County Asian Law Alliance	LSP	Santa Clara	\$ 60,264	\$ 20,088
51	Law Foundation of Silicon Valley	LSP	Santa Clara	\$ 231,014	\$ 77,005
52	Senior Adults Legal Assistance	LSP	Santa Clara	\$ 50,000	\$ 16,667
53	Legal Aid of Sonoma County	LSP	Sonoma	\$ 111,058	\$ 37,019

List of 2021 Homelessness Prevention Formula Grants

#	Organization	LSP/SC	County(ies)	Formula Grant Award	Annual Amount
54	Senior Advocacy Network	LSP	Stanislaus	\$ 50,000	\$ 16,667
56	Disability Rights California	LSP	Statewide	\$ 2,487,574	\$ 829,191
57	Legal Aid at Work	LSP	Statewide	\$ 328,486	\$ 109,495
55	Public Advocates Inc.	LSP	Statewide	\$ 228,569	\$ 76,190
58	California Advocates for Nursing Home Reform	SC	Statewide	\$ 172,544	\$ 57,515
59	Child Care Law Center	SC	Statewide	\$ 172,544	\$ 57,515
60	Coalition of California Welfare Rights	SC	Statewide	\$ 172,544	\$ 57,515
61	Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund	SC	Statewide	\$ 172,544	\$ 57,515
62	Family Violence Appellate Project	SC	Statewide	\$ 172,544	\$ 57,515
63	Justice in Aging	SC	Statewide	\$ 172,544	\$ 57,515
64	National Housing Law Project	SC	Statewide	\$ 172,544	\$ 57,515
65	OneJustice	SC	Statewide	\$ 172,544	\$ 57,515
66	Public Interest Law Project	SC	Statewide	\$ 172,544	\$ 57,515
67	Western Center on Law and Poverty	SC	Statewide	\$ 172,544	\$ 57,515
68	Youth Law Center	SC	Statewide	\$ 172,544	\$ 57,515
69	Yuba-Sutter Legal Center for Seniors	LSP	Sutter, Yuba	\$ 50,000	\$ 16,667
70	Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights	LSP		\$ 130,523	\$ 43,508
71	Legal Assistance for Seniors	LSP		\$ 50,000	\$ 16,667
			Total Distribution	\$ 22,087,500	\$ 7,362,500

Appendix: Terner Center Estimates of Renter Households in California Impacted by COVID-Related Job Losses as of June 2020, by County

Source: Terner Center analysis of 2018 American Community Survey 5-Year PUMS data and and unemployment statistics from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Survey

Note: Estimates have been rounded

*County Classification added by the State Bar of California for the purposes of its 12/3 Homelessness Prevention Committee Meeting

County Classification added by the State Bar of California for the purposes of its 12/3 Homelessness Prevention Committee Meeting									Number of Impacted Renter Households That:			Share of Impacted Renter Households That:				
Geography	*County Classification	Renter Households	Impacted by Job Loss	% Impacted by Job Loss	Median Gross	Have Residents of Color	Started with	Were	Total Now Rent Burdened	Lost At Least	Have Residents of Color	Started with	Were	Total Now Rent Burdened	Lost At	
					Rent of Impacted Households		Incomes of 80% of AMI or Less	Already Rent Burdened		Half of Household Income		Incomes of 80% of AMI or Less	Already Rent Burdened		Least Half of Household Income	
State of California		5,943,000	903,000	15%	1,530	662,900	479,200	410,600	649,800	466,200	73%	53%	45%	72%	52%	
Alameda County	Urban	270,700	40,700	15%	1,750	31,900	20,900	16,600	28,400	20,300	78%	51%	41%	70%	50%	
Butte County	Urban-Rural Mix	36,000	4,300	12%	1,090	2,000	1,900	2,200	3,300	2,400	47%	45%	51%	76%	57%	
Contra Costa County	Urban-Rural Mix	135,500	23,700	18%	1,830	17,400	12,600	10,200	16,700	11,600	73%	53%	43%	71%	49%	
El Dorado County	Rural-Urban Mix	16,200	2,900	18%	1,100	1,300	1,400	1,000	1,900	1,500	45%	47%	35%	66%	50%	
Fresno County	Rural-Urban Mix	145,100	20,100	14%	1,040	16,500	11,000	9,300	14,400	10,000	82%	55%	46%	71%	50%	
Humboldt County	Rural	23,600	3,500	15%	1,040	1,900	1,700	1,600	2,600	1,900	54%	49%	47%	77%	54%	
Imperial County	Rural	17,700	1,900	11%	1,020	1,800	900	800	1,500	1,200	94%	50%	41%	78%	65%	
Kern County	Rural-Urban Mix	114,400	16,400	14%	1,020	12,900	8,200	6,900	11,400	9,400	79%	50%	42%	70%	57%	
Kings County	Rural-Urban Mix	20,600	2,200	11%	1,040	1,800	1,000	900	1,700	1,200	84%	46%	41%	77%	55%	
Los Angeles County	Urban	1,807,000	286,800	16%	1,500	223,900	163,800	136,100	211,800	155,200	78%	57%	47%	74%	54%	
Madera County	Rural	16,600	1,800	11%	970	1,300	800	600	1,100	800	74%	46%	35%	61%	42%	
Marin County	Urban-Rural Mix	38,600	4,000	10%	2,120	1,400	2,200	1,600	2,800	2,300	36%	55%	41%	70%	57%	
Lake & Mendocino Counties	Rural	23,200	3,600	16%	1,030	1,600	1,500	1,300	2,300	2,100	44%	42%	36%	63%	59%	
Merced County	Rural-Urban Mix	39,000	4,500	11%	1,040	3,600	1,600	1,500	2,600	2,200	80%	36%	34%	59%	50%	
Monterey & San Benito Counties	Rural-Urban Mix	68,800	11,500	17%	1,490	9,300	6,400	5,000	8,100	5,400	80%	55%	43%	70%	47%	
Napa County	Rural-Urban Mix	17,700	2,800	16%	1,800	2,000	1,500	1,300	2,000	1,100	72%	54%	48%	72%	40%	
Nevada & Sierra Counties	Rural	10,500	3,500	34%	1,350	800	1,500	1,600	2,600	2,000	23%	43%	47%	73%	58%	
Orange County	Urban	443,900	68,500	15%	1,800	49,100	37,400	32,900	51,300	32,000	72%	55%	48%	75%	47%	
Placer County	Urban-Rural Mix	40,500	5,700	14%	1,590	2,100	2,200	2,400	3,800	3,000	37%	38%	42%	66%	53%	
Riverside County	Urban-Rural Mix	250,000	36,400	15%	1,410	27,600	15,800	17,300	25,700	19,400	76%	43%	48%	71%	53%	
Sacramento County	Urban	238,900	33,000	14%	1,250	23,200	18,300	15,400	23,500	18,000	70%	56%	47%	71%	55%	
San Bernardino County	Urban-Rural Mix	260,800	37,800	14%	1,340	30,500	17,900	18,800	28,200	20,500	81%	47%	50%	75%	54%	
San Diego County	Urban	530,500	79,800	15%	1,640	53,900	44,700	39,000	59,900	40,600	68%	56%	49%	75%	51%	
San Francisco County	Urban	226,000	33,200	15%	1,970	21,900	15,700	10,700	19,700	17,000	66%	47%	32%	59%	51%	
San Joaquin County	Urban-Rural Mix	102,700	14,500	14%	1,300	11,300	5,400	5,500	9,400	6,800	78%	37%	38%	65%	47%	
San Luis Obispo County	Rural-Urban Mix	41,400	7,200	17%	1,480	3,600	3,700	3,500	5,500	3,300	51%	52%	49%	77%	45%	
San Mateo County	Urban-Rural Mix	106,500	20,900	20%	2,200	16,200	12,700	9,100	15,200	8,800	77%	61%	43%	73%	42%	
Santa Barbara County	Rural-Urban Mix	70,200	13,300	19%	1,640	9,800	8,200	6,900	10,500	5,700	74%	62%	52%	79%	43%	
Santa Clara County	Urban-Rural Mix	278,100	33,500	12%	2,200	26,400	15,700	13,800	22,200	14,700	79%	47%	41%	66%	44%	
Santa Cruz County	Urban-Rural Mix	40,300	7,700	19%	1,800	4,600	4,900	4,200	5,700	3,500	59%	63%	54%	73%	46%	
Shasta County	Rural-Urban Mix	25,700	2,200	9%	1,080	1,000	900	800	1,400	1,000	46%	39%	36%	61%	44%	
Del Norte, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas & Siskiyou Counties	Rural	17,000	2,300	14%	860	800	1,100	900	1,400	1,600	33%	49%	39%	62%	68%	
Solano County	Urban-Rural Mix	59,400	12,200	21%	1,600	8,700	5,500	5,300	8,800	6,900	71%	45%	43%	72%	57%	
Sonoma County	Rural-Urban Mix	75,300	10,300	14%	1,670	5,800	5,100	4,300	7,600	5,400	56%	50%	41%	74%	52%	
Stanislaus County	Rural-Urban Mix	75,600	9,900	13%	1,140	7,600	3,800	3,600	6,500	5,500	76%	38%	37%	65%	55%	
Sutter & Yuba Counties	Rural	25,000	4,800	19%	1,080	3,000	1,900	1,700	3,200	3,100	63%	40%	36%	67%	65%	
Colusa, Glenn, Tehama & Trinity Counties	Rural	17,200	3,000	18%	830	2,000	1,500	1,100	1,900	2,100	66%	50%	36%	61%	70%	
Tulare County	Rural-Urban Mix	59,200	6,700	11%	1,000	5,100	3,700	2,800	4,800	3,700	76%	55%	41%	71%	54%	
Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono & Tuolumne Counties	Rural	20,900	3,500	17%	1,040	1,600	1,200	1,200	2,500	2,100	44%	35%	34%	72%	60%	
Ventura County	Rural-Urban Mix	100,800	15,800	16%	1,790	11,100	8,600	7,500	11,300	7,500	70%	55%	48%	72%	48%	
Yolo County	Urban-Rural Mix	36,300	6,600	18%	1,310	4,500	4,200	3,300	4,700	3,300	69%	63%	50%	71%	51%	



The State Bar of California

DATE: June 18, 2021

TO: Members, Partnership Grants Committee
Members, Legal Services Trust Fund Commission

FROM: Christal Bundang, Senior Program Analyst, Office of Access & Inclusion

SUBJECT: 2022 Partnership Grant Funding Recommendations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For the 2022 Partnership Grants application cycle, 36 proposals were submitted from 26 Qualified Legal Services Projects (QLSPs) requesting a total of \$3.094 million in funding. The Partnership Grants Committee (Committee) utilized Review Teams comprised of committee members and staff to review and evaluate all proposals using the new scoring rubric and developed tentative funding recommendations at its May 7 meeting. The purpose of the June 18 meeting is to finalize the 2022 Partnership Grant funding recommendations.

The total funding amount available for the 2022 grant year is \$2,580,574.

The purpose of this memo is to provide an overview of the 2022 application review process and relevant updates for the Committee's consideration.

BACKGROUND

The Partnership Grants program is established by the State Budget Act, which annually provides that "[t]en 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." (Attachment A) Funding is allocated through the Budget Act to the Judicial Council, and 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 Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (Commission) oversees the administration of these grants, delegating primary responsibility for review and recommendations to the Partnership Grants Committee (Committee).

To be considered for funding, all applicants and proposed projects must meet eligibility requirements as outlined in the 2022 Partnership Grant RFP Requirements, Priorities, and Policies (Attachment A).

DISCUSSION

2022 PARTNERSHIP GRANT REVIEW AND RUBRIC SCORING PROCESS

An overview of the 36 funding proposals received is described in Attachment A. New this year was the implementation of the 2022 Partnership Grants scoring rubric, approved by the Commission on January 5. Several processes were developed to ensure consistent scoring and interpretation of the rubric categories by the Review Teams, which were comprised of two Partnership Grant Committee members and one staff member. Another change was that instead of one Committee member being the sole reviewer of a small subset of proposals, each Review Team reviewed the same assigned subset of proposals.

Following the application deadline, staff confirmed that all projects met threshold eligibility requirements. As discussed during the January 5 Committee meeting, one important step in implementing the rubric was calibration. During the initial calibration process, staff reviewed and scored the same proposal independently. Staff then met to compare scores, discuss reasoning for assigning scores, and to ensure that each reviewer was utilizing the rubric similarly. Based on this discussion, staff determined a calibrated score.

This process was replicated with the same proposal in each Review Team, where the staff calibrated score was shared as an additional data point for comparison. As with staff calibration, the focus of these sessions was to discuss the reasoning for assigning scores to ensure that each reviewer was utilizing the rubric consistently. Following the calibration sessions, the Review Teams reviewed and scored the remaining proposals and met to determine a calibrated score for each proposal. To address any scores that did not reach a consensus on a particular section, the Review Teams took the average of each team member's score in order to calculate a final score. These scores were highlighted at the May 7 Committee meeting.

TENTATIVE FUNDING RECOMMENDATIONS

On May 7, the Committee reviewed all final rubric scores and developed tentative funding recommendations. Based on past practice and in consideration of the criteria outlined in the rubric, staff recommended the Committee consider the following in making grant award recommendations:

- Maintain a historical grant award funding range but increase the top of the range to \$120,000.
- Fund fully or fund up to the maximum range amount for all new projects.
- Utilize 2021 award allocations as a starting amount for funding recommendations and a tapered funding approach of incremental 5 percent deductions for each year funded for

continuing projects.

- Use 70 points as a threshold score to determine larger or smaller award deductions. Projects with rubric scores of 70 points or more indicated that the projects met or exceeded expectations across rubric categories, whereas projects that scored less than 70 points indicated they were below expectations in one or more of the rubric categories.
- Make additional deductions for the lowest scoring projects or projects with the lowest funding priority scores.

The Committee utilized this approach and made additional adjustments to recommended award amounts, prioritizing projects serving rural counties and projects in substantive areas with anticipated increased need for 2022. Because the funding is intended to be seed funding for projects, the Committee also took into consideration the requested Partnership Grant funding amount in relation to the total project budget. Since applicants are required to provide total project budget information from all funding sources, the Committee was able to identify what percentage of the project would be funded by Partnership Grants funds. Generally, smaller percentages indicated strong continuity planning because it demonstrated the organization's ability to secure alternative funding to sustain the project.

Following the meeting, staff reached out to all applicants to share final rubric scores, tentative funding recommendations, and to follow up on any pending questions from the Committee. Applicants were provided an opportunity to provide feedback about the potential impact of the tentative funding amount on their proposed project and to ask follow-up questions about the application review process.

Overall, there were no follow-up questions from applicants about their rubric scores or the updated review process. Projects with tentative funding recommendations that matched requested amounts did not anticipate any application updates. There were 15 projects with tentative funding allocations less than their requested amounts that indicated that they would need to revise their application to reflect changes in current staffing levels and decreased deliverables such as services, workshops, and overall goal numbers (Attachment B). None of these projects indicated that they would not be able to operate without Partnership Grant funding, and these reduction in deliverables were generally in proportion to the decrease in funding compared to the requested amount.

Because the Committee used a systematic and objective approach to ensure equitable allocation of available grant funding, staff does not believe there were any compelling responses from applicants that would warrant a change in the recommended funding amounts. Therefore, staff does not recommend any updates to the tentative funding recommendations (Attachment C).

NEXT STEPS

Following the June 18 meeting, the 2022 final allocation recommendations will be presented to the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission for approval on June 25.

RECOMMENDATION

Should the Partnership Grants Committee concur in the proposed action, passage of the following resolution is recommended:

RESOLVED, that the Partnership Grants Committee approve the list of 2022 Partnership Grant allocation recommendations, as finalized during the Committee's June 18 meeting.

Should the Legal Services Trust Funding Commission concur in the proposed action, passage of the following resolution is recommended:

RESOLVED, that the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission approve the list of 2022 Partnership Grant allocation recommendations, as recommended by the Partnership Grants Committee.

ATTACHMENT LIST

- A. May 7, 2021 Partnership Grants Committee Agenda Item and Attachments
- B. Applicant Responses to 2022 Tentative Funding Recommendations
- C. 2022 Partnership Grant Committee Funding Recommendations (to be completed on June 18)



The State Bar of California

DATE: May 7, 2021

TO: Members, Partnership Grants Committee

FROM: Christal Bundang, Senior Program Analyst, Office of Access & Inclusion

SUBJECT: 2022 Partnership Grants Proposals and Tentative Funding Recommendations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For 2022 Partnership Grants application cycle, 36 proposals were submitted from 26 Qualified Legal Services Projects (QLSPs) requesting a total of \$3.094 million in funding. The Partnership Grants Committee (Committee) utilized a subset of Committee members in Review Teams to review and score all proposals using the new scoring rubric, which was approved by the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission in January. The purpose of the May 7 meeting is to review all proposals and rubric scores and to develop tentative funding recommendations. For the 2021 grant year, a total of \$2.42 million was awarded; the funding amount available for 2022 distribution is still pending.

The purpose of this memo is to provide background information and an overview of the 2022 proposals received for discussion by the Committee.

BACKGROUND

The Partnership Grants program is established by the State Budget Act, which annually provides that “[t]en 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.” (See Attachment A.) Funding is allocated through the Budget Act to the Judicial Council, and 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 Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (Commission) oversees the administration of these grants, delegating primary responsibility for review and recommendations to the Partnership Grants Committee (Committee).

To be considered for funding, all applicants and proposed projects must meet eligibility requirements as outlined in the 2022 Partnership Grant RFP Requirements, Priorities, and Policies (Attachment A).

DISCUSSION

2022 PARTNERSHIP GRANT OUTREACH EFFORTS

After the 2022 Partnership Grant Request for Proposal (RFP) was released on January 29, the State Bar held a webinar on February 2 to review the 2022 RFP requirements, the new scoring rubric, and updates made to the application to align with the scoring rubric categories. This webinar was attended by more than 60 participants, including current grantees, potential applicants, and judicial staff from various Self-Help Centers.

Staff and Judicial Council also developed targeted outreach to QLSPs serving counties not currently funded by Partnership Grants or where Courts had expressed interest in a potential partnership. As a result of these increased outreach efforts, over 50 proposals were initiated in advance of the March 18 deadline.

2022 PARTNERSHIP GRANT REVIEW PROCESS

New this year was the implementation of the approved 2022 Partnership Grants scoring rubric. Several processes were developed to ensure consistent scoring and interpretation of the rubric categories by the Review Teams, which were comprised of two Partnership Grant Committee members and one staff member. Another change was that instead of one Committee member being the sole reviewer of a small subset of proposals, each Review Team reviewed the same assigned subset of proposals.

Following the application deadline, staff confirmed that all projects met threshold eligibility requirements. As discussed during the January 5 Committee meeting, one important step in implementing the rubric was calibration. During the initial calibration process, staff reviewed and scored the same proposal independently. Staff then met to compare scores and discuss reasoning for assigning scores and to ensure that each reviewer was utilizing the rubric similarly. Based on this discussion, staff determined a calibrated score.

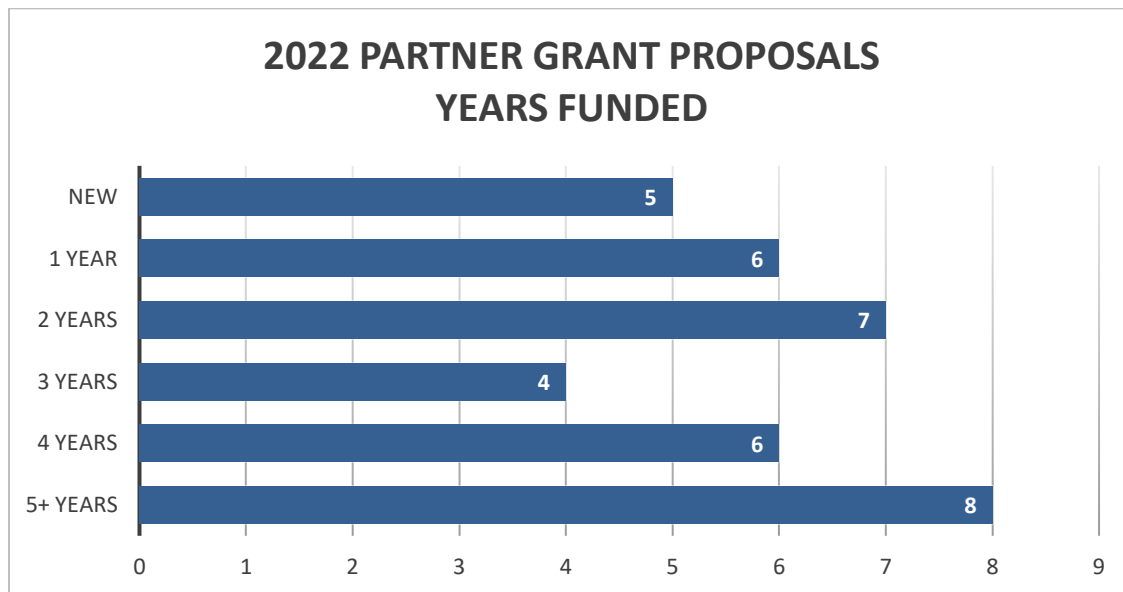
This process was replicated with the same proposal in each Review Team, where the staff calibrated score was shared as an additional data point for comparison. As with staff calibration, the focus of these sessions were to discuss the reasoning for assigning scores to ensure that each reviewer was utilizing the rubric consistently. Once calibrated, the Review Teams reviewed and scored the remaining proposals and met to determine a calibrated score for each proposal during subsequent calibration sessions. In order to address any scores that did not reach a consensus on a particular section, the Review Teams took the average of each team member's score in order to calculate a final score; each of these proposals will be reviewed during the Committee's May 7 meeting. The Review Teams also discussed substantive concerns in these meetings and staff followed up with applicants as appropriate.

2022 PARTNERSHIP GRANT PROPOSALS OVERVIEW

Thirty-six proposals were submitted by 26 QLSPs for a total requested amount of \$3,094,000. Attachment B contains the Profile Sheets of all submitted proposals and Attachment C indicates prior funding history for all projects. In addition to the scoring rubric with specific criteria to evaluate proposals, the following breakdown of various factors is provided as additional points of consideration by the Committee.

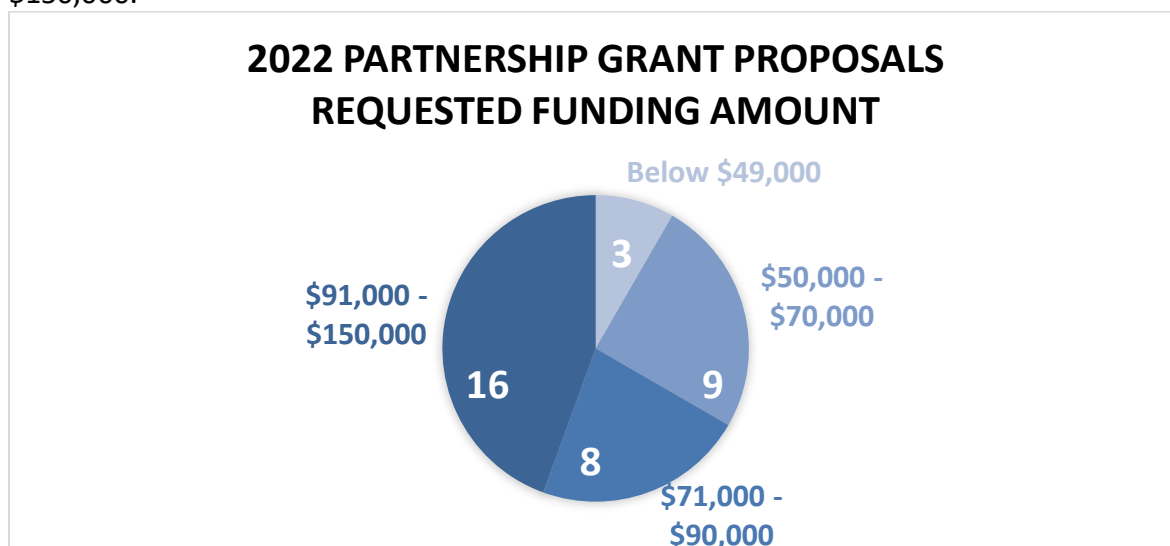
Years Funded

The majority of the 2022 proposed projects are currently funded. Five proposals are seeking funding for new projects and eight projects are seeking funding for over five years.



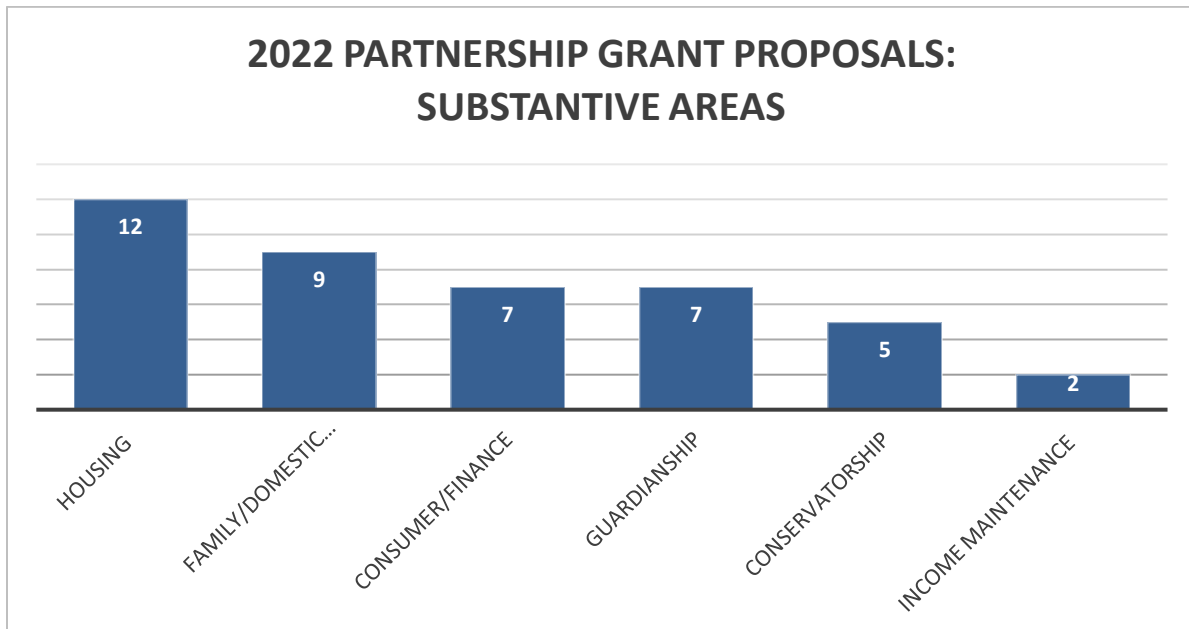
Funding Amounts

Requested funding amounts for the 2022 Partnership Grant year range from \$25,000 to \$150,000.



Substantive Areas

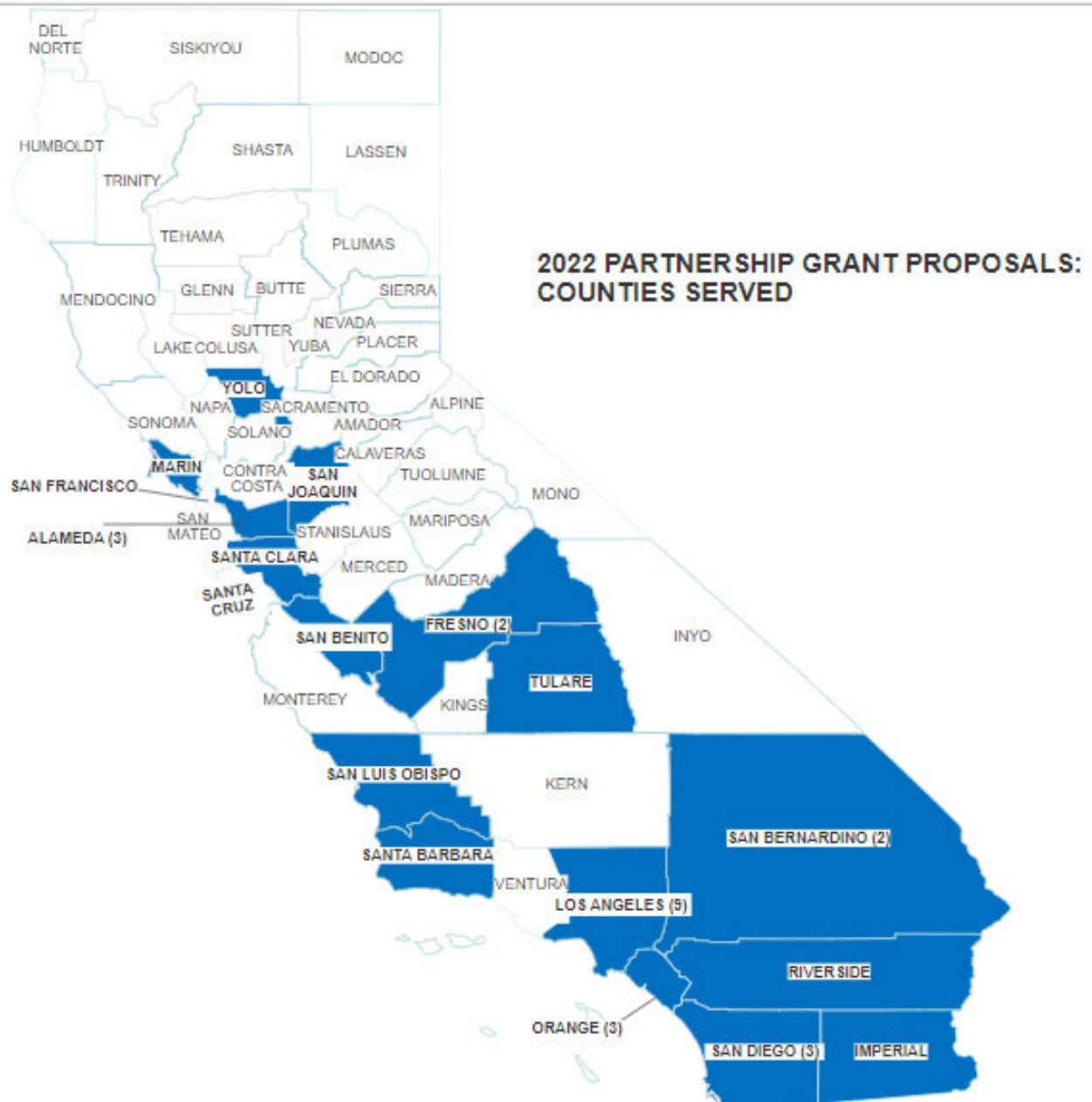
The proposed projects would address 13 substantive areas, with majority of projects providing services in Housing and Family/Domestic Violence.



Additional Areas: Juvenile (1); Name Change & Gender Marker Change (1); Probate of Small Estates (1); Small Claims Debt Assistance (1); Distribution/Administration of Decedent's Estate (1); Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Restraining Orders (1); Civil Complaints (1).

Counties Served

The proposed projects span across 18 counties in California, with majority of projects in Los Angeles and Alameda.



NEXT STEPS

The scoring rubric serves as a tool in the application review process, and the Committee maintains discretion in determining all funding recommendations. The Committee will meet on May 7 to determine tentative funding recommendations and identify any follow up needed from applicants. Final recommendations will be discussed and approved at the June 18 Committee meeting.

ATTACHMENT LIST

- A.** 2022 Partnership Grant RFP Requirements, Priorities, and Policies
- B.** 2022 Partnership Grant Project Profile Sheets
- C.** Partnership Grant Funding History (2016 – Current)
- D.** 2022 Partnership Grant Committee Rubric Scores and Tentative Funding Recommendations (to be completed on May 7)



The State Bar
of California

OFFICE OF ACCESS & INCLUSION

THE PARTNERSHIP GRANT REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL: REQUIREMENTS, PRIORITIES, AND POLICIES

This document provides information for organizations interested in submitting proposals for Partnership Grants. Organizations should review this document to ensure that the proposed projects are eligible for this funding, and that their proposals describe those activities in a manner that best addresses the principal concerns of the funding authorities.

Partnership Grants are competitive and discretionary. Project proposals must be submitted on SmartSimple by **5:00 p.m. on Thursday, March 18, 2021**.

If you have any questions, please contact Christal Bundang at christal.bundang@calbar.ca.gov.

BACKGROUND

The State Budget Act establishes the Equal Access Fund “to improve equal access and the fair administration of justice.” The Equal Access Fund is allocated to the Judicial Council and administered by the State Bar of California, through its Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (Commission). Ten percent of the Equal Access Fund is reserved for “joint projects of courts and legal services programs to make legal assistance available to pro per litigants.”

Partnership Grants are awarded through a competitive process. The Commission reviews and compares all eligible proposals and makes funding recommendations to the Judicial Council. Grants are awarded for a one-year period commencing January 1. Decisions of the Commission, as approved by the Judicial Council, are final; there is no appeals process. Due to the limited availability of funding, all proposals may not be funded. Historically, projects have been funded in a range from \$20,000 to \$100,000. Grant award allocations also vary based on available funding. For the 2021 grant year, a total of \$2.42 million was awarded to 35 eligible projects.

Partnership Grants are primarily intended to support new projects. Consideration will also be given to ensure that this funding supports projects serving a diverse range of geographic areas, substantive issues, and client constituencies. Projects seeking funding beyond five consecutive years will be more closely reviewed by the Commission in terms of overall project strength and other selection criteria.

At the conclusion of each grant year, Partnership grantees must submit a comprehensive report and evaluation on the use and impact of these funds. Partnership Grant funding is typically awarded for no more than five consecutive years of support, and applicants must describe their plans for obtaining funding from other sources to support these projects after the termination of Partnership Grant support.

2022 PARTNERSHIP GRANTS SCORING RUBRIC

In an effort to provide transparency and equity in the review process, the Committee will be using a new scoring rubric as a tool to help guide review of all eligible proposals. As this is the first time implementing a rubric for Partnership Grants, the Commission will revisit during the codification process and solicit feedback from applicants.

The rubric is comprised of four sections - Eligibility Requirements, Selection Criteria, Funding Priorities, and Innovation. Initial rubric scores will be shared with applicants, who will have an opportunity to improve their scores, by providing additional information or addressing initial concerns. Note that the Commission still maintains its discretion when determining funding recommendations.

Eligibility Requirements

This section is not weighted. Applicants must meet the following criteria to be eligible to submit a proposal:

- Qualified Legal Services Projects (QLSPs): Pursuant to Business & Professions Code 6210 et seq., only QLSPs are eligible to apply for Partnership Grants.
- Joint Court/Qualified Legal Services Projects: Proposals must be for projects jointly developed and implemented by California State 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: Partnership Grant funding is restricted to providing assistance to individuals who are or expect to be engaged in civil litigation without representation by counsel. These funds cannot be used to make court appearances on behalf of litigants.

If the proposed project will be serving non-indigent persons or if individuals will be engaged in civil litigation, the project must identify non-Partnership Grant funds that will be used to cover this work.

Selection Criteria (80 points)

Based on responses provided in the proposal, the Committee will score each sub-section as “Exceeds Expectations,” “Meets Expectations,” or “Below Expectations” with corresponding multipliers for a maximum of 80 points.

Generally, responses that provide relevant and detailed information, such as metrics or specific examples would be scored favorably. Responses that do not appear responsive to the selection criteria's description may be considered "below requirements."

Funding Priorities (20 points)

In 2018, the Commission approved the following policy regarding funding priorities:

"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 fifth-year cycle be considered on a case by case basis. Particular consideration should be given to projects supporting unmet rural needs, program 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.”

The Commission will exercise its discretion and score the project 1-5 based on funding priorities. That number will be multiplied by 4 for a maximum section score of 20 points.

Optional – Innovation (up to 10 points)

The Commission encourages innovative projects and may award up to 10 bonus points for innovation.

Examples of innovation may include:

- Projects that involve courts that have not had projects in a long time
- Projects with models that were tried/successful in other jurisdictions, but are new to the court
- Initial projects in a case type (first consumer program, first conservatorship program, etc.)
- Projects testing new ways of providing services.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS			
Please select “yes” or “no” for each requirement.			
Applicant is a Qualified Legal Services Project	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	
Proposal is jointly developed and implemented by a California State court and services are delivered at or near the courthouse.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	
Proposed services will be provided only to indigent persons, as defined under Business and Profession Code §6213(d).	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	
If NO, has the project identified non-Partnership Grant funds that will cover this work?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
Proposed services will be provided only to self-represented litigants (individuals who are or expect to be engaged in civil litigation without representation by counsel).	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	
If NO, has the project identified non-Partnership Grant funds that will cover this work?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A

DEFINITIONS	
Exceeds Expectations	Response is very high quality, addressing all questions in the request for proposal and all elements of the selection criteria. The identified strengths in the category are substantial with no or minimal weaknesses or additional questions identified. Any identified weakness has minimal effect on the overall quality of the response.

Meets Expectations	Response is good, effectively addressing most questions in the request for proposal and the selection criteria. Strengths and weaknesses are identified that may balance each other in significance. Overall quality of response is satisfactory
Below Expectations	Response is weak, neglecting to address questions in the request for proposal and the elements of the criteria. The responses identified weaknesses hold significant weight, overshadowing the identified strengths. Overall quality of response is inadequate, with significant flaws in key elements.

SELECTION CRITERIA (80 PTS)

Checkmark the appropriate ranking for each category, and then multiply by the number below. Add sub-scores from A and B to get the total points for this section.

CATEGORY & DESCRIPTION	Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Below Expectations
<u>Court Involvement</u> A successful proposal will indicate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> significant cooperation between the partner court and legal services organization, integration with other court-based services and if the project's services are to be reserved for only one litigant role, such as petitioners but not respondents, that this has been thoroughly explored with the court, and alternate legal resources that can provide meaningful if not equivalent levels of assistance to the opposing parties have been identified. 			
<u>Project Impact</u> A successful proposal will clearly address the needs of the targeted population with meaningful and timely outcomes.			
A. Number of Check Marks	X20=	X15=	X10=
Subtotal (A)			
<u>Administration</u> A successful proposal will have adequate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> staffing, leadership, and oversight of project monitoring, outreach and resource development. 			
<u>Project Budget</u> A successful project will clearly reflect how Partnership Grant funds are tied to actual project expenses or directly related costs.			

Continuity Planning A successful project will adequately describe meaningful continuity planning efforts, such as pursuing other sources of funding, recruitment of volunteers, and in-kind support.			
Evaluation A successful proposal will incorporate meaningful evaluation plans and metrics that effectively demonstrate how the project's planned goals will be achieved.			
B. Number of Check Marks	X10 =	X6 =	X3 =
Subtotal (B)			
Selection Criteria Total (A+B)			

FUNDING PRIORITIES (20 PTS)

Keeping the funding priorities in mind, determine the number points you wish to score this project and then multiply by the number below.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership Grants will be awarded with the principal intention of providing seed funding for <u>new projects</u> and projects in their second to fifth year of funding. Projects requesting funding beyond their fifth year that serve rural areas, are responsive to a recent emergency or disaster, or are high-functioning and heavily utilized projects but have been unable to secure alternate funding despite documented efforts are prioritized. Projects seeking funding beyond a fifth year that are not in these priority areas are considered for funding only after proposed awards have been allocated for all prioritized projects. The State Bar retains discretion to waive this policy. 	5 4 3 2 1
Funding Priority Total Score	X4 =

OPTIONAL - INNOVATION (up to 10 PTS)

The Committee may exercise discretion in awarding points for innovation. Based on your review of the proposal, determine if wish to score additional points for innovation and provide your reason(s) below.

Additional points will be awarded to successful proposals that demonstrate innovation.	YES	NO
Bonus Points Awarded (1-10 pts)		
Reason(s) for awarding bonus points for innovation:		

OTHER POLICIES REGARDING ADMINISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIP GRANTS

The Commission has made policy determinations with regard to certain substantive issues that have arisen repeatedly, as guidance for applicants seeking to strengthen their proposals, and to help ensure the consistency of its own deliberations and recommendations regarding Partnership Grants. The following statements of Partnership Grants policies were each approved by the Commission, on the dates indicated in parentheses after their titles:

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 [the Commission] 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.

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 is often based on a standardized formula; however, it is sometimes unclear how a formula-based allocation relates to the proposed activities.

- 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 using formula-based allocated cost ratios must clearly explain what these comprise and how they are calculated, for purposes of Partnership grant budgeting.

Use of Partnership Funding as a Sub-grant Covering Wages of Court Staff (August 2018)

An organization receiving Partnership Grant funding is expected to be the primary service provider under that grant. However, greater efficiencies can sometimes be attained by sub-granting some of that funding to a court partner. 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. Where funding is sub-granted to the court partner for payment of court staff, this 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.

Funding of Supervised Settlement Services through Partnership Grants (July 2019)

Partnership Grants may be used to support supervised settlement services to assist litigants in settling their litigation, so long as the settlement services are a component of court-based litigation and are overseen by an attorney.

Partnership Grant Funding History (2016-Current)

Note: Since SmartSimple was implemented in 2016, prior funding history information is unavailable.

Color Key:	Pending 2022 projects
	Currently funded projects
	Previously funded projects

Organization Name	Project Name	County(ies)	Grant Year	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded	Notes
Bay Area Legal Aid	Small Claims Assistance & Mediation Project	Napa	2016	\$ 35,000	\$ 25,000	Took over Lega Aid of Napa's PG project
Bay Area Legal Aid	Contra Costa County Housing Law Clinic	Contra Costa	2016	\$ 60,000	\$ 40,000	Funding issues - reduced Court budget
Bay Area Legal Aid	San Mateo County Consumer Debt Clinic	San Mateo	2016	\$ 60,000	\$ 42,000	Was not funded for 2020 PG funding
Bay Area Legal Aid	San Mateo County Consumer Clinic	San Mateo	2017	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	
Bay Area Legal Aid	San Mateo County Consumer Clinic	San Mateo	2018	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	
Bay Area Legal Aid	San Mateo County Consumer Debt Clinic	San Mateo	2019	\$ 40,000	\$ 30,000	
Bet Tzedek Legal Services	Self-Help Elder and Dependent Adult Restraining Order Clinic	Los Angeles	2017	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000	5 years of Partnership Grant funding
Bet Tzedek Legal Services	Self-Help Elder and Dependent Adult Restraining Order Clinic	Los Angeles	2018	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000	
Bet Tzedek Legal Services	Self-Help Elder and Dependent Adult Restraining Order Clinic	Los Angeles	2019	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000	
Bet Tzedek Legal Services	Self-Help Elder and Dependent Adult Restraining Order Clinic	Los Angeles	2020	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000	
Bet Tzedek Legal Services	Self-Help Elder and Dependent Adult Restraining Order Clinic	Los Angeles	2021	\$ 80,000	\$ 78,491	
Bet Tzedek Legal Services	Remote Pro Se Technology Initiative	Los Angeles	2022	\$ 150,000	-	New Project
Bet Tzedek Legal Services	Decedent's Estate Self-Help Clinic	Los Angeles	2022	\$ 12,000	-	New Project
Bet Tzedek Legal Services	Streamlining Court-Based Clinics	Los Angeles	2016	\$ 75,000	\$ 60,000	
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc	San Luis Obispo County Rental Clinic for SelfRepresented Litigants	San Luis Obispo	2016	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000	
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	San Luis Obispo County Rental Clinic for SelfRepresented Litigants	San Luis Obispo	2017	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000	
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	San Luis Obispo County Rental Clinic for SelfRepresented Litigants	San Luis Obispo	2018	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000	
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	San Luis Obispo County Rental Clinic for SelfRepresented Litigants	San Luis Obispo	2019	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000	
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	San Joaquin Housing Helpline Court Clinic Partnership	San Joaquin	2022	137000	-	New Project
Central California Legal Services	Guardianship Project	Fresno	2016	\$ 57,320	\$ 25,000	5+ years of Partnership Grant funding
Central California Legal Services	Guardianship Project	Fresno	2017	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	
Central California Legal Services	Guardianship Project	Fresno	2018	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	
Central California Legal Services	Guardianship Project	Fresno	2019	\$ 80,000	\$ 70,000	
Central California Legal Services	Guardianship Project	Fresno	2020	\$ 70,533	\$ 70,000	
Central California Legal Services	Guardianship Project	Fresno	2021	\$ 73,000	\$ 58,868	
Central California Legal Services	Guardianship Project	Fresno	2022	\$ 65,000	-	
Central California Legal Services	Tenant/Landlord Housing Law Project	Fresno	2016	\$ 74,825	\$ 50,000	5+ years of Partnership Grant funding
Central California Legal Services	Tenant/Landlord Housing Law Project	Fresno	2017	\$ 62,000	\$ 41,000	
Central California Legal Services	Tenant/Landlord Housing Law Project	Fresno	2018	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	
Central California Legal Services	Tenant/Landlord Housing Law Project	Fresno	2019	\$ 70,000	\$ 70,000	
Central California Legal Services	Tenant/Landlord Housing Law Project	Fresno	2020	\$ 71,042	\$ 71,000	
Central California Legal Services	Tenant/Landlord Housing Law Project	Fresno	2021	\$ 71,000	\$ 68,680	
Central California Legal Services	Tenant/Landlord Housing Law Project	Fresno	2022	\$ 72,000	-	
Central California Legal Services	Tulare County Unlawful Detainer Workshop	Tulare	2020	\$ 69,443	\$ 70,000	
Central California Legal Services	Tulare County Unlawful Detainer Workshop	Tulare	2021	\$ 70,000	\$ 68,680	
Central California Legal Services	Tulare County Unlawful Detainer Workshop	Tulare	2022	\$ 75,000	-	
Central California Legal Services	CCLS EAP Shriver Project		2018	\$ 115,959	\$ 54,229	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Compton Self-Help Economic Expansion Project	Los Angeles	2022	\$ 92,000	-	New Project
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Consumer Debt Workshop at Norwalk Courthouse	Los Angeles	2019	\$ 60,789	\$ 35,000	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Consumer Debt Workshop at Norwalk Courthouse	Los Angeles	2020	\$ 36,975	\$ 37,000	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Unlawful Detainer Clinic	Orange	2016	\$ 57,397	\$ 55,000	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Unlawful Detainer Clinic	Orange	2017	\$ 51,858	\$ 50,000	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Unlawful Detainer Workshop - NJC	Orange	2018	\$ 49,000	\$ 49,000	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Unlawful Detainer Workshops - Norwalk Court	Los Angeles	2018	\$ 66,000	\$ 66,000	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Unlawful Detainer Workshop at Norwalk Courthouse	Los Angeles	2019	\$ 60,789	\$ 60,000	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Unlawful Detainer Workshop at Norwalk Superior Courthouse	Los Angeles	2020	\$ 59,271	\$ 29,500	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Unlawful Detainer Workshop at Norwalk Superior Courthouse	Los Angeles	2021	\$ 70,000	\$ 68,680	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Unlawful Detainer Workshop - Norwalk Courthous	Los Angeles	2022	\$ 66,000	-	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Unlawful Detainer Workshop at Orange County Central Justice Center	Orange	2019	\$ 66,033	\$ 66,000	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Orange County Community Court Clinic	Orange	2020	\$ 29,379	\$ 29,000	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Orange County Community Court	Orange	2021	\$ 35,000	\$ 34,340	

Partnership Grant Funding History (2016-Current)

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Color Key:	Pending 2022 projects
	Currently funded projects
	Previously funded projects

Organization Name	Project Name	County(ies)	Grant Year	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded	Notes
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Orange County Consumer Debt Workshop	Orange	2020	\$ 47,988	\$ 48,000	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Orange County Consumer Debt Workshop	Orange	2021	\$ 23,000	\$ 22,566	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Orange County Consumer Debt Workshop/Clinic	Orange	2022	\$ 29,000	-	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Limited Conservatorship Clinic	Orange	2016	\$ 27,941	\$ 25,000	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Estate Accounting Workshop & Clinic	Orange	2017	\$ 38,001	\$ 38,000	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Estate Accounting Workshop & Clinic	Orange	2018	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Consumer Debt Workshop	Los Angeles	2016	\$ 67,565	\$ 55,000	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Consumer Debt Workshop	Los Angeles	2017	\$ 41,571	\$ 41,000	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Consumer Debt Workshop	Los Angeles	2018	\$ 38,000	\$ 38,000	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Consumer Debt Workshop at Central Justice Center	Orange	2019	\$ 47,260	\$ 47,000	
Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto	San Mateo County Unlawful Detainer Mandatory Settlement Conference	San Mateo	2016	\$ 50,000	\$ 45,000	Discontinued in 2018
Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto	San Mateo County Unlawful Detainer Mandatory Settlement Conference	San Mateo	2017	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	
Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto	San Mateo County Unlawful Detainer Mandatory Settlement Conference	San Mateo	2018	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	
East Bay Community Law Center	Holistic Legal Assistance Project	Alameda	2016	\$ 65,000	\$ 65,000	Discontinued in 2016
East Bay Community Law Center	Free Legal Assistance Self Help (FLASH) Clinic	Alameda	2017	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000	Discontinued in 2018
East Bay Community Law Center	Free Legal Assistance Self-Help (FLASH) Clinic	Alameda	2018	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000	
East Bay Community Law Center	Traffic Flash Clinic	Alameda	2019	\$ 80,000	\$ 60,000	Discontinued in 2019
East Bay Community Law Center	Traffic Flash Clinic	Alameda	2020	\$ 50,000	\$ 44,000	
Elder Law & Advocacy	Imperial County Unlawful Detainer Clinic	Imperial	2016	\$ 80,000	\$ 65,000	
Elder Law & Advocacy	Imperial County Unlawful Detainer/Elder Abuse Restraining Order Clinic	Imperial	2017	\$ 65,000	\$ 65,000	
Elder Law & Advocacy	Imperial County Unlawful Detainer/Elder Abuse Restraining Order Clinic	Imperial	2018	\$ 68,800	\$ 68,000	
Elder Law & Advocacy	Imperial County Unlawful Detainer/Elder Abuse Restraining Order Clinic	Imperial	2019	\$ 69,000	\$ 68,000	
Elder Law & Advocacy	Imperial County Unlawful Detainer Clinic	Imperial	2020	\$ 68,000	\$ 68,000	
Elder Law & Advocacy	Imperial County Unlawful Detainer Clinic	Imperial	2021	\$ 71,000	\$ 69,661	
Elder Law & Advocacy	Imperial County Unlawful Detainer Clinic	Imperial	2022	\$ 74,000	-	5+ years of Partnership Grant funding
Family Violence Law Center	Domestic Violence Pro Per Project	Alameda	2016	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	
Family Violence Law Center	Domestic Violence Pro Per Project	Alameda	2017	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	
Family Violence Law Center	Domestic Violence Pro Per Project	Alameda	2018	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	
Family Violence Law Center	Domestic Violence Pro Per Project	Alameda	2019	\$ 25,000	\$ 23,000	
Family Violence Law Center	Domestic Violence Pro Per Project	Alameda	2020	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	
Family Violence Law Center	Domestic Violence Pro Per Project	Alameda	2021	\$ 25,000	\$ 24,528	
Family Violence Law Center	Domestic Violence Pro Per Project	Alameda	2022	\$ 25,000	-	5+ years of Partnership Grant funding
Greater Bakersfield Legal Assistance	Partnership Shriver Grant	Kern	2018	\$ 103,000	\$ 103,000	Discontinued in 2020
Greater Bakersfield Legal Assistance	Partnership Shriver Grant	Kern	2019	\$ 103,000	\$ 103,000	
Greater Bakersfield Legal Assistance	Partnership Shriver Grant	Kern	2020	\$ 103,000	\$ 96,000	
Housing and Economic Rights Advocates	Probate Clinic- San Mateo County	San Mateo	2021	\$ 42,000	\$ 41,208	New project for 2021
Housing and Economic Rights Advocates	Probate Clinic- San Joaquin County	San Joaquin	2020	\$ 121,112	\$ 120,000	
Inland Counties Legal Services	Consumer Rights Clinic	San Bernardino	2021	\$ 95,000	\$ 92,227	New project for 2021
Inland Counties Legal Services	Consumer Rights Clinic	San Bernardino	2022	\$ 95,000	-	
Inland Counties Legal Services	Family Law Self-Help Clinics (Talleres de derechos legales de familia)	Riverside	2017	\$ 90,475	\$ 82,000	Discontinued in 2018
Inland Counties Legal Services	Family Law Self-Help Clinics / Talleres de derechos legales de familia	Riverside	2018	\$ 89,999	\$ 82,000	
Inland Empire Latino Lawyers Association, Inc.	Small Claims Advocacy and Awareness Project (SCAAP)	Riverside, San Bernardino	2016	\$ 35,000	\$ 20,000	Discontinued in 2016
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	Family Law Assisted Self Help/Case Resolution (FLASH/CARE)	San Francisco	2016	\$ 65,000	\$ 20,000	
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	FLASH-CARE	San Francisco	2017	\$ 65,000	\$ 63,000	
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	FLASH-CARE	San Francisco	2018	\$ 65,000	\$ 65,000	
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	FLASH-CARE	San Francisco	2019	\$ 66,057	\$ 50,000	
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	FLASH-CARE	San Francisco	2020	\$ 60,000	\$ 50,000	
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	FLASH-Care	San Francisco	2021	\$ 60,000	\$ 39,246	
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	SASH Self Help	San Francisco	2018	\$ 108,959	\$ 103,000	
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	Shriver - SASH Self-Help	San Francisco	2019	\$ 105,708	\$ 80,000	

Partnership Grant Funding History (2016-Current)

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Color Key:	Pending 2022 projects
	Currently funded projects
	Previously funded projects

Organization Name	Project Name	County(ies)	Grant Year	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded	Notes
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	Shriver - SASH Self-Help	San Francisco	2020	\$ 110,000	\$ 70,000	
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	SASH Self Help	San Francisco	2021	\$ 74,000	\$ 72,604	
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	Shriver - SASH Self-Help	San Francisco	2022	\$ 71,000	-	
LACBA Counsel for Justice	Domestic Violence Legal Services Project	Los Angeles	2019	\$ 90,370	\$ 90,000	
LACBA Counsel for Justice	Domestic Violence Legal Services Project	Los Angeles	2020	\$ 91,196	\$ 91,000	
LACBA Counsel for Justice	LACBA Domestic Violence Legal Services Project	Los Angeles	2021	\$ 97,000	\$ 89,284	
LACBA Counsel for Justice	LACBA-Domestic Violence Legal Services Project	Los Angeles	2022	\$ 99,000	-	
Legal Access Alameda	Alameda County Family Law Day of Court Pilot Project	Alameda	2016	\$ 80,395	\$ 60,000	
Legal Access Alameda	Alameda County Family Law Day of Court Project	Alameda	2017	\$ 65,293	\$ 65,000	
Legal Access Alameda	Alameda County Family Law Day of Court Program	Alameda	2018	\$ 65,000	\$ 65,000	
Legal Access Alameda	Alameda County Family Law Day of Court Program	Alameda	2019	\$ 65,000	\$ 30,000	
Legal Access Alameda	Family Law Day of Court Program	Alameda	2020	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	
Legal Access Alameda	Family Law Day of Court Program	Alameda	2021	\$ 30,000	\$ 29,434	
Legal Access Alameda	Family Law Day of Court Program	Alameda	2022	\$ 30,000	-	
Legal Access Alameda	Family Law Status Conference Pilot Project	Alameda	2019	\$ 65,000	\$ 65,000	
Legal Access Alameda	Family Law Status Conference Project	Alameda	2020	\$ 65,000	\$ 65,000	
Legal Access Alameda	Family Law Status Conference Project	Alameda	2021	\$ 65,000	\$ 63,774	
Legal Access Alameda	Family Law Status Conference Project	Alameda	2022	\$ 65,000	-	
Legal Access Alameda	Unlawful Detainer Mediation Project	Alameda	2016	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	Discontinued in 2018
Legal Access Alameda	Unlawful Detainer Mediation Project	Alameda	2017	\$ 11,395	\$ 12,000	
Legal Access Alameda	Unlawful Detainer Mediation Program	Alameda	2018	\$ 22,000	\$ 22,000	
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	Long Beach Self-Help Center	Los Angeles	2016	\$ 80,000	\$ 72,000	Discontinued in 2019
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	Long Beach Self-Help Center	Los Angeles	2017	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000	
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	Long Beach Self-Help Center	Los Angeles	2018	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000	
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	Long Beach Self-Help Center	Los Angeles	2019	\$ 119,254	\$ 60,000	
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	2020 - Torrance Self-Help Center	Los Angeles, Orange	2020	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	2021 - Torrance Self-Help Center	Los Angeles, Orange	2021	\$ 100,000	\$ 88,302	
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	2021 - Torrance Self-Help Center	Los Angeles, Orange	2022	\$ 100,000	-	
Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County	Santa Barbara County Shriver Partnership	Santa Barbara	2018	\$ 103,000	\$ 103,000	
Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County	Santa Barbara County Shriver Partnership	Santa Barbara	2019	\$ 103,000	\$ 103,000	
Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County	Legal Resource Center Partnership	Santa Barbara	2020	\$ 114,587	\$ 110,000	Additional court partner; Hired FT, bilingual self-help attorney to provide services in Santa Maria
Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County	Legal Resource Center Partnership	Santa Barbara	2021	\$ 126,000	\$ 114,793	
Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County	Legal Resource Center Partnership	Santa Barbara	2022	\$ 125,000	-	
Legal Aid of Marin	Remote Mandatory Settlement Conferences for Homelessness Prevention	Marin	2021	\$ 80,000	\$ 78,491	
Legal Aid of Marin	Homelessness Prevention through Mandatory Settlement Conferences	Marin	2022	\$ 80,000	-	
Legal Aid of Marin	Mandatory Settlement Conference Calendar	Marin	2016	\$ 50,000	\$ 35,000	
Legal Aid of Marin	Community Court Expansion	Marin	2019	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000	
Legal Aid of Marin	Community Court Expansion	Marin	2020	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000	
Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino	CAREGIVERS ACCESSING JUSTICE	San Bernardino	2018	\$ 124,928	\$ 82,000	4 years of Partnership Grant funding
Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino	Caregivers Accessing Justice	San Bernardino	2019	\$ 124,825	\$ 85,000	
Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino	CAREGIVERS ACCESSING JUSTICE	San Bernardino	2020	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	
Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino	CAREGIVERS ACCESSING JUSTICE	San Bernardino	2021	\$ 100,000	\$ 98,114	
Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino	CAREGIVERS ACCESSING JUSTICE	San Bernardino	2022	\$ 138,000	-	
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	Name Change & Gender Change Self-Help Clinic	San Diego	2019	\$ 120,000	\$ 85,000	3 years of Partnership Grant funding
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	Name Change & Gender Change Self-Help Clinic	San Diego	2020	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	Name Change & Gender Marker Change Self-Help Clinic	San Diego	2021	\$ 85,000	\$ 83,397	
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	Name Change & Gender Marker Change Self-Help Clinic	San Diego	2022	\$ 85,000	-	
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	Unlawful Detainer Clinic Expansion Project	San Diego	2018	\$ 120,000	\$ 103,000	

Partnership Grant Funding History (2016-Current)

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Color Key:	Pending 2022 projects
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Organization Name	Project Name	County(ies)	Grant Year	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded	Notes
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	Unlawful Detainer Clinic Expansion Project	San Diego	2019	\$ 120,000	\$ 100,000	
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	Unlawful Detainer Clinic Expansion Project	San Diego	2020	\$ 100,000	\$ 80,000	
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	Unlawful Detainer Clinic Expansion Project	San Diego	2021	\$ 80,000	\$ 78,491	
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	Unlawful Detainer Clinic Expansion Project	San Diego	2022	\$ 80,000	-	
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	San Diego County Conservatorship Assistance Program	San Diego	2016	\$ 55,000	\$ 40,000	
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	San Diego County Conservatorship Assistance Program	San Diego	2017	\$ 45,000	\$ 40,000	
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	Civil Harassment and Elder Abuse Restraining Order at the HOJ	San Diego	2016	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000	
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	Civil Harassment & Elder Abuse Restraining Order Program at the HOJ	San Diego	2017	\$ 60,000	\$ 45,000	
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	Civil Harassment and Elder Abuse Restraining Order Program at the Hall of Justice	San Diego	2018	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000	
Legal Assistance for Seniors	Partnership to Assist Guardianship Litigants	Alameda	2017	\$ 65,789	\$ 65,000	5 years of Partnership Grant funding
Legal Assistance for Seniors	Partnership to Assist Guardianship Litigants	Alameda	2018	\$ 65,000	\$ 65,000	
Legal Assistance for Seniors	Partnership to Assist Guardianship Litigants	Alameda	2019	\$ 65,000	\$ 58,000	
Legal Assistance for Seniors	Partnership to Assist Guardianship Litigants	Alameda	2020	\$ 65,000	\$ 50,000	
Legal Assistance for Seniors	Partnership to Assist Guardianship Litigants	Alameda	2021	\$ 65,000	\$ 63,774	
Legal Assistance for Seniors	Partnership to Assist Guardianship Litigants	Alameda	2022	\$ 67,000	-	
Legal Assistance for Seniors	Partnership to Assist Limited Conservatorship Litigants	Alameda	2020	\$ 98,041	\$ 60,000	2 years of Partnership Grant funding
Legal Assistance for Seniors	Partnership to Assist Limited Conservatorship Litigan	Alameda	2021	\$ 65,000	\$ 63,774	
Legal Assistance for Seniors	Partnership to Assist Limited Conservatorship Litigan	Alameda	2022	\$ 87,000	-	
Legal Services of Northern California	Mother Lode Pro Per Project	Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Placer	2016	\$ 55,000	\$ 50,000	Older than 5+ years, funding information only available from 2016
Legal Services of Northern California	Mother Lode Pro Per Project	Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Placer, Sierra	2017	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	
Legal Services of Northern California	Mother Lode Pro Per Project	Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sierra	2018	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	
Legal Services of Northern California	Mother Lode Pro Per Project	Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sierra	2019	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	
Legal Services of Northern California	Mother Lode Pro Per Project	Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sierra	2020	\$ 85,000	\$ 98,000	
Legal Services of Northern California	Mother Lode Pro Per Project	Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sierra	2021	\$ 95,000	\$ 93,208	
Legal Services of Northern California	Small Claims and Consumer Law Self Help Clinic	Yolo	2016	\$ 59,000	\$ 40,000	
Legal Services of Northern California	Small Claims, Small Estates, and Guardianship Clinic in Yolo County	Yolo	2017	\$ 55,000	\$ 60,000	
Legal Services of Northern California	Small Claims and Guardianship Clinic-Yolo County	Yolo	2018	\$ 55,000	\$ 55,000	
Legal Services of Northern California	Small Claims, Guardianship, and Shriver Housing Court Self-Help Project	Yolo	2019	\$ 82,000	\$ 82,000	
Legal Services of Northern California	Small Claims, Guardianship, and Shriver Housing Court Self-Help Project	Yolo	2020	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	
Legal Services of Northern California	Small Claims and Guardianship Self-Help Project	Yolo	2021	\$ 62,000	\$ 60,831	
Legal Services of Northern California	Yolo Consumer Clinic	Yolo	2022	\$ 67,000	-	5+ years of Partnership Grant funding
Legal Services of Northern California	2016 Civil Harassment and Small Claims Mediation Project	Butte	2016	\$ 25,000	\$ 20,000	
Legal Services of Northern California	Elder Abuse Restraining Order Workshop Project in Sacramento County	Sacramento	2017	\$ 32,000	\$ 32,000	
Legal Services of Northern California	Elder Abuse Restraining Order Workshop Project	Sacramento	2018	\$ 32,000	\$ 32,000	

Partnership Grant Funding History (2016-Current)

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Organization Name	Project Name	County(ies)	Grant Year	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded	Notes
Legal Services of Northern California	Guardianship and Clean Slate Project	Mendocino	2016	\$ 31,000	\$ 31,000	
Legal Services of Northern California	Housing Court Self-Help Project	Yolo	2018	\$ 21,250	\$ 21,250	
Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice	Los Angeles Shriver Custody Project	Los Angeles	2018	\$ 110,950	\$ 103,000	
Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice	Family Law Information for Parents	Los Angeles	2019	\$ 120,000	\$ 90,000	
Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice	Family Law Information for Parents Project	Los Angeles	2020	\$ 104,200	\$ 90,000	
Neighborhood Legal Services	Consumer Technology Project	Los Angeles	2021	\$ 126,000	\$ 88,302	New project for 2021
Neighborhood Legal Services	CHATSWORTH CONSUMER TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIP GRANT	Los Angeles	2022	\$ 100,000	-	2nd yr app for Consumer Technology Project
Neighborhood Legal Services	Housing Cases Continuum of Services	Los Angeles	2021	\$ 113,000	\$ 79,472	New project for 2021
Neighborhood Legal Services	PASADENA CONTINUUM OF SERVICES	Los Angeles	2022	\$ 105,000	-	2nd yr app for Housing Case Continuum
Neighborhood Legal Services	Stabilizing Families	Los Angeles	2021	\$ 113,000	\$ 98,114	New project for 2021
Neighborhood Legal Services	STABILIZING FAMILIES PARTNERSHIP GRANT	Los Angeles	2022	\$ 102,000	-	2nd yr app for Stabilizing Families
Neighborhood Legal Services	Chatsworth Self-Help Legal Access Center	Los Angeles	2016	\$ 100,000	\$ 69,000	
Neighborhood Legal Services	Chatsworth Self-Help Legal Access Center	Los Angeles	2017	\$ 800,000	\$ 80,000	
Neighborhood Legal Services	Chatsworth Self-Help Legal Access Center	Los Angeles	2018	\$ 122,800	\$ 120,000	
Neighborhood Legal Services	Chatsworth Self-Help Legal Access Center	Los Angeles	2019	\$ 120,000	\$ 100,000	
Neighborhood Legal Services	Chatsworth Self-Help Legal Access Center	Los Angeles	2020	\$ 100,000	\$ 75,000	
Neighborhood Legal Services	Pasadena Unlawful Detainer Assistance Project	Los Angeles	2016	\$ 70,000	\$ 55,000	
Neighborhood Legal Services	Pasadena Unlawful Detainer Assistance Project	Los Angeles	2017	\$ 82,350	\$ 82,000	
Neighborhood Legal Services	Pasadena Unlawful Detainer Assistance Project	Los Angeles	2018	\$ 144,140	\$ 120,000	
Neighborhood Legal Services	Pasadena Unlawful Detainer Assistance Project	Los Angeles	2019	\$ 144,500	\$ 80,000	
Neighborhood Legal Services	Pasadena Unlawful Detainer Assistance Project	Los Angeles	2020	\$ 144,500	\$ 50,000	
Neighborhood Legal Services	Shriver LA Self Help Center	Los Angeles	2018	\$ 120,000	\$ 103,000	
Neighborhood Legal Services	Shriver LA Self Help Center	Los Angeles	2019	\$ 315,000	\$ 140,000	
Neighborhood Legal Services	Shriver LA Self Help Center	Los Angeles	2020	\$ 140,000	\$ 90,000	
Pro Bono Project Silicon Valley	PBP Mediation, Negotiation, and Settlement (MNS) Project	Santa Clara	2017	\$ 70,000	\$ 70,000	
Pro Bono Project Silicon Valley	Mediation, Negotiation, and Settlement Project	Santa Clara	2018	\$ 70,000	\$ 70,000	
Public Counsel	Guardianship Clinic	Los Angeles	2016	\$ 60,000	\$ 55,000	
Public Counsel	Guardianship Clinic	Los Angeles	2017	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	
Public Counsel	Guardianship Clinic	Los Angeles	2018	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	
Public Counsel	Guardianship Clinic	Los Angeles	2019	\$ 60,000	\$ 45,000	
Public Counsel	Guardianship Clinic	Los Angeles	2020	\$ 60,000	\$ 30,000	
Public Counsel	Guardianship Clinic	Los Angeles	2021	\$ 60,000	\$ 29,434	
Public Counsel	Guardianship Clinic	Los Angeles	2022	\$ 60,000	-	5+ years of Partnership Grant funding
Public Law Center	Orange County Courthouse Guardianship Clinic	Orange	2018	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	
Public Law Center	Orange County Courthouse Guardianship Clinic	Orange	2019	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	
Public Law Center	Orange County Courthouse Guardianship Clinic	Orange	2020	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	
Public Law Center	Orange County Courthouse Guardianship Clinic	Orange	2021	\$ 60,000	\$ 39,246	
Public Law Center	Orange County Courthouse Guardianship Clinic	Orange	2022	\$ 60,000	-	
Public Law Center	De Facto & Adoptive Parent Assistance Project	Orange	2020	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	
Public Law Center	De Facto & Adoptive Parent Assistance Project	Orange	2021	\$ 50,000	\$ 49,057	
Public Law Center	De Facto & Adoptive Parent Assistance Project	Orange	2022	\$ 50,000	-	
Public Law Center	Orange County Expanded Domestic Violence Assistance Project	Orange	2016	\$ 85,000	\$ 40,000	
Public Law Center	Orange County Expanded Domestic Violence Assistance Project	Orange	2017	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	
Public Law Center	Orange County Expanded Domestic Violence Assistance Project	Orange	2018	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	
Riverside Legal Aid	Small Estates Assistance Program	Riverside	2016	\$ 37,712	\$ 37,000	
Riverside Legal Aid	Small Estates Assistance Program	Riverside	2017	\$ 59,211	\$ 59,000	
Riverside Legal Aid	Small Estates Assistance Program	Riverside	2018	\$ 68,000	\$ 68,000	
Riverside Legal Aid	Small Estate Assistance Program	Riverside	2019	\$ 103,177	\$ 90,000	
Riverside Legal Aid	Small Estate Assistance Program	Riverside	2020	\$ 105,005	\$ 105,000	
Riverside Legal Aid	Small Estate Assistance Program	Riverside	2021	\$ 105,000	\$ 98,114	
Riverside Legal Aid	Small Estate Assistance Program	Riverside	2022	\$ 110,111	-	5+ years of Partnership Grant funding
San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	Central Division Restraining Order Clinic	San Diego	2019	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	

Partnership Grant Funding History (2016-Current)

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Color Key:	Pending 2022 projects
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Organization Name	Project Name	County(ies)	Grant Year	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded	Notes
San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	Central Division Restraining Order Clinic	San Diego	2020	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	
San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	Central Division Restraining Order Clinic	San Diego	2021	\$ 130,000	\$ 98,114	
San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	Central Division Restraining Order Clinic	San Diego	2022	\$ 130,000	-	
San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	North County Civil Harassment/Unlawful Detainer Self-Help Clinic	San Diego	2016	\$ 70,362	\$ 60,000	
San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	North County Civil Harassment/Unlawful Detainer Self-Help Clinic	San Diego	2017	\$ 95,000	\$ 82,000	
San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	North County Civil Harassment/Unlawful Detainer Self-Help Clinic	San Diego	2018	\$ 95,000	\$ 95,000	
San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	San Diego Shriver DV/Custody Project	San Diego	2018	\$ 120,000	\$ 103,000	
San Luis Obispo Legal Assistance Foundation	San Luis Obispo County Rental Clinic	San Luis Obispo	2021	\$ 100,000	\$ 98,114	New project for 2021
San Luis Obispo Legal Assistance Foundation	San Luis Obispo County Rental Clinic	San Luis Obispo	2022	\$ 115,000	-	
Santa Clara University Alexander Law Center	Consumer Debt Clinic	Santa Clara	2018	\$ 68,000	\$ 68,000	
Santa Clara University Alexander Law Center	Consumer Debt Clinic	Santa Clara	2019	\$ 68,000	\$ 60,000	
Santa Clara University Alexander Law Center	Consumer Debt Clinic	Santa Clara	2020	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	
Santa Clara University Alexander Law Center	2021 Consumer Debt Clinic	Santa Clara	2021	\$ 60,000	\$ 58,868	
Santa Clara University Alexander Law Center	Consumer Debt Clinic	Santa Clara	2022	\$ 60,000	-	
Senior Citizens Legal Services	Indigent Landlord/Tenant Services and Mediation	San Benito, Santa Cruz	2022	\$ 108,000	-	New Project

Total Amount Requested:	\$3,094,000
Total Amount Available:	TBD
2021 Amount Awarded (for reference)	\$2,420,000

								Rubric Score				Tentative Funding Recommendation Range (as of May	
Organization	Project Title	Total Amount Requested	2021 Award Allocation	Counties Served	Partner Court	Substantive Area(s)	Years Funded	Selection Criteria Total	Fuding Priority	Innovation	TOTAL	Low	High
Bet Tzedek Legal Services	Decedent's Estate Self-Help Clinic (NEW)	\$ 120,000	N/A	Los Angeles	Los Angeles Superior Court	Distribution/Administration of Decedent's Estate	0						
Bet Tzedek Legal Services	Remote Pro Se Technology Initiative (NEW)	\$ 150,000	N/A	Los Angeles	Stanley Mosk Courthouse	Conservatorship, Family/Domestic Violence	0						
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	San Joaquin Housing Helpline Court Clinic Partnership (NEW)	\$ 137,000	N/A	San Joaquin	San Joaquin Superior Court	Housing	0						
Central California Legal Services	Tulare County Unlawful Detainer Workshop	\$ 75,000	\$ 68,680	Tulare	Tulare County Superior Court	Housing	2						
Central California Legal Services	Guardianship Project	\$ 65,000	\$ 68,680	Fresno	Fresno County Superior Court	Guardianship	6						
Central California Legal Services	Tenant/Landlord Housing Law Project	\$ 72,000	\$ 58,868	Fresno	Fresno County Superior Court	Housing	6						
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Compton Self-Help Economic Expansion Project (NEW)	\$ 92,000	N/A	Los Angeles	Los Angeles Superior Court	Consumer/Finance, Small Claims Debt Assistance	0						
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Orange County Consumer Debt Workshop/Clinic	\$ 29,000	\$ 22,566	Orange	Orange County Superior Court	Consumer/Finance	4						
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Unlawful Detainer Workshop - Norwalk Courthouse	\$ 66,000	\$ 68,680	Los Angeles	Los Angeles Superior Court	Housing	4						
Elder Law & Advocacy	Imperial County Unlawful Detainer Clinic	\$ 74,000	\$ 69,661	Imperial	Imperial County Superior Court	Housing	6						
Family Violence Law Center	Domestic Violence Pro Per (DVPP) Project	\$ 25,000	\$ 24,528	Alameda	Alameda County Superior Court	Family/Domestic Violence	3						
Inland Counties Legal Services	Consumer Rights Clinic	\$ 95,000	\$ 92,227	San Bernardino	San Bernardino Superior Court	Consumer/Finance	1						
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	Shriver - SASH Self-Help	\$ 71,000	\$ 39,246	San Francisco	San Francisco Superior Court	Family/Domestic Violence	3						
LACBA Counsel for Justice	LACBA-Domestic Violence Legal Services Project	\$ 99,000	\$ 89,284	Los Angeles	Los Angeles Superior Court	Family/Domestic Violence	3						
Legal Access Alameda	Family Law Settlement Conference	\$ 65,000	\$ 63,774	Alameda	Alameda County Superior Court	Family/Domestic Violence	2						
Legal Access Alameda	Family Law Day of Court	\$ 30,000	\$ 29,434	Alameda	Alameda County Superior Court	Family/Domestic Violence	5						
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	2022 - Torrance Self-Help Center	\$ 100,000	\$ 88,302	Los Angeles, Orange	Los Angeles Superior Court	Family/Domestic Violence,Guardianship, Housing, Civil Complaints, Expungments	2						
Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County	Legal Resource Center Partnership	\$ 125,000	\$ 114,793	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara Superior Court	Conservatorship, Family/Domestic Violence, Guardianship, Housing	2						
Legal Aid of Marin	Homelessness Prevention through Mandatory Settlement Conferences	\$ 80,000	\$ 78,491	Marin	Marin Superior Court	Consumer/Finance, Housing	1						
Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino	Caregivers and Small Estates Accessing Justice	\$ 138,000	\$ 98,114	San Bernardino	Superior Court of San Bernardino Court	Conservatorship, Guardianship, Probate of Small Estates	4						
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	Name Change & Gender Marker Change Self-Help Clinic	\$ 85,000	\$ 83,397	San Diego	San Diego Superior Court	Name Change & Gender Marker Chang	3						
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	Unlawful Detainer Clinic Expansion Project	\$ 80,000	\$ 78,491	San Diego	San Diego Superior Court	Housing	4						
Legal Assistance for Seniors	Partnership to Assist Limited Conservatorship Litigants	\$ 87,000	\$ 63,774	Alameda	Alameda County Superior Court (3 branches)	Conservatorship	2						
Legal Assistance for Seniors	Partnership to Assist Guardianship Litigants	\$ 67,000	\$ 63,774	Alameda	Alameda County Superior Court (3 branches)	Guardianship	10						
Legal Services of Northern California	Yolo Consumer Clinic	\$ 67,000		Yolo	Yolo Superior Court	Consumer/Finance, Income Maintenance	5						
Neighborhood Legal Services	CHATSWORTH CONSUMER TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIP GRANT	\$ 100,000	\$ 88,302	Los Angeles	Los Angeles Superior Court	Consumer/Finance	1						
Neighborhood Legal Services	STABILIZING FAMILIES PARTNERSHIP GRANT	\$ 102,000	\$ 98,114	Los Angeles	Los Angeles Superior Court	Guardianship	1						
Neighborhood Legal Services	PASADENA CONTINUUM OF SERVICES	\$ 105,000	\$ 79,472	Los Angeles	Los Angeles Superior Court	Housing	1						
Public Counsel	Guardianship Clinic	\$ 60,000	\$ 29,434	Los Angeles	Los Angeles Superior Court	Guardianship/Income Maintenance	12						
Public Law Center	DeFacto & Adoptive Parent Assistance Project	\$ 50,000	\$ 49,057	Orange	Orange County Superior Court	Juvenile	2						
Public Law Center	Orange County Courthouse Guardianship Clinic	\$ 60,000	\$ 39,246	Orange	Orange County Superior Court	Guardianship	4						
Riverside Legal Aid	small estates partnership	\$ 110,000	\$ 98,114	Riverside	Riverside Superior Court	Conservatorship, Guardianship, Other Family/Domestic Violence, Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Restraining Orders	6						
San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	Central Division Restraining Order Clinic	\$ 130,000	\$ 98,114	San Diego	San Diego Superior Court		2						
San Luis Obispo Legal Assistance Foundation	San Luis Obispo County Rental Clinic	\$ 115,000	\$ 98,114	San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo County Superior Court	Housing	1						
Santa Clara University Alexander Law Center	Consumer Debt Clinic	\$ 60,000	\$ 58,868	Santa Clara	Santa Clara County Superior Court	Consumer/Finance	4						
Senior Citizens Legal Services	Indigent Landlord/Tenant Services and Mediation (NEW)	\$ 108,000	N/A	San Benito, Santa Cruz	Superior Court of Santa Cruz	Housing	0						
												TOTAL	

Applicant Responses to 2022 Partnership Grant Tentative Funding Recommendations

Organization	Project	Rubric Score	Requested Amount	Tentative Funding Reco.	Response
Bet Tzedek	Remote Pro Se Technology Initiative	85	\$ 150,000	\$ 120,000	<p>Given this tentative funding amount, our project deliverables would change as follows:</p> <p>1) Providing remote assistance to 200 rather than 300 litigants seeking limited conservatorships using Guide and File exclusively.</p> <p>2) Creating and launching video tutorials on 2 rather than 3 topics (each translated into English and Spanish).</p> <p>Because the tentative funding amount is less than our proposed project budget, we had to consider what to cut. We opted first to reduce the video tutorials, covering fewer topics. However, the purpose of the video tutorials is to increase efficiency and effectiveness with each litigant, so with fewer tutorials, we anticipate the pace of service will be slower than originally proposed. Additionally, because of the reduced funding we will be able to devote less attorneys/advocate time to the substantive conservatorship work with litigants.</p>
California Rural Legal Assistance	San Joaquin Housing Helpline Court Clinic Partnership	82	\$ 137,000	\$ 120,000	I checked with our program leads and while we don't think the funding level will impact the workshops planned, we may need to scale back a bit on individualized services such as document preparation and review and/or filings or services assistance. We would welcome the chance to revise the Goals and Objectives section of the application when that time comes, and I would expect staff's revisions to be very moderate.
Central California Legal Services	Tulare County Unlawful Detainer Workshop	78	\$ 75,000	\$ 70,000	At this point, we would consider a reduction in the current staffing level which may result in an adjustment of the overall goals. In addition, we would also need to review and consider any internal financial resources that may be able to support the project as we determine the best approach to adequately provide funding for this project.
	Tenant/Landlord Housing Law Project	67	\$ 72,000	\$ 60,000	
	Guardianship Project	55	\$ 65,000	\$ 41,000	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Orange County Consumer Debt Workshop/Clinic	70	\$ 29,000	\$ 23,000	<p>In response to your question below, CLA SoCal believes the proposed reduction in funding will impact our ability to fully staff these programs. In the past, we have been able to absorb reductions of this size; however, due to the current economic climate and reduction in funding from several of our grants, we must be cautious with our projected allocations.</p> <p>CLA SoCal requests a reduction in the number of workshops/deliverables for our Norwalk UD proposal. After discussing with the Court, we would like to reduce by one workshop per month, with the subsequent reduction in attendees projected below. We do not seek any changes to the OC Debt workshop.</p>
	Unlawful Detainer Workshop - Norwalk Courthouse	67	\$ 66,000	\$ 60,000	
Family Violence Law Center	Domestic Violence Pro Per (DVPP) Project	68.7	\$ 25,000	\$ 21,000	As described in FVLC's annual reports, the Project has served a continually increasing number of litigants over the course of its funding, and in one year served 100% more litigants than in years prior. Despite the evident need for these services and the agency's dedication to reaching as many survivors as possible, we cannot assure that the proposed funding reduction of 14% would not negatively impact our ability to devote our limited resources to this project in the hopes of its continued growth. These types of direct services, as opposed to already well-funded support center services, are most in need of increased funding to accommodate the acknowledged demand for free and reduced cost direct legal services for indigent litigants, an identified State Bar priority. As the State Bar is aware, our relatively small organizational budget of \$2.6 million (approximately 23% of which passes through as subgrants and approximately 9% of which is provided to survivors as direct financial assistance) is well but delicately balanced and relies heavily on restricted funding sources, limiting our and other similarly situated direct service agencies' ability to absorb into scarce general funds these ongoing incremental cuts in funding for existing successful programs. As such, the tentative reduced award would require us to reduce our deliverables accordingly, from 75 to 65 Individual Services and from 50 to 43 workshops. If the Project is not funded, it will leave hundreds of indigent litigants without access to legal information and support in restraining order matters. This is particularly concerning in the midst of a global health crisis that has resulted in increased intimate partner violence (described as a pandemic within a pandemic) even as it has required the closure of the only other free legal resource, the county's Self-Help Center, to walk-in services. In fact, in a joint meeting with court staff in May 2021, Alameda County bench officers identified incorrect and incomplete restraining order paperwork submitted by self-represented litigants without the support of FVLC as the primary driver of delays in domestic violence cases – and in these cases, delays and errors can have deadly consequences.
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	Shriver - SASH Self-Help	70	\$ 71,000	\$ 36,000	<p>A Partnership grant of \$36,000 to support our SASH Self-Help services will enable JDC to provide about 10 hours per week of staff attorney coverage of the Self-Help Desk at the SF Unified Family Court -- about half of what we envisioned this grant would cover in 2022.</p> <p>In other words, JDC will have to find other funding to support the provision of Supervised Settlement Services and Post-Hearing Assistance, as they are the most time-intensive activities in this project, in addition to securing funding to back-fill staffing support to provide about half of the rest of the deliverables.</p> <p>Still, this Partnership funding will serve as an important bridge in 2022 as we map out the continued operation of our in-court family law services and prospect for new funding to support these important services.</p>
LACBA Counsel for Justice	LACBA-Domestic Violence Legal Services Project	79	\$ 99,000	\$ 80,000	The lower tentative funding amount would not change the services provided or the goal numbers. The Project would be impacted in the following ways: (1) the attorney who supervises the Project work would have less time allocated to the grant; (2) we would have no funds to use for a critically needed new server to replace our outdated server; and (3) we would have to find another source of funds to cover the Project's portion of professional liability insurance.

Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino	Caregivers and Small Estates Accessing Justice	63	\$ 138,000	\$ 85,000	Thank you so much for the opportunity to continue the partnership with the San Bernardino County Superior Court. We are excited to see the project continue with expansion to include Small Estates. As an important side note, the expansion into Small Estates was born based on Judge Reilly's request to assist the court in reducing the backlog and assist applicants to complete all necessary documents in one court visit vs. multiple visits. The reduction in funds may ultimately affect the number of clients served. In the prior year, we were fortunate to have other funds to supplement the project. The prior funding was \$85,000 and the amount expended on the program was \$180,520.00
Public Counsel	Orange County Courthouse Guardianship Clinic	66	\$ 60,000	\$ 32,000	No change at all on the DeFacto & Adoptive Parent Clinic given the funding recommendation is only a 6% reduction from what we requested. With the Guardianship clinic, we will likely modify our services and goals given the numbers. It won't be a 47% reduction (which is what the funding recommendation is compared to the amount we requested), but we will likely reduce services and numeric goals somewhat - probably somewhere in the neighborhood of 10 to 20%. Let me know if you need any additional information right now
Riverside Legal Aid	Small Estates Partnership	54	\$ 110,000	\$ 70,000	While I appreciate that this is our 7th year with the partnership grant and I understand how tight the funding situation must be since the pandemic, I am going to take a moment to discuss the impact this \$30,000.00 cut will have on our small estates probate partnership program with Riverside Legal Aid. Last year I already consolidated service on this program between the Desert Courts and the Western Riverside County Courts, which resulted in laying off one of the contract attorneys for the Western Riverside area. The pandemic made this possible by allowing phone/virtual appearances and therefore one attorney was able to cover. This attorney works part time for us and only part of what he does covers Small Estates probate. This has already resulted in a cut of some services to clients. Many litigants are not getting served and not getting paperwork help from us. Our attorney has already noticed a large number of litigants simply going back and forth to court and not getting anything done because of lack of guidance and ability to do their own paperwork properly. This cut would probably result in cutting all or almost all paralegal services to this project. Effectively that would terminate our ability to do any paperwork for clients at all. It is essential that we be able to help clients get their paperwork done properly since Probate is such a complex area of law, particularly in this regard. An attorney giving legal advice is not enough guidance to the litigants in getting their documents done correctly. Previously we had received \$105,000 annually for this project. This cut would significantly reduce our services.
San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	Central Division Restraining Order Clinic	81.7	\$ 130,000	\$ 93,000	Given the tentative reduced amount of funding, our project would need to make the following changes: 1.Remove the goal to create two to five informational videos on topics related to domestic violence or elder/dependent adult abuse. 2.Reduce the total number of individual services from 1200 to 1000. 3.Only one type of virtual workshop will be utilized, covering both the presentation of evidence and best practices on attending hearings virtually. 4.Reduce total number of workshops from 30 to 20.
Santa Clara University Alexander Law Center	Consumer Debt Clinic	66	\$ 60,000	\$ 50,000	With a recommended funding level less than the application request, we respectfully ask for a 15% adjustment in the contract deliverables; we will endeavor to do more. The services offered and/or service delivery model would remain as proposed in the application. We look forward to continuing the partnership with the court.

2022 Partnership Grant Funding Recommendations
To be completed at the June 18, 2021 Partnership Grant Committee Meeting

ATTACHMENT A

Total Amount Requested:	\$3,094,000
Total Amount Available:	\$2,580,574
2021 Amount Awarded (for reference)	\$2,420,000

Organization	Project Title	Rubric Score				Total Amount Requested	2021 Award Allocation	PG Committee Tentative Funding Recommendation (as of May 7, 2021)	PG Committee Funding Recommendations (as of June 18, 2021)
		Selection Criteria Total	Funding Priority	Innovation	TOTAL				
Bet Tzedek Legal Services	Decedent's Estate Self-Help Clinic (NEW)	63	20	2	85	\$ 120,000	N/A	\$ 120,000	
Bet Tzedek Legal Services	Remote Pro Se Technology Initiative (NEW)	63	20	6	89	\$ 150,000	N/A	\$ 120,000	
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	San Joaquin Housing Helpline Court Clinic Partnership (NEW)	59	20	3	82	\$ 137,000	N/A	\$ 120,000	
Central California Legal Services	Tulare County Unlawful Detainer Workshop	62	16	0	78	\$ 75,000	\$ 68,680	\$ 70,000	
Central California Legal Services	Tenant/Landlord Housing Law Project	51	16	0	67	\$ 72,000	\$ 68,680	\$ 60,000	
Central California Legal Services	Guardianship Project	43	12	0	55	\$ 65,000	\$ 58,868	\$ 41,000	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Compton Self-Help Economic Expansion Project (NEW)	54	20	2	76	\$ 92,000	N/A	\$ 92,000	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Orange County Consumer Debt Workshop/Clinic	54	16	0	70	\$ 29,000	\$ 22,566	\$ 23,000	
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Unlawful Detainer Workshop - Norwalk Courthouse	55	12	0	67	\$ 66,000	\$ 68,680	\$ 60,000	
Elder Law & Advocacy	Imperial County Unlawful Detainer Clinic	54.7	17.3	0	72.0	\$ 74,000	\$ 69,661	\$ 74,000	
Family Violence Law Center	Domestic Violence Pro Per (DVPP) Project	56.7	12	0	68.7	\$ 25,000	\$ 24,528	\$ 21,000	
Inland Counties Legal Services	Consumer Rights Clinic	54	12	0	66	\$ 95,000	\$ 92,227	\$ 88,000	
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	Shriver - SASH Self-Help	54	16	0	70	\$ 71,000	\$ 39,246	\$ 36,000	
LACBA Counsel for Justice	LACBA-Domestic Violence Legal Services Project	63	16	0	79	\$ 99,000	\$ 89,284	\$ 80,000	
Legal Access Alameda	Family Law Settlement Conference	58	12	0	70	\$ 65,000	\$ 63,774	\$ 61,000	
Legal Access Alameda	Family Law Day of Court	63	12	0	75	\$ 30,000	\$ 29,434	\$ 25,000	
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	2022 - Torrance Self-Help Center	63	16	0	79	\$ 100,000	\$ 88,302	\$ 84,000	
Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County	Legal Resource Center Partnership	56	12	2	70	\$ 125,000	\$ 114,793	\$ 115,000	
Legal Aid of Marin	Homelessness Prevention through Mandatory Settlement Conferences	64	20	1	85	\$ 80,000	\$ 78,491	\$ 80,000	
Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino	Caregivers and Small Estates Accessing Justice	51	12	0	63	\$ 138,000	\$ 98,114	\$ 85,000	
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	Name Change & Gender Marker Change Self-Help Clinic	54	12	4	70	\$ 85,000	\$ 83,397	\$ 75,000	
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	Unlawful Detainer Clinic Expansion Project	64	12	0	76	\$ 80,000	\$ 78,491	\$ 72,574	
Legal Assistance for Seniors	Partnership to Assist Limited Conservatorship Litigants	54	12	0	66	\$ 87,000	\$ 63,774	\$ 60,000	
Legal Assistance for Seniors	Partnership to Assist Guardianship Litigants	54	8	0	62	\$ 67,000	\$ 63,774	\$ 48,000	
Legal Services of Northern California	Yolo Consumer Clinic	59	20	0	79	\$ 67,000	\$ 62,000	\$ 67,000	
Neighborhood Legal Services	STABILIZING FAMILIES PARTNERSHIP GRANT	54	16	0	70	\$ 102,000	\$ 98,114	\$ 100,000	
Neighborhood Legal Services	CHATSWORTH CONSUMER TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIP GRANT	54	16	0	70	\$ 100,000	\$ 88,302	\$ 90,000	
Neighborhood Legal Services	PASADENA CONTINUUM OF SERVICES	54	16	0	70	\$ 105,000	\$ 79,472	\$ 81,000	
Public Counsel	Guardianship Clinic	59	8	2	69	\$ 60,000	\$ 29,434	\$ 22,000	
Public Law Center	DeFacto & Adoptive Parent Assistance Project	59	16	0	75	\$ 50,000	\$ 49,057	\$ 47,000	
Public Law Center	Orange County Courthouse Guardianship Clinic	54	12	0	66	\$ 60,000	\$ 39,246	\$ 32,000	
Riverside Legal Aid	Small Estates Partnership	46	8	0	54	\$ 110,000	\$ 98,114	\$ 70,000	
San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	Central Division Restraining Order Clinic	61.7	16	4	81.7	\$ 130,000	\$ 98,114	\$ 93,000	
San Luis Obispo Legal Assistance Foundation	San Luis Obispo County Rental Clinic	64	20	3	87	\$ 115,000	\$ 98,114	\$ 110,000	
Santa Clara University Alexander Law Center	Consumer Debt Clinic	54	12	0	66	\$ 60,000	\$ 58,868	\$ 50,000	
Senior Citizens Legal Services	Indigent Landlord/Tenant Services and Mediation (NEW)	65	20	5	90	\$ 108,000	N/A	\$ 108,000	

\$ 3,094,000	\$ 2,163,599	\$ 2,580,574	
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Available	\$ 2,580,574
Balance	\$ -



The State Bar of California

OFFICE OF ACCESS & INCLUSION

Date: May 12, 2021

To: Members, Executive Committee of the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission

From: Chris McConkey, Senior Program Analyst

Subject: 2021-2022 Provisionally Licensed Lawyers (PLL) Grant Recommendations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From January 1, 2021, until January 1, 2023, section 6140.03 of the California Business and Professions Code increases by \$5 the contribution that is part of the attorneys' annual license fee to support Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts (IOLTA)-funded organizations. The additional \$5 "shall be allocated to qualified legal services projects or qualified support centers...to hire law school graduates with a temporary provisional license issued by the State Bar."¹

The statutory change specifies that grants to hire provisionally licensed lawyers (PLLs) shall be competitive awards and gives the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (Commission), in consultation with the Board of Trustees, authority to set grantmaking priorities. The State Bar must use the IOLTA funding formula to reallocate to QLSPs and support centers any funds that remain after the Provisional Licensure Program ends on June 1, 2022.²

The State Bar received 32 PLL Grant applications requesting a total of \$2,381,000. Staff estimate that total funding for these grants, from 2021 and 2022 combined, will be \$1,359,600. Staff has scored all applications using the Commission's rubric for these grants and arrived at funding recommendations for the 20 highest scoring submissions. Staff's funding recommendations total \$1,359,000 and would provide grants to hire full-time PLLs across the state, collectively serving every county.

The Commission Executive Committee will meet on May 12 to vote on staff's PLL Grant funding recommendations. To prepare for that vote, this memo provides information about staff's review process, scores, and funding determinations for these awards.

¹ California Business and Professions Code section 6140.03(b)(1). Note that attorneys may "opt out" of making this contribution.

² California Business and Professions Code section 6140.03(b)(2)-(4). The IOLTA funding formula is in California Business and Professions Code section 6216.

BACKGROUND

Scoring Rubric

The Commission recommended, and the Board of Trustees approved, selection criteria that will direct awards toward those programs best equipped to support their PLL on a compelling project. The goal is to maximize each PLL's contribution and retention while protecting consumers. The scoring rubric (*infra*, p. 3) looks at each organization's ability and plans to recruit, engage, train, supervise, and mentor a PLL. Successful responses to the Request for Proposals (Attachment A) persuasively and in detail described:

1. **(Impact)** How the organization would leverage the PLL's provisional license on a project that is well within the organization's experience and expertise vis-à-vis areas of law and client communities.
2. **(Support)** How the organization would train, mentor, and otherwise develop the PLL who might have to onboard and work remotely due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
3. **(Safeguards)** How the organization would protect the experiences of both its clients and the PLL through quality assurance safeguards for the PLL's legal work.
4. **(Recruitment)** How the organization would support—or, if the organization has already selected a PLL, has supported—PLL engagement and retention through a process to locate and evaluate a strong and diverse pool of PLL candidates.

The rubric also gives special consideration to projects that would focus their PLL's work on the legal issues facing those:

- Suffering due to COVID-19.
- Suffering due to natural disasters.
- Residing in rural areas.

Within the parameters of the scoring rubric, the Commission and Board directed staff to strive to recommend a statewide distribution of grants. Finally, to maximize the funding that goes to compensating PLLs, the Commission permitted staff to consider whether organizations had already selected a PLL candidate by the time they applied.

DISCUSSION

Review Process

The State Bar received 32 PLL Grant applications requesting a total of \$2,381,000. Given the short window to review submissions, the Commission delegated to staff the responsibility of scoring PLL Grant proposals. A team of three staff members from the Office of Access & Inclusion (two Program Managers and one Senior Program Analyst) scored all 32 applications. The staff members followed a written review guide and held a calibration session so they would share an understanding of—and thereafter consistently apply—the scoring rubric. The review team then met two more times to discuss and arrive at unified scores for every submission.

Scoring

The Commission Executive Committee and Board of Trustees approved the following rubric for scoring applications:

Category	Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Below Expectations	Not Addressed
Impact: Applicant envisions work that will leverage the PLL’s provisional license on a project that is well within the organization’s experience and expertise.				
Support: Applicant describes a thoughtful plan to provide onboarding, training, and mentorship to the PLL.				
Safeguards: Applicant articulates robust supervision and other quality assurance measures to protect the experiences of both its clients and the PLL.				
Recruitment: Applicant lists thoughtful steps to select a motivated and qualified candidate (even if it has already selected a qualified candidate) from a strong and diverse pool.				
Number of check marks	X25 points	X20 points	X15 points	X0 points
Subtotal				
Special consideration: Applicant articulates a focus on providing COVID-19, natural disaster, and/or rural legal aid.				
	0-10 points			
Total				

Staff adhered to the guidance that it provided to programs in the application instructions. When evaluating “impact”, staff considered:

- The types of cases with which the PLL would assist and the PLL’s role in those cases.
- How the organization would leverage the PLL’s provisional license to its full advantage.
- The communities—geographic, demographic, linguistic, etc.—on which the PLL would focus his, her, or their legal work.
- Anything that would make the PLL particularly qualified to perform the work.
- The organization’s experience with the interventions themselves (e.g. clinics vs. litigation), areas of law, and communities to be served.

When evaluating “support”, staff considered:

- The substantive law, legal skills, and other (e.g. diversity, equity, and inclusion, trauma-informed care, and cultural humility) trainings that the PLL would receive, as well as other forms of professional development and support.
- All other types of support (e.g. access to legal templates and commercial research databases) that the applicant would provide to assist the PLL.

When evaluating “safeguards”, staff considered:

- How the PLL would onboard, receive trainings, meet with their supervisor, and collaborate with other staff.
- The supervisor’s steps to ensure that the PLL would provide safe, effective, and sensitive legal services to clients.
- How the organization would accomplish these goals if the PLL had to work remotely due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

When evaluating “recruitment”, staff considered:

- How the organization sought or proposed to seek a strong and diverse pool of candidates.
- Whether/how the organization’s evaluation criteria for candidates relate(d) to the proposed project.

When evaluating “special consideration”, staff considered whether the applicant described an explicit focus for the PLL on COVID-19, natural disaster, and/or rural civil legal issues. Describing work that combines those issues, such as helping survivors of natural disasters in rural areas, earned more points than describing work that focused on just one. The number of points depended on the strength of connection to the special consideration categories and thoroughness of explanation.

The rubric does not confer points for having already selected a PLL. Staff would have considered whether an organization had already selected a PLL if staff needed to break a tie between organizations with the same score. This did not need to happen. Additionally, staff observed a spread of funding across the state as a result of the scores. Therefore, staff did not need to use geography as a tie breaker either.

Funding Levels

To recommend an award amount, staff allocated the available funding starting with the highest scoring application. Staff then proceeded to the second-highest scoring proposal and so on until it had exhausted the pool of funds. Thus, each applicant’s total score determined its place in line for funding. Total scores did not, however, influence whether staff recommended that successful grantees receive only some or all of their budget request. Rather, staff considered whether the program had budgeted for significant other resources to compensate the PLL. Successful programs that did propose significant non-PLL Grant funds typically received a recommendation for their full budget request

The Grant Request for Proposals alerted applicants that they might receive less than their full request.³ The Commission Executive Committee and Board of Trustees anticipated that this would be a way to balance the competing goals of maximizing the number of grant-funded positions for PLLs and ensuring sufficient award amounts for each grantee. Asking grantees to provide some of the funding to hire a PLL also increases the chances that the program can afford to keep the individual after the grant ends. Programs that budgeted only PLL Grant dollars to hire a PLL received a recommendation of funding between 73 percent and 94 percent of their request. For the top 20 applications as a group, the average recommend funding is 90 percent of the budgeted request.

Recommending amounts that were under the program's request enabled staff to make three additional awards to hire full-time PLLs. If staff had only recommended awards of 100 percent of each grantee's request, there would have been funding available for just 17 awards with some funding left over.

CONCLUSION

Collectively, the recommended programs would hire PLLs to serve every county in California. Excluding those whose PLL would provide services statewide, the recommended organizations would still serve 43 counties.⁴ At least 30 of these counties are markedly rural and/or have comparatively few legal aid providers. These PLLs would provide services across the spectrum of civil legal issues facing low-income Californians. The most common areas of law include housing (11 PLLs), family/domestic violence (8 PLLs), and income maintenance (7 PLLs). All but five of the 20 PLLs would work on COVID-19, natural disaster, or rural legal issues.

Staff estimates that there will be funding to provide grants to the top 20 (top 63 percent of) applicants. These programs received total scores between 81 and 100 points. Attachment B lists total scores, funding recommendations, and other information for each application. Attachment C breaks down the total score for each application according to the rubric's criteria. This breakdown includes any points that the program might have received for proposing work on COVID-19, natural disaster, and/or rural civil legal issues. Attachment D provides the narrative responses and budget requests from each applicant. Attachment E shows the counties to which the recommended programs would have their PLL provide services. Finally, Attachment F lists the recommended programs whose PLL would provide services in each area of law.

At its meeting on May 12, staff will ask the Commission Executive Committee to review and approve these recommendations for 2021-2022 PLL Grant awards.

³ The Request for Proposals section titled "Required Contribution from the Host Organization" states, "Please note that successful applicants might have to contribute some funding to compensate a full-time PLL." The section then provides an example scenario. Attachment A, page 3.

⁴ These counties are: Alameda, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Imperial, Lake, Lassen, Los Angeles, Marin, Mendocino, Modoc, Nevada, Orange, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tehama, Trinity, Ventura, Yolo, and Yuba.

ATTACHMENTS

- A. Request for Proposals for 2021-2022 PLL Grants
- B. Staff Scores and Funding Recommendations for PLL Grant Applications
- C. Breakdown of Staff Scores for PLL Grant Applications
- D. Profile Sheets of PLL Grant Applications
- E. Map of Recommended PLL Grant Recipients
- F. Recommended PLL Grant Recipients by Area of Law



The State Bar of California

2021–2022 Provisionally Licensed Lawyers (PLL) Grant Request for Proposals

Application available in SmartSimple: Monday, March 15, 2021

Deadline to submit application in SmartSimple: Friday, April 16, 2021, at 5:00 p.m. (PT).

Background

On September 30, 2020, Governor Gavin Newsom signed Assembly Bill 3362 (AB 3362). AB 3362 amends section 6140.03 of the California Business and Professions Code to increase by \$5 the opt-out donation to qualified legal services projects (QLSPs) and support centers on attorneys' annual license fee statements. According to the legislation, the additional \$5 "shall be allocated to qualified legal services projects or qualified support centers...to hire law school graduates with a temporary provisional license issued by the State Bar." The statute instructs that the entire \$5 increase from each licensee who contributes must go to QLSPs and support centers without any deductions for State Bar costs.

AB 3362 specifies that these grants to hire Provisionally Licensed Lawyers (PLLs) shall be competitive awards and gives the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission, in consultation with the State Bar Board of Trustees, authority to set grantmaking priorities. Any funds remaining after the State Bar's Provisional Licensure Program ends must be reallocated to QLSPs and support centers through the statutory Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts formula in California Business and Professions Code section 6216. The Provisional Licensure Program will end on June 1, 2022. The following is an excerpt of AB 3362's relevant language:

Section 6140.03 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

6140.03.

(a) The board shall increase each of the annual license fees fixed by Sections 6140 and 6141 by an additional forty-five dollars (\$45), to be allocated only for the purposes established pursuant to subdivision (b) and Section 6033, except to the extent that a licensee elects not to support those activities.

(b) (1) Five dollars (\$5) of the forty-five-dollar (\$45) fee shall be allocated to qualified legal services projects or qualified support centers as defined in Section 6213 to hire law school

graduates with a temporary provisional license issued by the State Bar. The State Bar shall not make any deductions from the five dollars (\$5) for any reason, including, but not limited to, administrative fees, costs, or expenses by the State Bar.

(2) Funds shall be allocated pursuant to a competitive grant process and not through the formula set forth in Section 6216.

(3) The Legal Services Trust Fund Commission in consultation with the board of trustees may create priorities for allocating the competitive grants.

(4) Any funds allocated under paragraph (1) remaining after the termination of the temporary provisional license program shall be reallocated only for the purposes established pursuant to Section 6033.

(c) The invoice provided to licensees for payment of the annual license fee shall provide each licensee the option of deducting forty-five dollars (\$45) from the annual license fee if the licensee elects not to have this amount allocated for the purposes established pursuant to Section 6033.

(d) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2023, and as of that date is repealed.

Although this amendment to section 6140.03 is effective until January 1, 2023, the State Bar's Provisional Licensure Program will end on June 1, 2022. Thus, the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission and State Bar staff must reallocate any funds left over as of that date.

Eligibility

AB 3362 specifies that only current California QLSPs and support centers—those “defined in [California Business and Professions Code] section 6213”—may receive a competitive PLL grant. Interested organizations must submit their grant proposal via the State Bar's grants management platform, SmartSimple, by **April 16, 2021, at 5:00 p.m. (PT)**.

Award Information

The number and size of awards will depend on how much the State Bar collects from the \$5 increase during the 2021 and 2022 fee cycles. This in turn depends on how many State Bar licensees opt out of that contribution. As of February 16, staff project about \$552,000 from 2021's \$5 increase. For 2022 fees, staff conservatively project \$480,000 from the \$5 increase.

Applicants may submit a budget for their expenses to hire a PLL between January 1, 2021, when AB 3362 became effective, and June 1, 2022, when the law requires the State Bar to reallocate unspent funds. This 17-month award period bridges two State Bar fee cycles, requiring the State Bar to make awards using the known total for 2021 contributions and a projected total for 2022 contributions. Applicants will need to acknowledge that the State Bar will have to adjust proportionally their final award amount to reflect the actual, to-be-determined contributions for 2022. **Conservatively projecting next year's donations will lower—but not eliminate—the risk of having to decrease awards during the grant period.**

Since California Business and Professions Code section 6140.03(b)(4) requires reallocating leftover funds after the Provisional Licensure Program sunsets, grantees will have to return any unused portion of their award shortly after June 1, 2022. Extensions will be unavailable. To mitigate challenges with returning funds, grant payments will likely arrive in two or more installments during the one-year grant period and State Bar staff will monitor spend down via multiple financial reports.

Required Contribution from the Host Organization

Please note that successful applicants might have to contribute some funding to compensate a full-time PLL. The State Bar will require grantees to set their PLL's salary and benefits in accordance with their existing organizational policies and practices. As an example, if a grantee's salary scale sets a first-year attorney's salary at \$60,000, then the grantee will need to pay the PLL the \$60,000 salary plus benefits, even if the grant is less than the total.

Example: An organization that sets first-year attorney salaries at \$60,000 might find that it spends about 22 percent of that salary on the same position's payroll taxes and benefits. The full cost of the position, therefore, would run about \$73,200. If the organization's PLL award were exactly \$50,000, then the organization's contribution to the PLL's compensation would be about \$23,200.

Selection Criteria

Unlike other discretionary awards that the State Bar administers to QLSPs and support centers, AB 3362 does not limit PLL grants to averting or redressing specific legal harms. The Legal Services Trust Fund Commission, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, has therefore set selection criteria that will support PLLs in reaching their full potential to serve clients safely. This includes looking at the organization's ability and plan to recruit, train, guide, supervise, and mentor its PLL in projects that fall within its existing experience and expertise.

A successful response to the RFP will persuasively and in detail describe:

1. How the organization will leverage the PLL's provisional license on a project that is well within the organization's experience and expertise vis-à-vis areas of law and client communities.
2. How the organization will train, mentor, and otherwise develop the PLL who might have to onboard and work remotely due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
3. How the organization will protect the experiences of both its clients and the PLL through quality assurance safeguards for the PLL's legal work.
4. How the organization will support—or, if the organization has already selected a PLL, supported—PLL engagement and retention through a process to locate and evaluate a strong and diverse pool of PLL candidates.

The State Bar will use its best efforts to distribute grants statewide. Organizations are welcome to choose any of their QLSP or legal support center services for a PLL's proposed scope of work. Additionally, in its ongoing commitment to helping address our state's most pressing access to justice crises, there will be special consideration for projects that focus on confronting the legal issues facing those:

- Suffering due to COVID-19.
- Suffering due to natural disasters.
- Residing in rural areas.

To maximize funding to compensate PLLs, the State Bar may grant special consideration to organizations that have selected a PLL with whom to work by the time that the organization applies for funding.

Staff will use the following scoring rubric to evaluate proposals:

Category	Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Below Expectations	Not Addressed
Impact: Applicant envisions work that will leverage the PLL's provisional license on a project that is well within the organization's experience and expertise.				
Support: Applicant describes a thoughtful plan to provide onboarding, training, and mentorship to the PLL.				
Safeguards: Applicant articulates robust supervision and other quality assurance measures to protect the				

experiences of both its clients and the PLL.				
Recruitment: Applicant lists thoughtful steps to select a motivated and qualified candidate (even if it has already selected a qualified candidate) from a strong and diverse pool.				
Number of check marks	X25 points	X20 points	X15 points	X0 points
Subtotal				
Special consideration: Applicant articulates a focus on providing COVID-19, natural disaster, and/or rural legal aid.				
	0-10 points			
Total				

PLL Grant award decisions are within the sole discretion of the State Bar and will be final. There is no appeals process.

Grant Parameters

The legislation requires that organizations use these grants “to hire law school graduates with a temporary provisional license issued by the State Bar.” To maximize flexibility for programs and PLLs while complying with the language of the statute, the State Bar has interpreted “to hire” to include employing a PLL who: previously left the organization and would be returning under the grant, previously volunteered for the organization, works for the organization as an external contractor, or is otherwise not currently an employee of the host organization.

To support a fair compensation for PLL staff, grant funds may be used for only PLL salaries, payroll taxes, and benefits. All other costs associated with the PLL’s work, such as professional development and supplies, must come from other funds.

Application Questions

The Legal Services Trust Fund Commission and State Bar have sought to streamline the application for PLL grants so that it can make awards on a one-year timeline with an end date aligning with that in the statute. The application asks for the following information:

Prompt 1.: Please describe in detail the legal work that the PLL would perform over the grant period (from January 1, 2021 to June 1, 2022). If the PLL already works with your organization, this can be the same work that the PLL performs now. In your response, please describe the types of cases with which the PLL will be assisting and the PLL’s role in those cases, noting how you intend to leverage their provisional license to its full advantage. Consider describing the

community or communities—geographic, demographic, linguistic, etc.—on which the PLL will focus their legal work. Finally, please note if anything makes this PLL particularly qualified to perform this work.

Prompt 2.: Since PLLs have yet to pass the Bar Exam and might be starting work remotely, it is imperative that grantees be able to provide robust supervision and other support to their PLL. The State Bar, therefore, will give strong preference to applicants that can establish the ability to guide and monitor their PLL's work.

Prompt 2.a.: Please describe your organization's experience and expertise in the PLL's proposed projects—the interventions themselves (e.g. clinics vs. litigation), the areas of law, and the communities they serve. Who will oversee the PLL and what is their experience with the project and supervising others?

Prompt 2.b.: Please describe with specificity the substantive law, legal skills, and other (e.g. diversity, equity, and inclusion, trauma-informed care, and cultural humility) trainings that the PLL will receive. Please note whether trainings are usually in-house or external and who will provide them. Please note the other supports (e.g. access to legal templates and commercial research databases) that you will provide to the PLL to assist them in their work.

Prompt 2.c.: Please describe in detail how you will safeguard the quality of your PLL's services to clients as well as the PLL's own experience at the organization. How will the PLL onboard, receive trainings, meet with their supervisor, and collaborate with other staff? What steps will the supervisor take to ensure that the PLL provides safe, effective, and sensitive legal services to clients? Finally, please describe how you will accomplish these goals if the PLL must start and work remotely due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Prompt 3: Please describe how you recruited or will recruit your PLL by one month into the grant period (by July 1, 2021). How do you seek a strong and diverse pool of candidates? Please note whether/how your evaluation criteria relate to the proposed project.

Budget narrative prompt: Please estimate the total costs—salary, benefits, and payroll taxes—of hiring a full-time PLL. You may include costs between January 1, 2021, when AB 3362 took effect, and June 1, 2022, when the Provisional Licensure Program ends. Additionally, please explain how you arrived at the PLL's rate of pay in accordance with your existing policies and list the benefits that the PLL will receive.

Requirements/Next Steps

Date	Activity
March 15, 2021	Release application in SmartSimple
April 16, 2021	Deadline to submit RFP applications in SmartSimple
May 17, 2021	Notify applicants about awards
July 1, 2021	Deadline to hire a PLL or return funds
June 1, 2022	End of grant period, triggers return of unused funds

Reporting Requirements

Documenting how grantees effectively use statutory funds critically supports their existence in the future. Grantees will have to file regular financial reports and describe the types of cases on which the PLL worked, including notable outcomes.

Financial Reporting

Organizations that receive a PLL grant will have to submit interim and final financial reports for their payments to PLLs. To ensure compliance with the authorizing statute, the State Bar reserves the right to require proof, at any time, of the amount, timing, and nature of payments towards PLL salaries, payroll taxes, and benefits. Proof might include paystubs, third-party payroll processor reports, benefits invoices, etc. that show the organization's payments for its PLL's work during the grant period.

If an organization reports for its PLL grant its costs for a PLL's salary/wages, payroll taxes, or benefits, it must then exclude those expenses from other State Bar financial reports. That is, organizations must avoid double counting their spending to hire PLLs except to the extent that a PLL's compensation exceeded the amount of the PLL grant award.

Evaluation

At the end of the grant period, organizations must submit a report describing the contributions of its grant-funded PLL to the organization's services. The report will likely seek information about the following topics, among others:

- The scope of work that the PLL performed during the grant period, including the PLL's greatest accomplishments.
- The effect that the PLL's work had on the organization's services to QLSPs or very low-income Californians, especially notable case outcomes.
- The organization's and PLL's experiences during the award period.
- Whether the organization plans to keep the PLL on staff.

Required Project Assurances

Applicants must agree to:

1. Use the funds only “to hire law school graduates with a temporary provisional license issued by the State Bar.” California Business and Professions Code section 6140.03(b)(1).
2. Return any unused PLL Grant funds within 30 days of the end of the award period (by July 1, 2022).
3. Let the State Bar adjust—increase or decrease—their total award for January 1, 2021 to June 1, 2022, to reflect the total funding that becomes available for PLL grants from the 2022 license fee statement. Grantees would likely see the increase or decrease in their final PLL grant payment. This assurance is necessary because licensees typically have until February 1 to pay their annual fees to the State Bar. State Bar staff, therefore, will probably know the total contributions for 2022 only after February 1, 2022. The State Bar will make 17-month awards using the known amounts for 2021 and a conservative projection for 2022. To the extent that 2022 funding is higher or lower than the State Bar’s initial projections, the State Bar will distribute the increase or decrease across all grantees proportionally after February 1, 2022.
4. File all required reports. Upon request, submit proof (e.g. paystubs, a third-party payroll processor’s report, benefits invoices, etc.) of the timing, amounts, and nature of all qualifying payments to compensate PLLs for their work during the award period.
5. Immediately notify the State Bar if the grant-funded PLL leaves the organization before it has finished spending down its award. Grantees that are unable to hire a PLL by July 1, 2021, and within 30 days of a PLL leaving early, must return their unused funds unless the State Bar, in its sole discretion, makes an exception.
6. Abide by its own current personnel policies, collective bargaining agreements, and salary scales in setting the PLL’s compensation. This means that organizations must compensate their grant-funded PLL at the organization’s rate of pay for entry-level attorneys, as well as offer to them the same benefits. If a conflict arises between the organization’s policies and these assurances, the PLL Grant Agreement, the Provisional Licensure Program’s requirements, or any legal requirements that operate on the organization, then the organization’s policies must give way to those other provisions.

7. Comply with all State Bar Provisional Licensure Program requirements. The PLL's attorney supervisor(s) must meet regularly with the PLL to ensure attentive onboarding, training, case reviews, and mentorship.
8. Make available to the PLL resources that are similar to those it provides to its other attorneys such as a space to work, computer hardware, computer software, furniture, supplies, telecommunications, online services, etc. If the organization has temporarily closed its offices due to the COVID-19 pandemic, then agree to make available to the PLL work-from-home resources like those it provides to other attorneys on staff.
9. Strive to offer the same alternatives, if any, to in-office or in-person work during the COVID-19 pandemic that it generally provides to other attorney staff members. Additionally, communicate to the PLL its expectations for in-person vs. remote work due to the pandemic prior to the PLL accepting the position. If the PLL already works with the organization, then agree to revisit these expectations upon accepting an award.
10. With respect to the PLL only, waive any policy that would normally require the PLL to pass a bar exam during the award period. Like any leave request, organizations may grant bar exam leave in accordance with its policies for all staff members. The PLL grant should not pay for the PLL's salary during leave unless—and then only to the extent that—such leave would normally be paid under the employer's policies.
11. Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local employment laws (e.g. those governing leave and the treatment of exempt versus nonexempt employees) as well as all other applicable laws and regulations including those governing the State Bar Provisional Licensure Program.

Required Documents

At the time of application, organizations will need to submit:

- Signed grant assurances.
- PLL's resume (if available).
- Written policy, such as a salary scale, that they used to determine the PLL's compensation in the budget narrative (if available).

Before July 1, 2021, organizations will need to submit:

- A copy of the signed declaration form that the PLL submitted in its application for provisional licensure showing that the grantee is supervising the PLL.
- Proof that the Provisional Licensure Program has accepted the PLL.

- The organization's written offer of employment to the PLL, which the PLL has accepted.

If you have any questions, please contact Christopher McConkey at 213-765-1505 or Christopher.McConkey@calbar.ca.gov

	Organization	County(ies) Served	Substantive Area(s)	Selected a PLL	Months of Funding	Amount Requested	Total Score	Funding Recomm.
Scores 91-100								
1	Legal Services of Northern California	Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo	Disability Rights, Education, Housing, Income Maintenance, Consumer/Finance, Employment, Health and Long-term Care, Immigration	No	11	\$ 83,000	100	\$ 75,000
2	Legal Access Alameda	Statewide	Consumer/Finance, Family/Domestic Violence, Employment, Housing	No	12	\$ 69,000	98	\$ 65,000
3	California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Stanislaus, Ventura	Housing	Yes	14	\$ 88,000	96	\$ 80,000
4	Bet Tzedek Legal Services	Los Angeles	Housing	Yes	14	\$ 84,000	92	\$ 70,000
5	Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Housing	No	12	\$ 50,000	92	\$ 50,000
6	Senior Citizens Legal Services	San Benito, Santa Cruz	Disability Rights, Housing, Income Maintenance, Consumer/Finance, Health and Long-term Care, Other (Natural Disaster Recovery)	Yes	13	\$ 87,000	91	\$ 82,000
Scores 81-90								
7	Eviction Defense Collaborative	San Francisco	Housing	Yes	12	\$ 70,000	90	\$ 70,000
8	Inland Counties Legal Services	Riverside, San Bernardino	Family/Domestic Violence	Yes	15	\$ 75,000	90	\$ 75,000
9	Worksafe, Inc.	Alameda, Contra Costa, Los Angeles, Marin, Orange, Sacramento, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma	Income Maintenance, Employment.	Yes	16	\$ 105,000	90	\$ 85,000
10	Elder Law & Advocacy	Imperial, San Diego	Conservatorship, Disability Rights, Guardianship, Housing, Income Maintenance, Consumer/Finance, Family/Domestic Violence, Employment, Health and Long-term Care, Immigration, Other (Wills/Advance Health Care Directives; Civil Harassment and Abuse Matters)	No	12	\$ 71,000	87	\$ 65,000
11	Inner City Law Center	Los Angeles	Housing	Yes	12	\$ 60,000	87	\$ 60,000
12	Community Legal Aid SoCal	Orange	Family/Domestic Violence	No	12	\$ 63,000	85	\$ 63,000
13	Family Violence Law Center	Alameda	Family/Domestic Violence	No	12	\$ 74,000	85	\$ 65,000
14	Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice	Los Angeles	Family/Domestic Violence, Immigration	No	12	\$ 76,000	85	\$ 65,000
15	Santa Clara University Alexander Law Center	Santa Clara	Consumer/Finance, Immigration	Yes	11	\$ 90,000	85	\$ 70,000
16	UC Davis School of Law Legal Clinics	Sacramento, Solano, Yolo, Yuba	Family/Domestic Violence, Immigration, Civil rights	No	12	\$ 89,000	85	\$ 65,000
17	Veterans Legal Institute	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino	Income Maintenance, Family/Domestic Violence, Other (Veterans)	Yes	12	\$ 67,000	83	\$ 60,000
18	Mental Health Advocacy Services	Los Angeles	Disability Rights, Housing, Income Maintenance, Consumer/Finance, Employment, Health and Long-term Care	Yes	13	\$ 80,000	82	\$ 70,000
19	Public Counsel	Statewide	Disability Rights, Housing, Income Maintenance, Health and Long-term Care, Other (Veterans)	No	12	\$ 69,000	82	\$ 60,000
20	Child Care Law Center	Statewide	Disability Rights, Education, Housing, Income Maintenance	Yes	12	\$ 75,000	81	\$ 64,000
Scores 65-80								
21	Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach	Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Mateo	Immigration Law	Yes	12	\$ 69,000	80	
22	Justice & Diversity Center	San Francisco	Housing	No	12	\$ 82,000	80	
23	Law Foundation of Silicon Valley	Santa Clara	Disability Rights, Health and Long-term Care	Yes	12	\$ 76,000	80	
24	Learning Rights Law Center	Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Ventura	Disability Rights, Education	No	12	\$ 70,000	80	
25	Social Justice Collaborative	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus	Guardianship, Immigration	Yes	12	\$ 65,000	80	
26	Legal Assistance for Seniors	Alameda	Family/Domestic Violence, Guardianship, Housing, Income Maintenance, Immigration	Yes	17	\$ 82,000	77	
27	Legal Assistance to the Elderly	San Francisco	Housing	Yes	17	\$ 73,000	77	
28	OneJustice	Statewide	Education, Housing, Income Maintenance, Consumer/Finance, Family/Domestic Violence, Employment, Health and Long-Term Care, Immigration	No	10	\$ 55,000	77	
29	Neighborhood Legal Services	Los Angeles	Housing, Income Maintenance, Other (Homelessness Prevention)	No	14	\$ 91,000	76	
30	Riverside Legal Aid	Riverside	Conservatorship, Guardianship, Housing, Income Maintenance, Consumer/Finance, Family/Domestic Violence, Immigration	Yes	8	\$ 50,000	75	
31	Contra Costa Senior Legal Services	Contra Costa	Consumer/Finance, Family/Domestic Violence, Health and Long-term Care, Housing, Other (Wills and Small Claims)	Yes	11	\$ 70,000	72	
32	Legal Services for Seniors	Monterey	Guardianship, Housing, Income Maintenance, Family/Domestic Violence, Health and Long-term Care	No	12	\$ 73,000	65	
					Totals	\$ 2,381,000		\$ 1,359,000

Breakdown of Staff Scores for PLL Grant Applications

		Impact	Support	Safeguards	Recruitment	Special Consideration	Total Score	Funding Recomm.
1	Legal Services of Northern California	20	25	20	25	10	100	\$ 75,000
2	Legal Access Alameda	25	20	20	25	8	98	\$ 65,000
3	California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	25	25	20	20	6	96	\$ 80,000
4	Bet Tzedek Legal Services	20	25	20	25	2	92	\$ 70,000
5	Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	25	25	20	20	2	92	\$ 50,000
6	Senior Citizens Legal Services	25	20	20	20	6	91	\$ 82,000
7	Eviction Defense Collaborative	25	25	20	20	0	90	\$ 70,000
8	Inland Counties Legal Services	25	20	20	20	5	90	\$ 75,000
9	Worksafe, Inc.	25	20	20	20	5	90	\$ 85,000
10	Elder Law & Advocacy	25	20	20	20	2	87	\$ 65,000
11	Inner City Law Center	25	25	20	15	2	87	\$ 60,000
12	Community Legal Aid SoCal	25	20	20	20	0	85	\$ 63,000
13	Family Violence Law Center	25	20	20	20	0	85	\$ 65,000
14	Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice	20	20	20	25	0	85	\$ 65,000
15	Santa Clara University Alexander Law Center	20	25	20	20	0	85	\$ 70,000
16	UC Davis School of Law Legal Clinics	20	20	20	20	5	85	\$ 65,000
17	Veterans Legal Institute	25	20	20	15	3	83	\$ 60,000
18	Mental Health Advocacy Services	25	20	20	15	2	82	\$ 70,000
19	Public Counsel	20	20	20	20	2	82	\$ 60,000
20	Child Care Law Center	20	20	20	20	1	81	\$ 64,000
21	Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach	20	20	20	20	0	80	
22	Justice & Diversity Center	20	20	20	20	0	80	
23	Law Foundation of Silicon Valley	20	20	20	20	0	80	
24	Learning Rights Law Center	20	20	20	20	0	80	
25	Social Justice Collaborative	20	20	20	20	0	80	
26	Legal Assistance for Seniors	20	20	20	15	2	77	
27	Legal Assistance to the Elderly	20	20	20	15	2	77	
28	OneJustice	20	20	20	15	2	77	
29	Neighborhood Legal Services	20	20	20	15	1	76	
30	Riverside Legal Aid	20	20	15	15	5	75	
31	Contra Costa Senior Legal Services	20	20	15	15	2	72	
32	Legal Services for Seniors	15	15	20	15	0	65	
							Total	\$ 1,359,000

Recommended PLL Grant Recipients by Area of Law

Substantive Area	Program
Conservatorship	Elder Law & Advocacy
Consumer/Finance	Elder Law & Advocacy Legal Access Alameda Santa Clara University Alexander Law Center Senior Citizens Legal Services
Disability Rights	Child Care Law Center Elder Law & Advocacy Mental Health Advocacy Services Public Counsel Senior Citizens Legal Services
Education	Child Care Law Center
Employment	Elder Law & Advocacy Public Counsel Worksafe, Inc.
Family/Domestic Violence	Community Legal Aid SoCal Elder Law & Advocacy Family Violence Law Center Inland Counties Legal Services Legal Access Alameda Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice UC Davis School of Law Legal Clinics Veterans Legal Institute
Guardianship	Elder Law & Advocacy
Health and Long-term Care	Elder Law & Advocacy Mental Health Advocacy Services Public Counsel Senior Citizens Legal Services
Housing	Bet Tzedek Legal Services California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc. Child Care Law Center Elder Law & Advocacy Eviction Defense Collaborative Inner City Law Center Legal Access Alameda Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles Mental Health Advocacy Services Public Counsel Senior Citizens Legal Services
Immigration	Elder Law & Advocacy Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice Santa Clara University Alexander Law Center UC Davis School of Law Legal Clinics
Income Maintenance	Child Care Law Center Elder Law & Advocacy Mental Health Advocacy Services Public Counsel Senior Citizens Legal Services Veterans Legal Institute Worksafe, Inc.

Proposed Revisions to State Bar RulesArticle 3. Applications and distributions

Rule 3.680 Application for Trust Fund Program grants

To be considered for a Trust Fund Program grant, a qualified legal services project or qualified support center seeking a Trust Fund Program grant must submit a timely and complete application for funding in the manner prescribed by the Commission. The applicant must agree to use any grant in accordance with grant terms and legal requirements.

(F) Qualified legal services projects and support centers may apply for the State Bar's competitive discretionary grants if they meet threshold eligibility requirements for those funding opportunities. A scoring rubric will be utilized to aid in the review and evaluation of competitive discretionary grant applications. The scoring rubric will consist of general selection criteria across all competitive discretionary grants (Project Impact, Rural Considerations, Underserved Communities, Administration, Evaluation, and Continuity) and other grant-specific consideration. Category weights, point allocations, and implementation of the scoring rubric will be at the discretion of the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission.