



The State Bar *of California*

DATE: March 11, 2022

TO: Members, Legal Services Trust Fund Commission

FROM: Amin Al-Sarraf, Chair, Rules Committee

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 presented the recommendations to the full Rules Committee on August 24, 2021. After discussion, the Rules Committee approved the working group's recommendations.

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 (HP), 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 grant 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 support 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

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

approach used by the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development² 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.

- **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.

Taking into the account the Rule Committee’s recommendation and seeking consistency in its own definitions, the Partnership Grants Committee decided to use the streamlined rubric definitions above in its 2023 Request for Proposal, which was made available to grantees on January 28, 2022.

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

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

Following the August 24 Rules Committee meeting, the State Bar administered two additional discretionary grants, HP III and Partnership Grants 2.0. Both review processes utilized initial and subsequent calibration sessions and delegated authority to an ad hoc review team comprised of staff and a committee member to make scoring and tentative funding recommendations. Anecdotally, both committees found the initial calibration session helpful, as the discussion provided guidance to the review team on how to apply the scoring rubric for the remaining proposals. Having the same members review all proposals also reinforced consistent scoring.

Additional details regarding each grant's review process are in Attachment C and Attachment D. While it has been helpful for committees to align their review processes, the working group maintains its recommendations above to preserve flexibility as needed by future competitive grants.

RULES COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

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

RESOLVED, that the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission approves the following Rules Committee 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 discretionary 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**
- C. December 2, 2021 Homelessness Prevention Committee Meeting Memo**
- D. February 16, 2022 Partnership Grants Committee Meeting Memo**

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.

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

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:

- 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

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:

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.

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

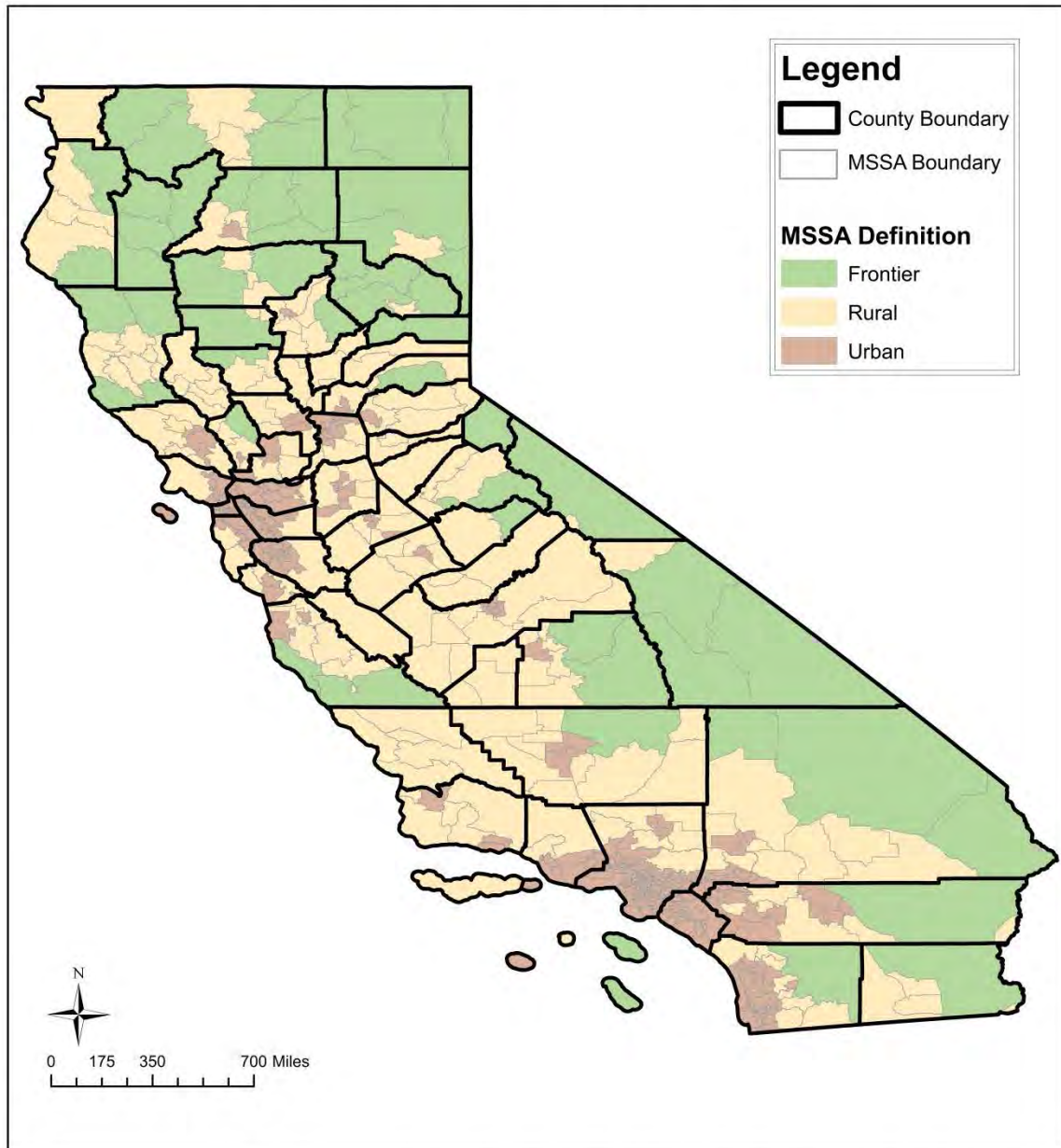


2016 ACS Poverty Data

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	\$ -	\$ -

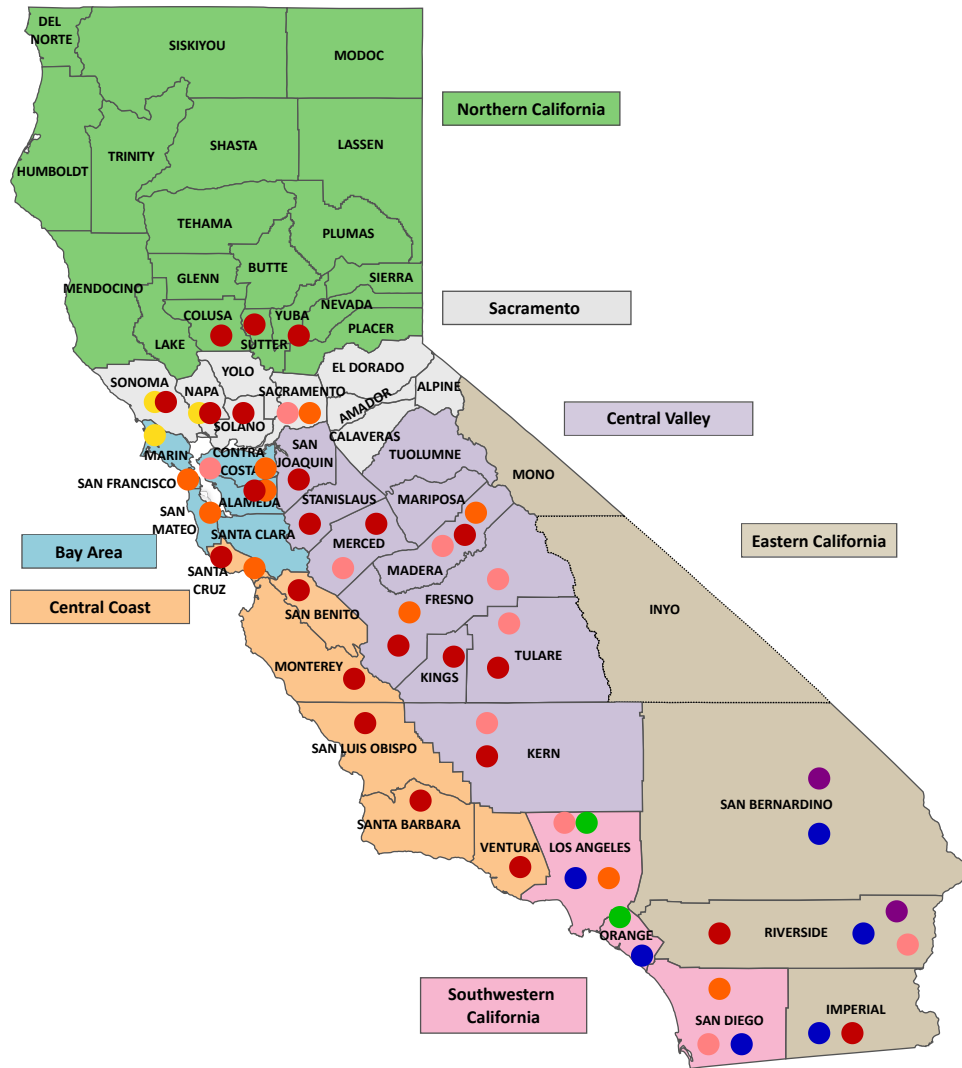
	Organization	Funding Program	Project Title	Total RFP Request	Award Per Year	Previous Bank Grant Award	Substantive Area(s)	Constituency	Geographic Area(s)	Total FTEs Per Year	Subgrantee Organizations	Subgrantee Amount	Total Recommended Funding Range (Low)	Total Recommended Funding Range (High)
27	Immigrant 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



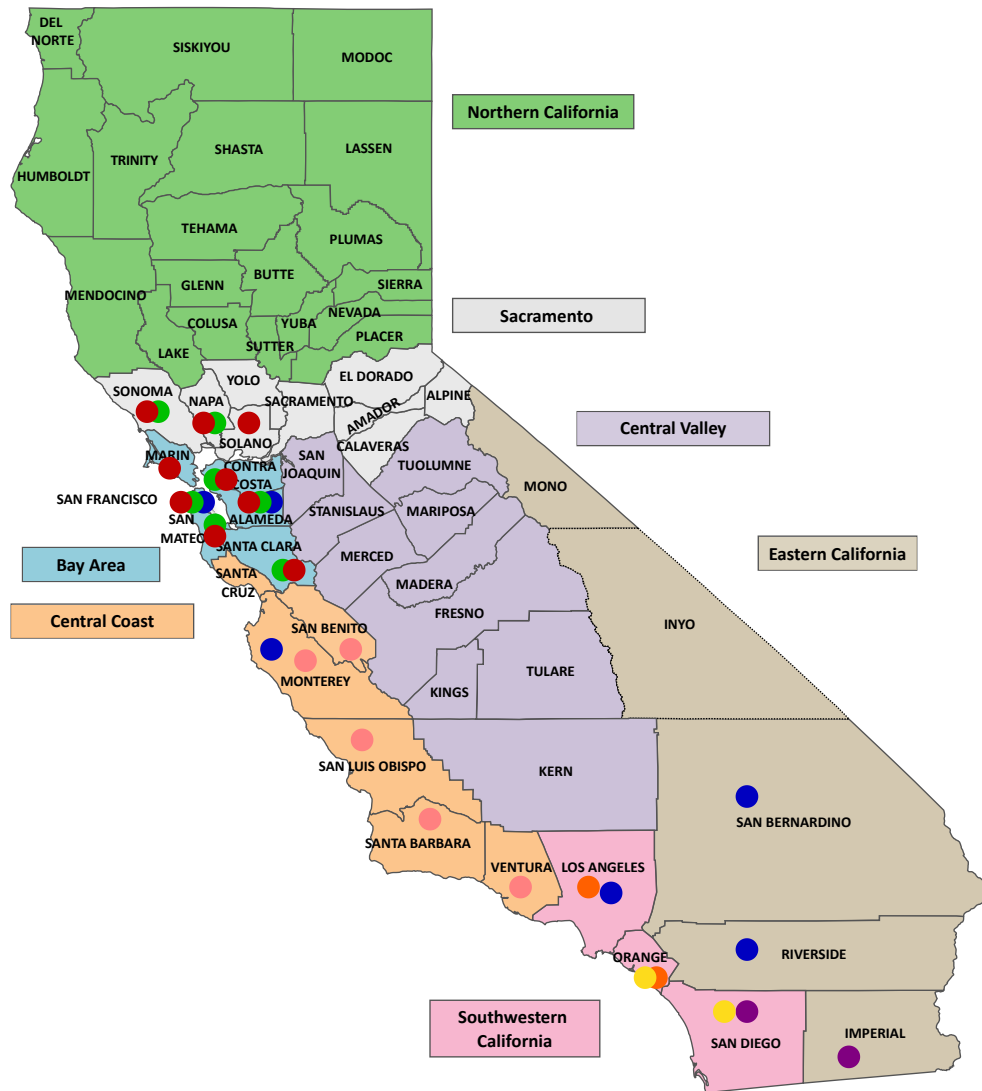
Organization	Symbol	Counties
Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach		Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, San Joaquin, Solano, Stanislaus
CA Advocates for Nursing Home Reform		Alameda, Los Angeles, Monterey, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Francisco
California Rural Legal Assistance		Alameda, Colusa, Fresno, 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):

November 6, 2019

Page 2

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.

November 6, 2019

Page 3

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

November 6, 2019

Page 4

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.

November 6, 2019

Page 5

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

	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)	

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	<u>Competitive</u> Funding \$ Requested	<u>Competitive</u> Funding \$ Proposed	<u>Formula</u> Funding Received (Y/N)?	<u>Formula</u> 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 detainees). 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 IOLT! allocation divided by the total 2020 IOLT! 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 Tzedek, \$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 Tzedek: \$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/just 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	\$ 50,109	\$ 72,000	\$ 50,000	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.

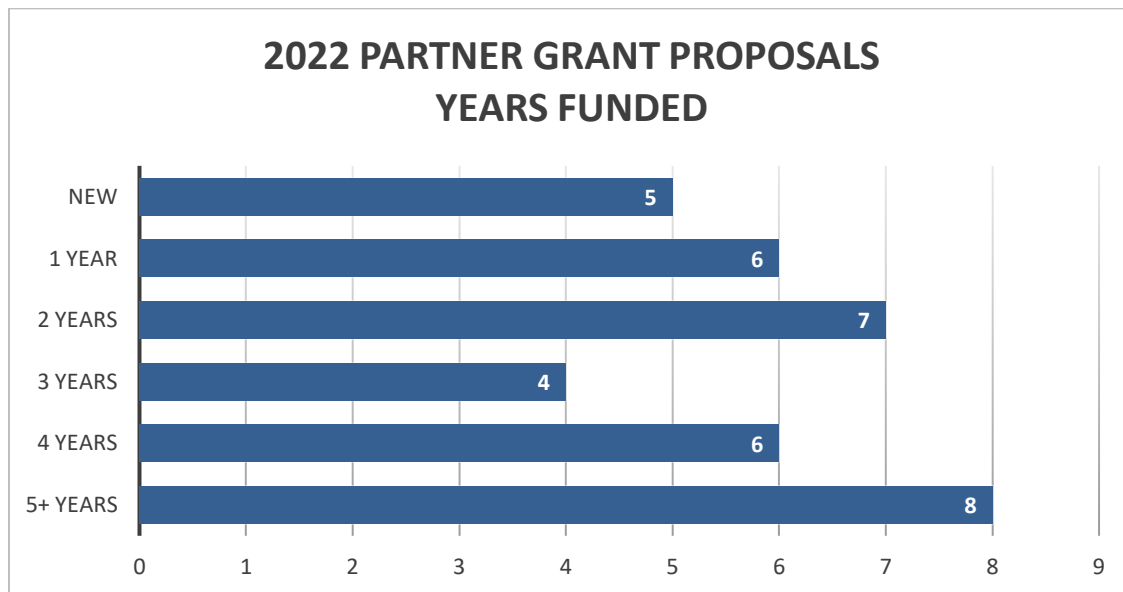
This process was replicated with the same proposal in each Review Team, where the staff calibrated score was shared as an additional data point for comparison. As with staff calibration, the focus of these sessions were to discuss the reasoning for assigning scores to ensure that each reviewer was utilizing 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.

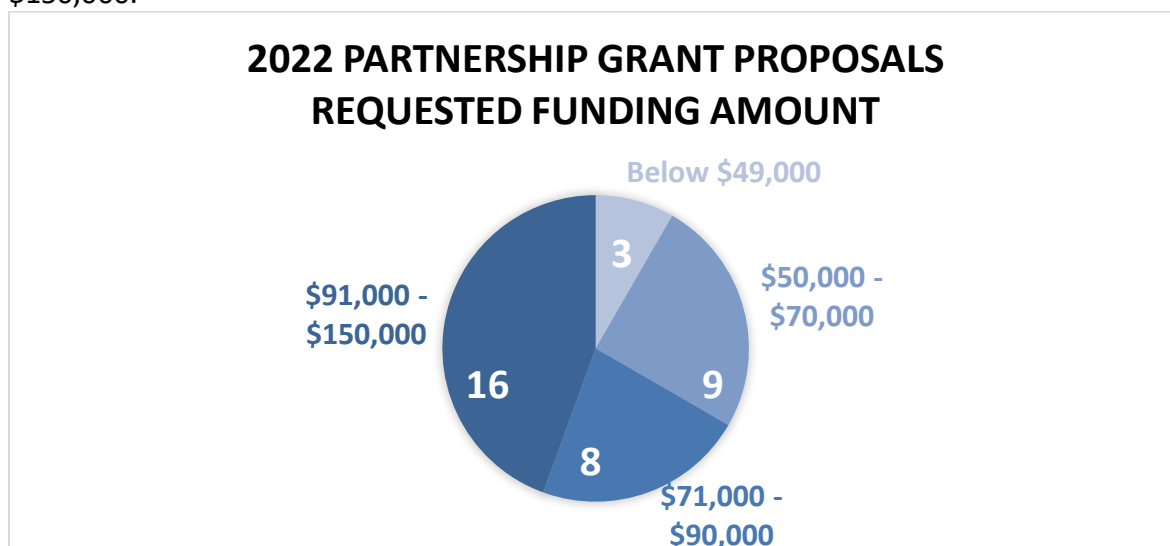
Years Funded

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.



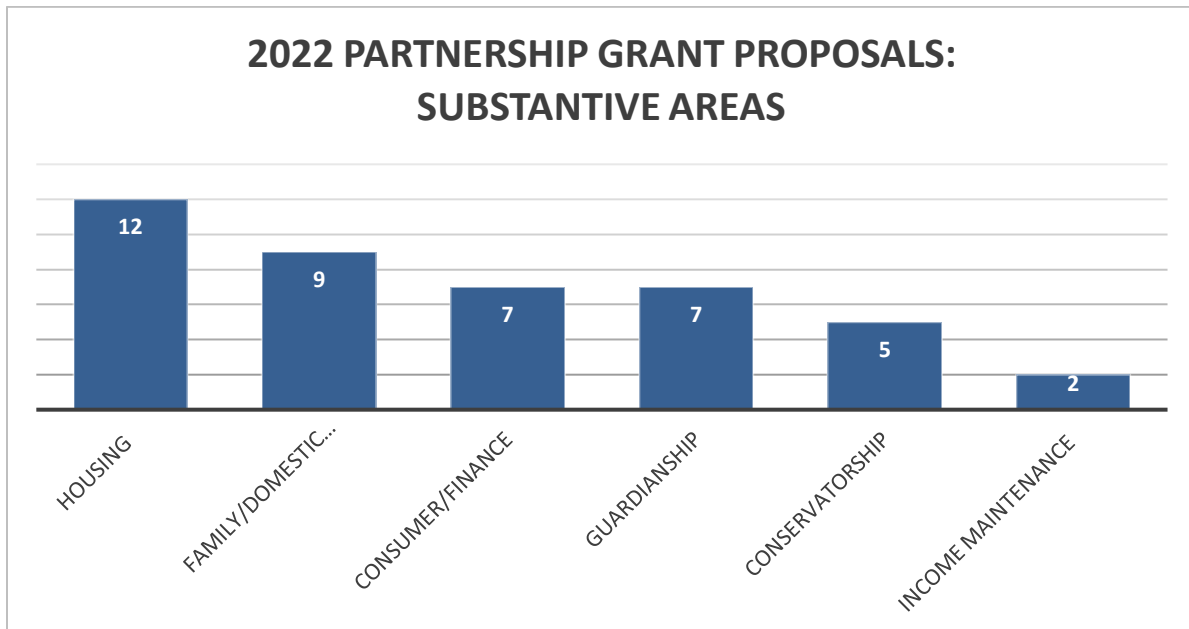
Funding Amounts

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



Substantive Areas

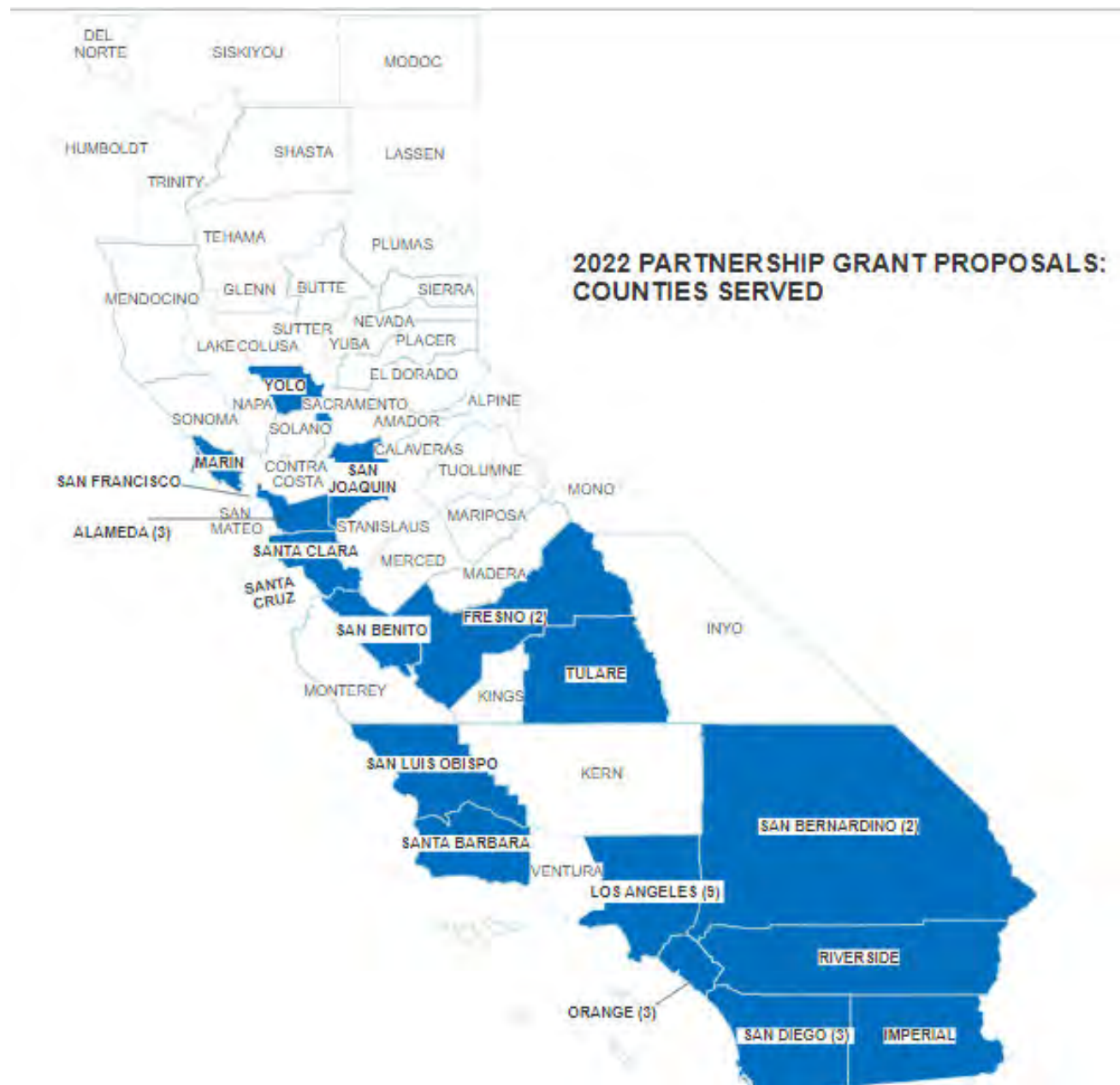
The proposed projects would address 13 substantive areas, with majority of projects providing services in Housing and Family/Domestic Violence.



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)

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
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)

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
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)

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
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)

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
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)

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
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	
--------------	--------------	--------------	--

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

Staff Scores and Funding Recommendations for PLL Grant Applications

	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 Rules**Article 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.



The State Bar of California

OPEN SESSION

AGENDA ITEM

DECEMBER 2021

LSTFC HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION FUNDS COMMITTEE IV.A

DATE: December 2, 2021

TO: Members, Homelessness Prevention Funds Committee

FROM: Chris McConkey, Acting Program Supervisor
Danielle MacRae, Senior Program Analyst

SUBJECT: Scoring Team Recommendations for the 2022-2024 Homelessness Prevention Competitive Grants

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Recognizing the impacts of the pandemic on housing instability in California, Governor Newsom signed Assembly Bill 164 (AB 164) on July 16, 2021. AB 164 amends that part of the state budget that provides \$40 million in Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds for homelessness prevention grants to qualified legal services projects (QLSPs) and support centers. This \$40 million is the first installment of an expected \$80 million in funding over three years.

After administrative costs, 25 percent of the three-year total will go to eligible QLSP and support center applicants via competitive grants. On August 13, 2021, the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission approved a timeline and delegations of authority for 2022-2024 homelessness prevention (HP III) competitive awards. So that the competitive grant period can start by January 1, 2022, the commission conferred authority on State Bar staff to score applications in consultation with the committee.¹

The committee will meet on December 2, 2021, to recommend HP III competitive grants. This memo describes the process for scoring HP III competitive proposals and presents the scoring team's recommendations for funding.

¹ The resolution states, "...FURTHER RESOLVED, that the commission delegates authority to the committee to approve the request for proposals, including scoring rubric, for the 2022 [homelessness prevention] competitive grants and to staff to score applications in consultation with the committee."

BACKGROUND

The State Budget Act of 2021 allocates \$40 million in federal Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds for HP III grants. This \$40 million is the first installment of an expected \$80 million in funding from the 2021, 2022, and 2023 state budget acts.

After deductions of up to 2.5 percent (\$2 million) for administrative costs, 75 percent of the three-year total (at least \$58,500,000) will go to eligible QLSP and support center applicants via statutory formula. The remaining 25 percent (at least \$19,500,000) will fund competitive grants. Both types of grants are to pay for:

[E]viction defense, other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant rental disputes, or services to prevent foreclosure for homeowners, 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, legal help for persons displaced because of domestic violence, and homelessness prevention.

Item 0250-162-8506 of Section 2.00 of the Budget Act of 2021.

The State Bar received 34 HP III competitive applications requesting about \$33,800,000 combined. Please see Attachment D for profile sheets detailing each application.

DISCUSSION

Scoring Criteria

On August 31, 2021, the committee adopted the following rubric for HP III competitive awards:

Category	Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Below Expectations	Not Addressed
Project impact and strategies: The applicant proposes a project that significantly and directly addresses or will address a compelling need for the particular homelessness prevention intervention(s).				
Number of check marks	X25 points	X20 points	X15 points	X0 points
Subtotal				
Organizational capacity: The applicant demonstrates that it has the qualifications, experience, resources, and/or partners that it needs to meet the proposal objectives.				
Number of check marks	X20 points	X15 points	X10 points	X0 points

Subtotal				
Focus on rural populations: The applicant articulates a focus on addressing homelessness in rural communities.				
Focus on underserved populations: The applicant articulates a focus on addressing homelessness in particularly underserved communities.				
Project evaluation: The applicant details an evaluation strategy to acquire data that it can use to refine the project's strategies to increase its effectiveness in addressing homelessness.				
Number of check marks	X15 points	X10 points	X5 points	X0 points
Subtotal				
Special consideration: Applicant articulates a focus on partnerships and evidence-based advocacy strategies to address individual or systemic homelessness.				
	0-10 points			
Total				

The request for proposals (RFP, Attachment A) notes that the rubric is a tool to guide committee and commission discussion of projects. A comparatively high score, therefore, does not guarantee funding. The committee and commission may still exercise discretion to recommend/make awards that best accomplish the statewide goals of AB 164. For instance, the committee can use its best efforts to distribute grants statewide and to fund a diversity of homelessness prevention interventions.

The RFP also communicated the following explanations to applicants:

- **Project impact and strategies:** Applicants should explain how the project's strategies and goals—activities, partnerships, outputs, outcomes, etc.—will directly and significantly ameliorate homelessness. They should explain why they selected the particular intervention(s) over others. The justification for the proposed services should refer to the circumstances and needs of particular populations that the project seeks to serve.
- **Organizational capacity:** Applicants should demonstrate their ability and capacity to implement and manage the proposed activities. Recruiting partners, such as community based organizations and/or local government subgrantees, who offer complimentary homelessness prevention expertise and services is relevant to this criterion. Strong administration includes adequate staffing, leadership, and oversight of project monitoring, outreach, and resource development. An applicant's history of meeting the goals and complying with the requirements of other grants is relevant to this criterion.

- **Focus on rural populations:** Applicants should describe any focus on rural communities. The California Commission on Access to Justice recommends defining “rural” as areas that meet the medical service study area (MSSA) standard for “rural” or “frontier.” The California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development identifies MSSAs using sub-county clusters of census tracts.² The California Commission on Access to Justice argues that MSSA categories of rural and frontier—as opposed to urban—are better suited than counties to classify rural areas.³ Rural MSSAs have 50,000 or fewer residents and population densities below 250 people per square mile. “Frontier” MSSAs have population densities of fewer than 11 people per square mile.
- **Focus on underserved populations:** Applicants should describe any focus on particularly underserved clients. A project that focuses on such communities should explain how the latter face even higher barriers to accessing civil justice than does the low-income community generally. Since “focus on rural populations” is a separate criterion, “focus on underserved populations” refers to other aspects of community access.
- **Project evaluation:** Applicants should describe an evaluation strategy—frequency, diversity of approaches to collecting information, etc.—and resources that are likely to yield data in time for course corrections and refinements during the grant period.

State Bar staff proposed the following definitions for “exceeds expectations”, “meets expectations”, “below expectations”, and “not addressed” when the committee met on October 29:

- **Not addressed:** A proposal that scores “not addressed” in a category/criterion fails to satisfy that criterion in a meaningful way or lacks the relevant nexus. A proposal might fail to satisfy a criterion in a meaningful way if it articulates only a vague intention to do so. And a response might lack the relevant nexus to “focus on rural populations”, for instance, if it would serve only an urban community.
- **Below expectations:** A proposal that scores “below expectations” in a category/criterion addresses that criterion but is insufficiently competitive or persuasive to justify a score of “meets expectations”. The proposal might aspire to do too little, for instance, such as only occasionally serve rural clients in “focus on rural populations”. Or the proposal might lack sufficient detail, explanation, or basis in fact to demonstrate its contours or likelihood of success. Since an uncompetitive proposal might still articulate a feasible project, this score confers some points.
- **Meets expectations:** A proposal that scores “meets expectations” in a category/criterion is competitive and persuasive with respect to that row of the rubric. To be competitive, the proposal will be sufficiently ambitious and/or compelling to merit

² For more information, please visit

<https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=a20100c4bf374bd081bb49b82cbaaac3>.

³ The California Commission on Access to Justice, “Improving Civil Justice in Rural California” (2010) available at <https://www.calatj.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/2010-Improving-Civil-Justice-in-Rural-CA.pdf>.

the use of competitive—as compared to formula—funds. To be persuasive, the proposal will describe circumstances sufficiently probative of the applicant’s intention and ability to accomplish its stated objectives in that criterion.

- **Exceeds expectations:** A proposal that scores “exceeds expectations” in a category/criterion satisfies the standard for “meets expectations” while standing out as particularly compelling or impressive. A project might be especially compelling, for instance, because its strategies or partnerships would be unusually impactful. Or the proposal might be exceptionally detailed, thorough, evidence-driven, or otherwise well-conceived and convincing.

Review Process

Given the short timeline to review submissions, the commission delegated authority to staff to score HP III competitive applications in consultation with the committee. The committee identified at least three ways that it would advise staff:

- (Before scoring) The scoring team would observe the committee as it applied the rubric to a cross-section of five proposals.
- (During scoring) The committee chair would participate in all scoring sessions.
- (After scoring) The committee would discuss the scoring team’s results and adjust awards as appropriate.

The scoring team consisted of the committee chair, James Meeker, and three staff members from the Office of Access & Inclusion. The team evaluated all 34 applications using the rubric and definitions above.⁴ Additionally, the committee met on October 29 and November 22 to advise the scoring team on rubric interpretation and application.⁵

Scores

The four-member scoring team arrived at unified scores and funding figures for every proposal. The highest score was 88 out of 100 points. The lowest score was 54 points. Given the significant amount of funding available, the scoring team recommends funding the 23 highest-scoring proposals—those with 68 to 88 points:

Proposals Scoring 68 or Above (From Highest Score to Lowest Score)

Applicant	Total Score
Inner City Law Center	88
California Indian Legal Services	86
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	86

⁴ See “Scoring Criteria”, supra.

⁵ The committee discussed a cross-section of proposals on October 29. That selection of applications achieved a diversity of service areas, organization sizes, partnerships, subgrant relationships, and homelessness prevention strategies. Following its review of all applications, the scoring team elevated three more proposals to the committee on November 22 for a discussion about their project impact and strategies. The proposals were from Eviction Defense Collaborative, Inner City Law Center, and OneJustice.

Inland Counties Legal Services	83
Legal Aid at Work	81
Public Counsel	80
Housing and Economic Rights Advocates	75
Immigrant Legal Resource Center	75
Justice in Aging	75
Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino	75
Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice	75
Legal Aid of Sonoma County	74
Community Legal Aid SoCal	73
National Housing Law Project	73
Public Law Center	73
Bay Area Legal Aid	71
Legal Aid of Marin	71
Neighborhood Legal Services	71
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	70
OneJustice	70
USD School of Law Legal Clinics	70
Eviction Defense Collaborative	68
San Luis Obispo Legal Assistance Foundation	68

Nearly all of these proposals scored “exceeds expectations” in at least one rubric category—most of them in several—or scored at least 5 out of 10 points in “special consideration”.⁶ All but four of them scored points for describing a focus on rural communities. Even those four, however, scored a “meets expectations” or “exceeds expectations” in their focus on underserved communities and an “exceeds expectations” in two criteria.⁷ Attachment C provides a detailed breakdown of the scores for all proposals.

Funding Levels

The scoring team allocated the \$19,500,000 available for HP III competitive awards starting with the highest scoring application. It then proceeded to the second-highest scoring proposal and so on until it had exhausted the pool of funds.

In determining the appropriate amount of funding to award, the scoring team considered, among other factors:

- The proportionality of the project deliverables to the funding request.
- The degree of fiscal conservatism in the budget, given the narrative explanations.
- The applicant’s capacity to implement an impactful project with less than the full amount requested.
- The sufficiency of the budget narratives and other explanations.

⁶ The rubric provides up to 10 points in “special consideration” for “articulat[ing] a focus on partnerships and evidence-based advocacy strategies to address individual or systemic homelessness.”

⁷ AB 164 states that “In awarding [competitive] grants, preference shall be given to qualified legal aid agencies that serve rural or underserved communities.” The rubric provided up to 15 points each for focusing on rural and/or underserved communities. Please see the section “Scoring Criteria”, *supra*, for definitions.

- The comparative size of the applicant's HP III formula award, if any.

Award Recommendations
(In Alphabetical Order)

Applicant	Recommendation
Bay Area Legal Aid	\$800,000
California Indian Legal Services	\$700,000
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	\$1,200,000
Community Legal Aid SoCal	\$900,000
Eviction Defense Collaborative*	\$900,000*
Housing and Economic Rights Advocates	\$1,100,000
Immigrant Legal Resource Center	\$300,000
Inland Counties Legal Services	\$1,300,000
Inner City Law Center	\$1,400,000
Justice in Aging	\$600,000
Legal Aid at Work	\$700,000
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	\$860,000
Legal Aid of Marin	\$360,000
Legal Aid of Sonoma County	\$880,000
Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino	\$1,000,000
Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice	\$850,000
National Housing Law Project	\$500,000
Neighborhood Legal Services	\$1,100,000
OneJustice	\$600,000
Public Counsel	\$1,250,000
Public Law Center	\$900,000
San Luis Obispo Legal Assistance Foundation*	\$500,000*
USD School of Law Legal Clinics	\$800,000
Total	\$19,500,000

* In light of the committee's discussion on November 22, the scoring team recommended a score of 68 points for Eviction Defense Collaborative's (EDC's) proposal. This places EDC in a tie with San Luis Obispo Legal Assistance Foundation (SLOLAF) as the applicants with the lowest scores that would still receive funding. While the other funding amounts are recommendations, the figures for EDC and SLOLAF are placeholders. On December 2, the scoring team will ask the committee to discuss the appropriate amount of funding for these two projects in particular. State Bar staff anticipates that it will present funding analyses for all proposals on December 2, as well as additional options for EDC and SLOLAF.

The above organizations would receive, on average, 79 percent of their budget request. Staff is following up with each program to see whether it would have to adjust its deliverables if it received the above amount. Attachment B compares each proposal's funding request to the scoring team's funding recommendation.

CONCLUSION

Funding the recommended proposals would achieve AB 164’s policy goals for the competitive awards. Each project scored strongly against the rubric, which the committee designed with care to implement AB 164’s priorities. As a result, these projects would fund a diversity of high-impact projects throughout the state. Every one of them describes a compelling focus on underserved communities—those that face particularly high barriers to civil justice. All but four of them describe a focus on rural communities.⁸ And nearly all of these projects identify partnerships and/or evidenced-based strategies to enhance their efficacy.

The scoring team might have recommended many of the remaining proposals for an award but for limited funding. Although scoring slightly lower than some of the projects above, they too described badly-needed and strategically crafted homelessness prevention work. On December 2, however, the scoring team will ask the committee to prioritize the 23 highest-scoring projects for funding.

RECOMMENDATION

Should the committee concur with the scoring team’s proposal, passage of the following resolution is recommended:

RESOLVED, that the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission Homelessness Prevention Funds Committee recommends the 2022–2024 homelessness prevention competitive grant recipients and amounts as described herein.

ATTACHMENT(S) LIST

- A. 2022 – 2024 Homelessness Prevention Competitive Grant Request for Proposals
- B. Scores and Funding Recommendations for HP III Competitive Grant Applications
- C. Breakdown of Scores for HP III Competitive Applications
- D. Profile Sheets of HP III Competitive Applications
- E. Map of Recommended HP III Competitive Projects

⁸ Excluding five projects that propose to serve the entire state, the recommended organizations would focus on 24 counties in particular: Alameda, Alpine, Contra Costa, Fresno, Inyo, Los Angeles, Madera, Marin, Merced, Mono, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tulare, and Ventura. As Attachment E illustrates, the recommended projects pay careful attention to rural California.



The State Bar of California

2022 –2024 Homelessness Prevention Competitive Grant Request for Proposals

Background

Recognizing the continued impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on housing instability in California, Governor Newsom signed Assembly Bill 164 (AB 164) on July 16, 2021. AB 164, amending the Budget Act of 2021, allocates \$40 million in federal Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds for homelessness prevention (HP) grants to qualified legal services projects (QLSPs) and support centers. This \$40 million is the first installment of an expected \$80 million in funding over three years.

The State Bar has received confirmation that the future installment(s) totaling \$40 million will be appropriated over the next two years. If this amount decreases or increases, the State Bar will notify grantees as soon as possible. In light of guidance from the state Senate, and in consultation with the Judicial Council of California, the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (commission) has voted to confer three-year grants using the entire \$80 million. This increases the ability of programs to design and staff long-term projects.

After deductions for administrative costs, 75 percent of the three-year total will go to eligible QLSP and support center applicants via a modified funding formula. The remaining 25 percent will fund competitive grants. AB 164 provides that neither HP formula nor HP competitive grants may supplant existing resources and both must support:

[E]viction defense, other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant rental disputes, or services to prevent foreclosure for homeowners, 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, legal help for persons displaced because of domestic violence, and homelessness prevention.

Eligibility

HP competitive grant applications are due on SmartSimple by **Friday, October 1, 2021 at 5:00 p.m. (PT)**. To be eligible for a 2022-2024 HP competitive award, applicants must be a QLSP or support center under California Business and Professions Code [section 6213](#).

Competitive Grant Parameters

1. HP competitive awards may fund only the activities that AB 164 enumerates, above. These grants may not support legislative advocacy. Applicants that serve rural or underserved communities shall receive preference.
2. There is no minimum amount of funding that programs may request. The maximum that a program may request is \$500,000 per year (\$1,500,000 for three years).
3. Applicants must explain how they will avoid supplanting existing funds including any HP formula award. Grantees must use their award to serve clients whom they otherwise would be unable to reach.
4. While there are no income-eligibility requirements for this grant, programs must screen for and track indigency under Business and Professions Code [section 6213\(d\)](#). This is to report nonqualifying expenditures on the annual IOLTA and Equal Access Fund application. If an applicant aims to serve non-indigent individuals, it should describe how the homelessness prevention needs of the population(s) are currently unmet.

Award Information

The commission will distribute at least \$19,500,000 in competitive funds. It plans to vote on final awards on November 17, 2021. The competitive grant period will start on January 1, 2022.

The commission seeks to fund high-impact projects that, within the scope of AB 164's list of authorized activities, address acute homelessness risks and harms. The commission also seeks to fund a diversity of homelessness prevention legal services throughout the state.

Applicants may propose creative partnerships with IOLTA and non-IOLTA providers. To that end, programs may seek to subgrant a portion of their award to one or more partner organizations. Such a collaboration could enable a well-rounded suite of homelessness prevention expertise and services that the applicant alone might be unable to achieve.

Selection Criteria

Award decisions are final and without appeal. The funding level of awards will depend on the number and quality of applications as well as proposed budgets. A successful response to the RFP will expressly and persuasively:

- Identify how the proposed project aligns with the permissible uses in AB 164 and would meet the compelling needs of the population(s) it targets.
- Articulate the outputs (e.g. number of cases closed) and outcomes (e.g. increase in knowledge of tenant's/homeowners' rights) of services. Applicants should identify goals that are tied to the specific partnerships, activities, and deliverables they seek to achieve with this grant.

- Explain how grant funds will avoid supplanting existing resources, including any HP formula funding. That is, applicants should show how the award would enable services that the applicants otherwise would be unable to deliver.
- (If applicable) Highlight how clients in rural and/or particularly underserved communities will be the focus of the project. This could include populations whom the HP formula grant projects might have difficulty reaching.
- Describe the applicant's qualifications and staffing ability to perform the proposed work.

The commission and HP Funds Committee will use their best efforts to distribute grants statewide and to fund a diversity of HP interventions. Additionally, the committee has adopted the following rubric to guide its deliberations:

Category	Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Below Expectations	Not Addressed
Project impact and strategies: The applicant proposes a project that significantly and directly addresses or will address a compelling need for the particular homelessness prevention intervention(s).				
Number of check marks	X30 points	X20 points	X10 points	X0 points
Subtotal				
Organizational capacity: The applicant demonstrates that it has the qualifications, experience, and resources that it needs to meet the proposal objectives.				
Number of check marks	X20 points	X15 points	X10 points	X0 points
Subtotal				
Focus on rural populations: The applicant articulates a focus on addressing homelessness in rural communities.				
Focus on underserved populations: The applicant articulates a focus on addressing homelessness in particularly underserved communities.				
Project evaluation: The applicant details an evaluation strategy to acquire data that it can use to refine the project's strategies to increase its effectiveness in addressing homelessness.				

Number of check marks	X15 points	X10 points	X5 points	X0 points
Subtotal				
Special consideration: Applicant articulates a focus on litigation strategies to address individual or systemic homelessness.				
	0-5 points			
Total				

Note: The rubric is a tool to guide committee and commission discussion of projects. A comparatively high score, therefore, does not guarantee funding. The committee and commission may still exercise discretion to recommend/make awards that best accomplish the statewide goals of AB 164.

The following explanations accompany the rubric's core criteria:

- Project impact and strategies:** Applicants should explain how the project's strategies and goals—activities, partnerships, outputs, outcomes, etc.—will directly and significantly ameliorate homelessness. They should explain why they selected the particular intervention(s) over others. The justification for the proposed services should refer to the circumstances and needs of particular populations that the project seeks to serve.
- Organizational capacity:** Applicants should demonstrate their ability and capacity to implement and manage the proposed activities. Strong administration includes adequate staffing, leadership, and oversight of project monitoring, outreach, and resource development. An applicant's history of meeting the goals and complying with the requirements of other grants is relevant to this criterion.
- Focus on rural populations:** Applicants should describe any focus on rural communities. The California Commission on Access to Justice recommends defining "rural" as areas that meet the medical service study area (MSSA) standard for "rural" or "frontier." The California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development identifies MSSAs using sub-county clusters of census tracts.¹ The California Commission on Access to Justice argues that MSSA categories of rural and frontier—as opposed to urban—are better suited than counties to classify rural areas.² Rural MSSAs have 50,000 or fewer residents and population densities below 250 people per square mile. "Frontier" MSSAs have population densities of fewer than 11 people per square mile.

¹ For more information, please visit <https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=a20100c4bf374bd081bb49b82cbaaac3>.

² The California Commission on Access to Justice, "Improving Civil Justice in Rural California" (2010) available at <https://www.calatj.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/2010-Improving-Civil-Justice-in-Rural-CA.pdf>.

- **Focus on underserved populations:** Applicants should describe any focus on particularly underserved clients. A project that focuses on such communities should explain how the latter face even higher barriers to accessing civil justice than does the low-income community generally.
- **Project evaluation:** Applicants should describe an evaluation strategy—frequency, diversity of approaches to collecting information, etc.—and resources that are likely to yield data in time for course corrections and refinements during the grant period.

HP Competitive Grantmaking Timeline:

Date	Activity
August 31, 2021	HP Funds Committee approves RFP and scoring rubric
September 1, 2021	Release RFP application
October 1, 2021	RFP applications due
October 4-8, 2021	HP Funds Committee calibrates scoring
October 25-29, 2021	Committee finalizes award recommendations
November 17, 2021	Commission votes on awards
January 1, 2022	Grant period begins

RFP Application

A complete HP competitive grant application will include the components below. Please see the application instructions for detailed guidance.

1. Form A: Project Profile

The project profile collects high-level information about the project’s geographic focus, community partnerships, budget request, and current funding (if any), as well as a project abstract.

Additionally, a Data Universal Number System (DUNS) number is necessary since these grants are made possible by federal funds. To learn more about DUNS numbers, please visit grants.gov, [here](#). To request a free DUNS number—for organizations that do not have one already—please visit Dun & Bradstreet’s website, [here](#).

2. Form B: Project Description

The project description collects detailed information about the project’s need, clients, partnerships, goals, activities, deliverables, and strategies for outreach, accessibility, and evaluation. It also asks for detailed narratives about the applicant’s qualifications and resources to perform the work effectively.

3. Form C: Project Budget

The project budget collects information on how the program proposes to allocate HP

funds to the project for three years. Applicants will need to identify staff by their role (e.g. “Managing attorney” or “Housing attorney”) and estimate the amount of time that these roles would spend on the project. The project staff, budget, and description should be consistent with one another.

4. Form D: Budget Narrative

The budget narrative will collect information about each line of the budget, noting whether the grant will directly pay for specific items or be allocated on a percentage or other basis.

5. Form E: Project Assurances

Programs will have to acknowledge that the:

1. Applicant agrees that it will use funds it receives from the 2022-2024 Homelessness Prevention (HP) Grant only for purposes stated in its application.
2. Applicant will not discriminate based on race, color, national origin, religion, gender, disability, age, marital or domestic partnership status, medical condition, or sexual orientation.
3. Applicant will comply with quality control procedures adopted by the State Bar of California (State Bar).
4. Applicant will permit reasonable site visits and will present additional information deemed reasonably necessary to determine compliance with the terms of the grant.
5. Applicant will comply with fiscal management and control procedures adopted by the State Bar.
6. Applicant agrees to consult with the State Bar concerning media coverage of any project funded by this HP grant.
7. Applicant understands that any proposal submitted for an HP Grant, and all documents submitted pursuant to issuance of HP funding, are public documents, and may be disclosed to any person.
8. Applicant assures that, to the extent this grant is being sought for an existing project, the funds will be used for services in addition to those already funded by other funds and will not supplant current funding committed to that project.
9. Applicant agrees it will file regular (e.g. quarterly) program and financial reports, as may be required by the State Bar, and cooperate with other data collection requests by the State Bar for this grant project.

10. The State Bar is permitted, in its sole discretion, to adjust Applicant's award at any time to reflect the actual amount of funding available for HP competitive grants. Consequently, grantees shall not be guaranteed any specific dollar amount in grant funds, or any grant funds at all, if funds received are insufficient or unavailable to the State Bar.

Reporting Requirements

Demonstrating effective use of these funds is critical to supporting future funds. Grantees must, therefore, report quantitative and qualitative data describing the clients they served and activities they performed. This data includes outcomes (main and economic benefits) tied to individual characteristics that demonstrate the impact/value of these grants.

Reporting requirements will include:

1. **Expenditure Reports**

Since 2022-2024 HP competitive grants are supported by federal dollars, organizations will have to submit quarterly spending reports that compare expenditures to the approved budget. Grantees must report budget variances of 10 percent or more to the State Bar as soon as possible.

2. **Services/Case Reports**

Grantees will also have to submit quarterly client-level data on at least the following:

- A. Main benefits for all cases according to the codes and definitions in the *California Legal Aid Reporting Handbook*.
- B. Geographic and demographic data, tied to outcomes, for all clients.
- C. Economic benefits for cases that resulted in an award for or savings to the client.
- D. Highest levels of service for all cases where there was an attorney-client relationship and aggregated data about all other services (e.g. trainings).

3. **Final Evaluation Report**

In addition to the regular activity/services reports, organizations will have to submit a final evaluation about the following outputs and outcomes, among others:

- A. Service population: How did this project impact the people it served? What changed for them, or what negative outcomes were prevented?
- B. Community impact: Describe whether and how this project has changed the community it serves.

- C. Evaluation/Assessment: Describe the processes used to assess the effectiveness of this project and any lessons learned regarding the project itself or the community it serves.
- D. Reports: Upload any report completed regarding the evaluation or assessment of this project or demonstrating the effect of services rendered (e.g., client satisfaction survey results, pre and post test results, number of cases in which stipulations were reached, number of trials, outcome of trials, etc.).
- E. Other impacts: Will this project have any immediate or long-term impacts that are not already captured in main benefits reporting?
- F. Continuation of the project: Describe any plans to continue the project after the grant period.
- G. Publications: Describe any future publication or distribution plans for materials resulting from grant activities; provide the URL for online resources related to this project (web sites, resource libraries, etc.).
- H. Impact work and materials:
 - Overview of impact litigation cases: For any grant-funded impact cases your organization litigated as part of this project during the grant period, whether open or closed, report the case name, number of individuals estimated to be impacted, date filed, venue, and any partners or co-counsel also participating.
 - Overview of public policy advocacy activities: Describe any grant-funded public policy advocacy activities, such as regulatory advocacy, your organization engaged in during the grant period. Remember that the legislature prohibited using these funds for legislative advocacy.
 - Training and support activities: Describe any grant-funded training or other support activities not identified above. For support centers, use this space to provide quantitative and qualitative data about trainings, convenings, research, and other support for QLSPs.

For Technical Support

If you have any questions, please contact:

Christopher McConkey, Senior Program Analyst, at (213) 765-1505 or Christopher.McConkey@calbar.ca.gov.

Scores and Funding Recommendations for HP III Competitive Applications

Organization	County(ies) Served	Formula Allocation	# of Partners	# of Subgrants	Amount Requested	Proposed Amount Sub-Granted	Total Score	Funding Recomm.
Scores 88-68								
Inner City Law Center	Statewide	\$1,310,991	2	2	\$1,500,000	\$ 600,000	88	\$ 1,400,000
California Indian Legal Services	Alpine, Injo, Mono	\$ 512,097	15	0	\$ 971,007	\$ -	86	\$ 700,000
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Ventura	\$4,544,697	1	0	\$1,500,000	\$ -	86	\$ 1,200,000
Inland Counties Legal Services	Riverside, San Bernardino	\$3,904,926	2	2	\$1,500,000	\$ 600,000	83	\$ 1,300,000
Legal Aid at Work	Statewide	\$ 993,231	4	4	\$ 924,000	\$ 240,000	81	\$ 700,000
Public Counsel	Los Angeles	\$2,600,319	4	3	\$1,499,688	\$ 431,045	80	\$ 1,250,000
Housing and Economic Rights Advocates	Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Ventura	\$ 150,000	1	0	\$1,500,000	\$ -	75	\$ 1,100,000
Immigrant Legal Resource Center	Fresno, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tulare	\$ -	4	4	\$ 475,353	\$ 240,000	75	\$ 300,000
Justice in Aging	Statewide	\$ 442,044	5	4	\$ 915,000	\$ 240,000	75	\$ 600,000
Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino	San Bernardino	\$ 468,552	2	1	\$1,500,000	\$ 234,000	75	\$ 1,000,000
Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice	Los Angeles	\$ -	2	0	\$1,500,000	\$ -	75	\$ 850,000
Legal Aid of Sonoma County	Sonoma	\$ 301,389	0	0	\$ 887,100	\$ -	74	\$ 880,000
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Los Angeles, Orange	\$1,624,419	3	2	\$1,162,233	\$ 141,000	73	\$ 900,000
National Housing Law Project	Statewide	\$ 442,044	0	0	\$ 540,000	\$ -	73	\$ 500,000

ATTACHMENT C

Public Law Center	Orange	\$1,418,901	6	2	\$ 939,000	\$ 210,000	73	\$ 900,000
Bay Area Legal Aid	Alameda, Contra Costa	\$ 995,151	0	0	\$1,020,471	\$ -	71	\$ 800,000
Legal Aid of Marin	Marin	\$ 150,000	5	5	\$ 360,681	\$ 37,500	71	\$ 360,000
Neighborhood Legal Services	Los Angeles	\$2,004,753	1	1	\$1,500,000	\$ 225,000	71	\$ 1,100,000
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	\$2,482,581	0	0	\$1,166,625	\$ -	70	\$ 860,000
OneJustice	Statewide	\$ 442,044	1	1	\$ 750,000	\$ 180,000	70	\$ 600,000
USD School of Law Legal Clinics	San Diego	\$ 268,707	3	0	\$ 883,230	\$ -	70	\$ 800,000
Eviction Defense Collaborative*	San Francisco	\$ 150,000	1	0	\$1,500,000	\$ -	68	\$ 900,000
San Luis Obispo Legal Assistance Foundation*	San Luis Obispo	\$ 150,000	0	0	\$ 715,590	\$ -	68	\$ 500,000
Scores 67-54								
Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach	San Joaquin, Stanislaus	\$ 189,075	2	2	\$1,160,916	\$ 450,000	67	\$ -
Family Violence Law Center	Alameda	\$ 150,000	10	10	\$ 258,948	\$ 90,000	67	\$ -
Open Door Legal	San Francisco	\$ -	2	2	\$1,500,000	\$ 285,000	67	\$ -
Centro Legal de la Raza	Alameda, Contra Costa	\$ 539,121	1	1	\$1,500,000	\$ 750,000	65	\$ -
Mental Health Advocacy Services	Los Angeles	\$ 150,000	1	1	\$ 600,000	\$ 86,829	64	\$ -
Public Interest Law Project	Statewide	\$ 442,044	2	1	\$ 983,994	\$ 249,000	64	\$ -
Senior Citizens Legal Services	Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz	\$ 150,000	5	3	\$ 949,599	\$ 517,200	64	\$ -
Inland Empire Latino Lawyers Association, Inc.	Riverside, San Bernardino	\$ -	0	0	\$ 300,000	\$ -	60	\$ -
Legal Assistance to the Elderly	San Francisco	\$ 150,000	4	0	\$ 225,000	\$ -	60	\$ -

Disability Rights Legal Center	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	\$ 564,708	0	0	\$ 642,000	\$ -	58	\$ -
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	San Francisco	\$ 285,339	1	1	\$ 450,000	\$ 75,000	54	\$ -
Total								\$ 19,500,000

* In light of the committee's discussion on November 22, the scoring team recommended a score of 68 points for Eviction Defense Collaborative's (EDC's) proposal. This places EDC in a tie with San Luis Obispo Legal Assistance Foundation (SLOLAF) as the applicants with the lowest scores that would still receive funding. While the other funding amounts are recommendations, the figures for EDC and SLOLAF are placeholders. On December 2, the scoring team will ask the committee to discuss the appropriate amount of funding for these two projects in particular.

ATTACHMENT C

Breakdown of Scores for HP III Competitive Applications

Organization	Project Impact	Org. Capacity	Focus on Rural	Focus on Underserved	Evaluation	Special Consideration	Total Score	Funding Recomm.
Inner City Law Center	25	20	10	10	15	8	88	\$ 1,400,000
California Indian Legal Services	20	15	15	15	15	6	86	\$ 700,000
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	20	15	15	15	15	6	86	\$ 1,200,000
Inland Counties Legal Services	25	15	15	10	10	8	83	\$ 1,300,000
Legal Aid at Work	20	15	15	15	10	6	81	\$ 700,000
Public Counsel	25	20	10	10	10	5	80	\$ 1,250,000
Housing and Economic Rights Advocates	20	15	10	10	15	5	75	\$ 1,100,000
Immigrant Legal Resource Center	15	15	15	15	10	5	75	\$ 300,000
Justice in Aging	20	15	10	15	10	5	75	\$ 600,000
Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino	20	15	10	15	10	5	75	\$ 1,000,000
Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice	20	15	10	10	15	5	75	\$ 850,000
Legal Aid of Sonoma County	20	15	10	15	10	4	74	\$ 880,000
Community Legal Aid SoCal	20	20	0	15	10	8	73	\$ 900,000
National Housing Law Project	20	20	10	10	10	3	73	\$ 500,000
Public Law Center	25	15	0	15	10	8	73	\$ 900,000
Bay Area Legal Aid	20	20	5	10	10	6	71	\$ 800,000
Legal Aid of Marin	20	15	10	10	10	6	71	\$ 360,000
Neighborhood Legal Services	20	15	10	10	10	6	71	\$ 1,100,000
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	25	20	0	10	10	5	70	\$ 860,000
OneJustice	20	15	10	10	10	5	70	\$ 600,000
USD School of Law Legal Clinics	20	15	10	10	10	5	70	\$ 800,000
Eviction Defense Collaborative*	20	20	0	10	10	8	68	\$ 900,000
San Luis Obispo Legal Assistance Foundation*	20	15	10	10	10	3	68	\$ 500,000
Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach	20	10	10	10	10	7	67	
Family Violence Law Center	20	15	0	15	10	7	67	

Open Door Legal	25	15	0	10	10	7	67	
Centro Legal de la Raza	20	15	5	10	10	5	65	
Mental Health Advocacy Services	20	15	0	15	10	4	64	
Public Interest Law Project	15	15	10	10	10	4	64	
Senior Citizens Legal Services	15	15	10	10	10	4	64	
Inland Empire Latino Lawyers Association, Inc.	20	15	10	5	10	0	60	
Legal Assistance to the Elderly	20	15	0	10	10	5	60	
Disability Rights Legal Center	15	15	5	15	5	3	58	
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	20	15	0	5	10	4	54	
Total							\$19,500,000	

* In light of the committee's discussion on November 22, the scoring team recommended a score of 68 points for Eviction Defense Collaborative's (EDC's) proposal. This places EDC in a tie with San Luis Obispo Legal Assistance Foundation (SLOLAF) as the applicants with the lowest scores that would still receive funding. While the other funding amounts are recommendations, the figures for EDC and SLOLAF are placeholders. On December 2, the scoring team will ask the committee to discuss the appropriate amount of funding for these two projects in particular.

Rubric Points Awarded						
	Project Impact	Org. Capacity	Focus on Rural	Focus on Underserved	Evaluation	Special Consideration
Exceeds Expectations	25	20	15	15	15	1-10
Meets Expectations	20	15	10	10	10	
Below Expectations	15	10	5	5	5	
Not Addressed	0	0	0	0	0	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach (APILO)		
Project Name	The Central Valley API Services Project		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 1,160,916	\$450,000	
County(ies) Served	San Joaquin, Stanislaus		
Project Abstract	<p>The Central Valley API Services Project will provide virtual and in person culturally and linguistically competent legal services to prevent homelessness in multiple API languages and Spanish. Project services will focus on the API community in the Central Valley that continues to not only lack services but also political power to demand entitlements. This API community especially more recent immigrants and refugees remains invisible to traditional service providers and public services.</p> <p>API Legal Outreach provides legal services with a staff that speaks over twelve languages including, Cantonese, Mandarin, Toisan, Taiwanese, Ilocano, Japanese, Korean, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese. Legal services will provide eviction defense assistance, other tenant defense assistance in landlord tenant rental disputes, and services to prevent foreclosure for homeowners, 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, legal help for persons displaced because of domestic violence, and homelessness prevention.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>The project will utilize a multi-pronged approach that builds on the strengths of API Legal Outreach's existing legal services, coordinates both direct services and pro bono efforts, and promotes broader community access and partnerships to ensure that the rights of tenants are enforced. Legal assistance for homelessness prevention will include, but is not limited to the following:</p> <p>Goals</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increase in access to and use of coordinated legal services in at least 70% of project's consumers; 2) Increase in knowledge and awareness about the rights and remedies available to prevent homelessness in at least 80% of project's consumers; 3) Increase in awareness about community resources available for addressing such needs in at least 80% of project's consumers; 4) Increase in homelessness prevention in at least 70% of clients; and 5) Increase in housing stability in at least 70% of clients. <p>Deliverables</p> <p>Legal counseling and representation to those at risk of homelessness: 360</p> <p>Homelessness prevented, individuals served: 360 per year</p> <p>Clients who benefited in other ways: 230 per year</p>		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	Yes	Yes	No
Rural Communities	The Central Valley counties of San Joaquin and Stanislaus, from Stockton to Modesto areas.		
Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	<p>API immigrant tenants and homeowners have no access to services if they are low income and LEP in rural counties. The Central Valley's Hmong, Lao, Cambodian, Vietnamese, Pacific Islander, South Asian, and other API's have little or no access to services. Many immigrants are disconnected from social and public services, with the effect that if they face eviction or foreclosure, they are less able to access legal or housing services to help them restabilize.</p> <p>Minority and LEP households are disproportionately affected by threats of eviction and foreclosure due to language and cultural barriers, lack of services, and discrimination. In rural counties, despite stereotypes, the API community still struggles with equal access to employment opportunities, high youth delinquency rates, and high levels of poverty.</p>		

	APILO's ongoing work in the Central Valley's API communities has found that many homeowners lost their homes due to predatory lending tactics by companies who hired community members as representatives. Though still devastated from the loss of housing equity and highly suspicious, those communities are slowly making a comeback economically. As a result of the economic impact of covid, the loss of jobs and small businesses, the lasting affect of the waves of foreclosures, the ending of eviction moratoriums, and landlord friendly courts, a much greater number of API residents are now tenants who are threatened with evictions.	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	2	2
Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	APILO attorneys have made appearances in Stockton , Modesto, and Fresno courts. API Legal Outreach will provide Supervising Attorney and Administrative/Financial/Grant Management staffing for the project. Partner organizations will coordinate community outreach, legal education, know-your-rights presentations, translation, and referrals to social services. The project will develop pro bono panels specifically for this project to support clinical services. In the Bay Area the project works closely with the Asian American Bar Association, Asian Pacific American Bar of Solano County, the Filipino American, the South Asian, and Korean American Bar Associations. The project has found limited resources from bar and paralegal associations in the Central Valley but will continue such recruitment for multilingual volunteers from local API bar associations.	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Bay Area Legal Aid (BayLegal)		
Project Name	Legal Advocacy for Stable Housing - Contra Costa & Alameda		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 1,020,471	\$0	
County(ies) Served	Alameda, Contra Costa		
Project Abstract	<p>BayLegal proposes to sustain its homelessness prevention work in Contra Costa and Alameda counties after the project components' original funding sources sunset on December 31, 2021. Continuing our Contra Costa medical-legal partnership (MLP) will benefit underserved communities, including individuals with physical and mental health disabilities, by mitigating legal barriers and enforcing the rights of indigent residents who are connected to the County's "Continuum of Care" (CoC): those experiencing or at risk of homelessness; in a shelter or transitional housing; or in permanent supportive housing. The MLP attorney will be integrated with the County's Homeless infrastructure and work alongside its case managers, outreach team, and shelter and housing staff to receive referrals, educate, and collaborate to support mutual clients.</p> <p>HP funding will also maintain BayLegal's capacity to promote housing stability and prevent homelessness by ensuring full staffing for the Alameda County Tenants Rights Line (TRL). Tenants who call the TRL toll-free number can receive same-day legal information, referrals, advice and counsel, brief service, and possible extended representation, as warranted. Staffed by multilingual attorneys providing remote services, TRL puts help within reach of indigent tenants in distant areas of the county, as well as those with disabilities and special needs. TRL identifies and addresses a high volume and wide scope of legal issues to improve housing retention, which in turn informs the firm's systemic advocacy on injustices such as barriers to court access; discriminatory practices; and landlord abuses.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>The Alameda Tenant Rights Line's goal is to continue helping low-income renters retain their housing by providing immediate, effective, high-volume access to legal services, related financial assistance, and representation in housing issues. The project is expected to serve approximately 300 tenants per year. The TRL attorney will also conduct 6 "Know Your Rights" presentations to community members and legal services providers per year. CCC MLP aims to help people experiencing or at risk of homelessness to access and retain safe, stable housing by providing coordinated legal advocacy. Through direct referrals from the CCH3 program and coordination with CCH3's homeless navigation, case management, and rental assistance services, BayLegal will provide housing advocacy for individuals and families who have connected with Continuum of Care services. BayLegal will also establish a referral process to accept eligible clients whose housing cases have been prepped by California Indian Legal Services. The project will handle approximately 60 cases each year, providing a range of legal services including advice and counsel, limited scope assistance, and representation.</p> <p>In addition to legal cases, we will also provide legal information and referrals to at least 20 CoC-connected individuals each year. BayLegal will conduct at least 4 Legal Issue Spotting trainings for project partners and community-based service providers each year and offer consults and technical assistance to frontline workers on an ongoing basis.</p>		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	No	Yes	Yes
Rural Communities	Not applicable		
Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	<p>For particularly underserved communities, the compounded impacts of poverty and California's housing crisis result in a higher risk of eviction, displacement, housing instability, and homelessness.</p> <p>In Alameda County, the housing crisis disparately affects low-income communities of color. UC Berkeley's Urban Displacement Project reports that the vast majority of the county is undergoing or at risk of displacement, and residents in areas with the highest levels of</p>		

	<p>displacement are largely nonwhite and low-income renters. COVID has also exacerbated the crisis for BIPOC households, prior to which 46% of Black, 45% of Latinx, and 42% of Native American families were already rent-burdened and housing insecure. In Contra Costa County, nearly 10,000 individuals connect to the county's Continuum of Care each year, which serves extremely low income residents experiencing or at high risk of homelessness, a disproportionate number of them BIPOC households. 53% of these households experience a disabling condition and a lower rate of exiting CoC services to permanent housing. BIPOC, limited-English speaking, and disabled tenants face greater risk of eviction, homelessness, and displacement than the general low-income population; often grapple with compounding crises; and experience more obstacles to accessing civil legal services. This project also targets urban Indians, the majority of Native Americans in California, who are disproportionately underserved by the state's legal aid providers. Due to federal relocation policy of the 1950s-70s, they are typically members of tribes located outside California and often disconnected from tribal communities and networks of support.</p>	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	3	0
Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>Centro Legal de la Raza: BayLegal will continue to collaborate with Centro to ensure a coordinated referral process and housing services. This includes using a shared Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Salesforce platform, hosted by Centro, for targeted informed referrals to legal services agencies throughout Alameda. P2P streamlines the process for tenants so they do not have to make multiple calls or repeat the facts of their housing crisis, and are connected to services faster. This partnership also provides access to emergency financial assistance for clients' housing costs.</p> <p>Contra Costa County Health Services' Health, Housing, and Homeless Programs (CCCH3): BayLegal and CCCH3 will establish a mutual referral process and coordinated services to prevent evictions and stabilize housing. CCCH3 housing navigators and homeless outreach will identify legal issues and refer individuals at initial crisis points (such as when a family receives an eviction notice) so BayLegal can begin working early to defend against the eviction, negotiate appropriate accommodations, etc. BayLegal will refer clients to CCCH3 for case management, rental assistance, and re-housing services.</p> <p>California Indian Legal Services (CILS): Working with CILS, BayLegal will provide housing legal assistance to Native Americans experiencing housing instability. In cooperation with Native American Health Center, CILS staff based in Bishop will meet virtually with clients living in the Bay Area, conduct intake, collect documents, and assess legal defenses. BayLegal will advise CILS on local tenant protections and procedures. CILS will refer clients to BayLegal to assess next steps and appropriate services, with an anticipated focus on extended representation.</p>	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	California Indian Legal Services (CILS)		
Project Name	Remote Eastern Sierra Tenant (REST) Project		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 971,007	\$0	
County(ies) Served	Alpine, Inyo, Mono		
Project Abstract	<p>This Project has 3 components that all expand legal aid to reduce homelessness among underserved target populations.</p> <p>1. Expanding CILS' housing legal services in the Eastern Sierra by placing remote workstations throughout the tri-county (Inyo, Mono, Alpine) area. Full-scale eviction defense services offered at 8 remote locations will be promoted by local partners and protect an estimated 50 clients annually from homelessness.</p> <p>2. Partnering with Urban Indian Health Organizations (UIHOs) in Oakland, Sacramento, and Los Angeles, to offer eviction defense resources, limited representation, and 'elevated' referrals. CILS will spend 3-6 hours with each client collecting and organizing documents and assessing defenses before referring the client to a local Qualified Legal Service Program (QLSP) partner to provide direct representation or self-help materials and consultation, capacity allowing. This will increase eviction defense services and reinforce a system of care for approximately 150 urban Indians annually.</p> <p>Provide high-level advocacy on behalf of both Native and non-Native rural populations in the tri-county area. CILS will work with the Public Interest Law Program (PILP) to remedy legally deficient requirements for receiving General Assistance. PILP will provide legal expertise and analysis of GA regulations, and CILS' Bishop staff will leverage local knowledge and existing relationships (including County partners in this proposal), to increase both legal compliance and program access. GA is a last resort used by the poorest people to get and stay housed; lowering the entry barrier will decrease homelessness. Over 100 individuals living in these rural counties will benefit from this advocacy annually.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>The primary goals of all Project components is preventing evictions and buying time for tenants without legal defenses. We will achieve these goals by providing services via computer access at locations in close proximity to the client, be it in the far reaches of the tri-county area or in the 3 UIHO clinics, and by improving access to GA.</p> <p>Component 1 deliverables include increasing service provision to clients in remote areas, which we will visually demonstrate with mapping software, and decreasing UD judgements in comparison to prior years. We plan to obtain these data from the courts and annually analyze the same. Demographic and other data will be collected in CILS' CMS with which we will track project outcomes and analyze for other service trends.</p> <p>Component 2 goals include increasing the representation of Native Americans in partner QLSPs, which we will show using prior and current year demographic data from our partner QLSPs. We estimate that we will make 150 referrals to QLSPs annually via the three UIHO clinics.</p> <p>Component 3 will increase the number of GA recipients by 200-400%. Recent data show that the percentage of residents who are in poverty and on GA for Inyo, Mono, and Alpine counties was 1.3% (28), .07% (1), and 0% (0). Most GA programs average between 2% and 5% of the population that is under the poverty line. If 3% of those in poverty obtain GA instead of 0.47%, approximately 113 people will get GA in the three counties instead of 29.</p>		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rural Communities	The tri-county Eastern Sierra region only has one legal aid office for a vast geographic area that can be as far as a 4 hours' drive (in good weather) from the far reaches of Inyo and Alpine Counties (e.g. Tecopa, CA and Bear Valley, CA).		
Underserved Communities	As a result of the rural region only having one legal aid office, the service area is underserved by civil legal aid. Both the remote workstation and GA systemic advocacy components will directly serve this rural population. The UIHO referral component of our		

(Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	Project will target housing insecure Native Americans, a disproportionately underserved demographic. The urban Native American population is often overlooked and their needs unknown by QLSPs due to lack of understanding and effective outreach. Tribal Health Organizations are the anchor institutions for urban centers and serve as community spaces for this population. CILS can act as a bridge between urban Indians, their housing needs and homeless issues, and the local QLSP. Providing urban Native Americans legal assessments of their tenant rights and connecting them to QLSPs for direct representation will empower Native Americans and prevent abusive landlord practices that would be otherwise unchecked and leading to unwarranted and illegal evictions.	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	15	0
Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	Yes, many. For the REST Project we will partner with local housing organizations IMACA and Mammoth Lakes Housing, as well as both the Health and Human Services departments and libraries of all three counties. For the UIHO referral component of our project we will partner with 3 pairs of UIHOs and corresponding QLSP for the Bay Area, Sacramento, and Los Angeles (6 partners total). For the General Assistance Regulation Improvement project, we will partner with the Public Interest Law Project. This project will also likely partner with the same County partners as the REST project, as they are our target audience and we expect and hope that they will not be resistant to bringing their GA regulations within the bounds of the law.	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc. (CRLA)		
Project Name	Homelessness Prevention Central Coast Collaboration		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 1,500,000	\$0	
County(ies) Served	Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Ventura		
Project Abstract	<p>The Homelessness Prevention Central Coast Collaboration seeks to provide wrap-around legal services to low-income households facing eviction, housing insecurity, substandard housing conditions, or other housing obstacles across the Central Coast region of California. CRLA and companion applicant, HERA, will establish a coordinated intake system designed to conduct holistic screening of issues affecting housing stability. Central Coast residents will have multiple points of entry to CRLA and HERA services, including traditional phone and walk-in applications, Know Your Rights presentations and workshops, and record clearing clinics. At any point of entry, applicants' issues will be assessed using a screening tool that CRLA and HERA will develop to identify a variety of legal issues and assistance that CRLA and/or HERA can provide to prevent homelessness. By identifying the multitude of issues that may be affecting a client's housing stability, CRLA and HERA will be able to provide multi-pronged legal assistance. A more holistic approach to homelessness prevention will result in longer-lasting impacts on the tenants assisted by this project.</p> <p>CRLA services will include full-scope representation in eviction defense cases, legal services to tenants experiencing substandard housing, and legal services to assist low-income households in ensuring receipt of eligible income and/or benefits to ensure housing stability. CRLA will also provide many other legal services to prevent homelessness including Tenant's Rights workshops co-hosted with HERA, increased Unlawful Detainer Answer workshops, and record clearing clinics focused on assisting formerly incarcerated individuals in clearing their criminal records where they are barriers to finding housing or housing stability.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>The project's overarching goal is to improve housing stability on the Central Coast. With this additional funding, CRLA will be able to hire 3 additional attorneys and 1 additional community outreach worker and add advocacy resources to some of the 5 field offices located in each of the counties in the service region. CRLA expects to accept an additional 300 cases per year through this project, impacting nearly 1,000 household members. Of these additional cases, approximately 50% or 150 will receive services beyond counsel and advice. The project's objective will be for CRLA to achieve an outcome to the benefit of the client in at least 55% or 83 of these cases receiving services beyond counsel and advice. The project will demonstrate improved housing stability through key performance indicators, including preventing loss of housing/obtaining, preserving access to housing, and recovering income or benefits.</p> <p>The project will also remove barriers that impact housing access, stability, and self-sufficiency needed to remain housed within reentry populations on the Central Coast. Of the 300 additional housing cases per year made possible through this collaborative project, CRLA expects that 20% or 60 will access CRLA's Records Clearing Clinics as an additional, wrap-around service to help improve housing stability. The project's objective would be to achieve a clean record for at least 80% or 48 clinic patrons per year.</p>		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rural Communities	<p>We will target the Central Coast counties of Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo (SLO), Monterey, and Santa Cruz. These counties have substantial areas classified as Rural Medical Service Study Areas. For instance, SLO County is nearly 17% rural according to census data, and Santa Cruz County is 12% rural. CRLA has a field office in each of the identified counties and is well equipped to address homelessness. There are substantial numbers of unhoused individuals in each county as of 2020 counts: 1,700 in Santa Cruz, 1,998 in Monterey, 1,172 in SLO, 1,223 in Santa Barbara, and 1,265 in Ventura. The</p>		

	<p>counties vary in the amount of interim and permanent housing supply, but no county has the number of beds needed to meet the need. Overlaying housing cost burden data shows that approximately 74,000 low-income households lack access to affordable housing. Therefore, well over 100,000 Central Coast residents are experiencing/at immediate risk of homelessness. In rural areas where rental housing is in shorter supply than in cities, low-income families often have high-occupancy households. As of June 2021, monthly rent for a 3-bedroom unit averages \$2,853 on the Central Coast but runs up to \$3,947 in Santa Cruz County. These households require over \$9,000 in monthly income to avoid becoming housing-cost burdened. Formerly incarcerated individuals have limited housing options and are typically forced to rely on interim arrangements with family/friends whose housing may already be overcrowded or unstable due to the extreme cost burden on low-income households on the Central Coast.</p>	
<p>Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)</p>	<p>CRLA will focus on vulnerable populations that include Black, Indigenous, and people of color, people with disabilities, and LGBTQ+ individuals. Renters of color face the highest rates of cost burden in the Central Coast region, with Black, Latino, and multi-racial households being more likely than white households to be cost-burdened. Formerly incarcerated individuals are almost 10 times more likely to experience homelessness than the general public. It is estimated that 70% of people experiencing homelessness in California have a history of incarceration. Due to overrepresentation in the criminal justice system, people of color, people with disabilities, and LGBTQ+ individuals are disproportionately impacted. LGBTQ+ youth, in particular, are over-represented in the homeless youth population, with estimates ranging from 7% among youth receiving services to 39% among other LGBTQ+ youth.</p> <p>Extremely limited housing stock and high costs particularly affect certain vulnerable populations that tend to have the lowest incomes and experience additional barriers to housing access. California has especially low vacancy rates, an inadequate and vulnerable supply of affordable homes available to low-income households, and unsustainable housing costs burdens.</p> <p>CRLA will rely on the reputation and trust it has built with vulnerable populations to enhance its ability to reach people who would benefit from the services under this project. To serve these traditionally underserved populations and eradicate barriers to accessing civil justice, CRLA provides trauma-informed, in-language services, and engages in creative service delivery including workshops and other physical presence in the community that increase access to CRLA services in remote locations.</p>	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	1	0
<p>Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)</p>	<p>The Homelessness Prevention Central Coast Collaboration project seeks to provide wrap-around legal services to low-income households facing eviction, housing insecurity, substandard housing conditions, or other housing obstacles across the Central Coast region of California.</p> <p>CRLA and companion applicant, HERA, will establish a coordinated intake designed to conduct holistic screening of issues affecting housing stability. Central Coast residents will have multiple points of entry to CRLA and HERA services, including traditional phone and walk-in applications, Know Your Rights presentations and workshops, and record clearing clinics. At any point of entry, applicants' issues will be assessed using a screening tool that CRLA and HERA will develop in Quarter 1 of the project. The screening tool will identify a variety of legal issues and assistance that CRLA and/or HERA can provide to prevent homelessness. By identifying the multitude of issues that may be affecting a client's housing stability, CRLA and HERA will be able to provide multi-pronged legal assistance. A more holistic approach to homelessness prevention will result in longer-lasting impacts on the tenants assisted by this project.</p> <p>The coordinated intake process will also include seeking a release from applicants to share case information and records across the two companion applicants. The project will establish a shared drive and a shared communication platform to facilitate discussion about cases, transfers/referrals across the partners, and collaboration on wrap-around services. Project staff will also meet two times per quarter to ensure progress on the project, discuss substantive casework, and ensure quality and effective legal services.</p>	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Centro Legal de la Raza (CentroLegal)		
Project Name	Building Tenant Support Networks in Underserved Areas		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 1,500,000	\$750,000	
County(ies) Served	Alameda, Contra Costa		
Project Abstract	<p>Centro Legal de la Raza and The East Bay Alliance for a Sustainable Economy (EBASE) will expand tenant resources in Contra Costa County by working together to host trainings to empower tenant leaders and allies, host tenant union gatherings, and provide legal services to Contra Costa tenants.</p> <p>EBASE will also host monthly tenant union gatherings in the city of Concord to provide a space for tenants and tenant service groups to discuss issues tenants are facing citywide, review tenant rights, and identify collective plans for engaging neighbors and enforcing rights. Monthly gatherings will include tenant leaders from building-specific tenant unions, door-to-door outreach and canvassing as well as phone and electronic outreach via email and social media. EBASE and Centro Legal will design and implement training for tenant leaders and allies to become peer educators and advocates on tenant rights in Contra Costa County. Lastly, EBASE will send referrals to Centro Legal for tenants needing legal assistance.</p> <p>By training and working together we will be able to spot issues and trends, triage issues that do not require an attorney, and make strong referrals when an attorney is needed. Building this connective tissue provides increased legal first aid, allowing Centro legal and other legal service providers to increase capacity for full-scope representation cases that will have maximum impact to advance the movement.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>Goal 1: Monthly Concord citywide tenant union gatherings. EBASE convenes monthly citywide tenant union meetings to discuss issues tenants are facing citywide, review tenant rights and identify collective plans for engaging their neighbors and enforcing rights. Monthly gatherings include tenant leaders from building-specific tenant unions, door to door outreach and from the clinics</p> <p>Goal 2: Centro Legal and EBASE design and implement an 8 week training institute for tenant leaders and allies to become peer educators and advocates on tenant rights in Contra Costa County. The training will develop the skills of 8 tenants per year over an 8 week institute and then engage them in ongoing neighbor-to-neighbor outreach. Tenant leaders will be stipended.</p> <p>Goal 3: Legal consultation. Provide excellent and equitable legal consultation eviction defense services to tenants. 21 legal consultations will be provided per quarter.</p> <p>Goal 4: Legal representation. Provide excellent and equitable full representation eviction defense services to tenants. Select cases for litigation for strategic and systemic impact. Legal representation will be provided to 15 tenants per quarter.</p> <p>Goal 5: Expand our existing peer-to-peer referral (P2P) system to Contra Costa partners for streamlined referrals and integration of new partners such as other legal service providers, outreach and social service providers.</p>		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	No	Yes	Yes
Rural Communities	Not applicable		
Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	<p>The economic devastation of the COVID-19 pandemic, coupled with the lack of social and legal services in these geographies, make low-income renters and people of color particularly vulnerable to displacement and eviction. According to data from the U.S. Census Bureau's Household Pulse Survey collected between August 4 - August 16, 2021 for the San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA Metro Area, while 5.3% of all surveyed tenant households were behind on their rent payments, more than double (12.7%) of Black tenant households in the metro area reported that they were behind on their rent. In addition, on the same survey</p>		

	<p>an estimated 24.6% of renter households - or 327,591 households - indicated that they were “not at all confident” they would be able to pay September rent. That rate more than doubled, to 59%, among Latinx tenant households. Finally, of the tenant households who are behind on their rent in the metro area, 37.8% indicated that having to leave their home due to eviction in the next two months is somewhat or very likely. Low-income tenants already vulnerable to eviction and homelessness are now facing job loss, loss of childcare, and extreme risks to their health. Even after the health impacts of COVID-19 diminish, the economic impacts will continue and low-income tenants will be vulnerable to eviction when they can’t pay rent because they’ve lost jobs and income because of the pandemic.</p>	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	1	1
<p>Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)</p>	<p>Centro Legal de la Raza and The East Bay Alliance for a Sustainable Economy (EBASE) will work collaboratively on outreach efforts, creating education and training materials, presentations and ensuring that a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities so there is accountability. By working together we can leverage our resources and ensure we are both better informed to better serve tenants. By working together closely we will be able to make strong referrals and pool ideas, expertise and knowledge to ensure the regional expansion of the peer-to-peer system is successful.</p>	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Community Legal Aid SoCal (CLASC)		
Project Name	Project Amplify		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 1,162,233	\$141,000	
County(ies) Served	Los Angeles, Orange		
Project Abstract	<p>CLA SoCal has spent the past two years building a robust Housing Unit to serve its neighbors who are fighting housing instability. Now, it seeks funding to root its homelessness prevention program more deeply in the communities where it operates, and to cultivate support from the private bar and law schools to help meet a need that outstrips our capacity. This 360-degree approach – building relationships with community leaders to expand education and referrals, working with legal volunteers to shrink the justice gap in underserved communities, and allowing our unit staff to focus on neighbors who are most in need – will help us increase our ability to promote housing stability in Los Angeles and Orange Counties.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>GOAL #1: Over three years, partner with community leaders and promote utilization of legal services for prevention of homelessness and housing instability in underserved communities in southeast LA County.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Hire two bilingual (Vietnamese/English and Spanish/English) Community Engagement Liaisons + Build 15-20 new formal or informal partnerships with CBOs who serve primarily BIPOC communities or disabled clientele. + Partner with community groups to strategize, evaluate, and hold 129 linguistically accessible Know Your Rights housing events for 774 attendees as well as community-based eviction defense clinics + Increase OC housing clients from 50% individuals who self-identify as BIPOC and/or disabled to 65% over three years. + Develop multilingual media campaign and housing stability materials <p>Goal #2: Replicate Orange County pro bono housing project to leverage more resources for eviction defense in underserved communities in southeast LA County in short- and long-term.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Hire, train, and mentor 2-4 LAIC incubator housing attorneys annually + Attract 30 pro bono volunteers from law schools, law firms, solo practitioners, etc. + Hold 120 eviction defense clinics + Provide 480 clients with counsel and advice or limited action + Serve 135 clients with extended representation <p>Goal #3: Evaluate impact of project: Utilize qualitative and quantitative data to gauge the success of the project towards meeting its goals, gather input from partners, and make course corrections if necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Create survey for Project Amplify clients and workshop attendees and capture Main and Economic benefits + Follow up with clients at 3 months to gauge housing stability 		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	No	Yes	Yes
Rural Communities	Not applicable		
Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	<p>While our BIPOC neighbors make up 66% of CLA SoCal's OC Family Law clients and 62% of our OC Benefits clients in 2021, they comprise only 45% of our OC Housing clients. While our Housing Unit prioritizes BIPOC residents for comprehensive services, the fact that BIPOC residents comprise only 45% of people who reach out to CLA SoCal for housing assistance means that we still fall short in engaging these communities around housing matters in the same way we do for other areas of law.</p>		

	<p>Broader data shows that this is not just a problem affecting CLA SoCal. According to “Eviction Risk Insights Breakdown for California,” Asian residents are 44% more likely to face eviction than Whites; they also have accrued more non-reimbursable debt to help pay rent, with an average of \$10,059 in rent owed and more than \$4,500 borrowed. Asians also report language as the biggest barrier that keeps them from applying for state rental assistance. For this reason, CLA SoCal seeks to hire a Community Engagement Liaison who is bilingual English/Vietnamese to help us get legal services into the Vietnamese-speaking communities. Project Amplify will also focus on bringing more legal services to Black and Latinx communities. There, long-term housing discrimination means that the LA Metro area ranks as the sixth-most segregated of 221 American metro areas, with more than 60% of Black and Latinx households renting. In his “UD Day” study, Blasi shares that Black Angelenos are eleven times more likely to be homeless than White Angelenos.</p>	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	3	2
<p>Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)</p>	<p>In LA, CLA SoCal will work with Fathers and Mothers Who Care (FMWC) and the LA County Office of Education (LACOE). We have not yet partnered with a community-based organization (CBO) in OC, but a new Liaison would begin work early in 2022 to identify and recruit a partner as a subgrantee.</p> <p>These community partners will help us reach audiences that may be unaware of legal aid and how it can help residents be housing stable. To do this, they will host and publicize multilingual Know Your Rights events for the public on housing, including how economic stability (including benefits) and domestic violence impact housing stability. We anticipate holding monthly intake clinics hosted by our community partners in each county, and that our partners will help to identify and schedule clients. Partners will be asked to participate in quarterly evaluation meetings that include assessment, issue spotting, and strategy development.</p> <p>Our work with Los Angeles Incubator Collaborative (LAIC) will mirror our work with the Elder Law and Disability Rights (ELDR) Center incubator in Orange County: between May-September 2021, these ELDR attorneys have worked with 22 clients. LAIC attorneys will be trained, mentored, and supervised by the CLA SoCal attorney. Annually, two incubator attorneys will provide 125 pro bono hours each for housing work, with a focus on extensive service to underserved clients in southeastern LA County.</p> <p>MOUs are out to Fathers and Mothers Who Care and LAIC for signature.</p>	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Disability Rights Legal Center (DRLC)		
Project Name	Foster Youth Advocacy Program		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 642,000	\$0	
County(ies) Served	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara		
Project Abstract	<p>DRLC will hire a 6-person team (1 Supervising Attorney, 1 Staff Attorney, 1 Education Advocate, 1 Administrative Support Staff, 2 Rotating Legal Fellows) over 3 years to represent foster youth with disabilities in Los Angeles, Orange, Kern, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Diego, and San Luis Obispo counties to gain access to essential support systems from school districts, Regional Centers, and county departments of mental health to reduce their risk of homelessness upon aging out of county dependency.</p> <p>Specifically, the Foster Youth Advocacy Program will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct outreach to target youth ages 14-18 with disabilities in the foster care system within the project's catchment area; • Advocate within the special education due process system for appropriate educational assessments, Individualized Education Plans (IEPs) (emphasizing transition plans for postsecondary life), educational placements, and support services; and • Coordinate with partners to ensure the youth has representation for Regional Center, mental health, and other disability-related supports and services. <p>Our goal is to target youth with the highest risk of homelessness, ensure they receive access to support systems for home life and school, create positive outcomes to reduce serious risk of impending chronic homelessness, and support their access to appropriate (often therapeutic) housing through the age of 18, and for qualified students, through age 22. The program will combine the support of nonprofit organizations, regional centers, the Dependency Court, DCFS, school districts, and foster youth advocates to target populations at the highest risk of becoming chronically homelessness due to their lack of lifelong support systems.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hire additional expert staff to join the project. - Identify 10 partners to sign MOU commitments to help identify at-risk foster youth who require advocacy in either the education or Regional Center system, focusing on youth likely to have unassessed disabilities. - Create Transition Plans and provide direct support services for 25 youth in Year 1, 60 youth in Year 2, and 100 youth in Year 3. - Partner with over 150 pro bono attorneys to provide over 1,000 hours of pro bono support over 3 years to support high-risk foster youth. - Build capacity to extend the project beyond the first 3 years. 		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rural Communities	Any foster youth referred to DRLC's Foster Youth Advocacy Program from rural areas within the counties targeted by the project will be eligible for services.		
Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	Foster youth are at particular risk of homelessness due to their lack of a foundational system of support and years spent in the DCFS system. Every year approximately 4,000 youth age out of care in California. According to Walden Family Services, 65% leave foster care at age 18 with no place to call home. Young men in California who spent time in foster care are 82% more likely to become homeless. The causes of homelessness for foster youth aging out of care are often treatable. DRLC's Foster Youth Advocacy Program will aim to ensure stable housing placements, access to services, proper assessments, and ability to stay in DCFS past the age of 18 if appropriate.		
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants	
	0	0	

Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	The Foster Youth Advocacy Program will largely utilize referrals from new and existing connections already within the foster youth space. These relationships will be cultivated primarily by DRLC's Senior Education Advocate, who will liaison among community organizations to coordinate activities with nonprofit partners, schools, courts, and other partners on behalf of youth referred to the program.
---	--

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Eviction Defense Collaborative (EDC)		
Project Name	Increasing Equitable Access to Eviction Defense Legal Services		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 1,500,000	\$0	
County(ies) Served	San Francisco		
Project Abstract	<p>The project will increase access to eviction defense legal services for African American tenants in San Francisco's Bayview, seeking to interrupt the disproportionate impact of evictions and homelessness for this historically excluded community. This targeted intervention is urgently needed to address the stark disparities in eviction rates and resulting homelessness impacting African Americans in San Francisco. Nationwide data shows that African Americans are both twice as likely to have an eviction case filed against them, and to be successfully evicted. Additionally, although African Americans comprise just 5% of the total San Francisco population, they comprise 37% of the city's homeless population. These trends have resulted in the dramatic displacement and loss of African American residents in San Francisco with the overall African American population decreasing from 13% in 1970 to 5% in 2021.</p> <p>The project will launch a sited community legal clinic in the Bayview, located within the Housing Rights Committee of San Francisco's (HRCSF) offices. The clinic will provide a wraparound, holistic service model, combining eviction defense legal services, (limited services, eviction referrals, and full scope representation) with rental assistance, social work, and shelter client advocacy, which will assist unhoused Bayview residents in avoiding eviction from city shelters. By siting the legal clinic within the HRCSF's offices, the project will leverage the effectiveness of HRCSF's tenant counseling services and community organizing model, maximizing on their local tenant and community based organization relationships to effectively deepen and expand the impact of EDC's legal services.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>The overall aim of the project is the increase equitable access to eviction defense legal services and shelter client advocacy for African American tenants in the Bayview. However, all Bayview tenants will be served by the project including Spanish and Asian language tenants who also require these services and need increased access to services in their own language.</p> <p>Key goals and deliverables include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Establishing a legal clinic in the Bayview within HRCSF's office 2) Expanding EDC's partnership with HRCSF to leverage their tenant counseling, community organizing and policy advocacy to increase awareness of and access to EDC's and SFTRC's services within the Bayview 5) Provide Legal Services paired with Rental Assistance when required to: Year 1) 300 clients; Year 2) 420 clients; Year 3) 600 clients 6) Provide Shelter Client Advocacy to: Year 1) 20 clients; Year 2) 24 clients; Year 3) 28 clients 7) Increase enforcement of due process for Bayview shelter residents under the City's Shelter Grievance Policy, providing them with representation in denials of service, shelter eviction hearings, arbitrations and Shelter in Place site appeals. The SCA staff at the Bayview clinic will serve 20 Bayview shelter clients annually, increasing per year as appropriate. 		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	No	Yes	Yes
Rural Communities	Not applicable		
Underserved Communities	The long term impacts of structural racism and in particular anti-black racism—in housing, educational, and criminal justice policies have resulted in a crisis of homelessness among African Americans nationwide and also in San Francisco. Nationwide data shows that African Americans are both twice as likely to have an eviction case filed against them, and to be		

(Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	<p>successfully evicted. Furthermore, low-income African American women face the highest risk of eviction, with 1 in 5 African American female renters reporting that they have experienced eviction. Additionally, nationwide, African Americans are overrepresented among homeless individuals by a factor of three. In San Francisco, by a factor of six. While African Americans comprise just 5% of the total San Francisco population, they comprise 37% of the city's homeless population. In San Francisco's Bayview Hunters Point, a majority community of color neighborhood, 27% of the residents are African American, more than 30 percent of neighborhood households make \$30,000 or less per year, and 70 percent make less than San Francisco's current median household income. The area is geographically isolated with a severe lack of public transportation. It also continues to lack sufficient and easy access to eviction defense legal services for a population who is statistically at the highest risk of eviction in the city. In order to successfully interrupt the cycle of evictions and resulting homelessness for African American San Franciscans, increased access to eviction defense legal services and shelter client advocacy services is urgently needed.</p>	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	1	0
<p>Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)</p>	<p>EDC will partner with the Housing Rights Committee of San Francisco (HRCSF), renting space within their Bayview office to host weekly walk in legal clinics for the provision of eviction defense legal services and shelter client advocacy. Founded in 1979 the HRCSF conducts community organizing, tenant counseling, know your rights education and policy advocacy. Leveraging the long term relationship between EDC and HRCSF will exponentially deepen the impact of the Bayview legal clinic in several ways. Firstly, partnering with HRCSF will greatly enhance EDC's community outreach and tenant education efforts, informing Bayview residents about our services, their tenant rights, and enabling direct and immediate referrals to increase default avoidance. Secondly, working together will strengthen both agencies' efforts to assess and affect policy matters to improve clients' prospects. Thirdly, this partnership will add a tenant counseling component to the SFTRC system, starting with EDC's Bayview legal clinic, increasing awareness throughout the city about SFTRC's services, and expanding the system's capacity for expanded outreach and tenant know your rights education.</p> <p>Partnership benefits: 1) A one stop shop for tenants rights information 2) Eviction prevention is stronger if EDC participates in tenant rights pre litigation 3) many tenants are scared (fearing cops, court, ICE), often self evicting. A Bayview clinic increases likelihood of earlier interventions, improving client outcomes 4) Earlier intervention allows for easier trend analysis in pre-litigation matters. 5) A historically underserved area with high levels of government funded housing, the Bayview clinic supports redressing historical inequities through legislative advocacy.</p>	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Family Violence Law Center (FVLC)		
Project Name	A Roof of One's Own		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 258,948	\$90,000	
County(ies) Served	Alameda		
Project Abstract	This expansion of A Roof of One's Own will allow Family Violence Law Center (FVLC) to accept housing referrals from other survivor serving providers, including providers serving domestic violence, sexual assault, and sexual exploitation survivors. Currently the volume of internal housing referrals FVLC exceeds our capacity. Our partner agencies are eager to refer clients to us and to increase the housing knowledge and capacity of their staff and the survivors they serve. By providing preventative outreach and education to partner agency clients and staff in addition to expanding to provide legal services to more individual survivors, FVLC will increase survivors' ability to remain housed. Survivors have unique needs that FVLC has the expertise to address, and this model could be replicable, increasing access to housing for survivors, a population that is particularly vulnerable to becoming unhoused.		
Project Goals and Deliverables	FVLC anticipates that this project will provide at least 80 survivors annually with legal information, education, and individual legal assistance regarding their housing rights. All gender-based violence providers in Alameda County will become better educated regarding survivors' housing rights. Agency staff and survivors served by the agencies will be provided with legal information, education, and technical assistance regarding survivors' housing rights. We anticipate reaching at least 100 survivors, directly or indirectly. At least 12 of these survivors facing eviction will receive legal assistance.		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	No	Yes	No
Rural Communities	Not applicable		
Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	FVLC and all of the county's survivor serving providers listed as partners on this project serve survivors who have limited language access, primarily Latinx women who speak little or no English. Additionally, survivors generally are underserved by homelessness services systems because of the separate confidentiality and safety concerns that need to be considered for survivors. By serving survivors throughout the county in coordination with gender-based violence survivors, FVLC will make it possible for survivors to receive assistance at community locations, including emergency shelters and locations that they frequent for other social services, so they can travel to the appointment location without arousing the suspicions of an abusive partner who might be closely monitoring their daily activities.		
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants	
	10	10	
Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	This project is designed to allow FVLC to accept housing referrals from other survivor serving providers, including providers serving domestic violence, sexual assault and human trafficking survivors; currently the volume of internal housing referrals exceeds our capacity. We are able to cover only a fraction of the need, but we work in close and frequent communication with other domestic violence and legal services agencies to coordinate our limited resources to provide the best possible legal assistance to domestic violence survivors most at risk. Our partner agencies are eager to refer clients to us and to increase the housing knowledge and capacity of their staff and the survivors they serve. With this proposed project, FVLC and other survivor-serving partner agencies will bring their respective professional skills to provide gender-based violence survivors with holistic legal services. FVLC will provide legal services and partner agency staff will support legal clients, using leveraged funds, with whatever non-legal supportive services they need, including financial assistance as available to assist with housing-related needs. FVLC also will conduct		

	outreach / preventative education presentations for each partner agency so both staff and partner agency clients can increase their knowledge of housing law. Most partner agencies either run housing programs like shelters or conduct support groups so will have regular groups of clients for FVLC to interact with.
--	---

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Housing and Economic Rights Advocates (HERA)		
Project Name	Homelessness Prevention - Central Coast Collaboration		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 1,500,000	\$0	
County(ies) Served	Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Ventura		
Project Abstract	<p>The proposed HP Project-Central Coast is a collaboration with California Rural Legal Assistance (CRLA). Through development of a coordinated intake system between HERA and CRLA, indigent tenants of California's Central Coast counties will get screened simultaneously by both agencies for each other's services to keep them housed. HERA will address such issues as habitability problems, discrimination, harassment, unlawful rent increases, and pre-UD notices, among the many problems that plague tenants well before they reach the formal eviction process. We have found from our work that we can have tremendous success at this pre-eviction stage in helping tenants keep their home and resolve their concerns. CRLA will serve tenants served with an Unlawful Detainer summons and complaint. For tenants who need to seek alternative rental housing, HERA will work on credit clean-up and will pursue fair housing complaints when credit or other unlawful reasons, such as justice system involvement, is being used as a pretext for unlawful discrimination. Clients will agree up front to information sharing between HERA and CRLA to facilitate one agency providing services where the other leaves off, such that they benefit from our respective areas of expertise via a seamless, coordinated system. CRLA will also ensure receipt of eligible income or benefits to improve housing stability. Both programs will work with DV survivors as well as other vulnerable tenants to help them avoid homelessness. This collaboration, with CRLA's footprint and roots in Central Coast Counties will help HERA reach rural and underserved residents in this region.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	HERA proposes to provide housing stabilization legal services to 350 residents per year one-on-one in our target area. Out of the 350, we estimate that 50% (175) will need in-depth pre-eviction advocacy to keep them housed or facilitate their moving to safe rental housing if no other solution is possible, or if that is their ultimate choice. CRLA will describe in its proposal how many residents with Unlawful Detainers it will serve under the project.		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rural Communities	Rural communities we are targeting consist of low-income residents of the counties of Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz and Ventura, particularly seniors, people of color, immigrants, Limited English Proficiency residents, and households with minor children.		
Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	<p>The underserved communities we are targeting consist of low-income residents of the counties of Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz and Ventura, particularly seniors, people of color, immigrants, and households with minor children. (Data drawn from most recent consolidated plans.) In Monterey County: County unincorporated areas, the City of Salinas, and the cities of Del Rey Oaks, Gonzales, Greenfield, and Sand City. In Ventura County: Fillmore, Moorpark, Ojai, Port Hueneme, Santa Paula, and unincorporated areas of Ventura County. In Santa Barbara County: Census tracts in which a majority of residents are low and moderate income can be found in portions of the unincorporated county as well as Santa Maria, Lompoc, Goleta, the City of Santa Barbara and Carpinteria. Poverty concentrations are found in Santa Maria, Lompoc and Isla Vista. In San Luis Obispo County: County-wide with focus on the unincorporated communities of San Miguel, Nipomo and Oceano, where low-income Latinos are particularly impacted. Lack of decent affordable housing units in these communities is a concern. In Santa Cruz County: Watsonville, the City of Santa Cruz and unincorporated neighborhoods in the county will be key areas of focus.</p>		
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants	
	1	0	

Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>The HP Project-Central Coast is a collaboration between HERA and California Rural Legal Assistance (CRLA). Through development of a coordinated intake system between HERA and CRLA, indigent tenants of California's Central Coast counties will get screened simultaneously by both agencies for each other's services to keep them housed. HERA will address such issues as habitability problems, discrimination, harassment, unlawful rent increases, and pre-UD notices, among the many problems that plague tenants well before they reach the formal eviction process. We have found from our work that we can have tremendous success at this pre-eviction stage in helping tenants keep their home and resolve their concerns. CRLA will serve tenants served with an Unlawful Detainer summons and complaint. For a smaller number of tenants who need to seek alternative rental housing, HERA will work on credit clean-up and will pursue fair housing complaints when credit or other unlawful reasons, such as justice system involvement, is being used as a pretext for unlawful discrimination. Clients will agree up front to information sharing between HERA and CRLA to facilitate one agency providing services where the other leaves off, such that they benefit from our respective areas of expertise via a seamless, coordinated system. CRLA will also ensure receipt of eligible income or benefits to improve housing stability. Both programs will work with DV survivors as well as other vulnerable tenants to help them avoid homelessness.</p>
---	--

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Immigrant Legal Resource Center (ILRC)		
Project Name	Creating Economic Stability for Immigrant Survivors of Domestic Violence in the San Joaquin Valley		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 475,353	\$240,000	
County(ies) Served	Fresno, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tulare		
Project Abstract	<p>This project will fortify the economic stability of immigrant survivors of domestic violence in the rural region of the San Joaquin Valley by facilitating their access to lawful immigration status, employment authorization, and public benefits. The project will establish key partnerships between domestic violence shelters and immigration legal service providers in two regions of the San Joaquin Valley. The capacity of domestic violence advocates to respond to and serve immigrant survivors of domestic violence will be strengthened through training and direct collaboration with immigration legal service providers. Domestic violence service providers will receive training on relevant immigration law topics that will enhance their case management assistance. In turn, they will host immigration legal clinics at their organizations where local immigration legal service providers will provide legal support to their immigrant clients. These partnerships will ensure that immigrant survivors of domestic violence receive high quality legal consultations, know your rights presentations, and legal assistance with their immigration processes. For vulnerable immigrant survivors of domestic violence, especially those living in rural and isolated areas, having the ability to apply for and obtain an immigration benefit can be a lifeline to work authorization and eligibility for public benefits. Such status and documentation will open the door to access critical benefits, including housing assistance, and to more stable employment. By ensuring this vulnerable immigrant population in rural California receives needed immigration legal support, the safety and economic stability of immigrant survivors is greatly strengthened, including housing security.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>With this project, the ILRC will facilitate access to legal services for immigrant survivors by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness of domestic violence agency advocates about the immigration options for immigrant survivors so they are better able to identify and support immigrant survivors in their immigration process. • Increasing the knowledge and information available to immigrant survivors so they can better understand their legal options, receive high-quality legal services, and navigate their cases. • Connecting immigrant domestic violence survivors with a legal organization that can help them submit their immigration petitions and access to lawful work authorization. • Formalizing partnerships between the domestic violence agencies and the immigration legal service agencies to better serve immigrant clients and reduce attrition in referrals. <p>The ILRC will be able to complete these goals by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offering quarterly legal clinics at each site for immigrant survivors of domestic violence. • Providing trainings to the domestic violence agency staff to help them identify, assist, and refer their immigrant clients to ensure they can access services. • Strengthening the referral system for immigrant survivors through the creation of partnerships and supporting legal service providers with legal resource materials and case-specific technical assistance. 		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	Yes	Yes	No
Rural Communities	The ILRC and partners will work with domestic violence services providers for immigrants in rural communities of the San Joaquin Valley, primarily the surrounding areas of Fresno and Stockton, and rural areas in Madera, Merced, Stanislaus, and Tulare Counties.		
Underserved Communities	Undocumented immigrant survivors of domestic violence face higher barriers to housing security and economic security due to their lack of immigration status. Oftentimes immigrant survivors are unsure what services they can access due to status and fear of sharing		

(Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	immigration status with public officials. Many immigrants fear accessing services they qualify for because they do not know how accessing services might affect their future immigration options.	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	4	4
Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	The ILRC will work with legal services providers and domestic violence shelters to identify immigrant survivors in need of legal services; provide support at legal clinics; and ensure immigrant survivors are partners with agencies to meet their needs both legally and social services. Partner organizations will meet regularly to evaluate service provided, discuss emerging needs, and share successful strategies. Each agency will focus on one aspect of the project so that all partner can build on the expertise of the whole collaborative.	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Inland Counties Legal Services (ICLS)		
Project Name	HP-III Competitive (HP-3 Competitive)		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 1,500,000	\$600,000	
County(ies) Served	Riverside, San Bernardino		
Project Abstract	<p>This project serves individuals experiencing homelessness in two specific categories – the chronically homeless and the actually homeless; through partnerships between ICLS, the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) and Step Up on Second (Step Up). San Bernardino County referrals will be received via San Bernardino County “211”, Behavioral Health Department, the Coordinated Entry System (CES), and additional community partners, and through provision of outreach and on-site services to individuals in encampments and rural areas. Riverside County referrals will come through the CVAG and other local area partners.</p> <p>Project partners provide social services to homeless individuals. Individuals will be assessed, and a plan created to move them towards available and appropriate housing by addressing their holistic needs, such as medical, behavioral, substance abuse, and self-efficiency. Provision of legal services will eliminate barriers to accessing permanent housing, such as a lack of identification or Social Security card, as well as creating a pathway to sustainable income by connecting clients to public benefits, such as SSI. The partnership will reach especially vulnerable homeless subpopulations, such as families with children and veterans by assisting them with access to CalFresh and CalWORKs or VA disability compensation. Through ICLS’s collaborations, most individuals served will gain access to a 30-to-90-day bridge between homelessness and longer-term housing solutions clients can sustain over time. Clients will also receive intensive case management and legal services to address underlying issues that contributed to homelessness in the first place to ensure these individuals will be more successful retaining long term housing.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>UNDER THIS FUNDING THIS PROJECT’S KEY 3-YEAR GOALS ARE:</p> <p>450 clients served 100 cases closed as extended services 150 cases closed as limited action services 200 cases closed as counsel and advice</p> <p>Step Up will provide non-legal wrap-around and case management services that are geared to stabilize the lives of the clients and their families such as mental health services/treatment; obtaining permanent supportive housing services; as well as health care assessment and services all with the goal of stabilizing clients and their families and to provide long lasting permanent housing.</p> <p>CVAG does not directly provide non-legal wrap-around and case management services however they will help clients funded under this grant with an initial needs assessment and then connect them to resources such as emergency housing; food and water; basic necessities; with a goal of permanent housing.</p> <p>MAIN BENEFITS OBTAINED FOR CLIENTS WILL INCLUDE:</p> <p>IM3. It is estimated that approximately 200 clients will receive this main benefit. IM4. It is estimated that approximately 60 clients will receive this main benefit. IM5. It is estimated that approximately 40 clients will receive this main benefit. HO3. It is estimated that approximately 450 clients will receive this main benefit.</p>		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rural Communities	<p>Through ICLS’ partnership with CVAG, regular outreach via a Mobile Access Center and on-site legal services will be provided to the following areas and tribal lands: Blythe, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs, Rancho Mirage, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Territory located near Palm Springs, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians Territory located in the Indio area, Torres</p>		

	Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians Territory in the City of Thermal, and Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians Territory in the City of Coachella. Through ICLS' partnership with Step Up on Second, regular outreach will begin with the city of San Bernardino, and later expanding throughout the county, covering the Victorville High Desert area.	
Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	<p>Clients who are unsheltered often lack access to phones, computers, and email, which makes it inherently difficult to be informed of and pursue legal assistance. Additionally, with their basic needs such as food, shelter, and medical care, going unmet, access to civil justice cannot be prioritized, even when necessary.</p> <p>The capacity to seek assistance may also be compromised by mental health or alcohol and/or other drug issues, which are often underlying issues that led to homelessness. Coupled with limited resources, a sense of hopelessness, a lack of knowledge of legal options and a sense of distrust that the law would work in their interests, legal issues are likely to remain unaddressed.</p> <p>Often when individuals experiencing homelessness finally do contact a legal service provider (if at all), the issue has usually already reached crisis point. In some cases, it may be too late to resolve the issue, or the issue has become more complex and difficult to address.</p>	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	2	2
Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>ICLS' partners, Step Up on Second and Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG), respectively, operate as Housing First Programs with a primary focus on providing intensive case management services to the chronically homeless.</p> <p>ICLS will provide legal services to these individuals to assess and assist with obtaining, preserving, and increasing mainstream public benefits, as well as acquiring vital documents. This project will expand upon each agency's ability to reach those in need in multiple ways. First, by incorporating staff dedicated to conducting regular community outreach we will increase the number of individuals served overall, as well as the immediacy in which they are helped through offering onsite legal services.</p> <p>CVAG's current outreach schedule will increase significantly with the addition of a mobile access center designed to allow for confidential in-person meetings, access to technology and internet; and ICLS will partner in these efforts to provide direct services to those living on the streets, in encampments, and other places unfit for human habitation.</p> <p>CVAG and Step Up on Second, will provide client transportation and physical office space to allow ICLS staff to conduct regular in-person client intakes and meetings.</p> <p>Third, both subgrantees will devote space and necessary devices to continue our virtual clinic appointments to increase modes of accessibility and the frequency in which we can serve clients.</p> <p>Lastly, we will collaborate to inform additional community partners about this project and the possibility of referring their similarly situated members through meetings, presentations, and materials.</p>	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Inland Empire Latino Lawyers Association, Inc. (IELLA)		
Project Name	Homelessness Prevention		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 300,000	\$0	
County(ies) Served	Riverside, San Bernardino		
Project Abstract	<p>IELLA's Homeless Prevention Project is a Qualified Pro Bono Program with its primary delivery of services being provided by volunteers. IELLA's Pro Bono Coordinator recruits, trains, retains, and schedules pro bono attorneys and law students to assist with the project. IELLA staff provide know-your-rights presentations to the general public on housing issues. Due to on-going pandemic concerns, presentations are provided via Zoom. To address the technology divide, in-person presentations are available for five or less attendees by advance appointment. All presentation attendees are welcomed to complete an intake sheet to determine if they meet IELLA client eligibility for free legal assistance. To be eligible for services, an applicant must have a household income at or below 125% (200%, effective 01/01/22) of Federal Poverty Guidelines. If an applicant does not meet IELLA income guidelines, the applicant is provided a referral booklet with the names of other nonprofits, legal aids, self-help clinics, and the local law library address. Eligible applicants are accepted as clients and are scheduled for free counsel and advise with a pro bono attorney. The client is advised on how to represent themselves pro per. The pro bono attorney provides instructions for the pro bono law students to prepare legal paperwork for the client. IELLA staff review the paperwork prepared by the client for quality control and make corrections if necessary. Once the documents are approved, the client is instructed to return to pick-up their prepared legal documents. All legal documents are prepared free of charge to IELLA clients.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>During the Grant Period of January 1, 2022 through December 21, 2024, IELLA's Homeless Prevention Program will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) perform know your rights presentations on landlord tenant law and rental assistance programs 2) provide free counsel and advise to clients 3) assist clients in fighting illegal landlord self-help evictions 4) perform legal document preparation services 5) provide landlord-tenant dispute resolution services <p>IELLA will continue to advise tenant clients of their legal rights and providing tenant clients legal paperwork in regards to but not limited to: objections to unlawful evictions, cash-for-keys foreclosure mediation agreements, rental assistance application programs, civil litigation answers to lawsuits for nonpayment of rent, small claims lawsuits for return of rental deposits, small claims lawsuits for damage to tenant's property during unlawful self-help evictions, and hardship objections to wage garnishment collection actions for nonpayment of rent.</p> <p>IELLA's pro bono panel performs mediation services for landlord-tenant disputes over issues such as nonpayment of rent, housing repair or maintenance, or the recovery of security deposits. While there are a range of court mediation programs available to address tenancy issues, a common theme is that they generally involve the filing of an eviction legal action in the court. Tenants prefer pre-court efforts to resolve the dispute as it prevents an eviction case being on their permanent legal record, as it could hinder their ability to secure a future rental unit.</p>		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	Yes	Yes	No
Rural Communities	<p>Since 1978, IELLA has been serving both Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. Riverside and San Bernardino Counties encompass large landmasses spanning into heavily rural areas, such as 29 Palms, Coachella, Blythe. Both counties have large homeless populations that continue to grow. "For the fourth year in a row, the number of people living on the streets</p>		

	<p>across Riverside County has increased." In 2020, there was "an increase of 5%, which followed a 22% increase from 2018 to 2019. Komuro also emphasized the numbers were gathered in January - before the corona virus pandemic upended the economy and put many people out of work. She warned Riverside County could see a troubling surge in homelessness in 2021 as a result of crises. We need to brace ourselves for what's ahead and be proactive in preventing people from becoming homeless." (See https://www.pe.com/2020/05/06/riverside-countys-homeless-populationclimbs-5/).</p> <p>"Homelessness in San Bernardino County increased by 19.9% in 2020 compared to 2019. There has been a 95% increase of homeless persons age 55 and over since 2017, many of whom have life threatening health conditions. We must have long-term housing solutions for those who are most vulnerable." (See https://www.redlandscommunitynews.com/news/homelessness-in-sanbernardino-county-increases-by-nearly-onefifth/article_293a5c8c-8506-11ea-88f8-0fc8cb824ed3.html).</p> <p>IELLA agrees that providing legal assistance aimed at preventing a person from losing their home is the best way to prevent homelessness. Once a person is evicted, the ability to regain housing becomes a tedious, arduous, and practically impossible uphill battle.</p>	
<p>Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)</p>	<p>The Inland Empire is home to more than 4.5 million Californians. The 2020 Census Campaigned classified Riverside and San Bernardino Counties as Hard-to-Count Populations (HTC). HTC is based upon an area having difficulty being counted due to a multitude of factors from language barriers, disenfranchisement, Latinx, Indigenous, Senior, disinformation, lack of broadband, rural, multi-household living, etc. African Americans, Latinos, and Native Americans tend to be historically undercounted in the census. These groups make up more than half of the population in the Inland Empire—54% in Riverside County and 60% in San Bernardino County—compared to 45% statewide. In the metro areas of both Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, over 80% of residents in many neighborhoods are people of color. The Inland Empire also includes several tribal reservations, such as those southeast of Coachella, south of Temecula, and northwest of Palm Springs. (See https://www.ppic.org/blog/2020-census-counting-the-inland-empire/)</p>	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	0	0
<p>Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)</p>	Not applicable	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Inner City Law Center (ICLC)		
Project Name	Statewide Eviction Defense Tool and Support		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 1,500,000	\$600,000	
County(ies) Served	Statewide		
Project Abstract	<p>The Statewide Eviction Defense Tool and Support Project is a collaborative program between Inner City Law Center, the Debt Collective, and Leadership Counsel for Justice & Accountability that involves three components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation, operation, and maintenance of the Tenant Power Toolkit, a web-based tool that will allow California tenants to file responses to eviction notices. The tool prepares not only an Answer but also the paperwork necessary to obtain a Waiver of Court Fees, a Declaration of COVID-related Financial Distress, and (when appropriate) a Demand for Jury Trial. In LA County, the tool electronically serves and files these legal documents. Tenants in other counties will follow detailed instructions to download, print and file the responsive pleadings themselves. Tenants are then connected to local tenant and legal services organizations; 2. A statewide outreach and education campaign about tenants' rights and the availability of this tool conducted through media, phone calls, texting, canvassing, community and collaborative partner meetings, and government partnerships; and 3. Full scope representation in LA County. According to a 2019 STOUT study, 95% of people facing eviction who have full scope representation have a "high likelihood of avoiding disruptive displacement." Quite simply, the most effective evidence-based tool for avoiding eviction and possible homelessness is having a lawyer providing full-scope legal representation. <p>The project will serve primarily vulnerable, low-income, California tenants and will greatly reduce the number of tenants who are evicted because they lack legal representation and cannot file a response to a UD complaint within five business days.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>Given the online nature of this tool, it is a bit difficult to estimate the scale of adoption and use by tenants. We conservatively estimate that the project will annually:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide assistance to 2,500 tenants facing eviction through the online toolkit; 2. Inform 50 partner organizations or communities about the Project; 3. Provide full scope legal representation to 50 tenants. <p>With a goal to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce Default Judgments. No family should become homeless because of the daunting complexity of current landlord-tenant law and procedural hurdles like requiring a response within five days to a massive court filing by a landlord's lawyer. 2. Make Critical Legal Defenses Real. No family should become homeless because they were able to file an answer to an unlawful detainer but failed to assert a critical defense. 3. Empower Tenants and Tenant Organizations to Access Critical Entry Points into the System of Justice. We have received enthusiastic support from tenant organizers for this Project because they are often unable to find timely legal help for tenants facing eviction. 4. Lesson the Load for Legal Services. Lawyers at several legal services programs have told us that, to the extent they cannot accommodate demand, they intend to use our tool to address a significant part of their immediate response to eviction cases. 5. Prevent Homelessness before it Happens. Fewer people being evicted means fewer people becoming homeless. 		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rural Communities	This Statewide Eviction Defense Tool and Support project focuses on addressing homelessness in rural communities by helping low-income tenants in rural communities avoid being evicted into homelessness. Statewide: This tool will be available to all tenants statewide—including those in rural communities.		

	<p>Project Partner, The Leadership Counsel for Justice & Accountability, focuses on serving tenants in the rural communities of Riverside, Kern, Tulare, Fresno, Madera and Merced Counties.</p> <p>Inner City Law Center's service area includes serving tenants in the rural communities of Los Angeles County, including Elizabeth Lake, Green Valley, Lake Hughes, Leona Valley, Neenach, Castiac, Val Verde, Acton, Ravenna, Azusa North, East Pasadena, Juniper Hills, Littlerock, Longview, Pearblossom, Valyermo, Lake Los Angeles, and parts of Altadena East; National Forest East, Duarte North; and Glendora.</p>	
<p>Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)</p>	<p>Because of our location in Skid Row, our ability to serve undocumented clients, and our focus on serving homeless and precariously housed clients, the clients that ICLC serves face even higher barriers to accessing civil justice than the low-income community generally. Eviction risk is not distributed equally across households; it is much higher for historically underserved populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 2020 report by the Economic Roundtable noted that among households who have recently experienced job loss, European Americans are "twice as likely as African Americans or Latinos to report that they have 'high confidence' in their ability to pay next month's rent." • In 2020, the LA Homeless Services Authority reported that Black residents are four times more likely to experience homelessness than White residents. • In 2018—prior to the pandemic—the Economic Roundtable reported that nearly 600,000 LA County residents were spending 90% or more of their income on housing. <p>These are the tenants who are most likely to face eviction and are the tenants that ICLC and our partners focus on serving. Although legal representation has expanded in recent years, the majority of tenants facing eviction still do not receive legal assistance. A 2019 STOUT Investment Bank report found that "in unsealed eviction cases, approximately 97% of tenants were unrepresented."</p> <p>Our project will by definition assist underserved people, particularly in rural areas, as we are targeting those who would not normally file a response to an eviction notice. The project will expand access to for those facing imminent homelessness.</p>	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	2	2
<p>Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)</p>	<p>ICLC and its partners on this project—the Debt Collective and Leadership Counsel for Justice & Accountability—will collaborate through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Tenant Power Toolkit. ICLC and the Debt Collective have spent the past several months developing the toolkit, including logistics, coding, and informing the legal content and structure of the online tool; 2. Outreach and Education efforts. In addition to a statewide media campaign by the Debt Collective, each partner will promote the project through its extensive network of collaborative partners. ICLC will promote the project through the ICLC-led Provider Alliance to End Homelessness, a collaboration of 85 organizations dedicated to ending homelessness. The Debt Collective is a grassroots activist group with both national and local campaigns and member-led chapters. They work in issue-based coalitions as well, and the Tenant Power Toolkit project has been a collaborative effort from the beginning, with close links to the LA Tenants Union, the Anti Eviction Mapping Project, ACCE, Tenants Together, and HRC/RTO in the Bay Area. The Leadership Counsel has a strong presence in California's Central Valley rural communities and will promote the project through its networks and boots-on-the-ground outreach efforts, with a special emphasis on Indigenous communities living in mobile home parks; and 3. ICLC will provide full scope representation to clients in LA County who use the tool to Answer a UD complaint. This representation will help determine the effectiveness of the online toolkit and allow adjustments as needed. 	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco (JDC)		
Project Name	Affirmative Tenant Advocacy Project		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 450,000	\$75,000	
County(ies) Served	San Francisco		
Project Abstract	<p>JDC's Affirmative Tenant Advocacy Project prevents eviction lawsuits from being filed by intervening in landlord-tenant disputes before the conflict rises to the level of a formal eviction. JDC's Supervising Housing Attorney steps into these situations to help mediate and negotiate with landlords to resolve conflicts, making clear that tenants are not by themselves and have the resources to fight prospective evictions.</p> <p>With the award of this grant, JDC plans to form an MOU partnership with Legal Link to provide quarterly Legal Navigation trainings to the staff of local nonprofit service organizations that target low-income San Franciscans, educating staff on how to identify pre-eviction legal housing issues and to connect appropriate clients to JDC. Legal Link will also create and support a system for streamlining client referrals to JDC's Affirmative Tenant Advocacy Project by developing a central online tool for completing intakes, routing clients to the appropriate project, and triaging legal needs.</p> <p>This new EAF HP funding will also enable JDC to hire a new Client Advocate for this project, who will support the Supervising Housing Attorney and provide clients with advocacy around rental assistance applications. These publicly available rental assistance programs could be a lifeline for desperate tenants if they were better known and more readily accessible. Additionally, these applications require cooperation from the landlord to complete and submit, cooperation that landlords are frequently unwilling to provide. The new Client Advocate will liaise between the tenant and landlord to ensure that as many rental assistance applications are submitted as possible.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>JDC's Affirmative Tenant Advocacy Project's expansion and enhancement proposed for EAF HP funding will greatly increase the project's overall service volume, anticipating a large influx of non-payment of rent conflicts in the coming year. As such, we expect the Affirmative Tenant Advocacy Project to achieve the following outcomes annually:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Serve at least 200 total tenants who have conflicts with their landlords and are at risk of losing housing; * At least 90% of these clients' cases will result in a positive outcome, such as maintenance of current stable housing, securing a move-out settlement that is mutually beneficial, or another housing outcome that results in housing stability; * Assist at least 50 clients to complete rental assistance applications; * At least 50% of rental assistance application clients' landlords will cooperate with rental assistance application processes; and * Legal Link will provide at least four Legal Navigation trainings that prepare community-based organizations to make warm referrals to JDC's project. <p>Additionally, within the first year of this grant period, JDC and Legal Link will work together to create a streamlined client referral system that enables the project to operate more smoothly.</p>		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	No	Yes	No
Rural Communities	Not applicable		
Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	<p>This project specifically serves low-income tenants who are in conflict with their landlords but who have not yet received an eviction notice. The tenant advocacy legal services system in San Francisco is designed to provide representation for tenants who have already been sued for eviction. But tenants across the city in conflict with their landlords where an eviction notice may be imminent but has not yet materialized have nowhere else to turn for legal advocacy services. As such, these pre-eviction tenants face barriers to receiving legal advocacy services that tenants in eviction proceedings do not.</p>		

	Further, due to the overwhelming demand for its services, the Tenant Right to Counsel system does not currently have the capacity to provide representation to every single tenant facing eviction, despite the affirmative right to such counsel. This situation means that even though tenants have the right to counsel, if the system lacks the capacity to provide representation, they will be turned away. JDC's Affirmative Tenant Advocacy Project relieves pressure on this system by averting eviction law suits before they are filed. The result of JDC's project is to reduce barriers to accessing civil justice by making the overall legal services system for tenants function more smoothly and fairly.	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	1	1
Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	Upon the award of this new EAF HP funding, JDC will form an MOU partnership with Legal Link to provide Legal Navigation trainings to the staff of local nonprofit service organizations that target low-income San Franciscans, educating staff on how to identify pre-eviction legal housing issues and connect appropriate clients to JDC's Affirmative Tenant Advocacy Project. Legal Link will provide these Legal Navigation trainings quarterly to the frontline staff of community-based organizations, spreading knowledge of the project and how to access it as widely as possible. These trainings will increase the number of tenants with pre-eviction conflicts with their landlords who are appropriately referred to JDC for advocacy. Legal Link will also create and support a system for streamlining these client referrals to JDC's Affirmative Tenant Advocacy Project. Our agencies will work together to develop a central online tool for completing intakes, routing clients to the appropriate project, and triaging legal needs. Legal Link will remain available to the staff of trained organizations to offer individualized support in the referral process and to update and improve the referral system in response to project data and client experiences.	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Justice in Aging (JIA)		
Project Name	The Preventing Older Homelessness Collaborative		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 915,000	\$240,000	
County(ies) Served	Statewide		
Project Abstract	<p>To prevent homelessness among underserved and rural low-income older adults, Justice in Aging is launching the Preventing Older Adult Homelessness Collaborative. The Collaborative will convene local legal services providers from across the state whose work focuses on preventing homelessness among older adults. The Collaborative will have a special emphasis on strengthening the legal capacity of programs serving older adults in rural areas and underserved communities, including tribal elders, immigrant older adults, and underserved Black and Latino/a communities in both urban and rural areas. Collaborative participants will become equipped to better serve individual clients and advocate for solutions to systemic housing problems faced by older adults.</p> <p>Together, the Collaborative will identify and address systemic housing-related problems affecting low-income seniors in order to seek large-scale solutions benefiting older adults experiencing housing instability, or at imminent risk of homelessness.</p> <p>Justice in Aging will form a Collaborative Steering Committee comprised of our four subgrantees and one partner organization. These Steering Committee members will plan and actively participate in regularly occurring opportunities for shared learning and training. With its partners, Justice in Aging will provide housing-specific legal training, written resources, technical assistance, and advocacy and litigation support that focuses on the specific housing needs of older, underserved, and rural populations.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>The overall goal of the Collaborative is to prevent homelessness among rural and underserved older adults. To achieve that we have three subgoals:</p> <p>1. Shared Learning. Connect Collaborative members to learn from one another on how best to serve older adults facing housing instability.</p> <p>Deliverables:</p> <p>a. Expand by 10 new members annually and moderate the Collaborative listserv where members can exchange information, identify systemic problems faced by their clients and effective strategies for addressing them;</p> <p>b. Convene and facilitate (virtually) six learning and support meetings annually for Collaborative members to share best practices, and to address key housing issues confronting our target populations.</p> <p>2. Training and Technical Assistance. Provide legal training and technical assistance to Collaborative members and other advocates serving older adults in matters related to homelessness prevention, with special emphasis on rural and underserved older adult communities.</p> <p>Deliverables:</p> <p>a. Provide technical assistance and case consultations for Collaborative members on 15 housing cases annually;</p> <p>b. Facilitate two to three trainings annually for Collaborative members on eviction defense and housing preservation issues facing older adults;</p> <p>c. Produce two written resources annually, such as practice tips, issue briefs and advocate guides.</p> <p>3. Systemic Advocacy. Partner with Collaborative members to identify and advance legal and policy solutions to systemic barriers to housing stability for older adults, with a special emphasis on rural and underserved older adults.</p> <p>Deliverables:</p> <p>a. We will identify and resolve, including via litigation where appropriate, at least one systemic barrier annually to housing stability for our target populations.</p>		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?

	Yes	Yes	No
Rural Communities	This project has a special focus on meeting the housing needs of older adults living in rural areas. The Collaborative Steering Committee includes legal services providers that serve older adults in the following rural communities: Stanislaus, Imperial, Monterey, Alpine, Inyo, Kern, Mono, Tuolumne counties, and those portions of Alameda and San Diego counties that are defined as rural. Our partner California Indian Legal Services is also a statewide legal services organization serving all rural areas across the state. In addition to the Steering Committee, the broader Collaborative will include legal services providers from other rural communities across the state.		
Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	<p>The Preventing Older Adult Homelessness Collaborative targets several underserved communities -- Black, Latino/a, Native American, and immigrant older adults. By collaborating with senior legal services who serve both rural and underserved communities, we will bring an intersectional approach to these racial/ethnic and geographic disparities. Each of these targeted, underserved populations face additional barriers in both maintaining housing stability, and accessing needed legal assistance to assert their rights.</p> <p>Due to decades of discrimination in housing, employment, and access to wealth-building opportunities, Black older renters and homeowners are more likely to be housing unstable, and less able to access civil justice to preserve or protect their tenancies or homes. Older black homeowners are frequent victims of reverse equity mortgage or contractor scams, and other equity-stripping devices. Yet, they frequently do not get legal representation to prevent or restore their interests in their homes.</p> <p>Tribal elders face particular barriers to civil justice due to the large distances between legal services offices, especially in more remote areas. These geographic barriers are exacerbated by the lack of public transportation, internet and/or phone service.</p> <p>Older Latino/a, indigenous, and immigrant renters face severe challenges to accessing civil justice. For older adults whose primary language is not English, and for indigenous communities whose primary language is not English or Spanish, language barriers pose a significant barrier to accessing legal services or the courts. Immigrant renters fear asserting their tenancy rights because of their immigration status which also prevents them from accessing federally subsidized housing, or LSC-funded legal assistance.</p>		
	Number of Partners		Number of Subgrants
	5		4
Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>This project combines the strengths of Justice in Aging's proven role as a support center with the strengths of on the ground direct service providers to meet the growing housing needs of older adults across the state. Justice in Aging's substantive expertise, legal training, and systemic advocacy skills will be paired with the on-the-ground experience and expertise of our partners to better meet the needs of individual older adults and advance systemic change necessary to meet the housing needs of communities of older adults. Justice in Aging has partnered with five different local legal services organizations (4 subgrantees) who will comprise a Steering Committee to lead and provide direction to the project and the statewide collaborative. Steering Committee members are leading legal services providers who are already serving older adults in rural areas, tribal elders and underserved Black, Latino/a and immigrant communities. Each partner organization will identify a project lead to carry the work of the Steering Committee.</p> <p>Justice in Aging will work with the Steering Committee to prepare agendas for the bi-monthly statewide meetings/learning sessions, identify topics for trainings for the larger collaborative, share successful strategies in their local practice to more effectively address the housing needs of older adults in rural and underserved communities, and assist in identifying systemic issues impeding older adults' access to housing stability. Steering Committee members will also have opportunities to participate in advocacy to address systemic problems impeding housing stability and retention for older adults.</p>		

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Legal Aid at Work (LAAW)		
Project Name	Emergency Income Stabilization Project to Prevent Homelessness		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 924,000	\$240,000	
County(ies) Served	Statewide		
Project Abstract	<p>Lack of income to pay the rent due to disruptions in workers' employment is a primary driver of homelessness for the lowest income workers. Unemployment Insurance (UI), State Disability Insurance (SDI), and Paid Family Leave (PFL) provide lifeline assistance to workers at risk of becoming homeless because they experience a disruption in their job-related income. But these systems are notoriously difficult for workers to access—especially during the pandemic—because of antiquated, underfunded, and byzantine government processes. Accessing these benefits has been nearly impossible for many of the most vulnerable workers, particularly those with language barriers.</p> <p>Although LAAW has significant expertise in providing vulnerable communities with legal advice on how to apply for these benefits and appeal any claim denials, there is no single attorney on staff who exclusively focuses on these income-supports. Instead, staff members from various parts of the organization squeeze this vital work in as part of their larger work portfolios. That approach is not sustainable given the surge in demand. Thus, if funded, LAAW will use the funds to hire a dedicated attorney to coordinate our work on these income-supports, including full-scope representation.</p> <p>To target some of the most vulnerable workers, LAAW will partner with outreach partners Chinese Progressive Association (CPA), Burma Refugee Families & Newcomers (BRFN), Refugee & Immigrant Transitions (RIT), and Watsonville Law Center (WLC) to identify especially vulnerable workers in Chinese, Burmese, Afghan, Guatemalan (and other Latinx), and East African communities, as well as agricultural workers (including those with limited-English proficiency) in and around Watsonville.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>The main goal of the Emergency Income Stabilization Project to Prevent Homelessness will be to create a formalized referral network involving LAAW and the partner organizations to prevent persons from becoming homeless because of interruptions in their job-related income caused by unemployment, disability, and family medical crises. The community partners will conduct targeted outreach to the specific communities served by each of the individual community partners, including Eritrean, Afghan, and Chinese communities in the Bay Area, refugee communities more broadly, and agricultural workers in and around Watsonville.</p> <p>Another key goal of the Project is to identify, through the provision of these services, any systemic issues that are affecting significant groups of clients, and to then have the Project attorney flag those issues for broader systemic reform work by providing technical assistance to other LAAW staff and coalition members who can then advocate for wider changes in the systems governing these programs, especially as it relates to language access at the Employment Development Department.</p> <p>During each year of the grant term, LAAW will serve clients with legal problems related to UI, SDI, PFL, or other income-maintenance benefits each year. Those services could include assistance with filing claims, prosecuting appeals of claim denials, contesting overpayments, and representation in any related hearings, as well any related claims.</p> <p>Finally, the Project will engage in public education by updating and maintaining the fact sheets relating to UI, SDI, and PFL at least annually during the grant term</p>		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rural Communities	One of the Emergency Income Stabilization Project to Prevent Homelessness's key partnerships will be with WLC, which will conduct special targeting of services to farmworkers and other low-wage workers in and around Watsonville. The Project will also tap into LAAW's broader statewide network of clinics, helplines, and other partnerships,		

	including its on-site clinic locations in or adjacent to many rural areas, including Fresno, Visalia, and Merced. From these and other clinics and helplines, we regularly serve clients in rural MSSA's in the Central Valley and other core rural geographies, for example in San Joaquin, Merced, Fresno, and Tulare counties (as also discussed above in Form A, Question 8A).	
Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	<p>As explained above, the Emergency Income Stabilization Project to Prevent Homelessness will use LAAW's existing relationships with community partners to provide income-stabilization-related legal services to especially vulnerable workers and families, including refugee and immigrant communities from Eritrea, Afghanistan, Guatemala (and other Latin American countries), and Burma (as well as broader refugee communities in the Bay Area), as well as to Mandarin- and Cantonese-speaking communities in the Bay Area, and to undocumented farmworkers and other vulnerable persons and communities near Watsonville.</p> <p>These communities are precisely the ones that are having the most difficulty accessing the income-maintenance programs run by the Employment Development Department (EDD), namely UI, SDI, and PFL.[12] These individuals and communities are especially vulnerable across their many intersectional identities, including being people of color, immigrants (including undocumented immigrants), refugees, or asylees—many who have experienced extreme trauma and resulting disability from that trauma—and/or having limited-English proficiency. For example, and as explained above, 66 percent of the Burmese refugee community in Oakland speak little or no English and the vast majority are below the federal poverty line.[13] And close to 90% of the adult population in San Francisco's Chinatown are monolingual Chinese speakers, with about a third living below the poverty line.[14] In addition, there are often technological barriers to accessing the particular benefits at issue here that are administered by EDD (that are only magnified by the language access issues), including lack of access to computers and the Internet.[15]</p>	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	4	4
Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>The Project will leverage existing trusted relationships that the outreach partners have with their respective communities to identify workers in crisis who are experiencing disruptions to their job-related income and refer those workers to LAAW for services regarding UI, SDI, PFL, and similar claims.</p> <p>Thus, for example, BRFN has close contacts with newly-arrived refugee communities in Alameda County and provides case management support for multiple issues, including when workers and families are experiencing housing insecurity. When they identify a worker that is experiencing job-related income loss due to unemployment, disability, or family medical needs, they will provide a warm hand off to a dedicated attorney at LAAW, who can then help them file and prosecute their claim for any income maintenance benefit program for which they qualify. RIT and CPA will similarly identify and coordinate warm referrals for the broader refugee communities and Chinese-speaking community in the Bay Area, and the WLC will likewise do the same for the agricultural and other workers it serves.</p> <p>The partners will also work with LAAW to ensure that fact sheets, toolkits, educational materials, and any other outreach and education efforts are presented in a way that is culturally and linguistically appropriate for the communities served by each respective organization.</p> <p>Moreover, to the extent that any individual issues arising from individual cases raise larger, systemic issues that impact broader communities of workers (for example, regarding language access issues), the dedicated LAAW attorney can help coordinate administrative advocacy for the partners.</p>	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles (LAFLA)		
Project Name	The Tenant Empowerment & Anti-Harassment Project (TEAP)		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 1,166,625	\$0	
County(ies) Served	Los Angeles		
Project Abstract	<p>The Tenant Empowerment & Anti-Harassment Project ("TEAP") seeks to address and raise public awareness on two main issues to combat eviction, homelessness, and displacement: (1) bringing affirmative tenant harassment lawsuits in Los Angeles City and County under the new Tenant Anti-Harassment Ordinances (TAHO); and (2) pursuit of compulsory crossclaims for harassment in defending limited cases for unpaid rent converted to a consumer debt under the COVID-19 Tenant Relief Act 2020 ("AB 3088"). The project aims to achieve these goals through a combination of full representation in both defense and affirmative claims and an outreach and educational campaign including legal clinics, workshops, and direct limited legal assistance. Project attorneys will represent tenants in these cases and provide limited legal assistance to those they cannot represent, focusing on South LA and Skid Row, areas served by LA CAN and SAJE. The project would full scope representation for TAHO claims, and would empower pro per tenants throughout LA County to more effectively assert harassment claims under TAHO on their own. With partner community organizations LACAN and SAJE, the project will provide comprehensive wraparound anti-harassment assistance at all levels of court. Importantly, the increased outreach, publicity, and exposure will raise awareness of tenants' rights under TAHO.</p> <p>In years two and three, we aim to address the consequences of limited and unlimited judgments in addition to expanding full scope representation services. The target population will be Black and immigrant communities in Greater Los Angeles with an emphasis on South Los Angeles and Skid Row.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>Goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide full-scope representation to pursue affirmative tenant anti-harassment claims. 2. Provide full-scope representation in defense of limited and unlimited actions for consumer COVID rent debt and raise compulsory crossclaims for tenant harassment. 3. To educate litigants, via online resources, workshops, and clinics on: (i) local anti-harassment ordinances, and combatting tenant-harassment and displacement; and (ii) what legal steps can be taken to combat harassment and defend against rental debt. 4. To better position litigants to represent themselves in in limited and unlimited actions for consumer COVID rent debt and raise appropriate defenses and crossclaims. 5. Assist and empower tenants, through organizing and legal strategies, who are facing tenant harassment, and raise public awareness and exposure of anti-harassment rights to act as deterrent to landlords going forward. <p>Deliverables:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Full-scope representation in 12 cases per year (after ramping up from 4 in Year 1) for affirmative tenant anti-habitability cases or defending civil court debt relief cases that include crossclaims for harassment. 2. Provide limited-scope services to 60 tenant households in Year 1, and 240 tenant households per year in Years 2 and 3 of the project. 3. Conduct 6 workshops/clinics in Year 1, and 24 workshops clinics per year in Years 2 and 3, on tenant harassment and defense of rental debt suits. 4. 1,200 website views per year of Know Your Rights materials regarding: (i) local tenant anti-harassment ordinances and (ii) impacts of consumer debt, credit reporting and scores, wage garnishment, bank levies and claims of exemption. 		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	No	Yes	Yes

Rural Communities	Not applicable	
Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	<p>This project will target Black and immigrant renters with a particular focus on tenants in Skid Row and Historic South Los Angeles.</p> <p>Providing full scope representation in defense of COVID rent debt brought in limited or unlimited court has a direct relationship with homelessness prevention. Monetary judgments in consumer cases would be enforced through garnishments and levies, directly impacting an individual's financial ability to pay for current and future rent, and other expenses such as food, medical, and utilities for themselves and their families. Moreover, judgments impact credit scores and the ability for low-income tenants to find new housing. This shift from one court system to another will have various unintended consequences for tenants and help maintain the cycle of poverty that will extend years beyond 2021. As such, providing representation in defense of these limited and unlimited COVID consumer claims is homelessness prevention.</p> <p>In 2018, the Housing and Community Investment Department investigated approximately 10,000 tenant complaints of harassment in rent stabilized units concerning illegal rent increases, illegal evictions, failure to post required notifications non-registration of rental units, illegal tenant buy-out agreements, and denial of relocation assistance. One council member said, in support of the ordinance " I really want to be clear today, as we're talking about this issue, who this ordinance will help," Raman said. "The more vulnerable the tenant is, the more likely they are to be affected by harassment and to be displaced by harassment."</p>	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	0	0
Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	We propose to collaborate with community-based organizations LACAN and SAJE for outreach, education, tenant navigation services, and litigation support through client communication.	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Legal Aid of Marin (LAM)		
Project Name	COVID-19 Homelessness Prevention Legal Services & Outreach Expansion Program		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 360,681	\$37,500	
County(ies) Served	Marin		
Project Abstract	<p>Legal Aid of Marin's (LAM) COVID-19 Homelessness Prevention Legal Services & Outreach Expansion Program will enable LAM to reach additional rural and underserved communities by expanding its homelessness prevention services to offer COVID-related housing legal services and building a new outreach and training aimed at increasing housing stability specifically among low-income Marin residents.</p> <p>A new Staff Attorney will be hired to focus solely on providing COVID-related homelessness prevention activities to Marin County residents who are facing housing instability or eviction due to COVID-19 (e.g., job loss, health issues, and the expiration of the eviction moratorium). Services will include pre-eviction advise of rights, counseling, negotiations/dispute resolution with landlords, and full-scope representation in Marin Superior Court. The COVID-19 Homelessness Prevention Legal Services & Outreach Expansion Program Staff Attorney will also help resolve habitability issues and head off illegal and retaliatory rent increases. The Staff Attorney will serve 200+ tenants/year whom LAM would otherwise be unable to serve. Of those clients, 75% will experience increased housing stability because of the COVID-19 Homelessness Prevention Legal Services & Outreach Expansion Program.</p> <p>To educate both renters and landlords on legal rights and processes, LAM will create written and digital resources for at least one bilingual (English/Spanish) training that they will conduct each month. Trainings will be held in partnership with five community-based organizations who are trusted resources for rural and/or underserved communities—reaching at least 200 tenants and landlords per year.</p> <p>Both service components will take place in urban, suburban, and rural settings all across Marin County.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>1. Provide Homelessness Prevention Through Direct Legal Services: Through the proposed program, LAM will provide efficient, client-centered, and holistic housing services to at least 200 additional COVID-19 impacted tenants living in Marin County each year. Of those clients served, 75% will experience increased housing stability because of COVID-19 Homelessness Prevention Legal Services & Outreach Expansion Program services. Services will include pre-eviction assistance and eviction defense, advise of rights, consultation, and full representation in litigation. In cases of eviction for COVID-related debt, negotiations may be conducted with property owners for reasonable payment plans or alternatively time to move, preventing the hardship of sudden eviction that can lead to protracted homelessness.</p> <p>2. Provide Homelessness Prevention Through Outreach & Dissemination of Written and Digital Resources: LAM will conduct at least one community-based training each month in partnership with the Phoenix Project, North Marin Community Services, Community Action Marin, Canal Alliance, and West Marin Community Services—reaching at least 200 tenants and landlords per year. Participants will be asked to complete an exit ticket, which will test their knowledge of concepts learned as well as provide an opportunity to give feedback about presentations. Bilingual (English and Spanish) written and digital resources will be created for these events and for widespread distribution via social media platforms (Facebook and Instagram Live) as well as community centers, partner organizations, food banks, and libraries.</p>		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rural Communities	This project aims to serve the entirety of Marin County, inclusive of all of the county's rural communities (Point Reyes Station, Inverness, Bolinas, Stinson Beach, Olema, and the San		

	Geronimo Valley). To give readers an idea of how geographically isolated Marin County's rural residents are from most service centers, the distance from Point Reyes to LAM's office is 23 miles, which takes 39 minutes by car (without traffic) and 1.3 hours by bus.	
Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	<p>The following underserved populations are included in the proposed project's scope:</p> <p>LATINX RESIDENTS: As noted, Latinx residents who are undocumented and/or work in agriculture in rural areas face numerous barriers in accessing legal services. Many are fearful of exploring and exercising legal rights because they are worried about—or have even been threatened about—their immigration status. Language barriers complicate these fears. This project will allow us to expand outreach and legal services to Latinx people who have historically been pushed to the margins of society.</p> <p>BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN RESIDENTS: As Marin County has gentrified and become more expensive, many Black and African American families have been pushed out. But Marin City—initially housed built to house WWII ship workers—still has a population that is almost 30% Black/African American.</p> <p>About 53% of the city's population lives under 200% of the federal poverty level (American Community Survey, 2019). As highlighted in a January 2020 article that appeared in The Guardian, approximately 400 African American tenants live in an aging public housing community that has been targeted for development (“I don’t have anywhere else to go’: why tenants fear renovation of neglected public housing.” The Guardian, 1/27/20). Their legal rights will be included in the focus of this project in partnership with the Phoenix Project.</p>	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	5	5
Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>Offering education and outreach to tenants and landlords will prevent evictions before they happen by 1) spreading awareness of COVID-related renter protections; 2) allowing potential clients to start the intake process for legal services and get assistance that they need as quickly as possible; and 3) reducing the amount of eviction actions filed by landlords. To ensure these trainings reach as many people as possible, LAM will provide sub-grants to five multi-service nonprofit community-based organizations who will serve as partners by providing sites for education, outreach, and co-location of housing legal services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Marin Community Services in Point Reyes Station (rural location) • North Marin Community Services in Novato (rural location) • Phoenix Project Marin in Marin City (serving Black/African American community members) • Community Action Marin in San Rafael (serving the entire Marin community) • Canal Alliance in San Rafael (serving Latinx community members) <p>These collaborations will ensure the program facilitates at least one community-based education session per month at geographically diverse locations—allowing clients to overcome transportation barriers and extending LAM's reach across the county. LAM's new Housing Staff Attorney will prepare the educational trainings and resources. Partners will help promote trainings to their networks, provide meeting space, support technological infrastructure where needed, and offer light refreshments as an incentive for attendance. Events will be hybrid, so that people who cannot attend in person can remotely access resources. Trainings will be held virtually if it is unsafe to meet in-person.</p>	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Legal Aid of Sonoma County (LASC)		
Project Name	HP Veterans Benefits Program		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 887,100	\$0	
County(ies) Served	Sonoma		
Project Abstract	<p>Legal Aid of Sonoma County's project is the HP Veterans Benefits Program (VBP). The goal of the VBP is to reduce veteran homelessness in Sonoma County by assisting homeless and unstably housed low-income veterans in removing barriers to housing and obtaining life-sustaining benefits they are entitled to. Specifically, the VBP will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the number of Veterans who are eligible for and access housing, medical, legal, and other services - Reduce the number of veterans with stigmatizing discharges - Increase the number of veterans in rural areas who access services - Increase veteran financial stability - Improve veteran housing stability <p>LASC's Veterans Benefits Project (VBP) assists homeless and unstably housed veterans in obtaining benefits by modifying their discharge status when this status is an obstacle to them obtaining benefits. VBP also helps them submit applications for benefits, including filing appeals with the Board of Veterans Appeals (BVA). These benefits provide a crucial path from homelessness to housing. A lack of funds and a lack of mental health care are two of the most significant barriers individuals face in seeking stable housing. VBP services give veterans access to both. They allow vulnerable veterans to have money for housing and vital medical/mental health care. Services provided through the VBP include legal advice, legal filings, assistance requesting and gathering pertinent records such as military personnel and medical records, and legal representation at the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and the Department of Defense (DOD).</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>The VBP's goal is to bring, income, housing, and medical care to veterans who are homeless or unstably housed to help stabilize their housing. Specifically, the project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish eligibility to HUD VASH housing vouchers for at least 15 homeless or at-risk veterans. - Increase income to be used to stabilize housing for at least 30 homeless or at-risk veterans. - Reach at least 80 geographically isolated/rural veterans. - Establish eligibility to VA benefits for at least 25 veterans. - Leverage at least \$500,000 in lump sum benefits for vulnerable veterans. - Leverage at least \$8 million in estimated lifetime benefits for vulnerable veterans. <p>The VBP will achieve positive outcomes for at least 85% of clients seeking benefits or modification of discharge status in cases resolved over the term of this project.</p>		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rural Communities	Yes, this project will focus on addressing homelessness in rural communities. All of Sonoma County outside the Santa Rosa and Petaluma urban districts is rural under the MSSA definition. We will target these areas including West, North and Eastern districts with cities such as Sebastopol, Guerneville, Rio Nido, Boyes Hot Springs, and Cloverdale.		
Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	<p>Yes, this project will focus on addressing homelessness in underserved communities. Black and Indigenous veterans and veterans who experienced sexual trauma in service are more likely to experience poverty and homelessness. This project will conduct outreach to black and indigenous veterans, woman veterans, and MST survivors.</p> <p>BIPOC veterans have a particular need for VPB's discharge upgrade services. Historically disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, including veterans of color and military sexual trauma survivors, are discharged from the military with less than honorable discharges at a disproportionate rate. (Dep't of Defense, Report of the Task Force on the Administration of</p>		

	Military Justice in the Armed Forces, 2013); (Human Rights Watch, “Booted: Lack of Recourse for Wrongfully Discharged US Military Rape Survivors,” 2016).	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	0	0
Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	Not applicable	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino (LASSB)		
Project Name	Safe House Project		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 1,500,000	\$234,000	
County(ies) Served	San Bernardino		
Project Abstract	<p>Victims of domestic violence or elder abuse are often forced to flee their homes to preserve their lives. This flight frequently involves leaving needed belongings and their primary or sole source of financial support. Unfortunately, landlords can also evict victims to eliminate violence within the rental property. Studies across the country confirm this connection: domestic violence is a primary cause of homelessness for women and families.</p> <p>Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino (LASSB) has an established partnership project with the San Bernardino Superior Court (Caregivers Accessing Justice), providing low-income and senior caregivers with on-site document preparation. That project eliminates procedural barriers, prevents unnecessary delays in processing, and has reduced the Court's backlog of unfinished matters. LASSB proposes to launch a similar project for domestic violence and elder abuse victims.</p> <p>This project will allow eligible applicants to obtain consultation, advice, have case documents reviewed, secure assistance with document preparation, attain procedural information to secure protective orders, and, as needed, attain help with eviction actions to prevent homelessness. Services will be provided Monday-Thursday, 9am-12:30 and 1:30-4:00pm. Our project partners will provide these needful clients access to emergency shelter, emergency food, clothing, a weekly food bank and a plethora of recovery and self-reliance courses to eliminate homelessness and progress to safe, independent living.</p> <p>The Court may refer clients and LASSB will conduct marketing through numerous outlets. An eligibility process will ensure that Applicants are low-income or seniors and that no conflict of interests exists for LASSB.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>LASSB has identified the following goals which include to provide services to 420-840 unduplicated clients facing homelessness.</p> <p>Upon completing the review of the clients' documents (lease, mortgage, police reports.) or any other relevant documents necessary to obtain a restraining order to prevent homelessness. Estimate 10-20 a month.</p> <p>Upon completing the review of the clients' documents, the advocate will prepare a written or oral assessment of the client's housing issues, specifically identifying those instances in which there has been a potential for homelessness due to domestic violence or eviction because of domestic violence and abuse in the home. Estimated at 10-20 a month.</p> <p>The advocate will prepare a DV TRO, Unlawful Detainer Defense, or negotiate with landlords to prevent homelessness. Estimate at 10-20 a month.</p> <p>If the issue cannot be resolved informally, the advocate will assist in filing the necessary documents and will provide direct representation on Domestic Violence restraining order or Unlawful Detainer. Estimated at 5-10 a month.</p> <p>One or more of the above legal services activities may be provided to the same client in the same case.</p> <p>Mary's Mercy Center will provide 10-20 individuals (Women with children or men) who may be victims of domestic violence and/or experiencing homelessness will be provided with safe and stable housing and an individual assessment and service plan. All housing plans will include domestic violence recovery, parenting classes, self-reliance & coping skills, GED preparation, parenting classes, health and mental health treatment, anger management, childcare, family counseling & tutoring, financial literacy, and Bible study.</p>		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	Yes	Yes	No
Rural Communities	Access to Legal Services is critical to good health, family support and preventing homelessness, yet rural residents face a variety of access barriers. If awarded, this grant will		

	focus on serving all residents of San Bernardino and Riverside County. Clients will be served remotely through telephone or other electronic devices via our virtual platform. This model allows qualifying clients of virtually any San Bernardino or Riverside County residence to secure essential services. This model may also help to preserve safety by allowing prospective clients to attain services from a secure environment rather than travelling to seek assistance.	
Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	<p>This project will focus on serving parties facing homelessness because of domestic violence or elder abuse. Those served will eligible residents of those two counties, and will include residents of urban, rural or frontier regions of these counties. All who suffer as victims of domestic violence or elder abuse, or as alleged perpetrators of domestic violence, will have access to services, if there is no direct conflict of interest. Whether victim or alleged perpetrator, the first party to a possible action will be provided services. Should the opposing party to an existing case seek services, they will be referred to other legal service providers, including ICLS, IELLA, Legal Aid of Riverside, Legal Aid of Orange County, Self-Help Centers, or the Bar Association located within the appropriate region. The opposing party may also be referred to a local partner who would be able to provide housing, shelter, classes, or counseling to help with long term success and family unification.</p> <p>Multiple, external factors keep this group of clients oppressed: the chains of poverty are further bound by the physical, financial, and psychological effects of abuse. They are often financially dependent upon their abusers, making it nearly impossible to remove themselves and their dependents from the abusive environment. The project will focus on providing wrap around services that will ensure the victim will have the necessary services to obtain short-term housing/food assistance, long-term housing/counseling/food and necessary legal documents and assistance to prevent homelessness and abuse.</p>	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	2	1
Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>The financial and physical prospect of relocating into new living quarters often represent barriers to victims of domestic violence or elder abuse. The non-profit partners to this project will assist with those challenges by providing the following services to needful clients of this project:</p> <p>Mary's Mercy Center is a well-established agency who provides hot meals six days per week, a weekly food bag disbursement, weekly medical screening, monthly dental assistance, access to clothing, showers with hygiene items, and a children's program providing formula, diapers, and various baby-care items through a referral system. Mary's Mercy also operates shelters which offer emergency housing to women and children, one providing temporary housing to men and children and transitional housing for women/families fully engaged within their program toward self-sufficiency. Their self-sufficiency trainings include Coping Skills, Budgeting, Cooking, Child Care, Prenatal Classes, Dental Hygiene, Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation, Domestic Violence Education and Training, Rape Crisis Counseling, Family Counselling, Self-Reliance and Child Development, Extreme Parenting, GED Preparation, and Tutoring.</p> <p>San Bernardino Superior Court, will provide a collaborative partnership which includes court referrals and onsite court space. The current court layout does not allow onsite assistance, however the court has agreed to provide space, if and once it becomes available.</p> <p>Each of these agencies will accept immediate referrals to provide their project services.</p> <p>Mary's Mercy Center will not house persons accused of exacting domestic violence or elder abuse; however, they will provide the counselling and education services to these persons to assist with growth beyond abusive behaviors.</p>	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Legal Assistance to the Elderly (LAE)		
Project Name	Eviction Defense in Low-Income San Francisco Neighborhoods		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 225,000	\$0	
County(ies) Served	San Francisco		
Project Abstract	<p>LAE's proposed project will leverage an existing collaboration that provides access to a range of legal services for low-income individuals in one San Francisco district, and expand the geographic scope of the collaboration's eviction defense work, thereby serving an additional 80 clients per year. Clients served will be the low-income, predominantly immigrant workforce that has experienced lost wages due to COVID-19. EAF funding will pay for a .70 FTE Staff Attorney at LAE, who will handle full-scope representation in Unlawful Detainer and landlord harassment cases, provide limited services in civil cases involving the collection of unpaid rent, and also provide advice and information to clients. The Staff Attorney will take on 20 full-scope representation cases, 40 limited service cases, and 20 advice and information cases annually.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>Our goal is to prevent eviction among low-income tenants by providing full-scope representation in eviction defense cases as well as providing information and advice, and to reach these isolated communities through community outreach and drop-in clinics. Our deliverables are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year One: 20 full scope cases, 40 limited service cases, 20 advice and information cases. • Year Two: 20 full scope cases, 40 limited service cases, 20 advice and information cases. • Year Three: 20 full scope cases, 40 limited service cases, 20 advice and information cases. 		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	No	No	Yes
Rural Communities			
Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	Not applicable		
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants	
	4	0	
Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>Partner organizations for this collaboration are Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Asian Law Caucus, Jubilee Immigration Advocates, PODER! and Excelsior Works! Excelsior Works! and PODER! reach out in Spanish, English, Cantonese, Mandarin and Tagalog to community members who are in need of legal services but who are isolated because of age, disability, language, or immigration status, and connect these community members with the collaboration's legal services. Because evictions can move on a very fast timeline, having outreach workers experienced in housing law is paramount for the success of this outreach. Though Excelsior Works! is rooted in the Excelsior neighborhood, many of its program participants are drawn from the adjacent Mission and Bayview/Hunters Point neighborhoods. Similarly, PODER! was founded in the Mission District and now has an office in the Excelsior, and many members from the Bayview/Hunters Point neighborhoods. The collaboration holds weekly intake clinics that alternate among four legal practice areas: Housing, Senior Legal Services, Workers' Rights, and Immigration (funding from this grant will only support housing work). All clinics screen for eviction. Each clinic has a "Know Your Rights" section followed by direct legal consultation. Three clinics are held in the evening to accommodate working people's schedules. We also offer appointments in our offices, outside of the clinics. Our attorneys work closely and collaboratively and can tap into the expertise of our entire legal team to address clients' immediate issues as well as other underlying legal issues.</p>		

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice (LACLJ)		
Project Name	Leading Legal Access to Victims for Economic Stability		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 1,500,000	\$0	
County(ies) Served	Los Angeles		
Project Abstract	<p>Domestic Violence (DV) is a leading cause of homelessness for women. According to Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority's (LAHSA) 2020 Greater Los Angeles County Homeless Count, 7% of all homeless L.A. County residents were fleeing DV. In 2020 the homeless count for Domestic Violence victims had increased 40% from 2019. Nearly 80% of LACLJ clients are survivors of DV and nearly 30% of clients face unstable housing situations. LACLJ's proposed project, "Leading Legal Access to Victims for Economic Stability (LLAVES)" seeks to directly and significantly ameliorate homelessness among victims of DV through combining legal aid, social services, and partnerships with domestic violence shelters. LACLJ will partner with Valley Oasis, of Antelope Valley, and Good Shepherd Center Los Angeles to create project "LLAVES". The proposed project will serve DV survivors throughout LA county who are at risk of homelessness. Valley Oasis serves around 300 domestic violence survivors annually in rural Antelope Valley. The partnership with LACLJ will meet the overwhelming demand for legal aid in the community. Good Shepherd Center (GSC) is a Los Angeles based organization with expertise in the intersection between homelessness and DV, however their clients require legal assistance beyond what is provided. Project LLAVES' key goal is to prevent homelessness among survivors of DV by providing victim-centered, trauma-informed legal services integrated with case management.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>LACLJ's key project goal is to prevent homelessness among more individuals displaced because of DV by providing victim-centered, trauma-informed legal services integrated with case management. To accomplish this overarching goal, LACLJ will conduct activities to build internal capacity to assist with homelessness prevention, develop community resources and partnerships that help prevent homelessness among DV survivors, increase knowledge and awareness of rights and benefits among DV survivors, and expand outreach to connect with DV survivors who are underserved, including those in rural Antelope Valley where homelessness has increased significantly over the past year.</p> <p>Achieving this goal will yield the following outcomes/deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve at least 200 clients with homeless prevention legal services during the grant period. • Expand homeless prevention legal aid to rural DV survivors by helping at least 30 clients annually referred by Valley Oasis. • Ensure 100% of clients apply for all applicable benefits that will support housing stability and wellbeing (e.g., SSI or SNAP). • Connect clients to housing/shelter with at least 25% securing permanent housing annually. • Upon case closure, have at least 75% of clients report feeling safe and secure in terms of housing. • Increase the economic agency of at least 50% of clients by conducting/connecting them to financial literacy education, credit counseling, job training, or work permits; by accompanying clients to benefits hearings; and/or by filing benefits appeals. • Close at least 75% of cases with positive outcomes that prevent homelessness. • Conduct four legal services trainings on homeless issues each year. 		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rural Communities	<p>By partnering with Valley Oasis, a DV shelter and homelessness agency serving more than 300 individuals annually, LACLJ will expand our reach to the underserved rural Antelope Valley region of Los Angeles County. Residents in this region have access to far fewer resources for legal assistance than low-income populations in general. Fewer law firms and nonprofit agencies offering pro bono</p>		

	<p>legal services are located in Antelope Valley than in more densely-populated areas of Los Angeles, which severely limits DV survivors' access to legal representation. Additionally, this region has experienced a drastic increase in the number of homeless individuals between 2019 and 2020. LAHSA's 2020 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count reports a 44% increase in homelessness in Antelope Valley (SPA 1) in the last year. This increase is the largest year-over-year increase in homelessness among the eight Los Angeles County SPAs.</p> <p>LACLJ will partner with Valley Oasis to expand legal and social service supports for those at risk of homelessness in this exceptionally vulnerable rural community. The partnership's goals are to: 1) leverage resources to create a seamless, cost-effective cooperative system of service delivery; 2) reduce the overall impact of homelessness; and 3) reduce the number of DV survivors experiencing homelessness.</p> <p>Legal services offered by Valley Oasis and LACLJ include family law, restraining orders, immigration, government benefits, landlord/tenant issues, and other issues including expungements. Legal aid will be provided in conjunction with case management to ensure an effective safety net for DV survivors with numerous complex needs.</p>	
<p>Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)</p>	<p>DV survivors as a whole comprise an underserved community because of the barriers they face in accessing civil justice that are more prevalent and complex than barriers that low-income populations in general experience. For example, DV survivors have lived – often for years – in situations where they have learned to be unassertive and accept any wrongs without taking corrective or protective actions. Survival has depended upon becoming as invisible as possible. The psychological scars of abuse run deep and often make accessing legal assistance more difficult for them since doing so requires taking steps towards personal empowerment and requires trusting in others to help them.</p> <p>Additionally, the population of DV survivors that LACLJ will serve through the project are also from underserved communities who face obstacles to receiving civil justice because of their immigration status, language abilities, cultural beliefs and/or fear of government or judicial involvement, and severe anxieties and fear of retaliation from or exposure to their abusers as they navigate civil justice systems that help them with establish housing stability.</p>	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	2	0
<p>Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)</p>	<p>LACLJ will tackle the growing issue of homelessness and the intersection with DV using a collaborative task force approach. Good Shepherd Center (GSC) of Los Angeles and Valley Oasis will partner with LACLJ in expanding legal services access for underserved DV survivors.</p> <p>Valley Oasis brings expertise in homeless services in the rural Antelope Valley region and in using evidence-based approaches integrated into Los Angeles County's Coordinated Entry System (CES) to address homelessness: Housing First, Harm Reduction, Rapid Re-housing, Progressive Case Management, and Critical Time Intervention. Valley Oasis seeks to build its capacity to provide legal aid that is in high demand and will provide referrals to LACLJ.</p> <p>GSC shelters mothers and their children who are victims of DV and provides supportive services including educational and vocational support and life skills workshops. GSC will connect homeless DV victims with LACLJ's legal services LACLJ will also bring to the project our internal capacity to connect those who are homeless/at risk of homelessness to a cadre of social services through our Community Advocacy Program staffed with graduate students from social work programs who work as community advocates (CAs). CAs coordinate social services under the direction of LACLJ attorneys. This grant project will allow us to recruit and train CAs dedicated solely to working on homeless prevention.</p> <p>LACLJ's existing partnerships will also help achieve project objectives, including developing interagency referral procedures, making referrals for legal and other services, tracking case outcomes, and cross-training legal, social services, and nonprofit staff addressing homelessness.</p>	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Mental Health Advocacy Services (MHAS)		
Project Name	Behavioral Health-Legal Partnership for Low Income Tenants with Mental Health Disabilities - Via Care		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 600,000	\$86,829	
County(ies) Served	Los Angeles		
Project Abstract	<p>MHAS seeks to launch a new behavioral health-legal partnership in which legal services specifically targeting low-income tenants with mental health disabilities at risk of homelessness are holistically integrated in partnership with Via Care Community Health Center, a community-based organization that provides comprehensive healthcare to the underserved community of East Los Angeles. Clients will be provided with tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant rental disputes, including pre-eviction and post-eviction legal services, counseling, advice and consultation, training, renter education and representation, and advocacy to improve habitability and to ensure receipt of eligible income or benefits to improve housing stability.</p> <p>This partnership will also provide critical funding to support a new Housing Navigator position at Via Care. The Housing Navigator will assist participants with obtaining housing by 1) Overseeing a tenant screening and housing assessment that identifies the participant's preferences and barriers related to successful tenancy; 2) Developing an individualized housing support plan; 3) Searching for housing and presenting options; 4) Assisting in securing housing, including the completion of housing applications and securing required documentation; and 5) Identifying and securing available resources to assist with subsidizing rent, among other tasks. The Housing Navigator will identify participants needing housing-related legal services and will refer these participants to the MHAS legal team. MHAS will provide direct legal services to at least sixty (60) participants every year, will provide technical assistance to the Housing Navigator as needed, and will offer several "know your rights" trainings to the broader staff and participants at Via Care.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>The first key goal of this project is to increase access to justice for individuals with mental health disabilities facing housing insecurity.</p> <p>The second key goal of this project is to keep some of Los Angeles County's most vulnerable residents – including immigrants with mental health disabilities - safely and permanently housed.</p> <p>The Via Care Housing Navigator will oversee tenant screenings and housing assessments conducted by Via Care behavioral health case workers for at least 200 participants per year. The Via Care Housing Navigator will review all screenings and identify participants needing housing supportive services and participants needing legal services.</p> <p>For participants needing housing supportive services, the Housing Navigator will develop individualized housing support plans that address identified barriers, include short- and long-term measurable goals for each issue, and establish the participant's plan for meeting the goal, for at least 60 participants per year.</p> <p>For participants needing legal services, the Housing Navigator will refer these participants to MHAS. MHAS will serve at least 60 clients per year, some receiving brief service legal assistance with others receiving extensive services and case representation. MHAS will additionally be on-call to provide technical assistance to the Via Care Housing Navigator and other staff at Via Care as needed. Finally, MHAS will provide four "know your rights" style trainings per year for Via Care participants and staff on a range of homelessness prevention issues including housing law, renter protections, and government benefits for people with disabilities.</p>		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	No	Yes	No
Rural Communities	Not applicable		

<p>Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)</p>	<p>All clients served through the proposed project will reside in Los Angeles County's East Service Planning Area (SPA) 7 – an area whose population is grossly underserved and experiences some of the most concerning disparities in all of Los Angeles County. This area is comprised of five federally designated medically underserved areas (MUAs) and two federally designated medically underserved populations (MUPs). In this area, 45% of individuals have less than a high school-level education, 30.3% are uninsured, and over 98% are racial/ethnic minorities. With nearly a quarter of residents (23.9%) living below the federal poverty level and another one-third (31.6%) of the community living between 100-199% of it, the community's access to justice is compromised by multiple socio-cultural problems in addition to poverty, such as low-levels of education, language barriers and lack of transportation, that magnify the already significant barriers.</p> <p>There are additional characteristics of this population that result in them facing even higher barriers to accessing civil justice than the low-income community generally. Nearly 9 in 10 Via Care participants are Latinx and are often culturally and linguistically isolated; many are also undocumented. This population hesitates to seek legal services for fear that doing so will bring unwanted attention from Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) or disqualify them from future legalization effort.</p>	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	1	1
<p>Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)</p>	<p>Studies show a range of health and social benefits when lawyers are colocated at medical sites and work alongside medical staff to address the legal needs of their patients – such as disputes with their landlords, inhabitation of their homes, and problems securing the benefits to which they are legally entitled to pay their rent.</p> <p>Here, MHAS and Via Care will collaborate on a behavioral health-legal partnership wherein the MHAS legal team will be embedded into the Via Care behavioral health program to prevent homelessness most efficiently for the most vulnerable Via Care participants. Funding will be used to cover 50% of a new Housing Navigator position at Via Care and 100% of an MHAS Staff Attorney dedicated exclusively to serving Via Care participants. The Housing Navigator will work with Via Care staff in the behavioral health program to identify participants receiving behavioral health/mental health services who are most at risk of homelessness and are currently experiencing housing instability. The Housing Navigator will assist participants with their housing needs by developing an individualized housing support plan for each project participant, assisting participants with securing housing, and provide ongoing support and case management for participants. Participants who the Housing Navigator determines need legal assistance will be referred to the MHAS team for legal services in landlord-tenant rental disputes, including pre-eviction and post-eviction legal services, counseling, advice and consultation, training, renter education and representation, and advocacy to improve habitability and to ensure receipt of eligible income or benefits to improve housing stability.</p>	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	National Housing Law Project (NationalHousing)		
Project Name	Government to the Rescue		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 540,000	\$0	
County(ies) Served	Statewide		
Project Abstract	<p>The federal government is appropriating unprecedented resources for housing programs. For California, that will mean at least \$7 billion in new funding between 2020 and 2022, but funding levels may reach more than \$35 billion if Congress passes the reconciliation infrastructure bill. Some of the increased funding targets existing programs but many new programs will be created and much of the funding of existing programs comes with program changes. California badly needs these new funds to address housing stability and homelessness but there are major challenges around implementation of these new funds. The National Housing Law Project (NHLP) serves as both a national support center and a California support center. Those roles uniquely position the organization to assist California advocates, legal services organizations and government entities in the implementation of the new federal funding and new federal housing programs. Small cities and rural areas, in particular, will have challenges with all of the new guidelines and programs. NHLP will focus its efforts on small cities and rural areas to ensure that programs reduce evictions, preserve tenants' rights and serve the most vulnerable families in California. Through training, technical assistance, litigation, policy briefs and other efforts, NHLP will help California take full advantage of the federal housing funding and achieve the highest levels of housing stability possible.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>NHLP will increase the capacity of legal services attorneys, organizers and advocates to help their clients access the programs and to engage in local implementation. Legal service attorneys will demonstrate increased capacity to litigate tenants' rights and preservation related issues related to the new programs. The grantees will structure the new programs in a way that serves the most vulnerable Californians, ends homelessness, decreases evictions and prevents foreclosures.</p> <p>Given the character limits, here are goals for two of the largest programs:</p> <p>Homeowner Assistance Fund: Increase collaboration between housing counselors and legal aid attorneys. Ensure accessibility for people with limited English proficiency and without access to internet. Build the capacity of legal services to work on lending and foreclosure related issues as this has declined since the Great Recession.</p> <p>Emergency Rental Assistance II: California has received ERA II funding but has not begun to spend it. The program requires strong direct-to-tenant payment processes, can provide on-going funding for up to 18 months and that state does not need to fully expend the funds until September of 2027. That means that California has the opportunity to develop a more comprehensive response to evictions, one that has funded rental assistance for almost six years, can increase funding for legal services and ideally works in concert with court based eviction diversion programs. California has a tremendous opportunity to reduce evictions but this will require additional collaboration between courts, grantees, legal services and other organizations.</p>		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rural Communities	All rural areas throughout the state. The Public Policy Institute reports poverty levels in counties throughout the state and in their report, rural communities are reported at roughly 15-20% residents in poverty. The low and very income residents of federally assisted housing and/or members of special housing needs groups are among the members of all rural communities.		
Underserved Communities	Among the underserved communities singled out for prioritization in the new programs and funding are survivors of domestic violence. This community, overwhelmingly women and disproportionately low income women, comprises the third largest demographic of the		

(Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	homeless population. Their barriers to housing and housing insecurity have been so fully documented that the federal Violence Against Women Act has incrementally added housing rights and protections to VAWA in every reauthorization of the bill since its first housing rights were adopted in 2004. People with criminal records are another significant sector of the homeless population, and in some areas such as San Francisco, Contra Costa, and Los Angeles counties are the largest segment of the unhoused. NHLP's ongoing work in helping to establish local ordinances that "ban the box" in first round housing applications and our past work with PHAs setting up tenant eligibility policies to improve access for this community of people. have paved the way for this group in the implementation work we do with HP III funding on new programs.	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	0	0
Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>As in nearly everything NHLP does, our attorneys will closely collaborate with CA QLSPs on this project. Our training and resources are made readily available to all QLSPs statewide through broadcasts on our various networks and on our website for free download. As a state support center, QLSPs regard NHLP as the "go to" for education and technical assistance on the rollout of new programs and housing and resources.</p> <p>Programs that are frequent working partners include Bay Area Legal Aid, Central CA Legal Services, Disability Rights California, Legal Services of Northern CA, and Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles. In our rural work, we collaborate closely with CA Rural Legal Assistance and will likely collaborate with another historic partner, California Coalition for Rural Housing (CCRC) to inform those members about training, services and resources applicable to rural housing. Our outreach also targets CA based tenant organizations that serve indigent people and underserved communities, including Tenants Together, Coalition for Economic Survival, Housing Rights Committee of SF, POWER LA, ACCE, and Leadership Council for Justice and Accountability. NHLP also typically joins with other support centers, including Western Center on Law & Poverty (WCLP), as training presenters, co-litigators and advisors to state agencies on the implementation and operating rules of new programs and policies.M27</p>	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Neighborhood Legal Services (NLS)		
Project Name	Preventing Homelessness with Healthcare Debt Advocacy		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 1,500,000	\$225,000	
County(ies) Served	Los Angeles		
Project Abstract	<p>NLSLA will take an innovative approach to the homelessness crisis by serving individuals and families with healthcare debt by addressing it through the health lens. Through direct representation, NLSLA will provide a range of advocacy to prevent homelessness, including, but not limited to, negotiating with healthcare providers to engage in informal dispute resolution, ensuring consumer protections are upheld especially by debt collectors, screening for health insurance eligibility and subsidy programs, assessing for financial assistance program eligibility for the healthcare service obtained, resolving billing errors, engaging in debt dispute, advising on administrative remedies and complaint processes, and providing full scope representation on civil healthcare debt cases. The project will also provide reasonable accommodation requests in the housing context for eligible people with disabilities and healthcare debt in an effort to preserve housing.</p> <p>NLSLA will partner with Maternal Child Health Access ("MCHA") to expand services to households with healthcare debt who are not eligible for NLSLA's services, including screening individuals at risk of homelessness for financial assistance programs and health insurance eligibility, as well as providing health insurance enrollment services. NLSLA and MCHA will engage in formal cross-referral collaboration through this project.</p> <p>This project will be evidence-based by conducting surveys and focus groups of past clients and clients served through the project to measure the effectiveness of the homelessness prevention efforts. It will also compare the volume of people with healthcare debt served before and after the project. Additionally, it will measure the monetary benefits and outcomes of the project participants.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>This project will serve households in Los Angeles County with healthcare debt to help prevent homelessness, targeting the rural areas of the Antelope, San Fernando, San Gabriel, and Pomona Valleys, as well as the underserved populations comprised of people with disabilities, older adults, people of color, and/or the limited- English proficient. The legal services provided by NLSLA will include informal dispute resolution by negotiating with healthcare providers, ensuring consumer protections are upheld, screening for health insurance eligibility, assessing eligibility for financial assistance programs, resolving billing errors, disputing debts, representing on administrative remedies and complaint processes, and providing full scope representation at debt collection cases in civil court. The project will also provide reasonable accommodation requests in the housing context for eligible people with disabilities. The project will provide legal representation in at least 60 healthcare debt collection cases filed in civil court and assist with at least 360 administrative hearing representation, brief services and/or counsel and advice matters per year.</p> <p>The project will conduct outreach and education events to over 1,000 health consumers in Los Angeles County annually through a combination of medical debt self-help materials, presentations at community-based organizations, and participation in resource fairs. The project will conduct at least two events per quarter - one to community members and one to service providers.</p> <p>MCHA will serve at least 600 individuals annually through this project. MCHA will provide non-legal services including, but not limited to, health insurance enrollment and engaging in other advocacy to resolve healthcare debt matters.</p>		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rural Communities	This project will target the rural communities of the Antelope, San Fernando, San Gabriel, and Pomona valleys.		

	<p>The Antelope Valley, located within SPA 1, is a remote region of Los Angeles County, known for its long history of systemic racism against low-income people of color. More than 30% of residents are Black and more than 60% are Latinx. The poverty rate at 22.4% is significantly higher than the 16% in Los Angeles County overall, with four out of ten residents living at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level.</p> <p>Approximately 93% of the San Fernando Valley population, located within SPA 2, is comprised of the Latinx community, with over 37% of the population being foreign born.</p> <p>San Gabriel Valley, located within SPA 3, is one of the most diverse in the nation. It is home to many immigrant communities, primarily Asian and Latinx. Pomona Valley, also located within SPA 3, is home to a large Black community.</p> <p>NLSLA has served the San Fernando and Antelope Valleys since it was found in 1965. In 2000, it expanded its service area to include the San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys. With program offices in Pacoima, Boyle Heights, Glendale, and El Monte, and advocates co-located in courthouses at the Self-Help Legal Access Centers in Van Nuys, Lancaster, Chatsworth, Pomona, Pasadena, and Downtown Los Angeles, NLSLA is physically positioned to provide access to legal services for these communities.</p>				
<p>Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)</p>	<p>This project will target underserved communities, prioritizing people with disabilities, older adults, people of color, and the limited-English proficient. The target goal will be to have at least 70% of the households served through this project be from these communities.</p> <p>People with disabilities face even higher barriers to accessing civil justice than the low-income community generally due to health disparities resulting from their intellectual and developmental, physical, and mental health challenges. Due to the complexities of various health conditions, people with disabilities must navigate additional barriers in both housing and healthcare.</p> <p>Older adults are a particularly vulnerable population as they are widely susceptible to being convinced to sign up for credit cards with high interest rates at healthcare provider offices. They are also generally at an increased risk of facing physical, health, and mental barriers to access justice. Older adults are also often on a fixed and limited income.</p> <p>People of color have been historically underserved due to systemic racism, which has resulted in the population experiencing persistent inequities. Studies show that people of color receive lower-quality health care and experience higher rates of illness and death across a wide range of health conditions.</p> <p>Limited-English proficient communities experience medical errors at high rates and are among the most vulnerable population to experience access to justice issues due to language and cultural barriers.</p> <p>Moreover, people with disabilities, older adults, people of color, and the limited-English proficient communities have higher rates of and are at an increased risk of experiencing healthcare debt.</p>				
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Number of Partners</th><th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Number of Subgrants</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants	1	1
Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants				
1	1				
<p>Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)</p>	<p>NLSLA will partner with Maternal Child Health Access ("MCHA") as a subgrantee for this project. MCHA works to provide healthcare access to Los Angeles residents through advocacy, education, training and direct services. It also provides policy advocacy at a statewide level. MCHA will allow this project to expand services to households with healthcare debt ineligible for NLSLA's services. The services would include non-legal advocacy, such as screening individuals at risk of homelessness for financial assistance programs and health insurance eligibility such as Medi-Cal, Covered California, and/or county programs. Furthermore, MCHA will provide health insurance enrollment services, which would fill a gap in the services provided by NLSLA. MCHA will also engage in other problem solving and troubleshooting to resolve healthcare debt matters.</p> <p>NLSLA will fill a gap in the legal services needs of MCHA. NLSLA will also provide technical support and troubleshooting or take on cases for further assistance if enrollment challenges arise or other complicated issues need to be addressed. NLSLA and MCHA will also collaborate on training and outreach efforts.</p> <p>This partnership and collaboration would allow project participants to maximize their chance of being relieved from their healthcare debt or at least reduced to a manageable amount to</p>				

	avoid homelessness. The services would range from health insurance enrollment by MCHA to full scope representation on a healthcare debt case in civil court by NLSLA.
--	---

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	OneJustice (OneJustice)	
Project Name	Supporting Data-Driven Practices in Homelessness Prevention	
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted
	\$ 750,000	\$180,000
County(ies) Served	Statewide	
Project Abstract	<p>This project will increase the effectiveness of legal services interventions in preserving housing stability and reducing homelessness, particularly for rural communities and underserved populations. We will utilize our well-established relationships with LSOs, as well as our understanding that many organizations lack the capacity and/or expertise to adopt evidence-based and other data-driven practices, or to shape their service delivery models based on data and research, to improve overall service delivery. This will help ensure that California remains in the vanguard of homelessness prevention and civil legal aid.</p> <p>The project will be implemented in three phases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation with national experts and summarization of research on data-driven practices; - Comprehensive analyses of housing service delivery models that can serve as models for programs statewide, particularly in rural and underserved communities; and - A series of convenings to share findings, lift up data-driven practices, foster peer-to-peer learning, and encourage new collaborative projects. <p>In tandem, these phases will ensure that housing programs have a comprehensive perspective on data-driven practices in program service delivery, including issues like community outreach; intake models; resource prioritization; the role of legal clinics, pro bono projects, and other models for delivering legal services to large numbers of indigent households; strategies for maximizing housing stability and reducing homelessness; and tracking inputs and results through data collection and synthesis. This project will improve how legal services are delivered, how resource allocation decisions are made, and how housing programs evaluate the impact of their services and refine their strategies based on data-driven practices.</p>	
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>We predict our deliverables will include the following, although we will remain flexible in response to the changing landscape of evictions in California.</p> <p>Phase One:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The results of a literature survey and interviews with legal experts like Jim Greiner (Harvard Law) and Jessica Steinberg (GW Law) who have authored articles on the effectiveness of housing law interventions, and national experts on homelessness prevention like Dennis Culhane (UPenn) and Marybeth Shinn (Vanderbilt). - The results of interviews with housing LSOs and CBOs regarding community-specific needs and service delivery models, utilizing our statewide networks to identify housing program partners for in-depth analyses on outcome maximization and mission impact - Summary of evidence-based and other data-driven practices in homelessness prevention <p>Phase Two:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compilation of data-driven case studies from local and national homelessness prevention programs, prioritizing those serving rural regions and underserved populations, and programs with highly impactful models - A resource guide for LSOs on data collection and program evaluation best practices - A Homelessness Prevention Guide of evidence-based and other data-driven practices in homelessness prevention <p>Phase Three:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2-3 statewide Homelessness Prevention Webinars on data-driven practices and effective homelessness prevention service delivery models - 4-6 Homelessness Prevention Workshops specific to rural communities and underserved populations - A listserv and Slack channel for LSOs and CBOs to communicate and engage in peer learning - Technical assistance appointments with Homelessness Prevention grantees 	

	- A check-in with LSOs and CBOs to assess their needs and challenges and to strategize a Year 3 plan		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	Yes	Yes	No
Rural Communities	<p>We will consult with QLSPs and other services agencies to determine the highest needs of their communities for homelessness prevention. We will remain flexible with our strategy and target areas so that we may adjust to the needs of the QLSPs and their clients. That said, we foresee serving rural communities and their low-income tenant populations through targeted resources in the following counties:</p> <p>Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Los Angeles, Madera, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Ventura, Yolo, Yuba</p> <p>Rural tenants make up 13% of California's adult population, but experience poverty at higher rates than urban populations. More than 675,000 (or 18% of all) rural residents live in households at or below 125% of the federal poverty level.</p> <p>Low-income Californians generally have difficulty accessing legal services, but those in rural areas face additional challenges. Rural Californians are more likely to experience a housing-related legal matter than their urban counterparts, but there are fewer legal aid lawyers in rural communities and few private lawyers to fill the gaps. Inadequate or unavailable public transportation also makes it difficult to access legal services, especially with the large distances between legal aid offices that are typical of rural areas.</p>		
Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	<p>We will consult with OneJustice's partners and LAAC's member organizations to identify and serve underserved communities who face additional barriers to accessing legal resources. The underserved populations whom we anticipate serving include: survivors of sexual assault or domestic violence, immigrants, and BIPOC community members. For example, those who experienced sexual assault or domestic violence report approximately 800% more civil legal problems than low-income residents in general, including in rental housing, employment, finance, and income maintenance. Among low-income Californians, immigrants are least likely to receive legal representation, and among low-income residents who can't access legal representation due to cost, 36% face immigration-related issues. Among BIPOC communities, members of the Latinx community report rental housing issues 220% more frequently, and Black Americans report issues with rental housing 300% more frequently than their White counterparts. Overall, Latinx and Black Americans report a higher frequency of legal problems in not only rental housing, but also employment, finance, and family law, even when controlling for other demographics such as income. Finally, while 54% of White Americans say that the civil legal system treats them fairly most or all of the time, only 31% of Black Americans, 36% of Latinx Americans, and 38% of other races report the same.</p>		
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants	
	1	1	
Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>Studies show a range of health and social benefits when lawyers are colocated at medical sites and work alongside medical staff to address the legal needs of their patients – such as disputes with their landlords, inhabitation of their homes, and problems securing the benefits to which they are legally entitled to pay their rent.</p> <p>Here, MHAS and Via Care will collaborate on a behavioral health-legal partnership wherein the MHAS legal team will be embedded into the Via Care behavioral health program to prevent homelessness most efficiently for the most vulnerable Via Care participants. Funding will be used to cover 50% of a new Housing Navigator position at Via Care and 100% of an MHAS Staff Attorney dedicated exclusively to serving Via Care participants. The Housing Navigator will work with Via Care staff in the behavioral health program to identify participants receiving behavioral health/mental health services who are most at risk of homelessness and are currently experiencing housing instability. The Housing Navigator will</p>		

	assist participants with their housing needs by developing an individualized housing support plan for each project participant, assisting participants with securing housing, and provide ongoing support and case management for participants. Participants who the Housing Navigator determines need legal assistance will be referred to the MHAS team for legal services in landlord-tenant rental disputes, including pre-eviction and post-eviction legal services, counseling, advice and consultation, training, renter education and representation, M28 and advocacy to improve habitability and to ensure receipt of eligible income or benefits to improve housing stability.
--	---

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Open Door Legal (ODL)		
Project Name	Universal Access to Legal Aid for People At-Risk of Homelessness		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 1,500,000	\$285,000	
County(ies) Served	San Francisco		
Project Abstract	<p>We ask all clients the question: "If this issue were not to be solved, would you be at risk of homelessness?" For those who responded affirmatively, only about 30% were pursuing housing cases. The rest of the cases were in consumer and family law, followed by elder, employment, and other. To that end, we intend to focus this project on the following pillars: Increasing our capacity to take on affirmative housing cases, family law cases, public benefits cases, and consumer cases for clients who state that if their legal issue isn't solved, it will lead to homelessness</p> <p>Recruiting, hiring, and onboarding a Licensed Clinical Social Worker (LCSW) to provide wraparound support for our clients</p> <p>Scaling up the number of housing advice intakes we are able to perform</p> <p>Providing robust referrals to other agencies when necessary</p> <p>Collaborating with the Cooperative Restraining Order Clinic (CROC) to provide support for clients seeking Domestic Violence Restraining Orders so victims and children can stay housed</p> <p>Collaborating with the San Francisco Housing Development Corporation (SFHDC) to provide foreclosure intervention counseling and family mediation services to clients to prevent homeowners from losing their homes and resolve interpersonal disputes that could lead to homelessness</p> <p>Our goal is to guarantee service to everyone in the highest-need parts of San Francisco who has a legal issue that could lead to homelessness, across issue areas. We hope this can be a model demonstration project for the rest of the state on cost-effective ways to dramatically prevent homelessness.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>Our goal is to prevent low-income San Franciscans from becoming homeless during these incredibly tumultuous times. Our key deliverables per year will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100 new full-scope representation cases that will prevent a family or individual from becoming homeless - 60 cases handled by a to-be-hired Licensed Clinical Social Worker, including wraparound care and referrals, that will prevent a family or individual from becoming homeless - 300 intakes that will provide advice - including housing advice - to address issues that a guest is having that will prevent a family or individual from becoming homeless - 200 warm-handoff referrals for individuals or families who are having problems that can be addressed by other social service organizations and which will aid in preventing them from becoming homeless - 15 referrals to CROC for drafted and filed Domestic Violence Restraining Order paperwork that will, in turn, aid in the prevention of homelessness - 20 referrals to SFHDC for family law mediation for issues related to family law such as divorce, child custody, or child support that will aid in preventing a family or individual from becoming homeless - 25 referrals to SFHDC for foreclosure intervention counseling which will prevent a family or individual from becoming homeless. 		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	No	Yes	Yes
Rural Communities	Not applicable		
Underserved Communities	Anyone who cannot afford an attorney certainly faces a high barrier to accessing civil justice. Our entire client population would already be considered underserved; within that group, we		

(Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	would especially note the elderly, those who do not speak English as their primary language, and single parents are particularly bereft.	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	2	2
Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>We will work collaboratively with two partner organizations. The first is the Cooperative Restraining Order Clinic (CROC), with whom we have a longstanding relationship. CROC assists domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking survivors in San Francisco in obtaining restraining orders against the person who is abusing them. If the parties have minor children together, CROC also assists in obtaining child custody and visitation orders that keep all members of the family safe. Since January 2020, we have referred 28 clients to CROC. We will implement a shared data system with CROC and use that platform to refer cases and gather data, with the goal of total legal coverage for victims of domestic violence. Our point of contact with CROC will be our Lead Family Law Attorney, Patricia Moon. We will also partner with the San Francisco Housing Development Corporation (SFHDC). We have been a sub-grantee of SFHDC for seven years. They refer clients to us for legal services related to rental or home ownership issues. This would be our first time sub-granting them, thus creating a more collaborative relationship. We will refer clients to SFHDC for family law mediation, as issues of divorce, child custody, and child support can lead to homelessness if not resolved. We will also refer clients to SFHDC for foreclosure intervention counseling to ensure they can keep their homes. We will similarly create a shared data platform. Our primary point of contact with SFHDC will be our Lead Civil Litigation Attorney, Tara Macomber.</p>	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Public Counsel (PublicCounsel)		
Project Name	Homeownership Preservation Project		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 1,499,688	\$431,045	
County(ies) Served	Los Angeles		
Project Abstract	This collaborative Homeownership Preservation project aims to reach and preserve underserved communities throughout Los Angeles County, with a particular focus on South and East Los Angeles and the Antelope Valley. The project will use a unique clinic model comprised of attorneys skilled in foreclosure prevention and bankruptcy, along with housing counselors, to provide a one-stop shop for struggling homeowners fighting to save their homes. In addition, the project will provide community workshops and outreach events delivered through local community-based partners and other organizations to educate community members about strategies to avoid foreclosure before the worst is upon them.		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>We already see an uptick in mortgage issues that require legal intervention including at-risk extensions for those in reverse mortgages, zombie second mortgages, servicing errors, and homeowner association foreclosures. Additionally, we expect the pace of foreclosure cases to accelerate as the various governmental forbearances end. The main objectives of this work will be to prevent foreclosure, keep homeowners in their homes, and decrease the displacement of vulnerable communities. Activities will include monthly foreclosure workshops to identify and empower homeowners; one-stop legal clinics to address the legal, bankruptcy, and housing counseling needs of homeowners facing foreclosure; and general homeowner know-your-rights sessions to ensure at-risk communities know about resources and strategies to avoid foreclosure. This project will provide support to legal services organizations across Southern California as any materials developed will be made available through the Advocates for Consumer Justice group that Public Counsel chairs.</p> <p>Specifically we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide 99 clinics combining legal services and housing counseling; • Serve 2,000 clients in default or danger of defaulting on their mortgage or already in the foreclosure process; • Reach 660 additional homeowners through at least 33 foreclosure know-your-rights presentations; • Organize 6 training events for housing counselors/other legal to keep project staff and the legal services community up-to-date on the latest law, regulations, and resources available to homeowners in foreclosure; and • Provide limited representation or pro per services to 640 homeowners over the life of the project and be instrumental in the prevention or delay of foreclosure for 10% of those. 		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	Yes	Yes	No
Rural Communities	The project will increase access to services for consumers in Antelope Valley, a geographically isolated and resource-poor area of Los Angeles County. It is often difficult for people in remote areas such as Antelope Valley to travel to our offices and clinics for assistance.		
Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	This project will assist underserved communities of low-income Black and Brown people, elders, and monolingual Spanish speakers. Homeowners in these communities often do not know that there are resources out there to help them cope with foreclosure related issues. We will outreach into particular communities of East and South Los Angeles, and the Antelope Valley, collaborating with housing counselling and community based organizations with deep connections in those communities.		
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants	
	4	3	

Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>Due to a unique workshop-to-clinic model and the coordination between Public Counsel and its partner organizations, clients in need of assistance will be able to get help by watching a video workshop at their convenience and then attending one clinic at the location easiest for them. Each clinic will be staffed with a mixture of attorneys and housing counsellors.</p> <p>Depending on the trajectory of the pandemic, which may necessitate virtual clinics, we hope to provide in-person clinics in the hearts of South Los Angeles, East Los Angeles, and Antelope Valley. Whether remotely or in person, the project will ensure accessibility for members of those communities who may not otherwise have the time or means of transit to travel for these services. This ease of access to the video workshop and the proximity of the clinics to the affected communities ensure that fewer clients will give up in frustration or not have the documentation required for their intake. To ensure we bridge the digital divide we will also provide intake over the phone as needed.</p>
---	--

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Public Interest Law Project (PILP)		
Project Name	First Responses: Income, Food, and Rent		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 983,994	\$249,000	
County(ies) Served	Statewide		
Project Abstract	<p>The deplorable increase of people without housing emanates not only from the lack of affordable housing but from epic and protracted income disparities and attendant lack of access to the other basic necessities, including critical income support, food assistance, and rental assistance. The lifting of state, local, and federal eviction moratoria comes simultaneously with the expiration of federal COVID-19 unemployment benefits, impacting an estimated four million Californians. These individuals, unhoused or on the cusp of it, are disproportionately Black, brown, and other persons of color. And they increasingly rely on emergency public aid—General Relief (basic income), CalFresh (food stamps), and rent subsidies as a last resort to survive as they await the availability of affordable housing. These “first” responses to the lack of critical basic necessities sadly will remain absolutely essential until the underlying disparity between income and housing affordability is ended. This project, therefore, concentrates on critical first responses—General Assistance, CalFresh Expedited Service food stamps, ERAP, and other rental assistance. We will add an attorney to enable us to provide expertise and litigation and advocacy support to QLSPs, partnering particularly with QLSPs working in the rural counties, but also with QLSPs in other underserved communities that substantially fail to perform their state and federal legal obligations to provide basic income support, food stamps, and rent. From our outreach and advocacy, the QLSPs with a strong interest in this work are California Indian Legal Services, ICLS, CCLS, CRLA, and NLSLA, along with non-QLSP Leadership Counsel for Justice & Accountability.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>Goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Litigation and advocacy enforcing California's General Assistance statutes in rural and underserved counties failing to comply with these obligations and in counties with underserved communities failing to comply with these obligations with the goal of ensuring unhoused persons and persons at risk of becoming unhoused receive at least basic income. 2) Litigation and advocacy enforcing federal and state Cal/Fresh laws and regulations in rural counties and other counties with underserved communities failing to comply with these obligations with the goal of ensuring unhoused persons and those at risk of becoming unhoused receive sufficient and healthy nourishment. 3) San Joaquin and Coachella valley outreach, advocacy and know-your-rights workshops to ensure timely distribution of ERAP and other emergency assistance. <p>Deliverables:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Commence and carry out at least three new advocacy or litigation efforts with QLSPs/Leadership Counsel in each of the three activity areas, by the end of the grant's first year (2022), and at least 12 total by the end of the three year grant period. 2) Ensure activities are supported in frontier, rural and underserved communities throughout the state. 3) Complete a manual for the implementation and enforcement of California's General Assistance programs and W&I Code section 17000 before the end of the grant period. 4) Develop a plan to continue the work after the grant, including a plan for continued funding of the goals. 5) Provide assisted QLSPs and Leadership Counsel with the necessary training in each of the goal areas. 		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rural Communities	The obligation to provide General Assistance and CalFresh aid resides with the counties and ERAP with cities. To achieve a project focus on rural communities, therefore, PILP and its		

	<p>local partners will focus on underperforming rural counties. These are the ones we've identified: Alpine, Mono, Inyo, San Bernardino, Riverside, Madera, Fresno, Kern, Yuba, Sutter, Del Norte, Shasta, Sonoma, Humboldt, and Tulare. (See also the information in 8.A. under Project Profile.) Alpine, Mono, and Inyo counties are predominantly frontier counties as defined by the MSSA maps.</p> <p>PRE-COVID-19 Monthly GA Cases / COVID-19 Monthly GA Cases Average (3/20 - 6/21)</p> <p>Statewide 130077 / 119983</p> <p>Alpine 0 / 0</p> <p>Del Norte 65 / 44</p> <p>Fresno 2765 / 1510</p> <p>Humboldt 219 / 139</p> <p>Inyo 28 / 20</p> <p>Madera 80 / 45</p> <p>Mono 1 / 0</p> <p>Riverside 4583 / 2026</p> <p>San Bernardino 204 / 99</p> <p>Shasta 265 / 155</p> <p>Sonoma 461 / 238</p> <p>Sutter 12 / 6</p> <p>Yuba 35 / 19</p> <p>CalFresh ES LATE Data 3/20 - 8/21 (Rank)-- Statewide 20.00%</p> <p>Alpine County 9.46% (32)</p> <p>Del Norte County 10.27% (35)</p> <p>Glenn County 10.38% (37)</p> <p>Kern County 10.71% (38)</p> <p>Lassen County 22.04% (53)</p> <p>Mono County 8.36% (31)</p> <p>Nevada County 28.93% (55)</p> <p>Sacramento County 45.12% (57)</p> <p>San Bernardino County 12.37% (44)</p> <p>San Joaquin County 15.47% (48)</p> <p>Shasta County 14.34% (46)</p> <p>Siskiyou County 11.14% (40)</p> <p>Sonoma County 70.00% (59)</p> <p>Stanislaus County 15.27% (47)</p> <p>Tulare County 45.28% (58)</p> <p>Tuolumne County 11.73% (43)</p> <p>Ventura County 13.96% (45)</p> <p>Yolo County 23.79% (54)</p> <p>Yuba County 17.80% (51)</p>
<p>Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)</p>	<p>CalFresh. Los Angeles County and the urban communities in the rural counties are identified in 3. A. In Los Angeles County, more than half of the eligible recipients of CalFresh benefits failed to timely receive emergency assistance in August 2021, ranking 56 out of 58 counties. PILP, NLSLC, and Western Center have initiated advocacy with the County for failure to comply with its expedited service obligations under CalFresh. If necessary, we will represent our clients in litigation, which we would hope to bring and try or settle in 2022 - 2023. If successful, we will be able to use that to obtain compliance in the other worst offending counties, which include Alpine, Del Norte, Kern, Lassen, Mono, Nevada, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Sonoma, Tulare, and Yolo. PILP currently advocates with CCLS to lower CalFresh ES late rates in Tulare County, which has far fewer services and amenities than Fresno County.</p> <p>General Assistance. The population the CILS Bishop office assists is underserved in that there is only one aid legal aid office serving the entire Alpine, Mono, and Inyo Counties area. And generally, the rural areas of rural counties in California lie substantial distances away from legal services, courts, and governmental offices that provide access to basic public benefits. Public transportation is sparse or nonexistent, internet access is often unavailable, and indigent persons generally lack the means to access courts or benefits services even when applications can be submitted virtually.</p>

	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	2	1
Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>For specific advocacy and litigation, we form teams with QLSPs that include an experienced PILP attorney and the local program attorney. We will review and assist with the review of the General Assistance, CalFresh, or rental assistance programs of the local county or city, assist the local program attorney with administrative advocacy with the county, and, if necessary, co-counsel with the local attorney if litigation is warranted. The extent of the roles we play in each of these stages of advocacy will depend on the experience of the local attorney, and we endeavor to guide and train less experienced attorneys to enable them to take the lead in future advocacy.</p> <p>For example, PILP staff attorneys have begun coordinating an advocacy strategy with directing attorney Michael Godbe at the CILS Bishop office. CILS' Bishop office is the only civil legal aid office located on the east side of the Sierra Nevada Mountains south of Lake Tahoe – a huge geographic area that would take approximately 8 hours to drive from one end to the other. Alpine, Inyo, and Mono Counties are the 1st, 5th, and 7th most rural counties in California.</p> <p>Partner/subgrantee Leadership Counsel will consult with us to increase and extend its advocacy and know-your-rights sessions for rental assistance in southern the San Joaquin and eastern Coachella valleys.</p>	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Public Law Center (PLC)		
Project Name	Orange County Mobilehome Housing Stability Project		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 939,000	\$210,000	
County(ies) Served	Orange		
Project Abstract	<p>Public Law Center's Orange County Mobilehome Housing Stability Project seeks to expand legal services to low-income mobilehome owners in Orange County to ensure housing stability, community awareness, and resident engagement. Working closely with existing community partners, the Project will target underserved Latinx and Vietnamese American communities and bolster resources for associations of mobilehome owners. Legal services will include counsel and advice, limited and full-scope representation, and systemic change advocacy. Subgrantees (Latino Health Access and VietRise) and other community partners (Orange Mobile Home Coalition, Costa Mesa Mobilehome Coalition, Orange County Mobile Home Residents Coalition, and Tenants United Santa Ana) will help provide community education and outreach, and co-host Know-Your-Rights trainings. The Project will address Unlawful Detainer, Failure to Maintain, Mobilehome Residency Law, Rent Control Probate/Title Transfer, and Reasonable Accommodation matters. Where appropriate, Project clients may receive referrals within Public Law Center to other units like Health and Consumer for income and benefits support. In addition, Public Law Center's Community Organizations Legal Assistance Project will expand services to better serve existing and new associations of mobile home owners throughout Orange County. Furthermore, the Project seeks to ensure mobilehome owners associations are accessible to and inclusive of older adults, veterans, Black, Indigenous, People of Color, LGBTQ+, victims of crime, and families with children. Finally, Project participants will have linguistically accessible and culturally appropriate access to Public Law Center's full range of services to address other legal challenges that may contribute to their housing insecurity.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>PLC's Project seeks to expand legal services to low-income mobile home owners in Orange County to ensure housing stability, community awareness, and resident engagement. The Project will target underserved Latinx and Vietnamese American communities and bolster resources for associations of mobilehome owners. PLC will handle 40 to 45 cases annually. We anticipate 6 to 8 cases annually will involve failure to maintain issues (for individual spaces and park-wide issues) and 6 to 8 will be unlawful detainers (ranging from limited assistance to full representation). Many cases will be complex and address systemic issues that impact entire mobilehome parks. PLC and our project partners will develop and conduct four to eight trainings a year. The impact and reach of the Project is projected to benefit tens of thousands of low-income mobilehome owners. Legal services will include counsel and advice, limited and full-scope representation, and systemic change advocacy. Subgrantees and other community partners will help provide community education and outreach, and co-host Know-Your-Rights trainings designed to ensure resources and information efficiently and accurately transmit from coalition leaders to individual association and their members. The Project will address Unlawful Detainer, Failure to Maintain, Mobilehome Residency Law, Rent Control Probate/Title Transfer, and Reasonable Accommodation matters. Project clients may receive referrals to other PLC units. The Project will serve existing and new associations of mobile home owners, and seeks to ensure mobilehome owners associations are accessible to and inclusive of older adults, veterans, Black, Indigenous, People of Color, LGBTQ+, victims of crime, and families.</p>		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	No	Yes	Yes
Rural Communities	Not applicable		
Underserved Communities	The Orange County Mobilehome Housing Stability Project will focus primarily on underserved Latinx and Vietnamese American communities. Although legal aid services for		

(Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	<p>these communities exist within the County, the project represents the first County-wide effort to target mobilehome owners from these underserved communities. While much attention has been paid to the widening crisis for low-income renters, the mounting challenges mobilehome owners face tend not to be part of mainstream discussion on homelessness prevention. Although mobilehomes once represented a significant percentage of the national and local stock of affordable housing, the transition of mobilehome park ownership to private equity-backed firms and other large corporations has created large populations of captive mobilehome owners unable to pay skyrocketing rent nor move their home to a more affordable park. Most often, unrepresented mobilehome owners are faced with the double indignity of having to abandon their most valuable asset and experiencing homelessness. For our target populations, language access is often just one of many hurdles they need to overcome to gain housing stability. Many mobilehome residents are also older adults and have differing abilities, thus they are experiencing legal challenges beyond the realm of housing law. The project seeks to provide a holistic set of solutions that include non-legal services provided by subgrantees and other community partners and referrals to other legal units within Public Law Center. While the project does have target communities, it is also designed to strengthen existing and future owner associations to become more inclusive of low-income individuals of all backgrounds.</p>	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	6	2
<p>Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)</p>	<p>The Project builds upon long-term relationships with both funded and unfunded project partners. Subgrantee Latino Health Access works closely with Public Law Center (PLC) on a wide range of legal issues. VietRise is an emerging partner with established connections with various PLC units. These two subgrantees will support the Project and complement PLC's legal services by conducting in-language and culturally-relevant outreach to Latinx and Vietnamese American community members, referring mobilehome cases to PLC's Affordable Housing and Homelessness Prevention (Housing) Unit and conducting trainings to empower mobilehome owners to be their own advocate for housing stability within their mobilehome parks and cities. While the Project Subgrantee's activities will be developed in partnership with PLC, both groups have a clear understanding of the requirements for confidentiality and attorney-client privilege once cases are referred to PLC.</p> <p>The Project Subgrantees will also work with PLC's Community Organizations Legal Assistance Project (COLAP) to organize mobilehome owners into associations and coalitions of associations capable of creating positive change for their members. The Project also features collaborations with organizations PLC previously helped form through COLAP. Orange Mobile Home Coalition, Costa Mesa Mobilehome Coalition, Orange County Mobile Home Residents Coalition and Tenants United Santa Ana are all existing Housing Unit partners and will help facilitate community education and training events in targeted locations. COLAP will also work with these partners to ensure mobilehome owners of all backgrounds will be able to engage with the Project. This Project is built on the established trust between partner groups.</p>	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	San Luis Obispo Legal Assistance Foundation (SLOLAF)		
Project Name	Economic Justice and Outreach		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 715,590	\$0	
County(ies) Served	San Luis Obispo		
Project Abstract	<p>The Economic Justice and Outreach Project (the Project) will provide legal assistance to individuals struggling with financial security who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. The Project will represent individuals and families appealing unlawful terminations and wrongful denials of Social Security Disability Income (SSDI), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Food Stamps, In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS), Medi-Cal, California Work Opportunities & Responsibilities, Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants (CAPI), CalFresh (food stamps), California Food Assistance Program, Veterans Administration (VA) benefits and General Assistance. These critical and basic legal services are virtually non-existent in San Luis Obispo (SLO) County and are necessary to keep many people housed, clothed and fed. The Project will also include community outreach in order to provide information on tenants' rights and government benefits, and access to legal and other housing resources to the most rural, under-served areas of SLO County.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>The Project has the following goals for each year of the three-year grant term:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide direct legal assistance (ranging from advice and counsel to full representation at hearings) indigent San Luis Obispo County residents each year who need legal help receiving public benefits they are entitled to but cannot access on their own. We aim to serve: 60 clients in 2022 200 clients in 2023 200 clients in 2024 ; 2. Attend at least two meetings per month with community partners around the County to network, share resources, and provide information about the Project; 3. Prepare informational "know your rights" resources in English and Spanish with the Project's contact information and widely distribute them in paper and electronically throughout the County with a focus on rural and frontier areas; 4. Prepare at least five public service announcement/press releases with information for the public in English and Spanish and distribute to the local English and Spanish media in order to increase visibility and awareness for the Project; and 5. Provide at least 10 community engagement educational opportunities either in person (when possible) or via webinar with an emphasis of reaching rural and under-served communities. 6. Increase the percentage of clients SLOLAF serves who identify as Hispanic and People of Color. 		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rural Communities	<p>The entire County of San Luis Obispo will be served and is considered rural; however, the Outreach component of this Project will target the most rural areas of the County, focusing on the northern and southern areas of the County, including rural Paso Robles, San Miguel, Shandon, Creston, Oceano, Nipomo and California Valley. These areas are more affordable, have a higher concentration of low-income workers, with many working in agriculture. Our outreach efforts will be targeted in those areas.</p>		
Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	<p>The Project intends to reach unique underserved communities in SLO County, including the undocumented immigrant population who are often unaware of community resources and benefits available to them because of language barriers and fear that they will not receive help because of their citizenship status. There is a common fear, distrust and apprehension toward government and a reluctance to take advantage of benefits to which they are entitled among the immigrant populations. The Project intends to do outreach to these communities</p>		

	in Spanish in order to provide them with information regarding their rights and access to information and assistance.	
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants
	0	0
Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	SLOLAF will tap into its relationships with community partners such as Department of Social Services, Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo, 5 Cities Homeless Coalition, Adult Protective Services, senior centers, public libraries, and the Long-Term Care Ombudsman to help us reach people in need of these new services in SLO County. Because SLOLAF has been operating for so long in SLO County, we have many contacts within the various organizations who can help us get the word out and share multilingual information materials that we provide them.	

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	Senior Citizens Legal Services (SCLS)		
Project Name	Central Coast Collaboration for Holistic Legal Services		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 949,599	\$517,200	
County(ies) Served	Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz		
Project Abstract	<p>With the shared goal of preventing homelessness among underserved, Senior Citizens Legal Services (SCLS) propose to collaborate with Legal Services for Seniors (LSS) to jointly contract with the Law Foundation of Silicon Valley's Clinical Social Work Supervisor (CSWS) to design and implement a new holistic model of case management services within their respective legal teams. This new holistic service model will add 3.0 FTE social service advocates (SSAs), one .5 FTE social worker supervisor (SWS) and 1.0 FTE attorney to the programs to better enable clients to meaningfully participate in their case, reduce the negative traumatizing impact of the legal system and improve legal outcomes by allowing attorneys to focus on the legal matters of the client's case. More people will remain safely housed.</p> <p>Secondly, SCLS is now partnering with Community Bridges (CB) (the largest provider of free community services in Santa Cruz County), Tenant Sanctuary (the newest tenancy advocacy group), and Conflict Resolution Center (CRC) to build a "Legal Defense Clinic" (LDC) offering free bi-lingual and bi-cultural eviction prevention counseling, legal assistance, and mediation for primarily undocumented Latinx community members who have little to no access to resources and are highly impacted by structural inequities. The LDC positions legal services in CB's trusted Family Resource Centers where individuals will be triaged and streamlined to the appropriate team member for attorney services from SCLS, attorney supervised peer support from Tenant Sanctuary or mediation at CRC. SCLS proposes to use HP grant funds to double the capacity of this new project.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>The overarching goals and deliverables of both collaborative projects are listed here.</p> <p>Goal 1: To Keep Tenant's Safely Housed by Providing New and Innovative Referrals, Outreach and Education regarding Tenant's Housing rights.</p> <p>Objective 1A :To Deliver Social Services on Case by Case basis to approximately 8 new clients each month</p> <p>Objective 1B: Build professional relationship between the SSA and the client, separate and independent from the attorney's relationship.</p> <p>Objective 1C: SSAs provide system navigation which includes informal advocacy in order to remove barriers to the needed services.</p> <p>Objective 1D: SSAs provide client with referral information, so they understand why they are being referred and make themselves available to the needed service.</p> <p>Goal 2: To Service Additional Rural/Frontier Located Tenants with Existing Services and with New and Innovative Services and Resources.</p> <p>Objective 2A: To Develop Key Partnerships for making referrals to organizations in Remote Locations</p> <p>Goal 3: Increase Project Participant Satisfaction with Their Legal Outcome Compared with the Legal Outcome Obtained by a Client Who Received No Social Services</p> <p>Objective 3A: 80% of project participants will report being satisfied with their services received.</p> <p>Objective 3B: 70% of project participants will score higher on the Arizona Self Sufficiency Matrix at the end of their case, compared with their score at the beginning.</p> <p>Goal 4: To Service Additional Hispanic and Undocumented Tenants with Existing Services and with New and Innovative Services and Resources.</p> <p>Objective 4A: To develop all outreach materials in Spanish and English and to make every effort to hire bilingual staff.</p>		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	Yes	Yes	No

<p>Rural Communities</p>	<p>Both projects will undoubtedly focus on addressing homelessness in rural communities. As mentioned above, seniors in Monterey, San Benito and Santa Cruz Counties live in remote rural and frontier areas. The Central Coast Collaboration for Holistic Legal Services will initiate new services for SCLS and LSS clients who reside throughout these rural and frontier areas. The Legal Defense Clinic services will be provided particularly in Family Resource Centers throughout Santa Cruz County, which is 82.2% rural.</p> <p>The largest majority of cases served at both SCLS and LSS consistently tend to be housing cases. In 2020, at SCLS approximately 40% of all case services involved landlord/tenant or other housing disputes, with similar numbers existing at LSS. SCLS and LSS anticipate the demand will significantly increase due to repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic and rising cost of living in the local area. Immediately following the onset of Covid-19, SCLS experienced a 925% increase in requests for services, the majority of those relating to housing insecurity. Prior to April 2020, SCLS opened an average of 12 new cases each week. Post April 2020, SCLS received an average of 111 calls each week requesting services.</p> <p>Additionally, Santa Cruz County is uniquely plagued with extreme high levels of homelessness, in part because of its consistent year-round moderate temperatures, historically liberal tendencies and rising cost of living. Census data for the three-county jurisdiction reveals population growth and housing rental cost increasing dramatically. These new projects utilize new partnerships to reach more seniors in low density areas.</p>				
<p>Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)</p>	<p>The south county of Santa Cruz, much of San Benito and parts of Monterey are predominantly Hispanic and have been hardest hit by the Covid-19 pandemic. According to the recent US Census, 59.6% of Monterey County is Hispanic. In San Benito County, 60.8% is Hispanic with 69.3% in the city of Hollister. And 34% of the population of Santa Cruz County and 81.2% of Watsonville is Hispanic. Legal aid addressing potential homelessness is a top priority for our clients, particularly mono-lingual Spanish speaking seniors.</p> <p>Due to the pandemic, clients endured self-eviction, unlawful three-day notices and evictions. Many of these incidents result in "self-eviction" because clients fear repercussions due to immigration status, lack of legal support and emotional support in legal remedies.</p> <p>Every effort will be made to hire a bilingual and bicultural staff for these new grant projects. Currently half of the staff at SCLS and LSS are bilingual and generally, all services are offered in both English and Spanish. We will be utilizing technology and focus our outreach and education efforts at these targeted regions.</p> <p>Additionally, SSAs will generally be assigned to cases involving elderly tenants and families, tenants with disabilities, and tenants with unmet medical and mental health needs and substance use issues. Multiple issues—including poverty, chronic health problems, mental health challenges, substance abuse, domestic violence, lack of affordable housing, evictions, deinstitutionalization, decarceration, and trauma—contribute to homelessness and consistently show up in our cases. These new projects will improve access to civil justice for these high need populations.</p>				
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Number of Partners</th><th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Number of Subgrants</th></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td></tr> </table>	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants	5	3
Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants				
5	3				
<p>Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)</p>	<p>With the anticipated influx of evictions driven by the COVID-19 pandemic, SCLS aims to significantly expand our work to prevent displacement of persons, particularly those in low-income and latinx communities. For the Central Coast Collaboration of Holistic Legal Services, SCLS with LSS jointly contracted the highly experienced Clinical Social Work Supervisor, Nathan Lingat-Thomas, of the Law Foundation of Silicon Valley (LFSV), to design and implement the program. SCLS/LSS will also share a part-time MSW or LCSW supervisor for the three new social service advocates in both offices. This will build an important network for the social workers to bolster their professional identity and encourage their unique perspectives which may sometimes be different than that of the legal team.</p> <p>Each team will also have attorney oversight to ensure services are integrated into an open legal case. A formal evaluation of the overall services will be conducted.</p> <p>For the Legal Defense Clinic, SCLS has entered into an MOU with Community Bridges (CB) to provide free legal services one day a week in CB's Family Resource Centers (FRC). CB also contracted with Tenant Sanctuary for attorney supervised tenant peer support and with Conflict Resolution Center (CRC) for housing mediation, in order to offer wrap around</p>				

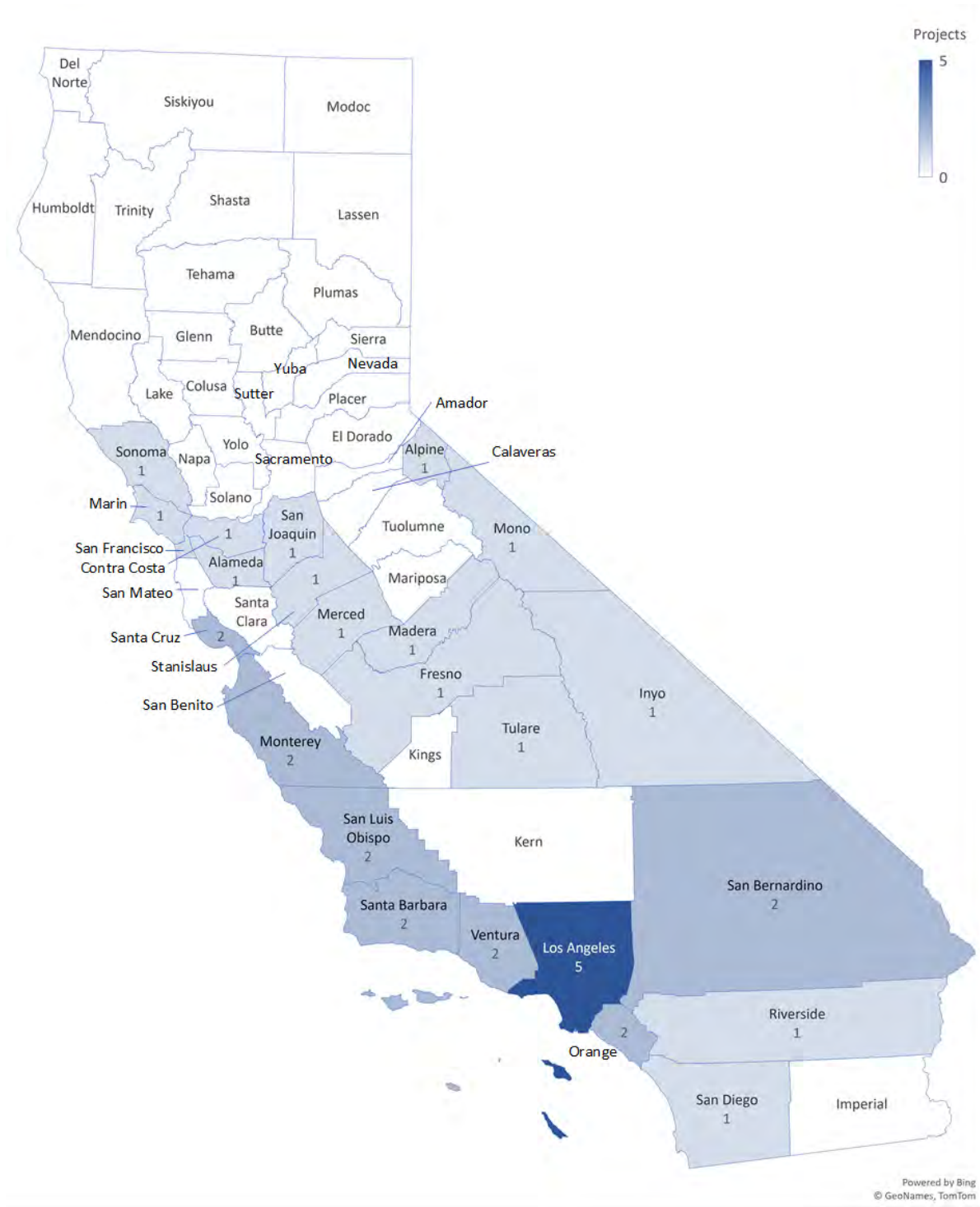
	services in one central community-based location after a thorough triage at the FRC is conducted. A point person at each organization is involved in overseeing their portion of this new program and each will engage in careful evaluations to ensure efficacy and satisfaction in the services provided.
--	---

**2022-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP III) COMPETITIVE GRANT
APPLICATION PROFILE**

Organization Name	USD School of Law Legal Clinics (USD)		
Project Name	Housing Rights Project - Representing Undocumented Indigent Clients in San Diego County		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$ 883,230	\$0	
County(ies) Served	San Diego		
Project Abstract	The core aspect of the proposed project is to provide full-scope legal representation, outreach, and educational workshops to undocumented indigent clients in landlord-tenant cases and other housing rights disputes. The San Diego Eviction Prevention Collaborative proposed the project to the USD Legal Clinics ("Legal Clinics") after their research discovered, due to LSC grant restrictions and other factors, that there are not any legal service providers in San Diego County willing and able to provide full-scope legal representation to undocumented indigent clients in unlawful detainer/eviction cases and other housing rights disputes.		
Project Goals and Deliverables	Once the project is fully staffed and operational, approximately 50 indigent individuals would be served through educational workshops, outreach events, and/or direct legal representation every month (600 per year). On average, the Housing Rights Project would maintain an estimated active caseload of 20-25 unlawful detainer/housing cases at any one time. The Housing Rights Project would first prioritize serving indigent undocumented clients. It is our hope and expectation that community partners from throughout San Diego County will refer indigent undocumented clients to the Housing Rights Project for assistance and legal representation.		
	Focus on Rural Communities?	Focus on Particularly Underserved?	Focus on Full-Scope Representation?
	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rural Communities	Yes, the project will prioritize serving undocumented individuals, including those living in the rural eastern portion of San Diego County all the way to the Imperial County border.		
Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain barriers.)	Yes, the project will prioritize serving undocumented individuals to provide eviction defense, other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant disputes, and other housing rights legal issues. Undocumented individuals and families face even higher barriers to accessing civil justice than do the low-income community generally because Legal Services Corporation ("LSC") funding does not allow Legal Aid Society to serve undocumented clients. As a result, unfortunately, undocumented indigent clients do not have access to justice, including free full-scope legal representation in landlord-tenant disputes and evictions due to their immigration status.		
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants	
	3	0	
Collaboration (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	The Housing Rights Project at the Legal Clinics will collaborate with other nonprofits throughout San Diego County to make potential clients aware of the free legal representation available to undocumented indigent clients. This will involve attending outreach events, conducting educational workshops, and creating/distributing informational materials to promote the services available.		

Map of Recommended HP III Competitive Projects: Number of Projects that Would Serve Each County

In addition to the projects represented on this map, five of the recommended projects would serve the entire state. Therefore, every county stands to benefit from the 23 highest-scoring proposals. The map below, however, plots the 18 proposals that would focus their services on particular counties.



Organization	Counties Served	Score	Funding Requested	Funding Recomm.
Inner City Law Center	Statewide	88	\$1,500,000	\$1,400,000
California Indian Legal Services	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	86	\$971,007	\$700,000
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Ventura	86	\$1,500,000	\$1,200,000
Inland Counties Legal Services	Riverside, San Bernardino	83	\$1,500,000	\$1,300,000
Legal Aid at Work	Statewide	81	\$924,000	\$700,000
Public Counsel	Los Angeles	80	\$1,499,688	\$1,250,000
Housing and Economic Rights Advocates	Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Ventura	75	\$1,500,000	\$1,100,000
Immigrant Legal Resource Center	Fresno, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tulare	75	\$475,353	\$300,000
Justice in Aging	Statewide	75	\$915,000	\$600,000
Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino	San Bernardino	75	\$1,500,000	\$1,000,000
Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice	Los Angeles	75	\$1,500,000	\$850,000
Legal Aid of Sonoma County	Sonoma	74	\$887,100	\$880,000
Public Law Center	Orange	73	\$939,000	\$900,000
National Housing Law Project	Statewide	73	\$540,000	\$500,000
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Los Angeles, Orange	73	\$1,162,233	\$900,000
Bay Area Legal Aid	Alameda, Contra Costa	71	\$1,020,471	\$800,000
Legal Aid of Marin	Marin	71	\$360,681	\$360,000
Neighborhood Legal Services	Los Angeles	71	\$1,500,000	\$1,100,000
OneJustice	Statewide	70	\$750,000	\$600,000
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	70	\$1,166,625	\$860,000
USD School of Law Legal Clinics	San Diego	70	\$883,230	\$800,000
Eviction Defense Collaborative	San Francisco	68	\$1,500,000	\$900,000*
San Luis Obispo Legal Assistance Foundation	San Luis Obispo	68	\$715,590	\$500,000*

* While the other funding amounts are recommendations, the figures for EDC and SLOLAF are placeholders. On December 2, the scoring team will ask the committee to discuss the appropriate amount of funding for these two projects in particular.



The State Bar of California

DATE: February 16, 2022

TO: Members, Partnership Grants Committee

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

SUBJECT: Partnership Grants 2.0 Proposals and Funding Recommendations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$68,847,067 to the Equal Access Fund for distribution as legal aid grants. This resulted in an unanticipated increase in the available 2022 Partnership Grant funding that needed to be encumbered or spent by June 30, 2023. Because the 2022 Partnership Grants application review process was already well underway, a second funding opportunity, Partnership Grants 2.0 (PG 2.0), was created to disburse the additional 2022 Partnership Grant funding.

For the PG 2.0 application cycle, 27 proposals were received from 20 Qualified Legal Services Projects (QLSPs) requesting a total of \$4,717,478 in funding. The Partnership Grants Committee (PG Committee) delegated authority to scoring teams comprised of staff and Committee members to review and score all proposals using the previously approved scoring rubric. The purpose of the February 16 meeting is to review all proposals and rubric scores and to develop tentative funding recommendations.

The funding amount available for PG 2.0 distribution is \$3,880,237.

The purpose of this memo is to provide background information on the PG 2.0 funding opportunity, an overview of the PG 2.0 review process, and a summary of the supplemental and new proposals to aid the PG Committee's discussion.

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." 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 (LSTFC)

oversees the administration of these grants, delegating primary responsibility for review and recommendations to the Partnership Grants Committee (PG Committee).

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$68,847,067 to the Equal Access Fund for distribution as legal aid grants. This resulted in an unanticipated increase in the available 2022 Partnership Grant funding that needed to be encumbered or spent by June 30, 2023. Since the 2022 grant administration cycle concluded on July 29, 2021, the LSTFC decided to treat the additional \$3,880,237 Partnership Grant funding as a separate grant under a new Request for Proposal (RFP), naming it Partnership Grants 2.0 (PG 2.0). The LSTFC approved a timeline and distribution plan for PG 2.0 (Attachment A). Notably, the LSTFC directed that PG 2.0 utilize the same scoring rubric used for the 2022 Partnership Grants and PG 2.0 applicants were given the option to apply for supplemental funding for an existing 2022 Partnership Grant project and/or complete and submit a new application.

To be considered for funding, all applicants and proposed projects must meet eligibility requirements as outlined in the Partnership Grants 2.0 RFP Requirements, Priorities, and Policies (Attachment B). The PG 2.0 RFP was released on November 12, 2021, with a deadline for submission of proposals of December 17, 2021.

DISCUSSION

PARTNERSHIP GRANTS 2.0 REVIEW AND SCORING RUBRIC PROCESS

On November 4, 2021, the PG Committee discussed the review process for PG 2.0 applications. For applicants seeking supplemental funding, the PG Committee delegated authority to an ad hoc review team comprised of staff and one PG Committee member to review the applications and determine funding recommendations. The PG Committee determined that the focus of the supplemental application review was to confirm that applicants addressed prior deficiencies in their 2022 application (if any) and to ensure that applicants clearly described how supplemental funding would improve the project. The review team reviewed all 11 supplemental applications submitted.

The review process for applicants seeking funding for a new project or a substantial expansion of a current project differed slightly. In addition to delegating authority to an ad hoc review team, staff and PG Committee members engaged in an initial calibration process to ensure consistency in applying the scoring rubric. This entailed each committee member and staff independently reviewing and scoring three selected proposals for discussion at the PG Committee's January 14, 2021 meeting. The PG Committee discussed outlier scores, reasons for their own scores, and provided general guidance to the review team on how to apply the scoring rubric. Following initial calibration, the review team reviewed and scored the remaining 17 proposals, applying the guidance from the PG Committee.

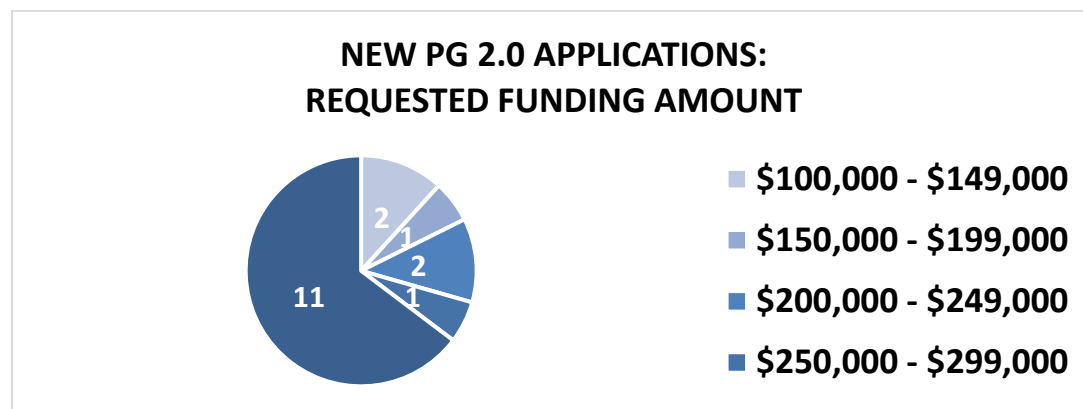
2022 PARTNERSHIP GRANT PROPOSALS OVERVIEW

Twenty-eight proposals were submitted requesting a total of \$4,717,478. Of the 28 proposals, 11 proposals (from 10 QLSPs) requested supplemental funding totaling only \$206,000 in funding requests. The remaining 17 proposals (from 13 QLSPs) for a new or substantial expansion to a current project submitted requests totaling \$4,511,478. Attachment C contains the supplemental applications and Attachment D contains the Profile Sheets for all new proposals.

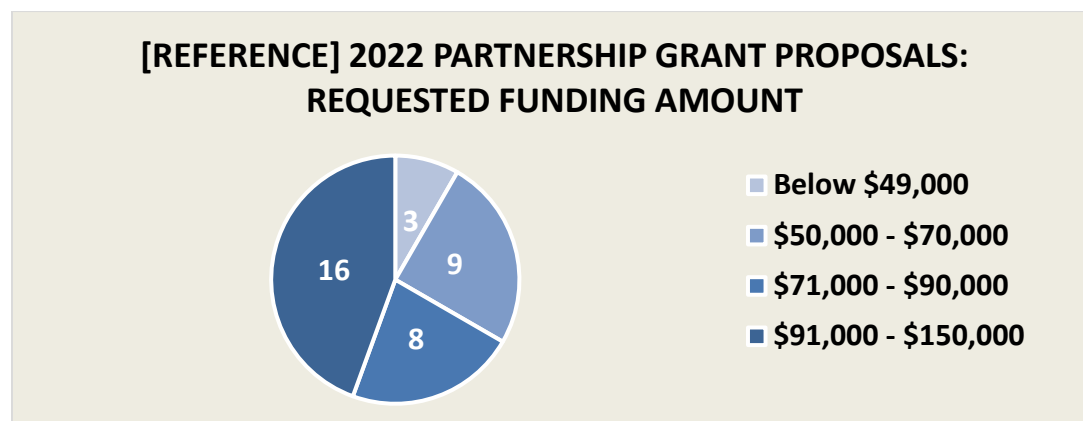
In addition to the scoring rubric, which has specific criteria to evaluate new PG 2.0 proposals, the following factors are provided as additional points for consideration by the PG Committee.

Funding Amounts

Applicants who submitted supplemental proposals requested amounts that ranged from \$4,000 to \$40,000. For applicants seeking new funding, requested funding amounts ranged from \$119,845 to \$300,000. PG Committee members will notice that the amounts requested were higher than those in the first round of PG funding. This is attributable to the fact that applicants were encouraged to develop innovative or substantial expansions to projects for a 21-month grant period, as opposed to the more typical 12-month period.

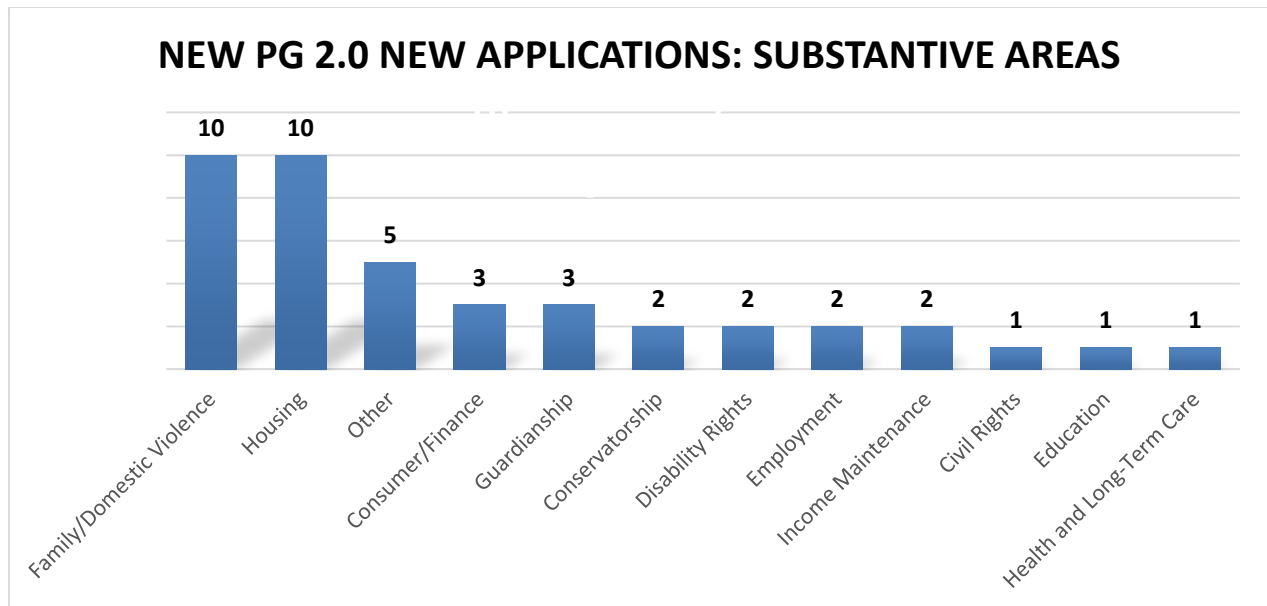


For the 2022 grant year, applicants requested amounts that ranged from \$49,000 to \$150,000. This funding range is consistent with prior grant years.

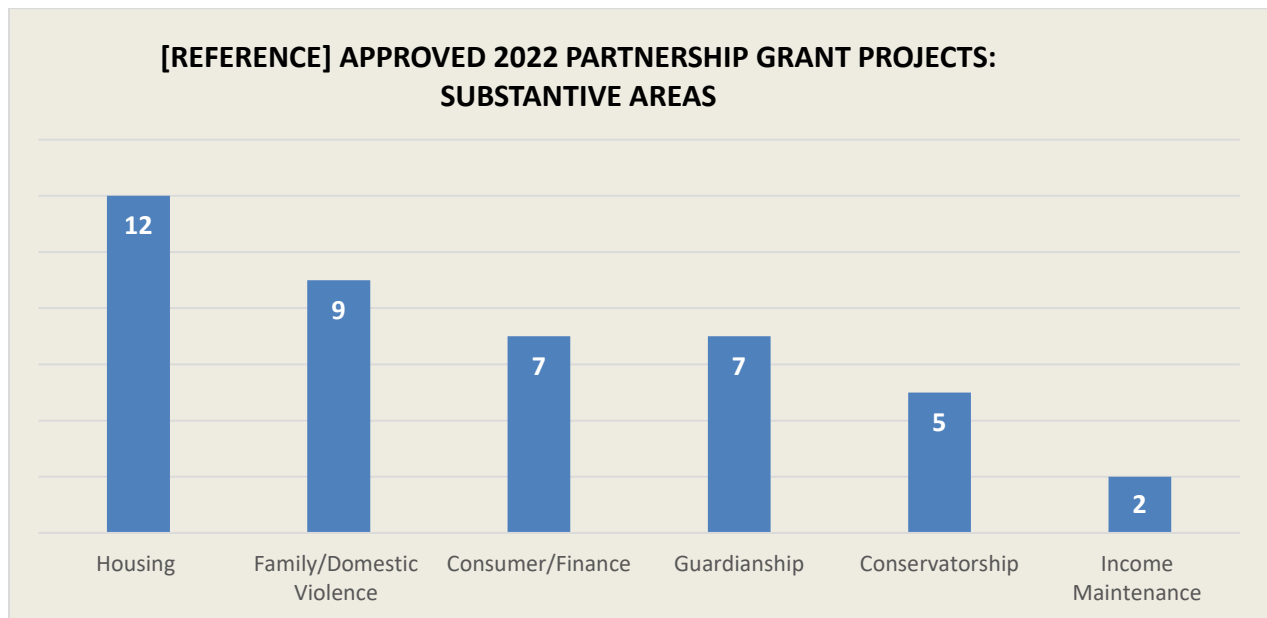


Substantive Areas

The majority of applicants requesting supplemental funding are seeking funding to support projects related to family law/domestic violence and guardianship matters. The new PG 2.0 project proposals focus on 12 substantive areas, with majority of projects providing services in family law/domestic violence and housing.



Similarly, half of the approved 2022 projects focused on housing and family/domestic violence.



Counties Served

The 17 proposed PG 2.0 projects span 31 counties in California, with the majority of projects (11), serving Los Angeles County. Two proposed projects would serve a total of 22 counties. In comparison, the 2022 Partnership Grant approved projects spanned 18 counties, with majority of project serving Los Angeles and Alameda Counties.



TENTATIVE FUNDING RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on past practice and in consideration of the review process outlined above, the review team developed tentative funding recommendations, which will be presented on February 16. Applicants not recommended for PG 2.0 funding will be encouraged to apply for the 2023 Partnership Grants cycle.

NEXT STEPS

Following the February 16 meeting, the final PG 2.0 allocation recommendations will be presented to the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission for approval on March 11. Since the Judicial Council approved the PG 2.0 distribution plan and total allocation at its September 30-October 1, 2021, meeting, and thus further approval by the Judicial Council is not required, grantees will be informed of their approved PG 2.0 awards following the March 11 Commission meeting. Pending administrative follow up including execution of grant agreements, the grant period for both supplemental and new applications will begin on April 1, 2022, and funding will be disbursed by March 30, 2022.

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 Partnership Grant 2.0 allocation recommendations, as finalized during the Committee's February 16 meeting.

ATTACHMENT LIST

- A. Partnership Grant 2.0 Approved Timeline and Distribution Plan
- B. Partnership Grant 2.0 RFP Requirements, Priorities, and Policies
- C. Partnership Grant 2.0 New Project Profile Sheets
- D. Partnership Grant 2.0 Supplemental Applications
- E. Partnership Grant 2.0 Committee Rubric Scores and Funding Recommendations (to be completed on February 16)