



# The State Bar of California

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## **OPEN SESSION**

### **AGENDA ITEM 5.2**

### **DECEMBER 2022**

### **LSTFC HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION FUNDS COMMITTEE**

**DATE:** December 1, 2022

**TO:** Members, Homelessness Prevention Funds Committee

**FROM:** James Meeker, Chair, Homelessness Prevention Funds Committee  
Tammy Mahoney, Member, Homelessness Prevention Funds Committee  
Jennifer Zelnick, Senior Program Analyst, Office of Access & Inclusion

**SUBJECT:** Scoring Team Recommendations for the 2023-2024 Homelessness Prevention Competitive Grants

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Governor Newsom signed the Budget Act of 2022 (the Budget Act) on June 27, 2022, and it allocated \$30 million for competitive awards to qualified legal services projects (QLSPs) and support centers to provide homelessness prevention legal services.<sup>1</sup>

On August 12, 2022, the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (Commission) approved a timeline for making 2023-2024 homelessness prevention (HP 4) grants. The Commission also delegated to the Homelessness Prevention Funds Committee (Committee) approval of the scoring rubric and request for proposals (RFP). This delegation of authority facilitates a grant period start date of January 1, 2023.

On August 31, 2022, the Committee approved the RFP for making HP 4 awards. After administrative costs of up to five percent (\$1.5 million), the amount available for grants is at least \$28.5 million. So that the competitive grant period can start by January 1, 2023, on August 12, 2022, the Commission conferred authority on State Bar staff to score applications in

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<sup>1</sup> The Budget Act is available at [https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=202120220AB179](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB179).

consultation with the Committee.<sup>2</sup>

This memo describes the process for scoring HP 4 competitive proposals and presents the scoring team's recommendations for funding. The Committee will meet on December 1, 2022, to approve the scoring team's recommendations, which will be presented to the Commission for approval at its December 13, 2022, meeting.

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## BACKGROUND

The Budget Act allocates \$30 million for competitive grants to provide homelessness prevention legal services. Up to five percent of that amount (\$1.5 million) is available to cover Judicial Council and State Bar of California administrative costs. This funding has an encumbrance or expenditure date of June 30, 2024.<sup>3</sup>

Similar to the 2021-2024 and 2022-2024 homelessness prevention (HP 3) grants, HP 4 awards must fund:

[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.

The Budget Act of 2022.

Past homelessness prevention grants prohibited legislative lobbying. It is staff's understanding that this remains true for the HP 4 grants.

The HP 3 competitive grants implemented a statutory preference for "qualified legal aid agencies that serve rural or underserved communities."<sup>4</sup> The Budget Act contains the same language for HP 4 funding while adding preferences for:

1. [A]pplications which include partnerships with or subgrants to community-based organizations, provided the partnerships or subgrants were in effect as of June 30, 2022.

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<sup>2</sup> The resolution states, "...FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Commission delegates authority to the Committee to approve the request for proposals, including scoring rubric, for the HP 4 grants and to a commissioner(s)-staff team to score applications in consultation with the Committee to make recommendations for final approval by the Commission."

<sup>3</sup> The Budget Act. See footnote 1, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> The Budget Act of 2021 is available at [https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=202120220AB164](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB164).

2. [A]pplications which include partnerships with or subgrants to local jurisdictions, provided the partnerships or subgrants were in effect as of June 30, 2022.

Finally, the Legislature removed last year's express requirement that applicants avoid supplanting other funding with their new HP dollars.<sup>5</sup>

The State Bar received 46 HP 4 competitive applications, including 37 applications from QLSPs and 9 applications from support centers. None of the applications from QLSPs were law school clinical programs. The total amount requested was \$25,805,904, which is \$2,694,096 less than the total amount available. Please see Attachment D for profile sheets detailing each application.

## DISCUSSION

### Scoring Criteria

On August 31, 2022, the Committee adopted the following rubric to guide its deliberations:

Category	Exceeds Expectation	Meets Expectation	Below Expectation	Not Addressed
<b>Project impact and strategies:</b> The applicant proposes a project that significantly and directly addresses or will address a compelling need for the particular homelessness prevention intervention(s).				
<b>Number of check marks</b>	<b>X21-25 points</b>	<b>X11-20 points</b>	<b>X1-10 points</b>	<b>X0 points</b>
<b>Administration:</b> The applicant demonstrates that it has the qualifications, experience, resources, and/or partners that it needs to meet the proposal objectives.				
<b>Serves rural populations:</b> The applicant presents a strategy to meet the homelessness prevention legal needs of specific rural communities.				
<b>Serves underserved populations:</b> The applicant presents a strategy to meet the homelessness prevention legal				

<sup>5</sup> The Budget Act of 2022. See footnote 1, *supra*.

needs of specific underserved communities.				
Category	Exceeds Expectation	Meets Expectation	Below Expectation	Not Addressed
<b>Project evaluation:</b> 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.				
<b>Partnerships:</b> The applicant would leverage partnerships with or subgrants to community-based organizations or local jurisdictions. Those partnerships or subgrants must be in effect as of June 30, 2022.				
<b>Number of check marks</b>	<b>X15 points</b>	<b>X10 points</b>	<b>X5 points</b>	<b>X0 points</b>

The RFP (Attachment A) states 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 the Budget Act. For instance, the Committee can use its best efforts to distribute grants statewide and to fund a diversity of homelessness prevention interventions.

- **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.
- **Serves rural populations:** Applicants should describe the extent to which they would serve rural communities. The more the project would concentrate its efforts on rural populations, the more likely it will score a meets or exceeds expectations in this category. Applicants should also detail their strategy for serving rural Californians. The strategy should consider the challenges they face—economic, geographic, political, and otherwise—to safe and reliable housing. Likewise, it should address the likely challenges to providing services. Proposals ought to explain how the project will prioritize outreach and services to rural areas rather than just affirm their eligibility. 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. 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. 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.<sup>6</sup>

- **Serves underserved populations:** Applicants should describe the extent to which they would serve underserved clients. Applicants should also detail their strategy for serving underserved communities. The strategy should consider the challenges they face, and it should address the likely challenges to providing services. Proposals ought to explain how the project will prioritize outreach and services to underserved communities rather than just affirm their eligibility. A project that serves such communities should explain how the latter face even higher barriers to accessing civil justice than does the low-income community generally. Since “serves rural populations” is a separate criterion, “serves underserved populations” refers to other aspects of community access.
- **Project evaluation:** Applicants should describe a strategy—frequency, diversity of approaches to collecting information, etc.—to assess the effectiveness of project services. The project should gather and analyze data in time to inform services strategy during the grant period. Dedicating financial and other resources to evaluation is relevant to this criterion.
- **Partnerships:** Applicants should describe their relevant partnerships with and subgrants to community-based organizations and/or local jurisdictions. To receive points in this category, those relationships must have been in effect as of June 30, 2022. Legislative staff has confirmed that the Budget Act confers a preference on leveraging existing partnerships, rather than creating new ones. Scores in this category may reflect, among other things, the strength to the project of the partnership(s) or subgrant(s). Be sure to check that grantees receiving points for this category uploaded the required documents, and that the date(s) corroborate the partnership’s existence as of June 30, 20022.

The following provide guidance for “not addressed,” below expectations,” “meets expectations,” and “exceeds expectations”:

- **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 “serves rural populations,” for instance, if it would serve only an urban community.

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<sup>6</sup> MSSA data is available on the California State Geoportal at <https://gis.data.ca.gov/datasets/CHHSAgency::medical-service-study-areas/explore?filters=eyJERUZJTklUSU90IjpbIjJ1cmFslwiRnJvbnRpZXliXX0%3D&location=36.189565%2C-118.684374%2C7.63>. This link provides data with the following filters for definition: “Rural” and “Frontier.”

- **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 “serves 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 the use of competitive 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.

Staff encourages the Committee to explore the boundaries between these scores such that a spread of total points across applications is possible.

### Review Process

Given the short timeline to review submissions, the Commission delegated authority to staff to score HP 4 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 four proposals.<sup>7</sup>
- (During scoring) Two Committee members, including the 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, Committee member Tammy Mahoney, and three staff members from the Office of Access & Inclusion. The team evaluated all 46 applications using the rubric and definitions above.<sup>8</sup>

### Scores

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<sup>7</sup> The Committee discussed a cross-section of proposals on October 20, 2022. That selection of applications achieved a diversity of service areas, organization sizes and types, partnerships and subgrant relationships, homelessness prevention strategies, proposed budgets, and target demographics.

<sup>8</sup> See “Scoring Criteria,” *supra*.

The five-member scoring team arrived at unified scores and funding figures for every proposal. The highest score was 93 out of 100 points. The lowest score was 52 points. Each proposal would contribute to funding diverse and high-impact projects throughout the state. The scoring team, therefore, recommends funding 45 out of 46 proposals with a few recommendations pending technical corrections or other clarifications as noted below. The scoring team defers to the Committee to make a recommendation about whether to fund Legal Services for Prisoners with Children's application. Scores are detailed here:

#### Proposals From Highest to Lowest Score

Applicant	Total Score
Inner City Law Center	93
Wage Justice Center	90
Bay Area Legal Aid	86
Public Counsel	86
Family Violence Appellate Project	85
Legal Aid of Sonoma County	84
National Housing Law Project	83
California Advocates for Nursing Home Reform	81
Neighborhood Legal Services	81
Public Advocates Inc.	81
Family Violence Law Center	80
Legal Aid at Work	80
Western Center on Law and Poverty	80
Harriett Buhai Center for Family Law	79
Legal Aid of Marin	79
Child Care Law Center	76
Riverside Legal Aid	75
Elder Law & Advocacy	74
Mental Health Advocacy Services	74
Public Interest Law Project	74
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	71
OneJustice	71
Asian Americans Advancing Justice Southern California	70
Eviction Defense Collaborative	70
Disability Rights Legal Center	69
Inland Counties Legal Services	69
Open Door Legal	69
Public Law Center	69
Veterans Legal Institute	69
Community Legal Aid SoCal	68
Law Foundation of Silicon Valley	68
Social Justice Collaborative	67
Centro Legal de la Raza	66

Applicant	Total Score
La Raza Centro Legal	66
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	65
AIDS Legal Referral Panel	64
Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto	64
Contra Costa Senior Legal Services	60
Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund	60
Housing and Economic Rights Advocates	59
Legal Services for Seniors	59
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights	56
Legal Services for Children	56
LACBA Counsel for Justice	53
Legal Services for Prisoners with Children	53
Senior Advocacy Network	52

The scoring team recognizes that some projects that scored below 60 would normally not receive funding, however the scoring team strongly believes that these projects have the potential to make a positive impact in underserved communities. Many projects received lower scores because they do not serve rural communities and/or do not have partnerships or subgrants, while still helping to fulfill the goals of the Budget Act. Proposals include unlawful detainer representation, mobile home ownership defense, and emergency housing vouchers for domestic violence survivors. Other projects include trainings to support formerly incarcerated individuals facing homelessness, and a behavioral health-legal partnership targeting low-income undocumented tenants with disabilities. Additionally, the scoring team took an expansive view of homelessness prevention to include projects primarily focused on public benefits and employment authorization documents.

The scoring team considered an alternative recommendation to fund projects scoring 59 or above. However, given the Committee's commitment to fulfilling the goals of the Budget Act, and the available funds, we recommend funding the above mentioned 45 proposals.

Nearly all 46 proposals scored "exceeds expectations" in at least one rubric category, many of them in several. Thirty-three out of forty-six proposals (over 71 percent) scored points for serving rural communities. Those 13 proposals that did not receive points for serving rural communities scored a "meets expectations" or "exceeds expectations" in serving underserved communities. Eight of the thirteen proposals that did not receive points for serving rural communities scored an "exceeds expectations" in two or more criteria. Thirty-eight proposals (over 82 percent) scored points for partnerships or subgrants.<sup>9</sup> Attachment C provides a detailed breakdown of the scores for all proposals.

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<sup>9</sup> The Budget Act states that "In awarding [competitive] grants...preference shall be given to qualified aid agencies that serve rural or underserved communities." The rubric provided up to 15 points each for serving rural and/or underserved communities. Additionally, preference shall also be given to qualified legal aid agencies "partnered with or subgranting to community-based organizations or local jurisdictions, provided the partnerships or



Legal Services for Children (LSC) submitted their application 17 minutes after the deadline. LSC communicated with staff about their difficulties submitting, noting technical problems uploading the project assurances to SmartSimple. LSC's application was otherwise complete by the deadline. Staff recommends accepting LSC's application, because of the abundance of available HP 4 funding, LSC's otherwise complete application, and their proactive communication.

### **Funding Levels**

Since the total amount of funds requested for all proposals (\$25,805,904) is less than the total funding available (\$28,500,000), the scoring team recommends funding all awards fully, with the exception of nine applicants, which the scoring team may yet recommend fully funding if additional information is provided: Asian Americans Advancing Justice Southern California (AAAJ-SoCal), California Advocates for Nursing Home Reform (CANHR), Centro Legal de la Raza (CentroLegal), Elder Law & Advocacy (ELA), Eviction Defense Collaborative (EDC), Inner City Law Center (ICLC), Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights (LCCR), Legal Services for Prisoners with Children (LSPC), and Wage Justice Center (WJC). Below is an overview of the scoring team's concerns and recommendations regarding these applicants. Staff asked each one to provide additional information by November 21, 2022. The scoring team will provide the Committee with a spoken update on December 1, 2022, based on each applicant's response:

AAAJ-SoCal and EDC have budget items that require further consideration. The scoring team will defer to the Committee about how to fund these budget lines.

CANHR, CentroLegal, ELA, ICLC, and LCCR have pending minor technical issues with their budgets. The scoring team recommends funding these projects fully, pending resolution of these issues.

LSPC initially requested \$568,000 for their total project budget, but their budget required extensive clarification and revision. Staff worked with LSPC, and they adjusted their total project budget to \$537,200. LSPC's revised budget allocates \$510,000 to personnel, for 7.5 FTE staff members. The scoring team noted that LSPC's deliverables are relatively low (three webinars for service providers, creating one housing rights pamphlet, distributing 1,000 pamphlets, supporting 10 additional housing related organizations and qualified legal service providers, and a 10 percent increase in housing-related support calls from 2021). The scoring team is concerned that LSPC's low deliverables do not justify the project's 7.5 FTE staff members, and are not commensurate with their proposed budget. Furthermore, LSPC's application does not clearly demonstrate how each FTE position will serve HP 4. The scoring team defers to the Committee about whether to fund LSPC. The scoring team also defers to the Committee about what level of funding would be appropriate for LSPC's project.

WJC's initial total budget request was \$950,000, however, their budgeted amount was only \$800,000. Additionally, WJC's budget includes \$7,500 in capital additions. The scoring team

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subgrants were in effect as of June 30, 2022." The rubric provided up to 15 points for partnerships and/or subgrants in effect as of June 30, 2022. Please see the section "Scoring Criteria," *supra*, for definitions.

asked WJC to revise the budget discrepancies and advised them that capital additions must be raised to the Committee. Rather than modifying their budget to \$800,000 or \$950,000, WJC increased their budget to \$1,320,738, including significant increases to their space, telecommunications, technology, travel, and evaluation budgets. Additionally, WJC increased all personnel allocations, employee benefits, and administrative personnel and non-personnel. The scoring team recommends WJC receive \$800,000 in the interest of fairness to other applicants.

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, related to organizational capacity and past project performances; and
- The sufficiency of the budget narratives and other explanations.

**Award Recommendations**  
(From High Score to Low Score)

<b>Applicant</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Request</b>	<b>Recommend</b>
Inner City Law Center	93	\$1,500,000	<b>\$1,500,000**</b>
Wage Justice Center	90	\$1,320,738	<b>\$800,000</b>
Bay Area Legal Aid	86	\$1,500,000	<b>\$1,500,000</b>
Public Counsel	86	\$642,781	<b>\$642,781</b>
Family Violence Appellate Project	85	\$525,000	<b>\$525,000</b>
Legal Aid of Sonoma County	84	\$491,500	<b>\$491,500</b>
National Housing Law Project	83	\$300,000	<b>\$300,000</b>
California Advocates for Nursing Home Reform	81	\$370,973	<b>\$370,973**</b>
Neighborhood Legal Services	81	\$1,361,289	<b>\$1,361,289</b>
Public Advocates Inc.	81	\$608,280	<b>\$608,280</b>
Family Violence Law Center	80	\$330,397	<b>\$330,397</b>
Legal Aid at Work	80	\$305,855	<b>\$305,855</b>
Western Center on Law and Poverty	80	\$1,500,000	<b>\$1,500,000</b>
Harriett Buhai Center for Family Law	79	\$500,000	<b>\$500,000</b>
Legal Aid of Marin	79	\$454,000	<b>\$454,000</b>
Child Care Law Center	76	\$361,283	<b>\$361,283</b>
Riverside Legal Aid	75	\$450,000	<b>\$450,000</b>
Elder Law & Advocacy	74	\$112,369	<b>\$112,369**</b>
Mental Health Advocacy Services	74	\$360,000	<b>\$360,000</b>
Public Interest Law Project	74	\$356,407	<b>\$356,407</b>
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	71	\$1,050,000	<b>\$1,050,000</b>
OneJustice	71	\$150,000	<b>\$150,000</b>
Asian Americans Advancing Justice Southern California	70	\$1,500,000	<b>*</b>

<b>Applicant</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Request</b>	<b>Recommend</b>
Eviction Defense Collaborative	70	\$1,090,700	*
Disability Rights Legal Center	69	\$270,000	<b>\$270,000</b>
Inland Counties Legal Services	69	\$369,752	<b>\$369,752</b>
Open Door Legal	69	\$450,000	<b>\$450,000</b>
Public Law Center	69	\$402,184	<b>\$402,184</b>
Veterans Legal Institute	69	\$253,044	<b>\$253,044</b>
Community Legal Aid SoCal	68	\$799,866	<b>\$799,866</b>
Law Foundation of Silicon Valley	68	\$1,060,000	<b>\$1,060,000</b>
Social Justice Collaborative	67	\$598,182	<b>\$598,182</b>
Centro Legal de la Raza	66	\$457,280	<b>\$457,280**</b>
La Raza Centro Legal	66	\$175,000	<b>\$175,000</b>
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	65	\$275,759	<b>\$275,759</b>
AIDS Legal Referral Panel	64	\$356,400	<b>\$356,400</b>
Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto	64	\$210,905	<b>\$210,905</b>
Contra Costa Senior Legal Services	60	\$82,837	<b>\$82,837</b>
Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund	60	\$102,972	<b>\$102,972</b>
Housing and Economic Rights Advocates	59	\$444,400	<b>\$444,400</b>
Legal Services for Seniors	59	\$126,000	<b>\$126,000</b>
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights	56	\$687,700	<b>\$687,700**</b>
Legal Services for Children	56	\$500,001	<b>\$500,001</b>
LACBA Counsel for Justice	53	\$329,850	<b>\$329,850</b>
Legal Services for Prisoners with Children	53	\$537,200	<b>***</b>
Senior Advocacy Network	52	\$175,000	<b>\$175,000</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>\$22,157,266</b>

\*The scoring team will provide oral updates about AAAJ-SoCal and EDC, and defers to the Committee about the funding level for these organizations. The total recommended funding (\$22,157,266) does not include these proposals.

\*\*The scoring team recommends funding CANHR, CentroLegal, ELA, ICLC, and LCCR fully, pending resolution of minor technical issues.

\*\*\*The scoring team defers to the committee about whether to fund LSPC.

With the exception of AAAJ-SoCal, EDC, and LSPC, the above organizations would receive, on average, over 97 percent of their budget request (\$22,678,004). Staff will follow up with each program who will receive less than 100 percent of their requested budget to see whether they would have to adjust their deliverables if they received the above amount. Attachment B compares each proposal's funding request to the scoring team's funding recommendation.

The scoring team recommends that the Committee allow HP 4 grant recipients to apply for supplemental funding with the remaining funds during the grant period. This could provide new subgrants to additional community-based organizations and local jurisdictions as appropriate.

## CONCLUSION

Funding the recommended proposals would achieve the Budget Act’s policy goals for the competitive awards. 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. Projects include advocacy for foster youth with disabilities at risk of homelessness, wraparound services for veterans facing eviction, and public benefits assistance for undocumented monolingual workers at risk of homelessness. Additional projects provide direct legal assistance to low-income community college students who are survivors of domestic violence, unlawful detainer clinics targeting rural seniors, and legal assistance for tenants with COVID-19 rent debt. Thirty-three out of forty-six proposals (over 71 percent) would serve rural communities. Excluding eight projects that propose to serve the entire state, the recommended organizations would serve 33 counties.<sup>10</sup> And thirty-eight of these projects identify partnerships and/or subgrants to enhance their efficacy.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

**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 accepts the late application by Legal Services for Children.

**FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission Homelessness Prevention Funds Committee recommends the 2023–2024 homelessness prevention competitive grant recipients and amounts as described herein.

## ATTACHMENTS LIST

- A. HP 4 Competitive RFP
- B. Scores and Funding Recommendations for HP 4 Competitive Applications
- C. Breakdown of Scores for HP 4 Competitive Applications
- D. Profile Sheets of HP 4 Competitive Applications
- E. Map of Recommended HP 4 Competitive Projects

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<sup>10</sup> The 33 counties served are: Alameda, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Marin, Merced, Mono, Monterey, Napa, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tulare, Ventura, and Yuba. As Attachment E illustrates, the recommended projects pay careful attention to rural California.



# The State Bar of California

## 2023 –2024 Homelessness Prevention (HP 4) Competitive Grants Request for Proposals

### Background

Governor Newsom signed the Budget Act of 2022 (the Budget Act) on June 27, 2022.<sup>1</sup> The Budget Act allocates \$30 million for competitive awards to qualified legal services projects (QLSPs) and support centers to provide homelessness prevention legal services. Similar to the 2021-2024 and 2022-2024 homelessness prevention (HP 3) grants, these awards must fund:

[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.

The Budget Act of 2022.

On August 12, 2022, the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (Commission) approved a process for making 2023-2024 homelessness prevention (HP 4) awards. After administrative costs of up to five percent (\$1.5 million), the amount available for grants is at least \$28.5 million.

### Eligibility

HP 4 applications are due on SmartSimple by **Monday, October 10, 2022, at 5:00 p.m. (PT)**. To be eligible for an award, applicants must be a current QLSP or support center under California Business and Professions Code [section 6213](#).

### Competitive Grant Parameters

1. HP 4 awards may fund only the activities that the Budget Act enumerates, above. These

<sup>1</sup> This version of the Budget Act is available at [https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=202120220SB154](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB154). On August 31, 2022, the Legislature passed language to expand the preference for these funds. The Budget Act pending this amendment is available at [https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=202120220AB179](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB179).

grants may not support legislative advocacy.

2. Pursuant to the authorizing legislation, the following shall receive preference:
  - a. Qualified legal aid agencies that serve rural or underserved communities.
  - b. (Reflecting language in [AB 179](#)) Qualified legal aid agencies partnered with or subgranting to community-based organizations or local jurisdictions, provided the partnerships or subgrants were in effect as of June 30, 2022.
3. There is no minimum amount of funding that programs may request. The maximum that a program may request is \$1,500,000 for the 1.5-year grant period (January 1, 2023-June 30, 2024). Since these funds have a statutory expenditure/encumbrance date of June 30, 2024, programs should plan on the possible unavailability of carryovers.
4. HP 4 funding is to serve indigent Californians and QLSPs that serve indigent Californians pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 6213.<sup>2</sup>

### **Award Information**

The Commission seeks to fund high-impact projects that, within the scope of the Budget Act'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.

The Commission plans to vote on final awards by mid-December 2022. The competitive grant period will start on January 1, 2023.

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<sup>2</sup> Section 6213(d) states:

“Indigent person” means a person whose income is (1) 200 percent or less of the current poverty threshold established by the United States Office of Management and Budget or (2) who is eligible for Supplemental Security Income or free services under the Older Americans Act or Developmentally Disabled Assistance Act. With regard to a project that provides free services of attorneys in private practice without compensation, “indigent person” also means a person whose income is 75 percent or less of the maximum levels of income for lower income households as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code. For the purpose of this subdivision, the income of a person who is disabled shall be determined (1) after deducting the costs of medical and other disability-related special expenses and (2) after deducting disability compensation from the United States Veterans Administration paid to a veteran with a service-related disability.

### 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 the Budget Act 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.
- Describe the applicant's qualifications and ability to perform the proposed work.
- (If applicable) Highlight how the project would serve clients in rural and/or particularly underserved communities.
- (If applicable) Highlight how the project would leverage existing partnerships with or subgrants to community-based organizations or local jurisdictions.

The Committee has adopted the following rubric to guide its deliberations:

Category	Exceeds Expectation	Meets Expectation	Below Expectation	Not Addressed
<b>Project impact and strategies:</b> The applicant proposes a project that significantly and directly addresses or will address a compelling need for the particular homelessness prevention intervention(s).				
<b>Number of check marks</b>	<b>X21-25 points</b>	<b>X11-20 points</b>	<b>X1-10 points</b>	<b>X0 points</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>				
<b>Administration:</b> The applicant demonstrates that it has the qualifications, experience, resources, and/or partners that it needs to meet the proposal objectives.				
<b>Serves rural populations:</b> The applicant presents a strategy to meet the homelessness prevention				

Category	Exceeds Expectation	Meets Expectation	Below Expectation	Not Addressed
legal needs of specific rural communities.				
<b>Serves underserved populations:</b> The applicant presents a strategy to meet the homelessness prevention legal needs of specific underserved communities.				
<b>Project evaluation:</b> 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.				
<b>Partnerships:</b> The applicant would leverage partnerships with or subgrants to community-based organizations or local jurisdictions. Those partnerships or subgrants must be in effect as of June 30, 2022.				
<b>Number of check marks</b>	<b>X15 points</b>	<b>X10 points</b>	<b>X5 points</b>	<b>X0 points</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>				
<b>Total</b>				

**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 this funding. This could happen, for instance, if they find that a project would provide high-quality and badly-needed services to communities—geographic or otherwise—that HP 4 funding would otherwise struggle to reach.

The following explanations accompany the rubric:

- **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.
- **Administration:** Applicants should demonstrate their ability to implement and manage



the project. Signs of strong administration include sufficient staffing, leadership, project monitoring, outreach, and resources. An applicant's history of achieving deliverables and complying with the requirements—including deadlines—for other grants is relevant to this criterion.

- **Serves rural populations:** Applicants should describe the extent to which they would serve rural communities. The more the project would concentrate its efforts on rural populations, the more likely it will score a meets or exceeds expectations in this category.

Applicants should also detail their strategy for serving rural Californians. The strategy should consider the challenges they face—economic, geographic, political, and otherwise—to safe and reliable housing. Likewise, it should address the likely challenges to providing services. Proposals ought to explain how the project will prioritize outreach and services to rural areas rather than just affirm their eligibility.

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. 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. 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.<sup>3</sup>

- **Serves underserved populations:** Applicants should describe the extent to which they would serve underserved communities. The more the project would concentrate its efforts on underserved populations, the more likely it will score a meets or exceeds expectations in this category.

Applicants should also detail their strategy for serving underserved communities. The strategy should consider the challenges they face—economic, geographic, political, and otherwise—to safe and reliable housing. Likewise, it should address the likely challenges to providing services. Proposals ought to explain how the project will prioritize outreach and services to underserved communities rather than just affirm their eligibility.

These funds are limited to serving those who are indigent under Business and Professions Code section 6213(d). Therefore, this criterion asks how the targeted population faces even higher barriers to accessing civil justice than do indigent people

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<sup>3</sup> MSSA data is available on the California State Geoportal at <https://gis.data.ca.gov/datasets/CHHSAgency::medical-service-study-areas/explore?filters=eyJERUJlUSU9OjpbIlJ1cmFslwiRnJvbnRpZXliXX0%3D&location=36.206796%2C-118.684374%2C7.63>. This link provides data with the following filters for definition: “Rural” and “Frontier.”

generally. Additionally, since “serves rural populations” is a separate criterion, this row refers to other ways a population is underserved. Such populations may be defined with respect to categories including, but not limited to: Race, ethnicity, age, limited English-proficiency, disability, veteran status, and immigration status. The application should demonstrate that the targeted population is relatively underserved.

- **Project evaluation:** Applicants should describe a strategy—frequency, diversity of approaches, etc.—to assess the effectiveness of project services. The project should gather and analyze data in time to inform services strategy during the grant period. Dedicating financial and other resources to evaluation is relevant to this criterion.
- **Partnerships:** Applicants should describe their relevant partnerships with and subgrants to community-based organizations and/or local jurisdictions. To receive points in this row, those relationships must have been in effect as of June 30, 2022. Legislative staff has confirmed that the Budget Act confers a preference on leveraging existing partnerships, rather than creating new ones. Scores in this category may reflect, among other things, the strength to the project of the partnership(s) or subgrant(s).

The following provide guidance for “not addressed,” “below expectations,” “meets expectations,” and “exceeds expectations”:

- **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. A response might lack the relevant nexus to “serves 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 serving rural clients for the “serves rural populations” criterion. Or the proposal might lack sufficient detail, explanation, or basis in fact to demonstrate its contours or likelihood of success. Since such a 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 the use of competitive 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.

#### HP 4 Grantmaking Timeline:

Date(s)*	Activity
August 31, 2022	Committee approves RFP and scoring rubric
September 9, 2022	Staff releases application
October 10, 2022	Applications due
October 19, 2022	Committee advises the scoring team/calibrates the rubric
October 20-November 11, 2022	Commissioner-staff team scores applications
December 1, 2022	Committee recommends awards
December 13, 2022	Commission approves awards
January 1, 2023	Grant period starts

\*Dates are approximate to accommodate applicant, commissioner, and staff availability and needs.

#### RFP Application

A complete HP 4 application will include the components below. Please see the application instructions for detailed guidance.

- Form A: Project Profile**

The project profile will include high-level information about the project such as its award request, other funding (if any), and abstract.

- Form B: Project Description**

The project description will include detailed information about the project. This includes, for instance, the project’s need, clients, partnerships/subgrants, goals, activities, deliverables, and strategies for outreach, accessibility, and evaluation. It will also ask for detailed narratives about the applicant’s qualifications and resources to perform the work effectively.

- Form C: Project Budget**

The budget will include information on how the program proposes to allocate HP 4 funds to the project for 1.5 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.

- Form D: Budget Narrative**

The budget narrative will include 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**

Each applicant will have to acknowledge that:

1. It agrees that it will use funds it receives from the 2023-2024 homelessness prevention (HP 4) grant only for purposes stated in its application. Should the State Bar determine in its sole discretion that the applicant is unlikely to use all funds received for these purposes within the grant period, the applicant will return funds to the State Bar as directed by the State Bar.
2. It will not discriminate based on race, color, national origin, religion, gender, disability, age, marital or domestic partnership status, medical condition, or sexual orientation.
3. It will comply with quality control procedures adopted by the State Bar of California (State Bar).
4. It will permit reasonable site visits and will present additional information deemed reasonably necessary to determine compliance with the terms of the grant.
5. It will comply with fiscal management and control procedures adopted by the State Bar.
6. It understands that any proposal submitted for an HP 4 grant, and all documents submitted pursuant to issuance of HP 4 funding, are public documents, and may be disclosed to any person.
7. It agrees it will file regular 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.
8. 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 4 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 their clients and activities. This data includes outcomes (main and economic benefits) tied to individual characteristics that demonstrate the value of these grants.

HP 4 grants must comply with the existing framework for Equal Access Program reporting except where necessary to meet other state requirements. Reporting requirements may be subject to guidance from the Department of Finance and other agencies. As such, some requirements might become known to the State Bar at a later date.

Reporting requirements will include:

**1. Annual Expenditure Reports**

Grantees will have to submit annual spending reports that compare expenditures to the approved budget. Grantees will have to report budget variances exceeding 10 percent to the State Bar as soon as possible.

**2. Annual Services/Case Reports**

Grantees will have to submit annual reports with client-level data on:

- A. Main benefits for all cases according to those codes and definitions in the *California Legal Aid Reporting Handbook* that are relevant to HP 4 funds. Programs will specify whether or not the main benefit is verified.
- B. Geographic and demographic data, tied to verified/not verified outcomes, for all clients.
- C. (To the extent possible) 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) during the grant.
- E. Any other data necessary to comply with state reporting requirements.

**3. A Final Evaluation Report**

In addition to the regular 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 qualified legal services projects.

### **For Technical Support**

If you have any questions, please contact Christopher McConkey, Program Supervisor, at (213) 765-1505 or [Christopher.McConkey@calbar.ca.gov](mailto:Christopher.McConkey@calbar.ca.gov).

**ATTACHMENT B**

**Scores and Funding Recommendations for HP 4 Competitive Applications**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>County(ies) Served</b>	<b># of Partners</b>	<b># of Subgrants</b>	<b>Amount Requested</b>	<b>Proposed Amount Sub-Granted</b>	<b>Total Score</b>	<b>Funding Recomm.</b>
Inner City Law Center	Statewide	5	4	\$1,500,000	\$400,000	93	\$1,500,000**
Wage Justice Center	Kern, Los Angeles, Ventura	1	1	\$1,320,738	\$150,000	90	\$800,000
Bay Area Legal Aid	Alameda, San Mateo	9	0	\$1,500,000	\$0	86	\$1,500,000
Public Counsel	Los Angeles	12	0	\$642,781	\$0	86	\$642,781
Family Violence Appellate Project	Statewide	2	2	\$525,000	\$22,500	85	\$525,000
Legal Aid of Sonoma County	Sonoma	1	1	\$491,500	\$18,000	84	\$491,500
National Housing Law Project	Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Mono, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tulare	1	1	\$300,000	\$150,000	83	\$300,000
California Advocates for Nursing Home Reform	Statewide	1	1	\$370,973	\$154,035	81	\$370,973**
Neighborhood Legal Services	Los Angeles	9	9	\$1,361,289	\$595,000	81	\$1,361,289

<b>Organization</b>	<b>County(ies) Served</b>	<b># of Partners</b>	<b># of Subgrants</b>	<b>Amount Requested</b>	<b>Proposed Amount Sub-Granted</b>	<b>Total Score</b>	<b>Funding Recomm.</b>
Public Advocates Inc.	Statewide	1	1	\$608,280	\$300,000	81	\$608,280
Family Violence Law Center	Alameda	10	10	\$330,397	\$150,000	80	\$330,397
Legal Aid at Work	Statewide	1	1	\$305,855	\$15,000	80	\$305,855
Western Center on Law and Poverty	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tulare	2	2	\$1,500,000	\$900,000	80	\$1,500,000
Harriett Buhai Center for Family Law	Los Angeles	9	0	\$500,000	\$0	79	\$500,000
Legal Aid of Marin	Marin	2	2	\$454,000	\$112,380	79	\$454,000
Child Care Law Center	Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Stanislaus	1	1	\$361,283	\$178,424	76	\$361,283
Riverside Legal Aid	Riverside	4	0	\$450,000	\$0	75	\$450,000
Elder Law & Advocacy	Imperial, San Diego	4	0	\$112,369	\$0	74	\$112,369**
Mental Health Advocacy Services	Los Angeles	1	1	\$360,000	\$43,415	74	\$360,000



<b>Organization</b>	<b>County(ies) Served</b>	<b># of Partners</b>	<b># of Subgrants</b>	<b>Amount Requested</b>	<b>Proposed Amount Sub-Granted</b>	<b>Total Score</b>	<b>Funding Recomm.</b>
Public Interest Law Project	Statewide	2	0	\$356,407	\$0	74	\$356,407
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	Colusa, Monterey, San Benito, San Joaquin, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, Sutter, Ventura, Yuba	0	0	\$1,050,000	\$0	71	\$1,050,000
OneJustice	Statewide	3	0	\$150,000	\$0	71	\$150,000
Asian Americans Advancing Justice Southern California	Los Angeles, Orange	2	2	\$1,500,000	\$200,000	70	*
Eviction Defense Collaborative	San Francisco	2	0	\$1,090,700	\$0	70	*
Disability Rights Legal Center	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	1	0	\$270,000	\$0	69	\$270,000
Inland Counties Legal Services	Riverside	1	0	\$369,752	\$0	69	\$369,752
Open Door Legal	San Francisco	2	1	\$450,000	\$100,000	69	\$450,000
Public Law Center	Orange	9	0	\$402,184	\$0	69	\$402,184
Veterans Legal Institute	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino	6	0	\$253,044	\$0	69	\$253,044

<b>Organization</b>	<b>County(ies) Served</b>	<b># of Partners</b>	<b># of Subgrants</b>	<b>Amount Requested</b>	<b>Proposed Amount Sub-Granted</b>	<b>Total Score</b>	<b>Funding Recomm.</b>
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Los Angeles, Orange	1	1	\$799,866	\$25,000	68	\$799,866
Law Foundation of Silicon Valley	Santa Clara	4	0	\$1,060,000	\$0	68	\$1,060,000
Social Justice Collaborative	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Joaquin, Stanislaus	1	0	\$598,182	\$0	67	\$598,182
Centro Legal de la Raza	Contra Costa	2	0	\$457,280	\$0	66	\$457,280**
La Raza Centro Legal	San Francisco, San Mateo	1	1	\$175,000	\$75,000	66	\$175,000
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	San Francisco	1	1	\$275,759	\$52,500	65	\$275,759
AIDS Legal Referral Panel	Marin, San Francisco, Solano, Sonoma	2	0	\$356,400	\$0	64	\$356,400
Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto	San Mateo, Santa Clara	3	0	\$210,905	\$0	64	\$210,905
Contra Costa Senior Legal Services	Contra Costa	1	0	\$82,837	\$0	60	\$82,837

<b>Organization</b>	<b>County(ies) Served</b>	<b># of Partners</b>	<b># of Subgrants</b>	<b>Amount Requested</b>	<b>Proposed Amount Sub-Granted</b>	<b>Total Score</b>	<b>Funding Recomm.</b>
Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund	Statewide	0	0	\$102,972	\$0	60	\$102,972
Housing and Economic Rights Advocates	Imperial, Kern, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	0	0	\$444,400	\$0	59	\$444,400
Legal Services for Seniors	Monterey	0	0	\$126,000	\$0	59	\$126,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma	0	0	\$687,700	\$0	56	\$687,700**
Legal Services for Children	Alameda, San Francisco	0	0	\$500,001	\$0	56	\$500,001
LACBA Counsel for Justice	Los Angeles	0	0	\$329,850	\$0	53	\$329,850
Legal Services for Prisoners with Children	Alameda, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura	0	0	\$537,200	\$0	53	***
Senior Advocacy Network	Merced, Stanislaus	0	0	\$175,000	\$0	52	\$175,000
						<b>Total</b>	<b>\$22,157,266</b>

\*The scoring team will provide oral updates about AAAJ-SoCal and EDC, and defers to the committee about the funding level for these organizations. The total funding recommendation does not include these proposals.

\*\*The scoring team recommends funding CANHR, CentroLegal, ELA, ICLC, and LCCR fully, pending resolution of minor technical issues.

\*\*\*The scoring team defers to the committee about whether to fund LSPC.

**ATTACHMENT C**

**Breakdown of Scores for HP 4 Competitive Applications**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Project Impact and Strategies</b>	<b>Admin.</b>	<b>Serves Rural Pop.</b>	<b>Serves Underserved Pop.</b>	<b>Project Evaluation</b>	<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>Total Score</b>	<b>Funding Recomm.</b>
Inner City Law Center	23	15	15	10	15	15	93	\$1,500,000**
Wage Justice Center	20	10	15	15	15	15	90	\$800,000
Bay Area Legal Aid	21	15	10	15	10	15	86	\$1,500,000
Public Counsel	21	15	10	15	10	15	86	\$642,781
Family Violence Appellate Project	20	10	15	15	10	15	85	\$525,000
Legal Aid of Sonoma County	19	10	10	15	15	15	84	\$491,500
National Housing Law Project	18	15	15	10	10	15	83	\$300,000
California Advocates for Nursing Home Reform	16	10	15	15	10	15	81	\$370,973**
Neighborhood Legal Services	21	10	10	15	10	15	81	\$1,361,289
Public Advocates Inc.	16	10	15	15	10	15	81	\$608,280

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Project Impact and Strategies</b>	<b>Admin.</b>	<b>Serves Rural Pop.</b>	<b>Serves Underserved Pop.</b>	<b>Project Evaluation</b>	<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>Total Score</b>	<b>Funding Recomm.</b>
Family Violence Law Center	20	10	10	10	15	15	80	\$330,397
Legal Aid at Work	20	15	10	15	5	15	80	\$305,855
Western Center on Law and Poverty	20	10	15	15	10	10	80	\$1,500,000
Harriett Buhai Center for Family Law	19	10	5	15	15	15	79	\$500,000
Legal Aid of Marin	19	10	10	15	10	15	79	\$454,000
Child Care Law Center	21	10	10	15	5	15	76	\$361,283
Riverside Legal Aid	20	10	15	15	5	10	75	\$450,000
Elder Law & Advocacy	19	10	15	10	10	10	74	\$112,369**
Mental Health Advocacy Services	19	10	0	15	15	15	74	\$360,000
Public Interest Law Project	19	10	15	10	10	10	74	\$356,407

California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	21	10	15	15	10	0	71	\$1,050,000
<b>Organization</b>	<b>Project Impact and Strategies</b>	<b>Admin.</b>	<b>Serves Rural Pop.</b>	<b>Serves Underserved Pop.</b>	<b>Project Evaluation</b>	<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>Total Score</b>	<b>Funding Recomm.</b>
OneJustice	16	10	15	10	10	10	71	\$150,000
Asian Americans Advancing Justice Southern California	20	10	0	15	10	15	70	*
Eviction Defense Collaborative	20	15	0	15	10	10	70	*
Disability Rights Legal Center	19	10	10	15	5	10	69	\$270,000
Inland Counties Legal Services	19	10	10	10	10	10	69	\$369,752
Open Door Legal	19	10	0	15	10	15	69	\$450,000
Public Law Center	19	10	0	15	10	15	69	\$402,184
Veterans Legal Institute	19	10	10	15	5	10	69	\$253,044
Community Legal Aid SoCal	23	15	0	10	5	15	68	\$799,866
Law Foundation of Silicon Valley	18	10	10	10	10	10	68	\$1,060,000

Social Justice Collaborative	17	5	10	15	10	10	67	\$598,182
Centro Legal de la Raza	21	10	0	15	10	10	66	\$457,280**
<b>Organization</b>	<b>Project Impact and Strategies</b>	<b>Admin.</b>	<b>Serves Rural Pop.</b>	<b>Serves Underserved Pop.</b>	<b>Project Evaluation</b>	<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>Total Score</b>	<b>Funding Recomm.</b>
La Raza Centro Legal	16	10	10	10	5	15	66	\$175,000
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	20	10	0	10	10	15	65	\$275,759
AIDS Legal Referral Panel	19	10	5	15	5	10	64	\$356,400
Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto	19	10	0	15	10	10	64	\$210,905
Contra Costa Senior Legal Services	20	10	0	10	10	10	60	\$82,837
Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund	15	10	10	15	10	0	60	\$102,972
Housing and Economic Rights Advocates	19	10	10	15	5	0	59	\$444,400



Legal Services for Seniors	19	10	15	10	5	0	59	\$126,000
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Organization	Project Impact and Strategies	Admin.	Serves Rural Pop.	Serves Underserved Pop.	Project Evaluation	Partnerships	Total Score	Funding Recomm.
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights	21	10	0	15	10	0	56	\$687,700**
Legal Services for Children	21	10	0	15	10	0	56	\$500,001
LACBA Counsel for Justice	18	10	0	15	5	5	53	\$329,850
Legal Services for Prisoners with Children	13	10	10	15	5	0	53	***
Senior Advocacy Network	17	10	10	10	5	0	52	\$175,000
<b>Total</b>							<b>221</b>	<b>\$22,157,266</b>

Rubric Points Awarded						
	Project Impact and Strategies	Admin.	Serves Rural Pop.	Serves Underserved Pop.	Project Evaluation	Partnerships

Exceeds Expectations	21-25	15	15	15	15	15
Meets Expectations	11-20	10	10	10	10	10
	<b>Project Impact and Strategies</b>	<b>Admin.</b>	<b>Serves Rural Pop.</b>	<b>Serves Underserved Pop.</b>	<b>Project Evaluation</b>	<b>Partnerships</b>
Below Expectations	1-10	5	5	5	5	5
Not Addressed	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*The scoring team will provide oral updates about AAAJ-SoCal and EDC, and defers to the committee about the funding level for these organizations. The total funding recommendation does not include these proposals.

\*\*The scoring team recommends funding CANHR, CentroLegal, ELA, ICLC, and LCCR fully, pending resolution of minor technical issues.

\*\*\*The scoring team defers to the committee about whether to fund LSPC.

### 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Aids Legal Referral Panel		
<b>Project Name</b>	AIDS Housing Advocacy Project		
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>	
	\$ 356,400	\$0	
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Marin, San Francisco, Solano, Sonoma		
<b>Project Abstract</b>	AIDS Legal Referral Panel will assign two full-time Housing Attorneys to provide eviction defense and other housing preservation legal services to low-income people with HIV who reside in San Francisco, with a focus on people who live in supportive housing, immigrants, and seniors. Funding will also pay for outreach and educational housing preservation trainings for residents of rural areas. Over the 18-month grant period, the project will provide full-scope direct representation in 150 cases, and provide trainings for 200 clients, including 50 clients in rural areas.		
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>AHAP's goal is to preserve stable housing and prevent homelessness for vulnerable people with HIV who are facing eviction, habitability issues, accommodation issues, and other housing threats. We provide full-scope eviction defense to San Francisco residents who have been served with unlawful detainer lawsuits or formal termination notices. For residents of San Francisco and other counties, including residents of rural areas, we provide outreach and educational trainings that can help preserve housing by empowering tenants to advocate for their own fair housing rights. Our objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over the 18-month grant period, two full-time Housing Attorneys will provide direct legal services in housing matters to 120 clients in 150 cases, with an objective of helping clients retain their housing in at least 80% of cases.</li> <li>• Over the 18-month grant period, ALRP staff will provide educational housing preservation trainings to 200 participants, including 50 clients who live in rural areas.</li> </ul>		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	Rural portions of Marin, Solano, and Sonoma counties		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	Our underserved community is low-income people with HIV. People with HIV often experience multiple legal problems at once, making barriers to civil justice even higher. In response, ALRP serves clients holistically, assisting clients with all civil legal matters, and it is not uncommon for a single client to have more than one case with us at one time. A client may come to us with a housing issue, but upon intake, we might learn that their inability to pay rent is because of an interruption in their government benefits. The breadth of our services means that we can help clients address a number of challenges to their overall health and well-being. Our only eligibility requirements are Bay Area residency and an HIV diagnosis.		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	2	0	1/1/2016 1/1/2019
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>ALRP partners with the Eviction Defense Collaborative (EDC) and Legal Assistance to the Elderly (LAE).</p> <p>EDC is the lead agency contracting with the City of San Francisco to coordinate eviction defense services amongst a network of legal aid organizations. ALRP has a subcontract with EDC to provide full-scope legal representation for people living with HIV who are facing an eviction in San Francisco. When EDC determines that a client qualifies for ALRP's services, the client is referred directly to ALRP. We apprise EDC of our progress in the case,</p>		

	<p>and formally report case outcomes via a centralized portal shared by all the providers under San Francisco's Tenant Right to Counsel. Our MOU with EDC supports several staff positions in our housing team.</p> <p>Our MOU with LAE supports a Social Worker whose time is shared between LAE and ALRP. The Social Worker bolsters our eviction prevention legal services, connecting clients who are at risk of homelessness with other essential services. This partnership with LAE is especially beneficial for the growing number of ALRP clients who are over 60 years old. We collaborate through our social worker to tailor services to the particular needs of seniors living with HIV.</p>
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### 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Asian Americans Advancing Justice Southern California	
<b>Project Name</b>	Eviction and Tenant Defense Project	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 1,500,000	\$200,000
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Los Angeles, Orange	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>Through this proposed project, AJSOCAL will cover home foreclosure prevention, tenant defense and eviction cases for underserved immigrant, LEP and/or low-income communities in Los Angeles and Orange Counties. It will focus on members of the AAPI community in LA and Orange Counties where the AAPI population is 18% and 25%, respectively, who are experiencing housing instability or are at risk of homelessness. AJSOCAL will focus on high-need cities and regions that include, but are not limited to, Pasadena, Long Beach, Norwalk, Pomona, West Covina, and Orange County (particularly Garden Grove, Westminster, Santa Ana, Fullerton, and Buena Park). The AAPI community in the abovementioned cities ranges from 12% to 52% of the population. AJSOCAL will provide community education workshops, legal clinics, and other activities. Community education workshops and legal clinics will be provided in-language by AJSOCAL attorneys and staff. AJSOCAL currently has the capacity to provide these services in 8 Asian languages (Cantonese, Mandarin, Korean, Khmer, Vietnamese, Thai, Hindi, and Tagalog). In-language legal services will include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Pre-eviction and eviction legal services which include eviction defense such as court representation and In Pro Per filings;</li> <li>b. Tenant defense assistance in rental disputes including counsel and advice, negotiation, and brief service including tenant rights letter to landlord regarding habitability, rent increase, rent collection, repairs, harassment, and security deposits;</li> <li>c. Community education regarding tenant rights; and</li> <li>d. Homeowner foreclosure prevention, counseling and education in collaboration with community partners.</li> </ul>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>Goal 1: Provide eviction and tenant defense legal assistance serving a minimum of 203 services/cases over 18 months.</p> <p>Activity 1.1: Tenants will receive pre-eviction and eviction legal services including defense services like legal representation and In Pro Per filing.</p> <p>Activity 1.2: Tenants will receive defense assistance in rental disputes, including: counsel and advice; negotiation; and brief services including tenant rights letter to landlord regarding habitability, rent increase, rent collection, harassment, repairs, and security deposits.</p> <p>Goal 2: Develop and disseminate in-language tenant rights education materials in Korean, Thai, Tagalog, Mandarin, Cantonese, Vietnamese, Hindi and Khmer.</p> <p>Activity 2.1: Create in-language fact sheets and flyers on the following topics: foreclosure prevention, tenant rights, habitability, eviction process, discrimination, rent control, and how to represent yourself in eviction trial.</p> <p>Activity 2.2: Develop in-language tenant rights messaging for dissemination through ethnic and social media platforms. Utilize AJSOCAL and community partners' social media channels and ethnic media contacts to release regular articles regarding tenant rights.</p> <p>Goal 3: Collaborate with subgrantees to strengthen partnerships and increase service visibility to increase reach in the AAPI community in need of legal services.</p>	

	<p>Activity 3.1: OCAPICA and Shalom Center will each make 135 referrals to AJSOCAL for legal issues and partner on 7-8 community outreach and education events over 18 months.</p> <p>Activity 3.2: OCAPICA and Shalom Center will provide input on the development of in-language outreach and education materials, strategize and plan for outreach events, and utilize their ethnic media contacts and social media platforms to disseminate information.</p>		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	None		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>For nearly 40 decades, ASOCAL has offered multilingual and culturally competent legal services to immigrant communities. It is the only legal service provider in the region that maintains this capacity, and thus, is an important resource for many indigent, LEP AAPIs who need assistance. For this project, AJSOCAL will serve immigrant, LEP, and/or low-income immigrant tenants, with a focus on AAPI community members who face major challenges to housing security. Over 1/5th of AAPI renters are severely housing cost-burdened. Additionally, between 2020-1, sheltered homeless individuals identifying as Asian American and Pacific Islander in the US increased by 10.2 and 12.5%, respectively. Immigrant, LEP, and low-income AAPIs are among our communities most vulnerable. Priority will be given to clients who are survivors of domestic violence, elderly, disabled, and/or those who have been a victim of illegal or frivolous actions by their landlords as these subpopulations are especially underserved and hard to reach. Such tenants often face language barriers and have a general lack of understanding and access to the legal system, thus losing their chance to properly assert their rights and ultimately losing their homes without participating in the proper process. As such, AJSOCAL and its partners will conduct in-language outreach to those in need of legal services and provide community education regarding tenant rights and housing issues and representation in the court system in 8 AAPI languages. AJSOCAL and its subgrantees will also assist homeowners in danger of losing their homes through foreclosure due to financial difficulties.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	2	2	12/21/2021 12/15/2017
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>OCAPICA was established in 1997 and its program areas include mental health, health, workforce development, education, and policy, and since July 2020, a housing assistance program. OCAPICA has been a community partner of AJSOCAL for many years. AJSOCAL and OCAPICA have worked together to uplift issues of anti-Asian discrimination, domestic violence, immigration, census outreach, ethnic media coverage, and outreach and education to and referral of community members in need of legal services to AJSOCAL. Since December 2021, AJSOCAL has partnered with OCAPICA as an effective outreach and education source, by which our Eviction and Tenant Defense unit receives housing related case referrals. We have jointly educated at risk tenants in Orange County of their housing rights.</p> <p>As a subgrantee, OCAPICA will collaborate with AJSOCAL on community education and outreach, ethnic media engagement, and refer community members to AJSOCAL for legal services focused on tenant rights issues for AAPI community. OCAPICA will leverage its organizational outreach and education activities to uplift issues related to tenant rights for the AAPI community and simultaneously promote AJSOCAL's legal clinics and legal services. OCAPICA will make at 135 referrals to AJSOCAL for legal issues and partner on 7 to 8 community outreach and education events over the 18-month funding period .</p>		

	<p>OCAPICA will provide to AJSOCAL monthly expense invoices and quarterly written progress and financial reports to facilitate HP4 reporting.</p> <p>Subgrantee Shalom Center for T.R.E.E. of Life (“Shalom Center”) has been serving LA and Orange County communities since it was established in 1997. For over 20 years it has been providing comprehensive housing counseling, training, and advocacy services to help low-income and/or immigrant tenants and homebuyers secure and maintain safe and affordable housing. Shalom Center is a very well-suited subgrantee to this grant as its goal is to prevent homelessness and promote long-term housing opportunities by providing families and communities with the skills and confidence necessary to gain control over their own lives and environment. It has partnered with AJSOCAL for the last 5 years on home preservation assistance to homeowners in Los Angeles and Orange Counties by providing foreclosure prevention and loan modification counseling to mutual clients.</p> <p>With the subgrant, Shalom Center will collaborate with AJSOCAL on community education and outreach, ethnic media engagement, and referring community members to AJSOCAL for legal services focused on tenant rights issues. Shalom Center will also provide homeowners with individualized foreclosure prevention and loan modification counseling. Shalom Center will make at 135 referrals to AJSOCAL for legal issues and partner on 7-8 community outreach and education events over the 18-month funding period. Shalom Center will provide monthly expense invoice to AJSOCAL and written quarterly progress and financial reports to AJSOCAL to facilitate HP4 reporting.</p>
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## 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Bay Area Legal Aid	
<b>Project Name</b>	Homelessness Prevention in Alameda and San Mateo Counties	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 1,500,000	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Alameda, San Mateo	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>Bay Area Legal Aid's homelessness prevention project has two components: In Alameda County, we will provide housing advocacy to keep extremely low-income residents housed, prioritizing survivors of domestic violence and people with disabilities. Our housing advocacy will include eviction defense, fair housing advocacy, efforts to prevent wrongful terminations and denials of housing subsidies, and advocacy to enforce specific legal protections available for survivors of domestic violence and people with disabilities. In San Mateo County, we will provide domestic violence, family law and immigration services to survivors who are displaced or at risk of homelessness, to achieve greater safety and housing stability for survivors and their children.</p> <p>In both project components, we will collaborate closely with our community partners and engage in outreach efforts to ensure we are most effective in reaching our target populations. Given the disproportionate impact of homelessness on marginalized communities, we will integrate a race equity and intersectional lens throughout all facets of our advocacy and client and community engagement.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>The goal of the Alameda component is to help extremely low-income tenants maintain their housing, prioritizing survivors of domestic violence and people with disabilities. The Alameda housing team will assist a total of 360 tenants per year with a full range of legal services. The team will also provide 13 outreach events per year that target survivors of domestic violence and people with disabilities, as well as community service providers that work with these populations.</p> <p>In San Mateo, the goal of the project is to help fleeing survivors and those at risk of homelessness by achieving safety and stability for themselves and their children. We pursue these goals by helping survivors separate from their abusers, gain financial support, protect their children, access supportive services, and establish or adjust legal immigration status. The project is expected to assist 90 survivors with pro se restraining order applications. Staff will complete 52 legal cases per year, which may include help with restraining orders, child and spousal support orders, and immigration relief (including U Visa and VAWA applications) – critical steps in obtaining stability and safety. We will also conduct two outreach events per year aimed at reaching survivors in rural parts of San Mateo County. Capacity for RO services, as well as family law and immigration representation, is enhanced by closely supervised pro bono attorneys and advocates.</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>Although Alameda County is primarily urban, the southeastern quarter is MSSA-identified as a rural area. By design, our Tenants' Rights Line is accessible county-wide, making legal advice within reach for residents of rural communities. Similarly, since the pandemic necessitated implementing effective remote service models, our housing team is better able to represent clients living in the County's rural zone. That region encompasses a portion of Livermore, where we have an established relationship with Tri-Valley Haven, a domestic violence shelter, and will continue to provide outreach and legal support to their participants.</p>	



	<p>While San Mateo County includes numerous densely populated major urban areas, it also includes rural ranching and farming communities. Particularly along the western coast and southwestern portions of the county (MSSA-identified as rural), residents tend to live in much less dense communities that are isolated from major city centers by lack of public transportation. BayLegal services are accessible to survivors in these communities through a survivor-specific queue of our Legal Advice Line, as well as through phone and video appointments with attorneys in our Redwood City office. Moreover, BayLegal frequently provides help with electronic filing of restraining order petitions and other paperwork for survivors who are unable to access the court's in-person filing process.</p>		
<p><b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)</p>	<p>DV survivors in both San Mateo and Alameda counties are an underserved population. BayLegal is the only public interest law firm in San Mateo providing representation to survivors in all aspects of violence prevention, family law, and survivor-based immigration matters. Our Alameda office has long standing housing and domestic violence practices and boasts a rare depth of expertise at the intersection of DV and housing law. For survivors, attempting to access legal services presents a very real risk to their safety and the safety of their children. Moreover, BayLegal's internal Case Acceptance Guidelines emphasize providing services to survivors who are Limited English Proficient (LEP), disabled, a member of a marginalized group, or have other significant legal needs. Survivors facing these barriers are frequently unable to access resources available to others, such as the courts' self-help centers, which usually require individuals to read, write, and speak English.</p> <p>People with disabilities face higher barriers to accessing civil justice due to physical environments that are not accessible, lack of assistive technology, attitudinal barriers such as stigma and stereotyping, and lack of transportation. Someone with a cognitive disability may experience the additional barrier of navigating the legal world, which uses technical language, moves quickly, and has complex rules to follow. Beyond trying to advocate for their legal rights, a disabled person must advocate for themselves to get physical access to a courthouse or administrative office, or advocate for a form of communication that will help them file the necessary court paperwork.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	9	0	1/1/2000 * 6/30/2017 5/25/2012 6/1/2018
<p><b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)</p>	<p>BayLegal is in a unique position to address the housing legal issues of people with disabilities in Alameda County. We have a robust medical-legal partnership with the Community Health Center Network (CHCN), a consortium of community health clinics in Alameda County. These clinics serve people at risk of homelessness and people with severe disabilities. Well-established partnerships with the local health clinics and community health workers allow us to address the legal needs of their clients with disabilities who have barriers to accessing legal services.</p> <p>BayLegal also has a longstanding relationship spanning more than two decades with domestic violence shelters in Alameda County (Tri-Valley Haven, Building Futures with Women and Children, SAVE). For instance, we intentionally established a direct referral pipeline between BayLegal and SAVE, because SAVE is located in the south of the county where there are limited legal and social services for survivors. We also train shelter staff and clients around legal rights and present in annual trainings as part of their 40-hour DV advocate certification program. We involve attorneys from our various legal teams to provide tailored trainings on the legal rights of survivors in the areas of public benefits,</p>		

	<p>housing, and family law. We have also advocated together over the years on systemic issues impacting survivors, with homelessness and the coordinated entry system among the most important issues we are currently addressing.</p> <p>Our Tenants' Rights Line works closely with Alameda County Housing Secure, a county-wide anti-displacement collaborative led by El Centro Legal de la Raza. The coalition's Peer-to-Peer program operates as a cross-referral network among fellow legal services providers, helping firms resolve conflict issues and connecting tenants to a firm with expertise suited to their case.</p> <p>In San Mateo County, BayLegal has collaborated for many years with CORA, LASSMC, and the Superior Court. All refer survivors to BayLegal through our Legal Advice Line, pro se Domestic Violence Restraining Order clinic, and/or warm hand-offs. In addition, BayLegal frequently refers clinic participants and clients to CORA for counseling, shelter, and other supportive services. The Court helps to facilitate our restraining order filings and facilitates our ability to support pro bono attorneys during their court appearances. They have also provided a modest annual grant in support of the clinic since at least 2007. LASSMC and BayLegal frequently provide technical assistance to each other in areas where each has substantive expertise. In 2017, our four organizations created the San Mateo County Pro Bono Collaborative (PBC) to help survivors obtain protective orders and place some with pro bono representation, expanding the availability of full-scope legal assistance. PBC members recruit, train and mentor pro bono attorneys, most of whom are associates at large Silicon Valley private firms or corporate counsel offices. Finally, BayLegal has an operational agreement with San Mateo County Victim Services to provide cross referrals and training, and coordinate support for survivors of domestic violence. BayLegal has also regularly participated in outreach events held by this office.</p> <p>BayLegal's partnerships with all of the organizations who will play a role in the proposed project have been in place since well before June 2022 – most since the firm's inception in 2000. Because of the length of these relationships, documents citing the exact initiation dates are not available for all partners. Attached are the earliest examples that are readily available, with some documentation going back more than a decade.</p>
	<p>*Six partnerships began on January 1, 2000.</p>

### 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	California Advocates for Nursing Home Reform	
<b>Project Name</b>	HCBS Access Project	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 370,973	\$154,035
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	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, Orange, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Ventura, Yolo, Yuba	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>CANHR's Home and Community Based Services Access Project will increase consumer and legal services staff understanding of Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) benefits which provide housing or income to improve housing stability. CANHR will develop an HCBS Navigation Webpage, with resources for QLSP staff and consumers on benefits and advocacy strategies for receiving services which pay for needed residential or nursing care, or provide income and services to stabilize housing.</p> <p>In partnership with Legal Assistance for Seniors (LAS), CANHR will offer consumer education, along with training and technical assistance for legal services staff, to increase the number of low-income older adults and individuals with disabilities who access HCBS. CANHR and LAS will co-host workshops to increase the capacity of QLSP staff to connect clients to services, and advocate on their behalf when benefits are denied.</p> <p>The project will provide training related to programs including the Assisted Living Waiver, In Home Supportive Services, and PACE, which offer support with housing and maintenance of income. Through LAS, older adults in Alameda County will receive direct representation regarding HCBS issues, or other advocacy support needed to stabilize housing. With CANHR's support, LAS will add HCBS denials to the list of benefits for which the agency can provide direct support. The project will create education fact sheets on each HCBS program, including advocacy strategies, and sample advocacy letters. CANHR will also convene an HCBS stakeholder workgroup to engage in policy advocacy with the goal of improving access to services and service delivery.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>CANHR's goals and deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create 5 educational fact sheets on HCBS programs, translated into Spanish. Distribute to QLSPs and community-based organizations for dissemination to consumers.</li> <li>• Provide in depth training to LAS staff, and support LAS in answering consumer hotline calls or direct representation of consumers.</li> <li>• Provide training to QLSPs through 3 events for staff across California, with one longer "intensive" to build capacity in supporting clients with HCBS access and denial of benefits. Training topics will include HCBS programs, eligibility criteria, and advocacy strategies and regulations which support civil legal services.</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance or training to specific QLSP programs on project topics as requested.</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convene a statewide HCBS-Focused Workgroup with representatives of QLSPs and advocates to discuss barriers to services, highlight areas for improvement, and develop policy recommendations.</li> <li>• Research nationwide HCBS implementation to support the development of policy recommendations for California.</li> <li>• Conduct 4 educational events for social workers on project topics.</li> <li>• Provide 3 consumer education presentations on HCBS.</li> </ul> <p>LAS' goals and deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Host 6 educational presentations for older adults, providing an overview of HCBS and common issues that arise when seeking benefits.</li> <li>• Co-present QLSP training, to ensure California's legal aid community is effectively advocating for clients around HCBS benefits.</li> <li>• Provide direct representation to 30 older adults in Alameda County regarding HCBS access issues. LAS will also provide other legal, HICAP and case management services to meet client needs.</li> </ul>		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>CANHR provides training, assistance and advocacy support to QLSPs across California serving rural communities. This project will focus on 12 specific counties regarding policy advocacy to bring available HCBS programs to those counties. These are Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Inyo, Kings, Madera, Marin, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Napa, and Tulare. Subcontractor Legal Assistance for Seniors will serve the rural communities of Altamont, Livermore East, Midway, Mountain House and Scotts Corner in Alameda county.</p>		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>This project connects low income underserved populations including individuals with disabilities, those with limited English proficiency, immigrants, and older adults, particularly those living in rural areas, with needed services to prevent homelessness or improve housing stability. HCBS programs can be confusing and difficult to understand for even the most experienced, English-speaking professionals. Underserved communities identified for this project face many barriers to accessing civil justice due to lower literacy levels, a lack of information available in languages other than English, and a lack of access to the internet. Due to a lack of available policy information for some HCBS programs, such as the ALW, many QLSPs are limited in their ability to represent underserved communities in accessing civil justice, as there is little to cite when fighting to restore benefits.</p> <p>Population trends show the number of individuals over the age of 65 is expected to increase exponentially in the next decade, and that the population of homeless older adults will likely double by the year 2050 (M William Sermons and Meghan Henry, Homelessness Research Institute, Demographics of Homelessness Series: Rising Elderly Population, (April 2010). Older adults typically have greater out of pocket health care costs than the rest of the population, which coupled with rising housing costs in California, leads to greater risk of homelessness. Many seniors, living on a fixed retirement income, are paying too much for housing and health care, with little saved for unexpected incidents like hospitalizations after an accident or loss of current housing.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	1	1	1/1/2020
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b>	<p>Legal Assistance for Seniors (LAS), a non-profit qualified legal services provider located in Alameda County, works to ensure the independence and dignity of seniors by protecting their legal rights through education, counseling, and advocacy. LAS is currently a subcontractor for CANHR's Home Equity Protection Program, funded by the State Bar. This</p>		

<p>(Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)</p>	<p>relationship has supported our agencies in developing methods for communicating grant outcomes and data collection to meet grant requirements. LAS and CANHR regularly meet to discuss timelines, objectives, and deliverables, and will maintain this communication during the implementation of this project.</p> <p>CANHR will provide capacity building training and technical assistance to LAS staff for the first 6 months of program implementation. During the last year of the project, LAS staff will provide direct client representation related to acquisition or denial of HCBS, and may address other intersecting issues including Medicare, social security income, and other advocacy support needed to stabilize housing. The LAS Advocate and Attorney working on this project would co-host 2 training sessions with CANHR staff for QLSPs, offering valuable advocacy strategies gleaned from their direct client work.</p> <p>CANHR will meet with LAS beginning in January 2023, and then quarterly, to review timelines and deliverables, and to plan upcoming events. CANHR will also be available for case consults as needed, once LAS begins taking on clients for direct representation. As a State Bar funded QLSP, LAS is accustomed to required data collection, and would work with CANHR to complete grant reports in a timely manner.</p>
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### 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	
<b>Project Name</b>	Rural Eviction and Mobilehome Ownership Defense Project	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 1,050,000	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Colusa, Monterey, San Benito, San Joaquin, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, Sutter, Ventura, Yuba	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>CRLA will continue its existing housing helpline and further transform its eviction defense efforts to (1) expand services under the existing eviction defense project into three underserved North Valley counties, (2) continue to prioritize unlawful detainer defense and defend tenants in court, (3) expand services to more Central Coast counties, and (4) add mobilehome park residents whose homeownership is threatened by eviction under a broader Rural Eviction and Mobilehome Ownership Defense Project. The only way to keep tenants housed and prevent more families from becoming homeless is to represent clients in court when they are being unlawfully evicted – and win those cases. Providing advice or threatening bad landlords and mobilehome park owners with cease-and-desist letters, if not backed up by holding them accountable in court, is insufficient to prevent homelessness and preserve mobilehome ownership. CRLA will continue to provide pre-eviction advice and consultation to folks facing through our housing helpline services. CRLA will also expand renter and mobilehome owner education to improve housing stability through unlawful detainer answer and trial preparation workshops and Know-Your-Rights materials. Finally, CRLA will represent and defend those facing eviction through a litigation unit expanded to cover 11 Central Valley and Central Coast counties.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>CRLA's Tenant Justice program pursues three key goals: 1) to expand access to housing rights information in regions hardest hit by California's housing crisis; 2) to increase tenant defense assistance; and 3) to prevent eviction and displacement. With subsequent rounds of Homelessness Prevention funding, CRLA has been able to deepen litigation services through a regional oversight model and expand renter Know Your Rights education and workshop options, with the three goals remaining the team's primary focus. With HP 4 funding CRLA will expand into the Rural Eviction and Mobilehome Ownership Defense Project, extending full-scope representation into Yuba and Sutter counties. With a staff attorney hired in the North Valley, we estimate that we will be able to provide full representation in 25 unlawful detainer cases across the three chronically underserved rural/frontier counties.</p> <p>CRLA will add services for mobilehome park residents facing eviction and expand services to Santa Cruz, San Benito, and Monterey counties with HP 4 funds. We estimate that the expanded program could serve 120 mobilehome park residents over the 18-month performance period. CRLA expects that consistent with its existing eviction defense services for tenants in private housing, at least 10% of these clients will receive extended services including representation, with the remaining up to 90% receiving brief services or advice/counsel. Our outcome goal will be to close at least 50% of cases to the client's benefit, as demonstrated by verified main and/or economic benefits in alignment with reporting guidance in the State Bar's California Legal Aid Reporting Handbook.</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	The existing eviction defense project serves tenants in San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus counties. All five counties have substantial areas	

	<p>classified as Rural Medical Service Study Areas, with San Luis Obispo classified as entirely Rural.</p> <p>With HP 4 funding CRLA will expand into the Rural Eviction and Mobilehome Ownership Defense Project, extending full-scope representation to Yuba and Sutter counties, classified as Rural Medical Service Study Areas, and Colusa County, which is classified as Rural and Frontier. CRLA would also add services for mobilehome park residents facing eviction and expand services to Santa Cruz, San Benito, and Monterey counties with HP 4 funds. Santa Cruz and San Benito are mixed Rural-Urban counties, while Monterey is mixed Frontier-Rural-Urban.</p>		
<p><b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)</p>	<p>In addition to serving low-income individuals and families in primarily rural areas across 11 counties, CRLA will focus on particularly underserved populations within these communities. CRLA will target services to mobilehome owners and renters facing eviction. Within this population, CRLA will seek to ensure access to services for immigrants including Indigenous residents, non-dominant language users including those with limited English proficiency, people reentering communities after contact with the criminal justice system, people with disabilities, and seniors. Affordable rental housing units and mobilehome parks are predominantly occupied by members of these communities. Extremely limited housing stock and prohibitive 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 cost burdens.</p> <p>Mobilehome park residents face a wide range of issues arising under the Mobilehome Residency Law (MRL) and other state and federal laws. Despite homeownership, they contend with park eviction, title and ownership problems, utility disputes with park ownership, and harassment by park owners.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	0	0	0
<p><b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)</p>	<p>CRLA does not plan for formal partnerships and does not plan to subgrant funds. Our staff work extensively with community benefit organizations in the many counties we serve and engage with local government agencies as well. However, due to the breadth and scope of our project plan, we have not found a partner that would fit appropriately with this workplan.</p>		

## 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Centro Legal de la Raza	
<b>Project Name</b>	Eviction Prevention for Undocumented & Underserved Communities in Contra Costa County	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 457,280	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Contra Costa	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>Centro Legal proposes expanding on our existing efforts to disrupt the insidious imbalance of power between tenants and landlords in Contra Costa County by: 1) creating a more integrated pipeline for legal representation for marginalized groups; and 2) specifically serving tenants who have historically been underserved by pre-existing services - primarily undocumented and immigrant tenants.</p> <p>Our focus is on underserved communities, specifically undocumented tenants who are often ineligible for services due to funding restrictions. Clients face language and technological barriers, complex eligibility requirements, retraumatization, and fear of immigration consequences, all of which hinder access to eviction protection services. By working with EBASE and other CBOs embedded in the community, we will receive warm referrals and strengthen the network of support. We will also receive referrals from organizations such as BayLegal that cannot assist undocumented tenants. Through these partnerships and others, as well as internal referrals from Centro's Immigrants' Rights Practice, this project will greatly strengthen the homeless prevention safety net for undocumented and other underserved communities.</p> <p>Centro will provide holistic eviction defense and anti-displacement services to underserved community members through legal representation, legal advice, and monthly know-your-rights presentations. Most cities in Contra Costa County lack strong tenant protections, and others have very new protections. This project will place an emphasis on upstream services to intervene sooner and eliminate the risk of eviction, displacement, or homelessness before the tenant is in crisis. We will also provide high-quality, full-scope representation to those tenants who need it most.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>This Project will expand existing tenant legal services to low-income tenants of underserved communities in Contra Costa County, in particular undocumented and immigrant tenants, by building upon the existing infrastructure built through Alameda County anti-displacement collaborative efforts.</p> <p>This Project would ensure that low-income tenants receive the services they need to protect their rights and stay in their homes. Efforts will be focused on increasing access to high-quality tenant legal services and tenant rights awareness in communities that have high rates of low-income tenants at risk of eviction, but historically low supply of free legal assistance. This includes both monolingual immigrant and undocumented communities throughout Contra Costa County, as well as smaller underserved geographies such as East County that do not have a well established history of tenant protections and legal service providers. Centro Legal will provide services to tenants from the greater Contra Costa County area, and target underserved extremely low-income tenants through culturally relevant and multilingual outreach efforts.</p> <p>Centro Legal will provide legal consultations, legal representation, and know your rights education to tenants. Legal services and tenant education for Spanish speakers will be provided by Centro staff. Services in other languages will be provided utilizing a translation</p>	



	service. Our approach focuses on strengthening and leveraging partnerships with other CBOs to provide a stronger support system and reach tenants early, focusing on upstream prevention to eliminate risks of homelessness and prevention before an eviction case has been filed, and preserving downstream representation for those most in need.		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	None		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>This Project specifically aims to target undocumented and immigrant communities, who face greater barriers in achieving housing stability for multiple reasons, including language barriers, fear of retaliation and immigration consequences if they report any housing issues to landlords, and as the EBASE letter of support outlines, landlords' beliefs that undocumented and immigrant tenants are powerless and thus easier to exploit than other communities. Undocumented and immigrant communities also face higher barriers to accessing civil justice due to funding restrictions of some other organizations, and a fear of immigration consequences if they seek out support. See Gonzalez, Karpman, &amp; Caraveo, Immigrant Communities in California Faced Barriers to Accessing Safety Net Programs in 2021, but Community Organizations Helped Many Enroll (Urban Institute, August 2022). Other marginalized communities will also be served by this Project, including tenants with disabilities and survivors of domestic violence, who are less likely to seek out assistance, more likely to face harassment, and less able to effectively advocate without the assistance of an attorney.</p> <p>This Project will build power in these communities, provide high-quality legal services to these underserved communities, and keep tenants safely, stably housed.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	2	0	7/1/2020 5/22/2018
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>Centro Legal will continue to collaborate with other legal and non-legal CBOs to ensure coordinated referral and service delivery for homeless prevention. Centro Legal has an established referral process with both East Bay Alliance for a Sustainable Economy (EBASE) and Bay Area Legal Aid (BayLegal). Through these partnerships, we are able to streamline referrals and provide coordinated services to better support clients that may face barriers to accessing housing services.</p> <p>This project will leverage EBASE's strong connection to the community through its organizers to identify and lift up the representation needs of undocumented tenants and other underserved community members who might not otherwise seek out the assistance of an attorney. Centro's partnership with EBASE began in 2020, when Centro first expanded into Contra Costa County. Since then, EBASE and Centro have worked collaboratively to identify community needs and to advocate for those most impacted by the housing crisis. We work jointly on a separate grant focused on advocacy to pass strong local tenant protections. While we will not conduct any advocacy work as part of this Project, our connection to marginalized communities, particularly undocumented communities, will be greatly strengthened through that complementary work, which will help us to foster strong, trusting relationships with undocumented tenants in the community and enable us to represent more tenants who would not otherwise receive representation. We will monitor the number of referrals received by EBASE using our Salesforce system, and will check in monthly with EBASE in order to ensure that we are reaching the populations we aim to serve most and meeting our Project goals.</p> <p>This Project will also leverage our partnership with BayLegal, and their strong community presence and Legal Advice Line. BayLegal receives referrals for undocumented tenants</p>		

	<p>that they cannot serve due to funding restrictions. BayLegal and Centro have had a strong partnership for many years, but particularly since June 2018, when we launched Alameda County Housing Secure, an anti-displacement collaborative. Since then, we have worked collaboratively, attended eviction defenders meetings to strategize about eviction defense and anti-displacement efforts, and made streamlined referrals between our organizations to serve tenants in Alameda County. We extended this same model into Contra Costa County in 2021, but have not yet integrated referrals for Contra Costa County into a Salesforce hosted peer-to-peer referral system (P2P). Through this Project, we will streamline this referral process by integrating them into the P2P system, and will place particular emphasis on receiving referrals for undocumented tenants, as well as of other underserved community members, using a prioritization matrix through Salesforce. We will monitor the number of referrals received by BayLegal using our Salesforce system, and will check in monthly with BayLegal in order to ensure that we are reaching the populations we aim to serve most and meeting our Project goals.</p>
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## 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Child Care Law Center	
<b>Project Name</b>	CCLC-Project Sentinel Partnership Grant	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 361,283	\$178,424
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Stanislaus	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>The core aspect of this proposed activity is to conduct fair housing testing related to licensed home-based child care providers (“family child care providers”). Fair housing testing will help identify and challenge discrimination, preventing future housing discrimination of family child care providers. This activity will help prevent homelessness by targeting housing discrimination, one of the main causes of housing instability for family child care providers while applying for rental homes.</p> <p>Housing providers (i.e., landlords, property managers, homeowners’ associations, etc.) often exclude family child care providers from their local rental market when applying to live in a home and threaten them with eviction when they provide family child care from their rental homes. Many provider-tenants self-advocate or work with legal advocates to explain their California housing rights to provide licensed child care in their rental homes. However, these actions are not enough, as many housing providers disregard these housing protections with little incentive to comply with the law and family child care providers have no means to enforce their protections outside of litigation.</p> <p>Fair housing testing will help uncover housing discrimination that is often difficult to detect, and develop and litigate a fair housing case from these test results. Fair housing testing is a form of legal services to increase access to affordable housing, improve housing stability, and prevent homelessness. This project seeks to establish case precedent that will help enforce these housing protections and incentivize housing providers to comply with the law under threat of litigation.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>The goals of this project are to prevent homelessness by protecting child care providers’ sources of income, expanding their housing protections, and enforcing their housing protections.</p> <p>Key deliverables are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Trained fair housing testers based off of a paired testing profile for licensed family child care providers.</li> <li>2. 30-45 tests, with a target of 25-37 Audit based tests and 5 Complaint based tests over 18 months, where family child care providers will serve as the “protected-class” tester, to be paired with a “neutral” tester.</li> <li>3. Quarterly reports on Project Sentinel tester team’s findings during the testing portion of the project, unless a specific audit or complaint-based test requires a written report to move the investigation forward.</li> <li>4. 1 or more viable housing discrimination claims against housing providers violating the above-mentioned housing rights will be developed for future litigation by Project Sentinel, CCLC, and their legal partners.</li> <li>5. Monthly partner meetings to monitor testing and program developments.</li> </ol>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>This project will directly address the risk of homelessness faced by family child care providers because of housing discrimination in the rural community of Stanislaus County. This project will also directly address the risk of homelessness faced by family child care providers because of housing discrimination in Santa Clara, Sacramento, and San Mateo</p>	

	<p>counties. This project's primary goal is to establish case law to better enforce the California housing rights of family child care providers-tenants, and protect these providers from housing discrimination. Therefore, this project will impact family child care provider-tenants statewide, including those residing in more rural communities.</p> <p>By sub-granting to Project Sentinel, CCLC and Project Sentinel believe fair housing testing will address homelessness in these counties by removing barriers to appropriate, affordable housing and by preventing eviction based upon discrimination by housing providers who are non-compliant with fair housing laws, especially as they relate to residential child care services out of their home, the loss of which means both the loss of shelter and one's livelihood.</p>		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>This project will address homelessness in the underserved community of family child care provider-tenants by addressing one main cause of their housing instability - housing discrimination. Child care providers' homes are not only their shelter but their livelihood. Without a home to provide care, they cannot work. Although these tenants have the right to provide licensed care in their homes, self-advocating for their housing rights is often unsuccessful. This underserved population faces additional challenges when there is a language barrier between them and housing providers, or when these tenants fear rapid eviction if they continue advocating for their rights.</p> <p>Fair housing testing in designated areas will identify housing providers who violate these tenants' housing rights and will develop a case for litigation to address this enforcement issue.</p> <p>Child care provider-tenants need stable housing to operate their business and support themselves and their families. The hourly mean wage for California "child care workers" was \$17.02 and the annual mean wage was \$35,390 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2021). These tenants' low incomes make them even more fearful of facing an expensive eviction and a competitive rental market.</p> <p>Housing discrimination testing will address housing instability for this underserved community, lead to more housing opportunities for this community, and prevent providers' incomes from further stagnating since their work can only be done in their homes. CCLC also partners with family child care provider networks that are embedded in hard-to-reach communities and share our family child care housing rights resources.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	1	1	5/27/2022
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>A. Nature of partnership:          After developing a housing discrimination testing project proposal that would seek to directly address housing discrimination against family child care provider-tenants and indirectly address their housing instability, CCLC contacted Project Sentinel to propose this fair housing testing activity as part of our overall homelessness prevention project. With Project Sentinel's strong reputation in the fair housing advocacy community, its experience in conducting housing discrimination work, and its expertise in providing civil legal services to prevent homelessness and enforcing federal and fair housing state laws through litigation, CCLC believed that they would be an ideal organization to partner with to complete this project.</p> <p>B. Work Project Sentinel would do on this particular project:          (i) Quantitative goals: Project Sentinel would provide an estimated 30-45 tests with 25-37 audit-based tests and 5 complaint-based tests with an investigation with potentially 1 case</p>		

	<p>that proceeds to an enforcement action or litigation (in the absence of conciliation), over 18 months.</p> <p>(ii) How you will monitor your work to ensure accurate reporting and grant compliance: CCLC and Project Sentinel will meet at least monthly to discuss the fair housing testing progress, track objectives, and address any issues that may arise. Project Sentinel will submit quarterly reports to CCLC on fair housing testing findings. Evidence collected will help lay the groundwork for one or more viable housing discrimination claims against housing providers violating their housing rights.</p>
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## 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Community Legal Aid SoCal	
<b>Project Name</b>	Homelessness Prevention 4 (HP4)	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 799,867	\$25,000
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Los Angeles, Orange	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>Community Legal Aid SoCal (CLA SoCal) seeks to expand its assistance to clients facing loss or denial of housing benefits. By design, subsidized housing is focused on helping the most vulnerable in our society, which is our core constituency. However, a rapid expansion of our housing practice over the past two years has focused almost exclusively on eviction defense, so that clients calling with housing benefits problems are typically limited to advice and counsel. New supervisorial capacity means that CLA SoCal is now ready to grow the housing benefits area of practice.</p> <p>As our clients know, getting and keeping benefits can be a significant challenge. Astronomical rents, discrimination against voucher-holders, unwillingness to provide accommodations for seniors and disabled tenants, and wrongful denial of benefits mean that those who need housing benefits often can't get them, and those that have them can easily lose them. This can lead to homelessness for individuals who will face significant obstacles to finding new homes.</p> <p>An HP4 grant will help to underwrite a continuum that 1) trains our intake unit to triage these cases; 2) includes dedicated Housing Benefits team that will expand our provision of services on a range of benefits to these vulnerable clients; 3) continues systemic advocacy to address affordable housing and benefits availability to prevent homelessness, including identification of potential impact litigation cases from issues raised by the housing staff; and 4) expands a partnership to grow the number of reasonable accommodation cases handled in our region.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>The goal of the HP4 Housing Benefits project is to increase access to legal services to stabilize families in subsidized housing in order to prevent homelessness.</p> <p>OBJECTIVE #1: Expand access to legal services for clients with housing benefits issue by handling 500 cases during the grant period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; 300 of these cases will be closed as advice and counsel by Intake staff.</li> <li>&gt; 175 cases will be handled by the Housing Benefits Team, including 75 limited scope cases and 50 full-scope cases.</li> <li>&gt; 25 reasonable accommodation cases will be referred to ELDR.</li> </ul> <p>OBJECTIVE #2: Remedy systemic problems affecting residents in subsidized housing by handling a minimum of one systemic impact case or advocacy. Issues could include Housing Element advocacy, housing benefits, income benefits, etc.</p> <p>OBJECTIVE #3: Educate officials (elected and/or agency) around affordable housing and homelessness reduction strategies including subsidized housing, housing elements, rent control, and new laws banning discriminatory housing practices. This could include direct advocacy or provision of technical assistance to housing advocates in our region.</p> <p>OBJECTIVE #4: Publicize the Housing Benefits program to social service providers, other legal organizations, DV providers, elected officials, etc. with the goal of finding 2 partners with which to build referral systems. Utilize social media to inform the public about this work. Leverage outreach by other units such as our Health Unit and Seniors Unit to reach critical audiences.</p>	

	OBJECTIVE #5: Evaluate impact of project to glean best practices and make course corrections when warranted.		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	None		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>This project is not focused on a single underserved demographic, because subsidized housing intersects many of the particularly vulnerable populations in California. Nationally, 42% of families with children who utilize Section 8 housing have a female head of household; 10% of households are seniors; and 43% of households have at least one disabled family member.[3]</p> <p>At CLA SoCal, underserved communities are overrepresented in our housing benefits work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ 52 % have reported a disability as opposed to 33% across all problem codes;</li> <li>+ 30% have been served in a language other than English as opposed to 14% across all problem codes;</li> <li>+ 73% have been women as opposed to 65% across all funding codes;</li> <li>+ more than half are seniors as opposed to 36% across all funding codes;</li> <li>+ 63% of housing benefits clients have been Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (“BIPOC”)</li> <li>+ one-quarter have been survivors of domestic violence.[4]</li> </ul> <p>Cities in southern California can supply only 10% of the requests for housing vouchers; once a family has a voucher, they are faced with the immense difficulty of renting a property. Local utilization rates*: Anaheim &gt; 57.91%; Compton &gt; 9.43%; Norwalk &gt; 15.22%; Southgate &gt; 8.82%; Orange County Housing Authority &gt; 47.76%; Los Angeles Co. Housing Authority &gt; 51.22%.</p> <p>Supporting the families who have been able to find affordable housing to keep that housing is at the heart of this proposal.</p> <p>*Divide the number units rented using emergency housing vouchers by the total number of vouchers available in a jurisdiction.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	1	1	1/1/2021
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>CLA SoCal plans to expand our work with the Elder Law and Disability Rights Center (ELDR), based in Santa Ana. CLA SoCal and ELDR bring complementary strengths to the table: CLA SoCal is the largest provider of free legal aid in Orange County. With more than 30,000 calls to its Hotline in 2021, more than 8,000 clients served, CLA SoCal brings legal muscle to its neighbors’ legal problems. ELDR, in its short history, has made an outsized impact on Orange County through its homeless advocacy work and representation of vulnerable clients. Its deep relationships with community advocates, grassroots organizations, and advocacy clients allow it to challenge thorny systemic problems. We currently have a successful collaboration with ELDR through a Homelessness Prevention 2 Competitive Grant. Through that grant, we have referred three reasonable accommodation cases to them. This project would allow us to expand this number by twenty over the course of the grant.</p>		

### 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto	
<b>Project Name</b>	HP 4 - 2023 Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 210,905	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	San Mateo, Santa Clara	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto (CLSEPA) has seen a tremendous surge in evictions since State rental assistance expired. We are ramping up our pro bono outreach and improving our current intake processes in order to serve more community members. With funding from HP 4, CLSEPA will assist 90 community members or more in landlord-tenant conflicts, such as pre-eviction and eviction proceedings, unaffordable rent increases, unhealthy living conditions, harassment, discrimination, and legal issues related to COVID-19 rent debt. Because we are seeing such a surge in cases, our Volunteer and Pro Bono Coordinator will maintain a docket of tenants in need of full-scope representation and place those we do not have capacity to take on with pro bono attorneys, who will be advised by our staff. CLSEPA has a strong reputation in the Silicon Valley region for providing multilingual, comprehensive housing legal services. With support from HP 4, we will contract translators to provide know-your-rights and self-help print and digital materials in new languages, including Tongan, which will expand our ability to serve our multicultural community. Our staff of expert attorneys, paralegals, and clinic &amp; intake coordinators will partner with low-income families and communities of color to provide full-scope legal representation, education, advice, and outreach so that all tenants may exercise their full legal rights.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>The goal of this project is to expand the legal services provided by CLSEPA's Housing Program as our community faces a surge in evictions following the expiration of COVID-19 related protections. With support from HP 4, CLSEPA will assist at least 90 community members in landlord-tenant conflicts, such as pre-eviction and eviction proceedings, unaffordable rent increases, unhealthy living conditions, harassment, discrimination, and legal issues related to COVID-19 rent debt. We will also increase our community outreach by contracting out translation work on know-your-rights and self-help materials. In addition to allowing us to offer these materials in more languages, this will also free up more staff time for case work so that we can sustain a higher caseload. We will distribute multilingual self-help and know-your-rights materials in print form to other community services organizations and also begin publicizing them on our website to make them easily accessible.</p> <p>Through this project, CLSEPA will make it possible for our Housing Program to respond to the urgent eviction crisis through pre-eviction and eviction legal services while also providing services to promote housing stability and prevent homelessness for community members not facing the immediate threat of eviction. Over the summer's mass eviction surge, we have had to prioritize serving clients facing immediate eviction to the detriment of our habitability work. Thanks to external translation and pro bono support, we will be able to resume offering these services and fulfill our mission of offering holistic housing legal services to the community.</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	None	
<b>Underserved Communities</b>	In 2021, 91% of our clients identified as people of color, and 60% had limited English proficiency (LEP). Communities of color and LEP community members are	



(Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>disproportionately vulnerable to actions that seek to circumvent the law and face historic, system barriers to justice. Many of our LEP clients are undocumented, and sometimes forgo their rights for fear of deportation. Those who assert their rights often encounter threats of retaliation. Eviction notices, contracts, and other materials may not always be distributed in community members' preferred language - a violation of the law - and know-your-rights materials from support centers may also not be properly translated. Last year, much of the State's own messaging around governmental rental assistance was primarily in English, leaving over half our clients unaware of their rights. The pandemic as well as the secondary economic consequences of COVID-19 have left communities of color and LEP community members especially vulnerable, and many families have experienced increased economic and housing insecurity due to job loss and are in greater danger of experiencing homelessness. Black, Latino, and Indigenous community members have faced higher rates of COVID-19; since these community members disproportionately work in low-wage hourly jobs, they have had difficulty taking paid time off to receive vaccinations and booster shots leaving them continually more vulnerable. The mental, health, and economic strain our clients face from this ongoing crisis make it more difficult to access legal aid or assert their rights.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>  3	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>  0	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>  7/1/2018 4/1/2020 1/1/2016
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>CLSEPA has a history of deep, sustained partnerships. Though we will not be subcontracting HP 4 funds, we will continue to work collaboratively with our partners to prevent homelessness and preserve affordable housing. We are currently a subgrantee on several eviction defense San Mateo County contracts to Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County, and we have subgranted funds through our City of East Palo Alto Measure O contract to Nuestra Casa and Youth United for Community Action (YUCA) since 2020. A renewal application that designates Nuestra Casa as subgrantee is currently pending with the City of East Palo Alto. These relationships allow us to share common struggles and insights and to conduct a coordinated response to evolving community needs. For example, staff from Nuestra Casa, YUCA, and CLSEPA meet at least once a month to discuss changing client volume and community needs; we also provide technical assistance on understanding evolving housing laws. These meetings enhance the capacity of our entire Housing Program. Now that state assistance is unavailable, we have worked with Nuestra Casa and YUCA to ensure that local residents are connected with help navigating the local rental assistance application process. These organizations also continue to refer tenants to CLSEPA for more information about their rights or legal assistance if they are facing threats of eviction or other unfair treatment.</p> <p>In addition to these established partnerships, we are available to give presentations when requested by other community organizations, such as The Primary School, OneEPA, The Multicultural Institute, LifeMoves, and the local Boys &amp; Girls Club. Over the summer, we provided a training session hosted by partner LifeMoves to 112 staff members who work with low-income BIPOC community members facing housing insecurity. This gave our partners the tools to advise their clients on how to avail themselves of legal protections and the importance of making timely rent payments now that state protections are unavailable. We also provided information on how to refer community members to us for further assistance and have been receiving clients as a result. HP 4 support would allow us</p>		

	<p>to take more of these cases on for full-scope representation, both in-house and via pro bono referral.</p> <p>We have been in communication to provide partners with updates on changing housing law and best practices for helping tenants avoid eviction and make referrals to us. CLSEPA is a known and trusted resource for housing matters. We receive far more client referrals than we are currently able to accept, so in order to uphold our mission and continue supporting the community, we need the State Bar's support.</p>
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## 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Contra Costa Senior Legal Services	
<b>Project Name</b>	Seniors Eviction Defense Program	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 82,837	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Contra Costa	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>With the surge in housing cases in Contra Costa since early in 2022, this project will allow us to add extra attorney hours to take on overflow housing cases and to supervise volunteer attorneys and legal fellows handling such cases. It will ensure we have the legal intake staff required to handle the surge in calls related to evictions and other housing matters. It will also provide funding for the outreach staff support required to collaborate with our proposed partner, Monument Crisis Center, and reach seniors about our housing and eviction defense services and educate tenants about their rights and tenant protections by city, such as Antioch's new rent stabilization ordinance. We will partner with the Monument Crisis Center to expand the project's reach and impact. Since 2021, every other month CCSLS partners with the Monument Crisis Center during one of its food distribution programs. A bilingual CCSLS staff member tables at food distribution events to inform the senior community, including the Latinx senior community about the services that CCSLS provides. The Monument Crisis Center provides food, education, assistance, referrals to families and individuals in crisis situations, and promotes community awareness of needs and available resources to at-risk and low income people in Contra Costa County, with a strong focus on LatinX communities. It has strong links to populations in need of housing legal services and its involvement will complement the core legal services CCSLS provides.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>Project key goals: At least 80 additional older adult clients facing eviction provided legal assistance each year, and 120 over the life of the project</p> <p>Project key deliverables: 500 additional housing informational flyers disseminated in English and Spanish through partner the Monument Crisis Center; 4 additional presentations on tenant rights and CCSLS services organized for low income, underserved communities organized with Monument Crisis Center; tabling at 4 additional food distribution events at the Monument Crisis Center</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>57.3% of Contra Costa County is considered rural according to Census Bureau data (see: <a href="https://stacker.com/california/most-rural-counties-california">https://stacker.com/california/most-rural-counties-california</a>). CCSLS targets its outreach and services to isolated seniors in rural areas such as Brentwood, long an agricultural outpost at the Eastern edge of the Bay Area, and neighboring Byron which has a population density of only 171 inhabitants per square mile.</p>	
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>CCSLS prioritizes outreach and service provision to residents of the low-income, underserved East Contra Costa County. The population of East County exploded in recent decades, and public and nonprofit services, systems, and community institutions have not caught up, resulting in critical safety net gaps, economic inequities, and vulnerabilities for lower income residents, especially for BIPOC communities. For example, eviction rates in Antioch were reported to be 22 times higher than Oakland as of March 2022 (Source: KQED report) and only recently are tenant protections such as rent stabilization policies, as exist in Richmond and other West County cities, being considered by East County's municipalities. A high rate of East County residents are severely housing burdened meaning they are living paycheck to paycheck and are extremely susceptible to</p>	

	homelessness and extreme financial and personal hardship. Many East County residents move to the area for affordable housing but need to commute over 90 minutes to jobs that pay living wages in other parts of the Bay Area. There are also limited free or low cost legal services in all of Contra Costa County.		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	1	0	12/15/2021
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>Since December 15th, 2021, every other month CCSLS partners with the Monument Crisis Center during one of its food distribution programs. A bilingual CCSLS staff member tables at food distribution events to inform the senior community, including the Latinx senior community about the services that CCSLS provides. This allows CCSLS to reach underserved communities in greatest need of our services, including residents with limited English proficiency. In this Project, Monument Crisis Center will undertake targeted outreach to its beneficiaries and target populations to build awareness of CCSLS' housing law services. Outreach activities will include attorney consultations at the Crisis Center's Senior Moments events, inserting flyers in its food and other distributions, co-presenting about landlord-tenant issues at community meetings, social media outreach, and other forms of outreach. The design of outreach activities will build on the findings of a large scale community awareness survey CCSLS is completing through a California Access to Justice Commission Innovation Grant. This partnership will ensure that residents at high risk of homelessness are more aware of their rights, including new tenant protections adopted in the County - such as the City of Antioch's new rent stabilization ordinance that limits rent increases - and how to get legal help with housing related issues.</p>		

### 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund	
<b>Project Name</b>	Prohibiting Discrimination Against Section 8 Voucher Holders	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 102,972	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Los Angeles, Madera, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Ventura, Yolo, Yuba	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>California law has prohibited discrimination based on an individual's receipt of assistance through the Section 8 housing choice voucher program since January 2020. See Cal Gov't Code 12955(a) and (p). Refusing tenants based on their Section 8 status is now a form of housing discrimination similar to denying someone a rental based on their race or disability. Despite this state law, discrimination against Section 8 recipients remains widespread, and disproportionately impacts people with disabilities and people from BIPOC communities. This project seeks to reduce housing discrimination based on the receipt of Section 8 benefits and ensure that individuals receiving Section 8 are able to use their vouchers to obtain and maintain safe and affordable housing. The project will focus on: (1) educating and training individuals on California's prohibition on discrimination against Section 8 recipients, and (2) enforcing the right of individuals to be free from discrimination based on Section 8 status through the provision of counsel and advice, technical assistance, limited legal assistance, and legal representation in administrative complaints and/or lawsuits.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>The key goal of the project is to raise awareness and increase enforcement of the prohibition on Section 8 discrimination through (1) outreach, education and the training of disabled people, their representatives and their advocates; (2) engagement with municipalities; (3) legal representation; and (4) and the development of self-advocacy materials.</p> <p>Deliverables include the creation of a number of educational and resource materials on Section 8 discrimination including an informational brochure, a substantive article, training materials, guidance on how to file complaints with the California Civil Rights Department, and guidance on how to utilize small claims court.</p> <p>Deliverables also include the training of QLSPs, fair housing organizations, homeless service organizations, and private attorneys regarding source of income protections and enforcement of the law prohibiting source of income discrimination, and engagement with select municipalities to advocate for increased enforcement.</p> <p>The first two quarters of the project will be spent focused on outreach and materials development. Substantive trainings will occur at least once per quarter thereafter. Through outreach we will also identify municipalities with high occurrences of Section 8 discrimination, and, in the last four quarters of the project, will reach out to those municipalities in conjunction with local advocates and organizations to advocate for increased education and local enforcement.</p>	

<b>Rural Communities</b>	This is a statewide Project and will serve rural communities wherever there is a need. According to the California Housing Partnership, only two rural counties across the state do NOT have a shortfall of affordable housing: Alpine and Mono. The work is needed everywhere.		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	One in four (6,734,666), Californians have a disability. The Institute on Disability at the University of New Hampshire's 2020 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium shows that 22.8 percent of these disabled Californians, or roughly 1.5 million are living in poverty. According to the State Bar's 2019 California Justice Gap Study, only 27 percent of low-income Californians who needed legal help received some legal help. We know that the justice gap is significant for the majority of low-income people in the state, but additional barriers make accessing legal assistance even more challenging for many disabled people. The barriers that many disabled people face seeking any kind of assistance, including legal help, are widespread and include, but are not limited to, a lack of accessible information including websites that are not accessible to people who are blind, lack of information in plain language or that is easy to understand for people with cognitive disabilities, and failure to provide sign language interpreters or real time captioning for the Deaf and for people who are hard-of-hearing.		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	0	0	—
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	N/A		

## 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Disability Rights Legal Center	
<b>Project Name</b>	Foster Youth Advocacy Program	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 270,000	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>Building on existing advocacy, DRLC will leverage a team of four professionals, including one Supervising Attorney, two Staff Attorneys, and one Education Advocate with support from DRLC's administrative staff and law fellow over a period of 1.5 years to represent foster youth with disabilities in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego 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"> <li>- Conduct outreach to target youth ages 14-18 with disabilities in the foster care system within the project's catchment area;</li> <li>- Coordinate with partners to advocate within the special education due process system for appropriate educational assessments, Individualized Education Plans (IEPs) (emphasizing effective transition plans for postsecondary life), appropriate educational placements, and necessary support services; and</li> <li>- Coordinate with partners to ensure the youth has representation for Regional Center, mental health, and other disability-related supports and services.</li> </ul> <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, reduce serious risk of impending chronic homelessness, and support their access to appropriate (often therapeutic) housing through the age of 18 or, for qualified students, age 22.</p> <p>The program will combine the support of nonprofit organizations, regional centers, the Dependency Court, DCFS, school districts, and foster youth advocates.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support staff to resolve existing litigation on behalf of foster youth;</li> <li>- Hire Special Education Staff Attorney to join the project;</li> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- Create transition plans and provide direct support services for 25 youth in Year 1, and as many in the remaining six months of the grant period;</li> <li>- Partner with at least 50 pro bono attorneys to provide over 300 hours of pro bono support over 1.5 years to support high-risk foster youth;</li> <li>- Build framework to sustain growth beyond the first 18 months.</li> </ul>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	Targeted rural regions in areas of all 5 counties this grant will serve will overlap into rural regions. While it is not possible to specifically identify exactly which youth will need support DRLC will provide services to all of those in the DCFS system regardless of location.	
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	

	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.		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	1	0	1/1/2022
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	DRLC and A Better Childhood (ABC) are in the process of investigating the San Bernardino County foster care agency due to their astronomical level of 60 cases per social worker and various complaints received by other disability and related agencies. We believe the data and facts on the ground will support a class action lawsuit alleging substantive due process and ADA/504 violations. For this project, they would help identify violations of assessments and potential foster youth that need direct support of this program that are approaching transition ages.		



## 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Elder Law & Advocacy	
<b>Project Name</b>	Senior Housing Protection Project	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 112,369	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Imperial, San Diego	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>Elder Law &amp; Advocacy (EL&amp;A) has been committed to providing help to older adults since its founding in 1978. This project will provide legal services to at-risk seniors in San Diego and Imperial Counties in order to keep their housing.</p> <p>This project will provide legal services to at-risk seniors in order to keep their housing. SLS attorneys will provide counsel and advice with the goal of pre-trial resolution. This assistance with help project clients resolve habitability issues, which may lead to loss of housing and homelessness, avoid Unlawful Detainer judgments and subsequent negative entries in background check databases, and secure adequate time for clients to locate appropriate housing. Vulnerable seniors become ever more vulnerable once a judgment is on their record, as they are refused access to most rental properties and may end up homeless.</p> <p>Attorneys will advise regarding tenancy rights involving notices, habitability, and unlawful detainers. Attorneys will provide advice and counsel as well as limited services in order to prevent loss of housing for these tenants. When needed, the attorneys can prepare an answer to a filed Unlawful Detainer Action. The preparation of the answer will help the tenant articulate their defenses and allow the tenant additional time to prepare for the chance of displaced housing.</p> <p>Attorneys will inform, empower, and advocate for tenants at risk.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>What Senior Housing Protection Project will do for project participants:</p> <p>Pre-eviction legal services - provide legal services on behalf of older adult tenants at risk of eviction</p> <p>Key Goal(s): Prevent eviction, mitigate the effects of eviction for older adult tenants, or mitigate the effects of habitability on potential loss of housing</p> <p>Deliverables: Legal assistance to approximately 80 clients during Grant Year One and 40 clients during Grant Year Two (depending on funding)</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>Imperial County is a rural and frontier region (MSSA-Medical Service Study Areas, California.) It is in the southernmost part of California, bordering Mexico and Arizona. Imperial County residents live in a geographically large region but have little access to low-cost or free legal services. Few nonprofit legal-aid organizations operate in this large county, making a program like this one a critical resource for the county's low-income older residents. Cities and census-designated places include: Brawley, Calexico, Calipatria, El Centro, Holtville, Imperial, Westmorland, Bombay Beach, Desert Shores, Heber, Niland, Ocotillo, Pala Verde, Salton City, Salton City Beach, Seeley and Winterhaven.</p> <p>Portions of San Diego County are rural and frontier regions (MSSA-Medical Service Study Areas, California). Cities and census-designated places include: Pala, Pauma Valley, Rincon, San Pasqual, Valley Center, Ramona, Rock Haven, Rosemont, Alpine, Blossom Valley, Crest, Descanso, Glen Oaks, Harbison Canyon, Japatul, Palo Verde, Buckman Springs, Canyon City, Jacumba, Morena Village, Tecate, Dulzura, Engineer Springs, Indian Springs, Jamacha,</p>	

	Jamul, Barona, Moreno, Borrego Springs, Cuyamaca, Julian, Kentwood in the Pines, Laguna, Ocotillo Wells, Palomar, Pine Valley, and Warner Springs.		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	Elder Law & Advocacy assists exclusively the underserved population of seniors 60 and over. According to the Simmons School of Social Work, people 50+ make up over 30 percent of the homeless population. The solutions and risks to homelessness are often different for this population. Seniors are often on a fixed income, have additional barriers to accessing assistance, and have legal issues which may present differently than that of a young person. The proposed project will provide services to this particularly underserved group of seniors 60 and over.		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	4	0	1/1/2016 1/7/2022 7/14/2022* 5/1/2000
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	EL&A’s Imperial County office is located within the El Centro Courthouse. Court staff often refer potential litigants to our office for legal assistance. Additionally, EL&A has operated the Imperial County Unlawful Detainer Clinic within the El Centro Courthouse since 2016. We have met with staff quarterly and have ongoing informal discussions with staff related to the needs of the Court and the issues being presented to them. EL&A has a good relationship with Court staff. This partnership will enable outreach of the new project. EL&A’s Elder Abuse Representation Project was one of the inaugural partners with San Diego County’s One Safe Place, which opened summer of 2022. One Safe Place is San Diego’s North County Family Justice Center. It is a single location for victims of abuse to receive comprehensive help including case management, trauma therapy, medical exams, legal services, housing assistance, access to law enforcement, and access to other community partners. EL&A has an attorney on location at One Safe Place and currently and, currently, a law student intern. This partnership will enable outreach of the new project.  EL&A is also involved in both San Diego County and Imperial County’s Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) Meetings. Although this collaboration does not involve a formal MOU, we have attorneys that attend these meetings in order to collaborate with Adult Protective Services and other County organizations. These partnerships will enable outreach of the new project.		
*Please note that this date is after the June 30, 2022, preference date that was established by the Budget Act of 2022.			

### 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Eviction Defense Collaborative	
<b>Project Name</b>	Training and Technical Support for Black-led Tenants' Rights Counseling, Education, and Outreach Initiative	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 1,090,700	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	San Francisco	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>This project seeks to build upon our existing HP III funded program, "Increasing Equitable Access to Eviction Defense Legal Services" to further increase access to eviction defense and homelessness prevention services for BIPOC, and more specifically Black tenants in San Francisco, seeking to interrupt the disproportionate impact of evictions and homelessness for this historically excluded community. 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 comprised just 6% of the total San Francisco population in 2021, they comprise 35% of the city's homeless population (2022 PIT count report). 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 6% in 2021.</p> <p>With HP IV funding, EDC will support the creation of a citywide, Black-led tenant counseling network by leveraging our existing partnerships with the Housing Rights Committee of San Francisco (HRCSF) and the San Francisco Black Led Organizations Coalition (SFBLOC). EDC will provide in person training to SFBLOC member staff in the provision of tenant counseling services at our HP III funded Bayview walk-in legal clinic (located within the offices of HRCSF). This will support SFBLOC's initiative to embed tenant counseling services within their member agencies citywide. The project will draw on HRCSF's expertise in tenant counseling services and community organizing model and build upon SFBLOC's deep ties within the target community.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>Each Quarter:</p> <p>Partnership meetings to track progress towards deliverables.</p> <p>Provide a minimum of 250 count multilingual tenant Know Your Rights materials to SFBLOC agencies for distribution per quarter.</p> <p>Q1: Partners to co-develop training material; deliver at least one training. Begin the process of co-designing an external facing component on the SFTRC portal for SFBLOC agencies to make direct referrals into the SFTRC system for eviction defense legal services. Engage a Tech firm for the build out of this component.</p> <p>Q2: 5 referrals received from partners, 3 trainings provided to SFBLOC member organizations. Begin SFBLOC utilization of SFTRC portal for their direct referral submittal.</p> <p>Q3: 10 referrals received from partners, 2 trainings provided to SFBLOC member organizations.</p> <p>Q4: 10 referrals received from partners, 2 trainings provided to SFBLOC member organizations.</p> <p>Q5: 10 referrals received from partners, 2 trainings provided to SFBLOC member organizations. Partners explore new funding sources to ensure program continuity and expansion.</p>	

	Q6: 10 referrals received from partners, 2 trainings provided to SFBLOC member organizations. Partners discuss successes and areas requiring improvement, as well as plans for growing the program further and ensuring longevity.		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	None		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>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 (SF). The SF Point in Time 2022 Count found that although African Americans comprise just 6% of the city's total population, they comprise 35% of the homeless population.</p> <p>Bayview Hunters Point, one of SF's few remaining historically Black neighborhoods, lacks 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 Black San Franciscans, increased access to eviction defense legal services, as well as tenant counseling is urgently needed.</p> <p>For Bayview residents, access to safe, fair and stable housing is further complicated by the impact of environmental racism. The Naval Shipyard in the Bayview is SF's only Federal Superfund Site and its most contaminated property. In fact, the Bayview is home to more than 2/3 of San Francisco's pollution with freeways, power plants, and a sewage treatment plant. Residents suffer from disproportionate rates of illness, including asthma and cancer. The state's CalEnviroScreen ranks the area as one of the communities in the entire state most at risk from pollution and it's a well-known cancer cluster. The burden of chronic and serious illness profoundly impacts the community's ability to thrive and access justice, contributing to the longstanding poverty that plagues the area.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	2	0	7/1/2000 9/21/2022*
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>The New Community Leadership Foundation (NCLF), a volunteer-based, 501(C)(3) organization established in 2015 is the fiscal sponsor for the San Francisco Black Led Organizations Coalition (SFBLOC), the first advocacy group in San Francisco created to serve local, Black-led organizations, aiming aims to revitalize BIPOC communities. Comprised of more than 50 Black-led organizations, SFBLOC strategizes, shares resources, and collaboratively advances collective impact.</p> <p>EDC's proposed HP 4 project will expand our partnership with SFBLOC supporting their recent initiative to implement the first Black-led Tenants' Rights Counseling citywide network. SFBLOC submitted a proposal for this initiative to the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development last month in response to their RFP: "Tenant's Rights Counseling for Black-led Organizations", with EDC listed as a consulting partner. EDC's HP IV proposed project will also build on existing services, adding a new dimension to our HP III funded project in the Bayview further increasing access to critical homelessness prevention services for Black tenants. With HP IV support, SFBLOC staff will receive in person training at our Bayview clinic, located within the offices of the Housing Rights Committee SF (HRCSF). The project will leverage EDC's partnership with HRCSF, providing SFBLOC staff access to their expertise in tenants' rights counseling, education and outreach. Training will include: Provision of Tenant Counseling services; Tenants' Rights education; access to and training on the SF Tenant Right to Counsel portal for submitting referrals. Quarterly partnership meetings to review key performance indicators for progress towards goals detailed in the activities table.</p>		

\*Please note that this date is after the June 30, 2022, preference date that was established by the Budget Act of 2022.

**2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE**

<b>Organization Name</b>	Family Violence Appellate Project	
<b>Project Name</b>	Preventing Homelessness of Survivors of Gender-Based Violence	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 525,000	\$22,500
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	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, Orange, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Ventura, Yolo, Yuba	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>The Project “Preventing Homelessness of Survivors of Gender-Based Violence” will focus on rural and Native American communities, but help decrease all survivors’ homelessness throughout California. The Project will do this by working toward three goals: (1) increase the understanding and use of housing laws protecting survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, stalking, dating violence and elder and dependent adult abuse (hereinafter gender-based violence (GBV)); (2) strengthen legal assistance to survivors who were displaced because of domestic violence (DV) and; (3) decrease GBV, a leading cause of homelessness.</p> <p>The Project will use a multifaceted community responsive approach to achieve goals. (1) Systemic Advocacy: Provide guidance for trial courts about how the legislature intended CA’s protective housing and GBV laws to be applied, ultimately decreasing homelessness and GBV and enhancing safety for survivors and their families. The Project will do this by providing appellate representation, amicus support, requesting publication of unpublished cases and non-legislative systemic advocacy. To provide appellate representation the Project will evaluate, screen and represent clients in appellate cases, including those with the potential to positively influence trial courts’ response, and ensure that legal services available at the trial court level are as effective as possible. In addition to their systemic reach, appeals decrease homelessness and increase safety for survivors and their children when trial courts fail to uphold protective housing and GBV laws. (2) Community Support: Increase attorney and non-attorney advocates’ capacity to keep survivors safe and housed by providing training, technical assistance and written legal tools.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>Project goals: (1) increase the understanding and use of housing laws protecting GBV survivors; (2) strengthen legal assistance to survivors who were displaced because of domestic violence (DV) and; (3) decrease GBV, a leading cause of homelessness.</p> <p>The Project will meet its goals through systemic advocacy and community support, including appellate representation, case publication, and non-legislative systemic advocacy. Specifically, it will screen 100-200 cases for potential representation, and provide direct or amicus representation in 8-15 appellate cases that decrease housing insecurity or abuse during the grant period. The Project will request publication of cases that would help courts correctly apply laws which increase housing security, help survivors displaced because of GBV or help survivors escape abuse. The Project will engage in 2 non-legislative systemic advocacy matters to help decrease housing insecurity and/or abuse.</p>	

	<p>The Project will provide community support through training, TA and written legal tools. Specifically, providing attorneys and non-attorney advocates assisting GBV survivors with 6-8 trainings, 100-150 TAs, and 2 new accessible and culturally competent written legal tools. At least 50 of the TAs and 4 of the trainings will help organizations supporting rural or Native American survivors. Through its Project work, the Project will engage with at least 10 organizations that specifically support rural or Native American survivors. Project partners will meet quarterly to coordinate efforts.</p>		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>The Project will address homelessness in rural communities throughout California. The Project will reach rural communities throughout California by relying on FVAP, CPEDV and NIJC's established connections to organizations and individuals serving rural communities throughout the state. CPEDV is a statewide coalition representing over 1,000 advocates, organizations, and allied individuals united in their commitment to safety and justice for survivors of GBV. CPEDV's members include shelter-based programs, culturally specific agencies, legal aid/law centers, tribal agencies, LGBTQ+ rights groups, and counseling centers in 7 distinct regions encompassing all rural areas in California. NIJC is connected with tribal communities and organizations throughout rural California. As a statewide support center, FVAP regularly provides technical assistance to attorney and non-attorney advocates across rural California. For example, FVAP's Housing &amp; Employment Justice Project alone has provided assistance to organizations working in rural areas in the following 42 counties: Alpine, Amador, Butte, Butte, Colusa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Fresno, Humboldt, Inyo, Kern, King, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Mendocino, Merced, Mono, Inyo, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Ventura, Yolo and Yuba.</p>		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>The Project will address homelessness for survivors of GBV, with a focus on survivors in rural and tribal communities. Survivors of GBV face higher barriers to accessing civil justice than low-income communities because abuse limits survivors' ability to safely access courts and many legal services providers do not provide DV assistance. For example, legal aid providers in much of California do not provide assistance in DV cases. As a result, survivors must rely on the knowledge of their non-attorney advocates to guide them through the restraining order process. Survivors may be reluctant to reach out to legal aid for help in housing cases after being declined assistance with a DV restraining order. Additionally, an estimated 90% of DV survivors in CA have no option but to represent themselves in trial court, making a poor trial court ruling likely.[13]</p> <p>Low-income people living in rural areas have higher barriers to accessing civil justice than low-income communities generally because they have fewer legal resources per capita and face greater geographic barriers than their urban and suburban counterparts.[14]</p> <p>The Project is focusing on Native American survivors because Native Americans experience GBV at higher rates than other populations.[15] Additionally, Native American survivors of GBV "frequently report [housing] access, habitability or sustainability issues, leading to layers of vulnerability and increased risk of new or continued victimization." [16]</p> <p>Additionally, survivors working or living on tribal lands must navigate complicated jurisdictional boundaries set forth by tribal, state and federal laws, which makes accessing justice particularly challenging.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	2	2	1/1/2020 2/5/2016

<p><b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)</p>	<p>The Project will continue FVAP, NIJC and CPEDV's current partnership aimed at decreasing survivor homelessness and housing insecurity. FVAP, NIJC and CPEDV will meet quarterly to strategize outreach, plan trainings and discuss areas where systemic advocacy and written legal tools could help decrease survivor housing insecurity and GBV. Quarterly meetings and as-needed communications will also allow FVAP to ensure deliverables are met and subgrantee work is coordinated and grant compliant.</p> <p>As a Project partner, NIJC will engage in community building and systemic advocacy work by providing training, systemic advocacy and cultural and legal expertise, including culturally relevant material development, distribution, and outreach strategy.</p> <p>As a Project partner, CPEDV will engage in community building and system advocacy by utilizing capacity-building team members, communications team members, and outreach specialists to provide insights vital to the development of legal written tools, trainings and advocacy strategy.</p> <p>FVAP will manage the Project and engage community building and systemic advocacy activities outlined below and throughout the grant application.</p> <p>During the grant period the Project will produce at least 2 written legal tools. FVAP will create the written legal tools with guidance from NIJC and CPEDV about what tools attorneys and non-attorney advocates need to help their clients escape abuse and obtain or maintain safe housing. During the grant period, the Project will provide at least 6 trainings. CPEDV's feedback will ensure the written legal tools and trainings are accessible to its membership, which is composed of over 1,000 attorney and non-attorney advocates at shelter-based programs, culturally specific agencies, legal aid/law centers, tribal agencies, LGBTQ+ rights groups, and counseling centers. NIJC's feedback will ensure materials and trainings are culturally competent and accessible for the tribal communities they serve across California. FVAP will also adapt materials for new audiences as necessary. FVAP, NIJC and CPEDV will work together to ensure the written legal tools and trainings reach the Project's target communities.</p> <p>During the grant period and in addition to appellate and case publication advocacy, NIJC and FVAP will each engage in at least one non-legislative systemic advocacy to help ensure survivors can escape abuse and obtain or maintain safe housing. NIJC, CPEDV and FVAP will discuss and coordinate efforts as needed and at the quarterly meetings.</p> <p>FVAP will respond to requests for technical assistance (TA) from attorneys and non-attorney advocates that serve low-income survivors, such as DV organizations, community based organizations and qualified legal service projects (QLSPs). FVAP will provide between 100-150 TAs during the grant period. If requested, NIJC will provide TA and legal expertise to FVAP for TAs implicating tribal and jurisdictional issues.</p> <p>During the grant period, FVAP will evaluate, screen and represent clients in appellate cases and provide amicus support and request publication of unpublished cases that will help decrease homelessness by decreasing housing insecurity or abuse. NIJC will provide legal expertise where needed.</p>
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**2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE**

<b>Organization Name</b>	Family Violence Law Center	
<b>Project Name</b>	A Roof of One's Own	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 330,397	\$150,000
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Alameda	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>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, using an innovative, survivor-centered approach. 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. Service delivery will be survivor-centered and trauma informed because they will be provided on site at organizations where survivors have already developed trusting relationships and are receiving supportive non-legal services. FVLC knows from its experience providing legal services in conjunction with non-legal supportive services that this holistic approach works best for survivors and increases the likelihood that survivors will pursue legal assistance. Survivors have unique needs that FVLC has the expertise to address, and this innovative model could be replicable, increasing access to housing for survivors, a population that is particularly vulnerable to becoming unhoused.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>FVLC anticipates that this project will provide at least 200 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.</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>Gender-based violence survivors often flee their hometowns to find safety, and rural survivors seeking shelter are often intentionally directed to urban shelters located far away from their closest connections for both safety and capacity reasons. For example, a rural shelter in a small community often has few beds and offers scant privacy from prying and connected eyes and ears, further jeopardizing rural survivors' safety. As a result, rural service providers often place survivors in urban areas, such as Alameda County, that offer additional resources and anonymity. Shelters in Alameda County house survivors who have fled rural parts of California or other states; we know this because our 24-hour Mobile Response Team regularly receives calls from such clients. The number of rural survivors served by this project will vary, based on the number who receive services in or report any connection to Alameda County. Because FVLC has prior experience partnering with rural service providers such as the Sierra Community House in order to increase access to justice for their clients, we are well positioned to provide advice and consultation to both urban and rural survivors accessing Alameda County services.</p>	

<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the 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. The community partners included in this grant proposal develop trusting relationships with survivors so that FVLC will be able to provide legal assistance inside of that safe context, increasing the likelihood that survivors will pursue legal remedies.		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	10	10	1/1/1978 * 1/1/1992 1/1/1996 1/1/2007 1/1/2014 1/1/2018 1/1/2020
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>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 can 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.</p> <p>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 support.</p>		

\*Four subgrants began on January 1, 1978.

### 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Harriett Buhai Center for Family Law	
<b>Project Name</b>	Community College Domestic Violence and Homelessness Prevention Project	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 500,000	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Los Angeles	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>This project will bring to many community college campuses in Los Angeles County the availability, resources, and knowledge of the Harriett Buhai Center to stop domestic violence and prevent or address homelessness for victims and other low-income students. Based on the credibility, relationships, and assistance it has developed over nearly two decades with campus programs serving economically disadvantaged and at-risk students, the Center will combine its basic expertise in family law with new approaches gleaned from its HP3 grant to renew and expand its reach. The HP4 funds will enable the Center to reach more students and widen the scope of work to include a greater emphasis on homelessness avoidance in addition to its existing focus on domestic violence prevention. The funding provided will permit the Center to hire staff dedicated to this project and better organize, improve, and expand the design and delivery of its services. The basic tools the Center will employ will remain 1) partnering with campus programs already engaged with students (e.g., EOPS /CARE) to provide specialized screening, intake, and initial appointments to help assure direct and expedited access to the Center's services, and 2) conducting frequent legal education workshops focused on avoidance of homelessness and cessation of domestic violence. With its foothold in many campuses, the Center will invite and collaborate with other legal aid programs to offer education and assistance on eviction and other housing-related topics. Volunteer lawyers and law students will be trained to assist Center staff as in the past.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Create effective partnerships with 12 community colleges identified in this proposal in order to reach low-income students who need family law and domestic violence assistance to reduce the risk of or address homelessness;</li> <li>2. Provide family law and domestic violence direct legal assistance to prevent homelessness, reduce housing insecurity and address current homelessness for low-income students at these campuses;</li> <li>3. Provide legal education programs in family law and domestic violence to help low-income students understand and learn how to stop domestic violence and prevent homelessness;</li> <li>4. Establish a strong referral network and pathways for low-income community college students to obtain other legal help from LSPs, including public benefits assistance and eviction defense, in order to avoid homelessness;</li> <li>5. Engage volunteers in the project;</li> <li>6. Secure continuation funding.</li> </ol>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	One of the colleges the Center will partner with is Citrus College in Glendora, CA. Its Medical Service Study Areas (MSSAs) designation is rural.	
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the	The Center began its Community College Project in 2004 with the belief that the students, ranging in age from recent high school graduates to middle-aged persons and seniors, were underserved by the legal aid community. These individuals represent a significant part of the low-income public living in Los Angeles; by all analyses, they are primarily	

communities and explain the barriers.)	persons of color and low income. All are attending school to better their lives and those of their families. Most represent the future of the city, county, and state. By all reports, they are also lacking in support, including legal services and domestic violence assistance. Although most community college students can physically visit law offices, and some do, the many constraints in their complex lives act as obstacles to obtaining help when needed. These obstacles typically can include parenthood, work (or welfare-to-work requirements), limited income for transportation and childcare, and school demands. The multiple demands on community college students and the lack of sufficient support largely account for their significant dropout rates, which have also been well documented. The Center’s solution, which is to bring the initial legal services appointment and educational sessions to the campuses, has proven successful. One of the goals of this project is to improve the connections between the community colleges and legal aid programs in Los Angeles through stronger referrals and invited speakers.		
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants	Dates of Collaborations
	9	0	3/1/2004 *
Collaboration Explanation (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	The above-listed partners, and additional schools with partnership responses found in the Additional Documents of this proposal, represent schools with which the Center has had working relationships within the past 18 years. There are a total of 12 schools involved, representing multiple community college districts in LA County: Cerritos, Citrus, Compton, ELAC, El Camino, LACC and Mt. SAC, as well as Rio Hondo, Santa Monica College (SMC), LA Southwest, LA Valley and College of the Canyons. The partnerships which have been the most constant are with El Camino, ELAC, and LACC. The nature of the partnerships can be briefly described as follows: For many years, the Center’s staff scheduled once-a-month appointments at these three schools with periodic workshop presentations on family law topics and the Center’s services. All of the partnerships were influenced by one or more of the following factors: 1) the capacity/ability of the campus to organize itself to plan and publicize activities with the Center; 2) the Center’s personnel resources; 3) travel distances; 4) student responses. The basic format of the program has been co-location with the EOPS/CARE and/or CalWORKs programs on each campus; pre-screening of students using a specially created form for the college departments to use followed by on-campus confidential intake and legal assessment appointments supplemented with educational presentations to explain the Center’s services and how the students could get help. In 2020, the Center switched to online presentations and telephonic screening, intake, and legal assessment appointments, which have remained to this date.		

\*Nine partnerships began on March 1, 2004.

## 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Housing and Economic Rights Advocates	
<b>Project Name</b>	Homelessness Prevention For Domestic Violence Survivors	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 444,400	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Imperial, Kern, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>HERA proposes to utilize this HP funding to serve domestic violence survivors in MSSA defined rural locations, focusing particularly on qualifying residents of the rural parts of the counties of San Diego, Imperial, San Bernardino, Riverside, and Kern, expanding our services in these locations. We will also disseminate our multilingual DV survivors legal rights brochures broadly, statewide, online via our website and social media, and to organizations that serve low-income residents and may have contact with DV survivors and/or are dedicated to serving DV survivors (e.g. shelters) to increase the likelihood of information on their legal rights reaching them. We will provide legal assistance to DV survivors facing displacement because of domestic violence, including financial abuse, whether they are homeless, or low-income tenants or low-income homeowners. Our legal services will address pre-Unlawful Detainer problems impacting their ability to keep their rental unit, legal services to prevent foreclosure for DV survivors who are homeowners, and legal assistance to address the plethora of debt and credit problems that abusers impose on DV survivors.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>HERA will disseminate our DV survivors multilingual legal rights information to 100 organizations that are located in and/or serve the target rural areas in our selected counties. HERA will also disseminate this information statewide more broadly through our network of former clients. Through outreach, HERA will both educate survivors and make them aware of our legal services to help them avoid homelessness and/or address abuses that prevent them from accessing housing. HERA will serve 80 DV survivors individually over the course of the grant period— 50% via briefer service counsel and advice, and the other 50% in-depth on housing and debt concerns that threaten to displace them from housing.</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>DV survivors in MSSA qualifying locations statewide with a special focus on DV survivors in MSSA qualifying locations in the counties of Imperial, Kern, Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego. In Imperial, 13.4% of residents are age 65 or older, 48.5% are women, 10% identify as people of color, 85.8% are Latino. (All data drawn from US Census), 75.1% of residents age 5 and older speak a language at home other than English, 30.1% of residents are foreign born, and only 15.4% have a bachelors or higher degree; 18.1% live in poverty. In Kern, 11.4% of residents are age 65+, 48.6% are female, 18.4% are people of color, 56.1% are Latino, 19.8% are foreign-born, 43.9% speak a language at home other than English, 17.1% have a bachelors' degree+, 18.3% live in poverty. In Riverside, 14.9% of residents are age 65+, 49.8% are female, 44.4% are people of color, 51.6% are Latino, 22% are foreign-born, 42.1% speak a language at home other than English, 24% have a bachelors' degree, 11.6% live in poverty. In San Bernardino, 12.1% of residents are age 65+, 50% are female, 47.8% are people of color, 53.7% are Latino, 21.3% are foreign-born, 43.7% speak a language at home other than English, 23.3% have a bachelors' degree, 13.2% live in poverty. In San Diego, 14.9% of residents are age 65+, 49.3% are female, 31.4% are people of color, 34.8% are Latino, 22.4% are foreign-born, 36.3% speak a language at home other than English, 42% have a bachelors' degree, 10.6% live in poverty.</p>	

<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	DV survivors as our target within underserved communities in MSSA rural parts of the counties of Imperial, Kern, Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego counties face difficulties accessing information within the abusive relationship and may have been more isolated due to that relationship. They tend to have a high school degree or less, are primarily women, and they may include seniors. Limited English Proficiency residents, and foreign-born who face language and information barriers and sometimes exclusion from getting legal services based on immigration status face even higher hurdles to accessing civil justice. DV survivors bear the burden of stigmatization and fear of seeking services for fear that this will facilitate the abuser's finding them. Younger women (ages 18-29) reported the highest rates of abuse and yet often do not have access to/awareness of legal services. (See California Domestic Violence Statistics, 2015, at <a href="https://www.domestic-violence-law.com/blog/2015/may/california-domestic-violence-statistics/">https://www.domestic-violence-law.com/blog/2015/may/california-domestic-violence-statistics/</a> ).		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	0	0	—
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	N/A		

## 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Inland Counties Legal Services	
<b>Project Name</b>	Housing Protection Clinic (HPC)	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 369,752	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Riverside	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>Housing instability has greatly impacted low-income renters and homeowners in the rural and urban communities of Mead Valley and Western Unincorporated Riverside County. Inland Counties Legal Services ("ICLS") and Riverside County Library System's partnership will address the lack of safe, decent, and affordable housing in Western Unincorporated Riverside County through the Housing Protection Clinic. Attorneys staffing the clinic will provide onsite legal assistance to tenants and homeowners to protect them against unlawful actions of lenders and landlords. Additionally, the clinic will help low-income households access and preserve public benefits to stabilize income and increase housing affordability. This clinic is strategically located at the local library, an easily accessible and trust community resource. Through the Riverside County Library System and ICLS's partnership, residents in the surrounding rural communities will have access to legal services to protect their housing and prevent displacement.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p><b>PROJECT GOALS</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assist 300 clients in total for grant period</li> <li>2. Of the 300, provide counsel and advice to 50 clients</li> <li>3. Of the 300, provide brief services to 100 clients</li> <li>4. Of the 300, provide extended services to 150 clients</li> </ol> <p><b>MAIN BENEFITS</b></p> <p>It is estimated that main benefits obtained for the clients will include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HO1: 50 clients</li> <li>2. HO2: 100 clients</li> <li>3. HO3: 10 clients</li> <li>4. HO4: 5 clients</li> <li>5. IM4: 5 clients</li> <li>6. IM5: 5 clients</li> </ol>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	Mead Valley, Glen Valley	
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>Mead Valley / Glen Valley</p> <p>The population ICLS will serve with this project includes women, Hispanic/Latino communities, persons with limited English capacity, seniors ages 60 and over, Veterans, persons with disabilities and unhoused individuals. This population faces barriers to legal services such as lack of childcare, lack of access to highspeed internet, lower computer literacy, transportation challenges, and language barriers. Therefore, they need full legal services that are specific to their legal needs which can only be provided through meeting individually with an attorney.</p> <p>There are only a handful of court projects that would address housing legal issues in Western Riverside County. These projects are courthouse based but do not provide comprehensive extended legal services. In partnership with the Riverside County Library, Mead Valley Branch, ICLS will expand on the Library's educational foundation by providing free legal services, which will include extended services and representation in court or at administrative hearings. ICLS's community presence will reduce the transportation and</p>	

	<p>technology barriers this population faces by providing in-depth services which will not require that underserved communities navigate forms and court rules on their own. Underserved populations will not have to complete legal documents without assistance. An onsite attorney will provide this service and provide legal representation in cases with merit.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	1	0	9/1/2021
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>The Riverside County Library System, Mead Valley Branch will be the location of the project. ICLS plans to hold legal clinics onsite at the Mead Valley Library located at 21580 Oakwood St., Mead Valley, CA 92570, once day per week from 10:00 am – 4:00 pm and subject to modification should it be needed. Clinics will be on a walk-in basis so that those needing help will not need to navigate an offsite intake system which will improve accessibility, especially for the homeless. The clinic will be staffed with an attorney and a support staff member.</p> <p>The Library will assist in advertising the project by having fliers accessible to library patrons on site and on the Riverside County Library System's website. The Library will also securely store the technological equipment needed for the project such as the printer and computer. The Mead Valley location has a large conference room which will be where the clinic is held. The Library will also provide space for community presentations by ICLS on the various legal services we offer to qualified applicants.</p> <p>ICLS will provide training to Library staff on ICLS's services and eligibility requirements. Only ICLS staff will be conducting the intake and screening individuals applying for services.</p>		



### 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Inner City Law Center	
<b>Project Name</b>	Online Tool for Statewide Eviction Defense	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 1,500,000	\$400,000
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Los Angeles, Madera, Mariposa, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Ventura, Yolo, Yuba	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>The Tenant Power Toolkit that Inner City Law Center helped launch in July with support from the State Bar is even more effective than anticipated. ICLC seeks additional funding to expand and improve the tool's usefulness in Los Angeles and rural California. The tool assists tenants statewide who are facing eviction. It allows tenants with access to the internet to answer plain language questions (currently in English or Spanish) and then takes this information, applies all statewide and local law governing evictions in the tenant's jurisdiction, and generates required legal paperwork, including an Unlawful Detainer Answer and requests for fee waivers and jury trials.</p> <p>Since its launch in July of 2022, the tool has already reached over 3,000 tenants and prepared 757 Answers, including 330 Answers in September alone. As tenant protections expire and legal service providers are stretched for capacity, we anticipate use of the tool to increase.</p> <p>Additional State Bar funding will enable us to expand ongoing efforts to update, maintain, and improve the functionality of the tool as local requirements shift while continuing collaborations with existing project partners—the Debt Collective and Leadership Counsel for Justice &amp; Accountability—and incorporating additional collaborative partners—ACCE Institute, Inland Counties Legal Services, and the Los Angeles Tenants Union—to meet the growing demand for the Toolkit throughout the state and providing additional critical funding for the most effective eviction defense mechanism: full scope representation by a qualified attorney.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>We have already exceeded our annual goal of 2,250 Toolkit users for the existing State Bar funded grant, with nearly 4,000 users in the first three quarters of the grant. Additional goals for this expanded project include:</p> <p>Conduct outreach to 50+ organizational partners, including at least 15 in rural areas throughout the state;</p> <p>Conduct outreach and education about the Toolkit to at least 700 low-income tenants facing eviction in the Inland Empire;</p> <p>File at least 1,600 Answers for tenants using the Toolkit in LA County;</p> <p>Provide one-on-one assistance to at least 480 tenants using the Toolkit;</p> <p>Refer at least 120 high priority at-risk tenants for legal services in LA County;</p> <p>Provide limited scope services for at least 180 tenants facing eviction; and</p> <p>Provide full scope legal representation to at least 100 tenants facing eviction in Los Angeles.</p> <p>With a goal to:</p>	

	<p>Reduce default judgments;          Make critical legal defenses real;          Empower tenants and tenant organizations to access critical entry points into the system of justice;          Lesson the load for legal services; and          Prevent homelessness before it happens. Fewer people being evicted means fewer people becoming homeless.</p>
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>Our project focuses on addressing homelessness in rural communities by helping low-income tenants in rural communities avoid being evicted into homelessness. While this tool is available to all tenants statewide, it is particularly useful to those in California's rural communities, where fewer legal aid attorneys are available to provide representation. The work of ICLC and our partners at the Debt Collective, and ACCE on this project ensures that the tool is up to date and reflects the local protections and rules in rural communities.</p> <p>Inner City Law Center's service area includes serving tenants in the rural communities of Los Angeles County.</p> <p>ICLC's current partner on this project, the Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability, is already working to encourage and support use of this tool in the rural communities of Riverside, Kern, Tulare, Fresno, Madera and Merced Counties.</p> <p>Our current partners at the Debt Collective are expanding use of this tool by working with partners in other rural communities throughout the state, including Legal Services of Northern California, California Rural Legal Assistance, Petaluma People Services Center, Central California Legal Services, Faith in the Valley, and Centro Legal de la Raza.</p> <p>This additional funding will enable us to bring a new partner into the collaboration. Inland Counties Legal Services, Inc. will focus on encouraging and supporting use of this tool in the rural communities of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.</p>
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>Everything ICLC does is designed to prevent or end homelessness. Because of our location in Skid Row, ability to serve undocumented clients, focus on serving homeless and precariously housed clients, and the dearth of legal services available to rural residents, the clients that this project serves face even higher barriers to accessing civil justice than the low-income community generally.</p> <p>Eviction risk is not distributed equally across households; it is much higher for historically underserved populations:</p> <p>The PULSE Survey estimates that at least 80% of at-risk renters have incomes below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level and 75% are BIPOC. In the LA Metro Area alone there are 647,000 at-risk tenants, of whom more than 80% are BIPOC.</p> <p>In 2020, the LA Homeless Services Authority reported that Black residents are four times more likely to experience homelessness than White residents.</p> <p>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> <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 and have limited access to legal services. The project will expand access for those facing imminent homelessness.</p> <p>Our partners also have a long history of addressing homelessness in particularly underserved communities. For example, Inland Counties Legal Services focus on providing</p>

	legal services to “residents that are low-income, senior and with disabilities in San Bernardino and Riverside County.”		
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants	Dates of Collaborations
	5	4	1/6/2014 6/16/2015 1/7/2019 1/6/2020 10/3/2022*
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>Everything that ICLC does is done in heavy collaboration with partner organizations. For example, ICLC leads the Provider Alliance to End Homelessness, a collaboration of 85 organizations which advocates for public policies that provide long-term solutions to homelessness and we lead the Preventing and Ending Homelessness Partnership of six different legal services organizations working together to provide holistic legal services that prevent and end homelessness throughout Los Angeles.</p> <p>This project is no different. This funding will enable us to strengthen existing partnerships with The Debt Collective, Leadership Counsel for Justice &amp; Accountability, Alliance of Californians for Community Empowerment (ACCE), and the Los Angeles Tenants Union (LATU). In addition, it will enable us to build a new organizational partnership with Inland Counties Legal Services, thereby expanding use of the Tenant Power Toolkit in the rural Inland Empire.</p> <p>For decades, ICLC has partnered with UCLA Law Professor (and former ICLC Board Member) Gary Blasi. In the past couple of years, ICLC has been working closely with Gary and his UCLA colleague Professor Hannah Appel on the Tenant Power Toolkit. Hannah is on the board of the Debt Collective, which has been leading the development of the tool. ICLC has a current State Bar grant to support this work.</p> <p>ICLC partners regularly with the Alliance of Californians for Community Empowerment (ACCE) on various statewide tenant advocacy and organizing efforts. For example, in 2020 we partnered with ACCE on a State Bar funded grant to advocate for increasing resources and requirements for affordable housing.</p> <p>LA Tenants Union (LATU) is also a longtime partner of ICLC’s. Even without a formal contractual relationship, we have worked very closely with LATU for years through the Stay Housed and broader Right to Counsel coalition in Los Angeles. Because LATU has emerged as one of the main promoters and users of the Tenant Power Toolkit, we have been working closely with them for most of 2022. They have been particularly useful partners because of their ability to identify and support tenants who are using the tool in Los Angeles and are especially vulnerable to homelessness and landlords. We then prioritize these tenants for full-scope legal representation.</p> <p>ICLC has also partnered with the Leadership Counsel for Justice &amp; Accountability for years on statewide policy advocacy issues. They are currently also an ICLC subgrantee on a State Bar HP3 grant. We will continue our partnership under the existing funding for this project but do not plan to expand funding for the Leadership Counsel as part of this proposal.</p> <p>Instead, we are adding a new partner to the project. In order to expand use of this online tool in the Inland Empire, we plan to subcontract with Inland Counties Legal Services. While ICLC has not recently partnered with Inland Counties Legal Services, many of our key staff have longstanding relationships with their senior staff. For example, Sharon Bashan, ICLC’s Chief Program Officer, has worked with Inland Counties’ leadership and staff directly on several large multi-year projects in the Inland Empire, including a</p>		

	<p>community redevelopment project focused on local small businesses and non-profits – funded by the State Bar's Bank Grant – as well as a pro bono innovation project (funded by the CA Access to Justice Commission).</p> <p>Current partners in the project who are reaching out to tenants statewide, including rural areas include:</p> <p>Legal Services of Northern California - Sacramento, Auburn, Woodland, Solano, Chico, Redding, Eureka and Ukiah</p> <p>California Rural Legal Assistance - Statewide</p> <p>California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation - Statewide</p> <p>Petaluma People Services Center - Petaluma</p> <p>Central California Legal Services - Fresno, Merced, Visalia</p> <p>Faith in the Valley - Fresno County, Merced County, Kern County, San Joaquin County, Stanislaus County</p> <p>Centro Legal de la Raza - Central and Northern California</p> <p>Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability - San Joaquin Valley, Sacramento, Coachella Valley</p> <p>The proposed project will allow ICLC to expand the use of the tool to the Inland Empire, an area with a high poverty rate and a dearth of services, including a low density of attorneys. The tool as well as ICLC's guidance and best practice guidance will enable Inland Counties Legal Services to reach and help more tenants in isolated rural communities.</p> <p>Project partners will report to ICLC outreach and education activities, major modifications and improvements to the Tenant Power Toolkit, successes and challenges, and also include monthly quantitative data such as total number of Toolkit users and users generating completed answers. Partners input all of this information in a monthly reporting form on Microsoft Form, and the responses are compiled on a spreadsheet that is monitored by ICLC's grant support staff and Co-Director of the Tenant Defense Project. Quarterly reports by all partners will be provided to the State Bar detailing outreach efforts, the number of Answers provided, and cases closed.</p> <p>Project goals include:</p> <p>Conduct outreach to 50+ organizational partners, including at least 15 in rural areas throughout the state;</p> <p>Conduct outreach and education about the Toolkit to at least 700 low-income tenants facing eviction in the Inland Empire;</p> <p>File at least 1,600 Answers for tenants using the Toolkit in LA County;</p> <p>Provide one-on-one assistance to at least 480 tenants using the Toolkit;</p> <p>Refer at least 120 high priority at-risk tenants for legal services in LA County;</p> <p>Provide limited scope services for at least 180 tenants facing eviction; and</p> <p>Provide full scope legal representation to at least 100 tenants facing eviction in Los Angeles.</p>
	<p>*Please note that this date is after the June 30, 2022, preference date that was established by the Budget Act of 2022.</p>

### 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	
<b>Project Name</b>	Tenant Advocacy Project	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 275,759	\$52,500
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	San Francisco	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>JDC's Tenant Advocacy Project prevents eviction lawsuits from being filed by intervening in housing disputes before the conflict rises to the level of a formal eviction. JDC's Supervising Housing Attorney and Tenant Advocate step into these situations to help mediate and negotiate with landlords, property management companies, and their attorneys to resolve conflicts – making clear that tenants are not alone and have the resources to fight prospective evictions.</p> <p>This new EAF HP IV funding will enable JDC to retain this project's Tenant Advocate, who supports the Housing Attorney and provides clients with advocacy around rental assistance applications. 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 Tenant Advocate will liaise between the tenant and landlord to ensure that as many eligible rental assistance applications are submitted as possible.</p> <p>With the award of this grant, JDC also plans to expand its existing MOU partnership with Legal Link to include provision of six Legal First Aid 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 support implementation of an automated system for streamlining client registration for new weekly virtual Housing Clinics to be operated by JDC's Housing Attorney and Tenant Advocate.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>JDC proposes that this EAF HP IV project will support the outreach, scheduling, and provision of legal advocacy services to Housing Clinic clients – including all follow-up and full- and limited-scope representation services that may arise from these Clinic interactions. Additionally, this funding will support the Tenant Advocate position's rental assistance application advocacy activities. As such, the following outcomes will be achieved solely with EAF HP IV funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* In the first month, Legal Link and JDC will implement an automated scheduling system to enable other agencies' to book their clients for Housing Clinic sessions with JDC's Housing Attorney directly;</li> <li>* Legal Link will provide at least six Legal First Aid trainings to prepare community-based organizations to make warm referrals to JDC's Tenant Advocacy Project;</li> <li>* At least 90% of frontline staff who participate in Legal Link trainings will improve their legal capability as a result of the training;</li> <li>* Hold at least 60 total weekly Housing Clinics, with four available consultation appointments per Clinic;</li> <li>* Serve at least 120 indigent tenants at Housing Clinics who have housing conflicts that threaten to displace them;</li> <li>* Provide post-Clinic legal advocacy services to at least 36 indigent tenants;</li> </ul>	

	<p>* Complete and submit at least 60 rental assistance applications on behalf of indigent tenants; and</p> <p>* At least 90% of project 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.</p>		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	None		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>This project specifically serves low-income tenants who are have housing conflicts but who have not yet received eviction notices. The legal services system in San Francisco is designed to provide representation only to tenants who have already been sued for eviction. Nonetheless, there are tenants across the city in conflict with their landlords where eviction notices may be imminent but have not yet been served; these tenants have nowhere else to turn for legal advocacy services besides the Tenant Advocacy Project. As such, these pre-eviction tenants face barriers to receiving legal advocacy services that tenants in eviction proceedings do not.</p> <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 Tenant Advocacy Project relieves pressure on this system by averting eviction lawsuits 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.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	1	1	10/19/2019
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>JDC first formalized its partnership with Legal Link in 2019, when we launched a new Family Justice Project to provide general family law services to indigent San Franciscans. This partnership persists today, compensating Legal Link for providing in-service trainings for two community partner sites, training direct service staff on how to identify relevant family law issues among their clients and make appropriate referrals to JDC. See attached in Section 5c for the original 2019 MOU, along with the current MOU for this partnership. Upon the award of this EAF HP IV funding, JDC will expand this MOU partnership with Legal Link to include the provision of Legal First Aid trainings for the staff of local nonprofit service organizations that target low-income San Franciscans, educating service staff on how to identify pre-eviction legal housing issues and connect appropriate clients to JDC's Tenant Advocacy Project. Legal Link will provide Legal First Aid trainings to the frontline staff of six community-based organizations that serve low-income San Franciscans during the project period. These trainings will include instruction and support so that community-based organizations may enroll appropriate clients directly in new weekly JDC Housing Clinics.</p> <p>To facilitate the enrollment of individuals for a Housing Clinic, Legal Link will support implementation of a calendaring system that will allow clients to reserve time at a weekly Housing Clinic. Once community-based organization staff have answered three basic eligibility questions – around income, county of residence, and pre-eviction status – the partner staff will be able to sign up the client for one of four 30-minute clinic sessions with the Housing Attorney. Legal Link expects this system to be automated once operational, but their staff will remain available to offer technical support in case of difficulties. In total, these clinics will serve at least 120 indigent tenants during the grant term.</p>		

	<p>JDC will monitor Legal Link's completion of Legal First Aid trainings by requiring the submission of invoices that document achievement of specific deliverables in order to trigger payments, according to a payment schedule to be included in the MOU. Legal Link will measure the "legal capability" of trainees before and after the training, and will report to JDC the percentage of trainees who saw an increase in legal capability. JDC and Legal Link will work together to monitor these assessment results and adjust programming as needed. JDC will also monitor the success of Legal Link trainings by counting the number of Housing Clinic slots that are claimed each month, aiming to fill all four appointments each week.</p>
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### 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	La Raza Centro Legal	
<b>Project Name</b>	La Raza Centro Legal SF Homelessness Prevention Project	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 175,000	\$75,000
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	San Francisco, San Mateo	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>The core aspects of La Raza Centro Legal San Francisco's proposed project are derived from years of learning several important lessons from performing this work. Specifically, this proposal suggests that a trained legal worker at our San Francisco office and an additional legal worker employed by our sub-grantee Coastside Hope, in the rural San Mateo County coastside, dedicate the vast majority of their time on:</p> <p>1) Know Your Rights Presentations, given in conjunction with local community partners, so local tenants are aware of their rights and can self-advocate;</p> <p>2) Habitability Advocacy efforts among residents and families living in apartments with multiple tenants, to ensure that these tenants, many of whom have minor children, can live in safety and peace, and are not living in substandard conditions that are not consistent with city regulations pertaining to cleanliness, space regulations, and in violation of other municipal housing laws.</p> <p>3) Shelter referrals to help connect clients to agencies that can offer them and their families shelter.</p> <p>The above priorities will be accomplished in conjunction with local San Francisco, rural San Mateo County, and other Bay Area organizations who perform this work daily, to ensure that housing workers employed by La Raza Centro Legal and subgrantee partner's workers are constantly being responsive to the key priorities in the community according to the most important needs at the moment, given local trends and developments in local ordinances, landlord behavior, and market forces.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>Our project's key goals and deliverables are as follows for the duration of the grant term:</p> <p>For each agency, LRCL and Coastside Hope:</p> <p>Monthly: At least one Know Your Rights Training will be provided to community members and/or families, in person by staff.</p> <p>Weekly: Housing resources referrals and shelter referrals will be provided to community members and/or families by phone, email and in person as needed.</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	The rural coastside region of San Mateo County including the communities of Half Moon Bay, Montara, El Granada, Pacifica and other unincorporated areas of the rural Coastside San Mateo landscape.	
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>At La Raza Centro Legal, San Francisco (LRCL) we are proud to partner with and serve an extremely diverse clientele, which has traditionally been under-served by access to attorneys due to language and cultural barriers, age and/or disability, and who face other barriers to access to justice. Our clients are deserving, low-income migrant families fleeing persecution, and elderly individuals who need one on one help with complex legal issues unique to senior citizens. We represent unaccompanied minors arriving at the border, women and men fleeing domestic violence, and individuals on the LGBTI spectrum who are survivors of gender-based harm. We represent workers whose rights in the workplace have been violated. We serve clients who are difficult to reach. In sum, our work is dedicated to reaching and providing free legal services to deserving, hard-working constituents. These clients are hard to reach given language and cultural barriers they</p>	



	face, and our legal team, being from the same immigrant background and similar cultural upbringing, enables us to start our work with our underserved communities from a common starting place, which forms the basis for a professional relationship based on trust and mutual respect.		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	1	1	1/1/2012
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>La Raza Centro Legal SF and Coastside Hope are partners in the CRISP collaborative. CRISP stands for "Collaborative Resources for Immigrant Services on the Peninsula", and is a collaborative project involving member 501 c 3 organizations whose shared mission is to provide free or low-cost immigration legal services to children, families, and the elderly living in Peninsula (San Mateo County) communities. CRISP partners rely on collaborative engagement and referral processes, high quality legal representation and support, and coordinated outreach efforts that enable more efficient delivery of immigration services and support in the Peninsula region. We two organizations have been partner agencies in this collaborative for 10+ years; the fiscal lead and technical support agency in charge of grant funds for CRISP is the Immigrant Legal Resource Center (ILRC) in San Francisco. As partner agencies, LRCL and Coastside Hope have historically referred clients back and forth in our immigration law department, with LRCL accepting client referrals for our defensive and affirmative immigration team, when we have capacity to accept new clients. In the past two fiscal years LRCL has accepted at least three families for representation in defensive Immigration Court proceedings (deportation) from Coastside Hope. The work coastside Hope will perform is identical to the work we will perform on the project, only they will work in San Mateo coastside region. To ensure accurate reporting and grant compliance we will hold monthly for the first four months of the grant term, and then quarterly meetings to review and confirm that we are meeting all grant goals and metrics. The quantitative goals of the project are as follows: Monthly know your rights presentations in either small group format or one on one to community members at risk of homelessness; weekly referrals to housing referrals, shelter referrals, and tenants rights organizations to ensure at risk of homelessness community members receive the resources they need in their neighborhoods to prevent homelessness. We are proud of our productive and symbiotic relationship between LRCL and Coastside Hope, and look forward to working together in partnership for many years to come.</p>		

**2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE**

<b>Organization Name</b>	LACBA Counsel for Justice	
<b>Project Name</b>	Homelessness Prevention Expansion Project	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 329,850	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Los Angeles	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>This proposal seeks funding to expand tenant assistance to include Unlawful Detainer defense workshops/clinics as well as financial literacy and other debt relief workshops after the successful launch of LACBA CFJ's Homelessness Prevention Advocacy Project ("HPAP"). This funding will also assist the AIDS Legal Services Project in transitioning from a general pro bono referral program into a project whose delivery is primarily, but not exclusively, focused on preserving housing and stabilizing the finances of particularly vulnerable people living with HIV and AIDS ("PLWHA").</p> <p>HPAP was created to provide tenant stabilization to the most vulnerable PLWHA and disabled veterans by resolving housing disputes before they spiral out of control and lead to possible eviction as well as improve the quality of the tenants living conditions. The project utilizes trained pro bono attorneys to provide direct advocacy to address a wide range of housing access issues that often plague tenants living with a disability, including disability related accommodation and modification requests, source of income discrimination, requests for In-Home Support workers and emotional support animals all of which improve the overall living environment and wellness for PLWHA and disabled veterans and help them to stay housed.</p> <p>The goal here is to expand HPAP services to more directly address tenant evictions, since even with the infusion of an unprecedented amount of funding to combat homelessness and evictions, the needs of low-income tenants, particularly those who are living with a disability, still far outstrip the resources.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>It is anticipated that we can provide direct assistance to at least 100 tenants facing eviction over the contract period to complete an answer and fee waiver form if applicable. After the VLSP helps veterans clear their outstanding traffic debt, fees and fines, the project wants to expand their proactive approach and provide workshops that focus on money management, including banking relationships, managing credit, and investing in order to help veterans facing homelessness get back on their feet.</p> <p>It is anticipated that at least 75 additional tenants will be assisted over the contract period and provided with consumer knowledge such as budgeting, how to read credit reports, how to work with your bank, how to rebuild credit and avoid an eviction and how your tenancy history impacts your credit score.</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	None	
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>Approximately 75% of CFJ's clients represent low-income communities of color and are amongst the most marginalized, including LGBTQ, the unhoused, trans and cisgender women of color, survivors of violence, undocumented immigrants and people living with HIV (PLWH). Over half of CFJ clients served are non-English speaking.</p> <p>Of the veterans who sought assistance from the Veterans Project in 2021, over 65% of the Veterans were from historically disadvantaged and underserved communities of color; 50% were homeless and/or at risk for homelessness; and 70% were disabled.</p> <p>In a 2021 Legal Needs Assessment study for PLWH multiple barriers to service were identified including the enduring stigma of the virus that prevents people from even trying</p>	

	to access services, in addition to the stigma associated with being unhoused, an immigrant and a racial minority. In addition, PLWH and veterans both report high incidences of mental health challenges and substance use, further complicating their ability to seek legal services and stay engaged throughout the legal process.		
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants	Dates of Collaborations
	6	0	11/1/2021* 3/1/2022 4/5/2022
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>U.S.Vets: Since 2014, the Veterans Legal Service Project and U.S.Vets at Patriotic Hall have teamed up to offer a one-stop shop for veterans needs, with the U.S.Vets providing in-office space to the Veterans Project to serve as a weekly legal resource to veteran patrons of U.S.Vets, specifically, and Bob Hope Patriotic Hall, generally. As a community partner, U.S.Vets staff was trained in fair housing rights and the referral process for the HPAP program in April 2022 and will be extended training for our expanded services under this new program to assist with the outreach and referral process. Through this partnership and more informal collaborations with case managers and social workers from the VA, PATH, Volunteers of America, TELACU and Veterans Peer Access Network, who currently assist with outreach and referrals, the goal is to assist up to 12 veteran tenants per clinic.</p> <p>UCLA School of Law: In March 2022, the HPAP program began working with the UCLA law school's Pro Bono Director to recruit and train UCLA law students interested in housing issues to help staff a new monthly HPAP clinic commencing this fall. The goal is to serve up to 12 tenants per clinic. The clinics will be held out in the community, trading off each month targeting the veteran community or the HIV community.</p> <p>Los Angeles City Department of Disability / AIDS Coordinator's Office: In November 2020, the City began providing \$20,000 of yearly funding to support homelessness prevention services for PLWH, along with outreach and referrals.</p> <p>Informal relationships also exist with APLA/Health/Alliance for Housing &amp; Healing, The LIFE Group, Being Alive, Oasis HIV Outpatient clinic and have been in place since November 2021. HPAP has collaborated with these organizations to co-host both provider and tenant presentations.</p> <p>There will be no sub-grantees under this project.</p>		
*Four partnerships began on November 1, 2021.			

## 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Law Foundation of Silicon Valley	
<b>Project Name</b>	Legal Services Housing Santa Clara County	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 1,060,000	\$ 0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Santa Clara	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>The Law Foundation's Homeless Prevention (HP4) project will provide homeless prevention legal services to low-income individuals, many of whom are disproportionately at risk of homelessness because they live in rural settings or are otherwise underserved. These services include: providing legal advice and education regarding housing issues, as well as enforcing tenants' rights through demand letters, settlement negotiations, and if necessary, litigation.</p> <p>Our Housing Program predominately serves communities that are most at-risk of homelessness and displacement by focusing on low-income people of color, individuals with disabilities, and those who have limited English proficiency. We will increase our reach and more effectively target underserved tenants by leveraging our partnerships with community organizations.</p> <p>Funds will also be used to create a new social worker position dedicated to support clients dealing with additional barriers to staying housed, providing holistic case management for clients needing additional support. Furthermore, this project will support the design and launch of a new Small Claims Pro Bono initiative to help tenants recover funds owed by landlords, like security deposits. These otherwise unrecoverable funds preclude tenants from moving on and stabilizing their housing.</p> <p>Ultimately, this project will expand stability in housing through eviction prevention or increased time to move out, prevent unlawful detainers from appearing on tenants' credit records, reduce homelessness by supporting tenants in complying with settlement agreements, and provide increased economic stability for tenants who might not otherwise be able to recover their security deposit.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>The goals of this Project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to provide homeless prevention legal services to low-income individuals, many of whom are disproportionately at risk of homelessness because they live in rural settings or are otherwise underserved;</li> <li>- to create a new social worker position dedicated to support clients dealing with additional barriers to staying housed;</li> <li>- to design and launch a new Small Claims Pro Bono initiative to help tenants recover funds owed by landlords, like security deposits. These otherwise unrecoverable funds preclude tenants from moving on and stabilizing their housing; and</li> <li>- to increase our reach and more effectively target underserved tenants by leveraging our partnerships with community organizations.</li> </ul> <p>We will serve 320 individuals with direct legal services to stabilize their living situations through limited scope and/or full scope representation with the following estimates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 275 limited scope assistance</li> <li>- 45 full representation</li> <li>- In at least 1/3 of full representation cases, a social worker will provide case management support, such as access to resources, assistance with complying with settlement</li> </ul>	

	<p>agreements, access to services, and if necessary, helping clients find other places to relocate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In at least 50 limited scope assistance cases, an attorney would support pro bono volunteers in helping tenants recover money owed, like security deposits, through small claims court proceedings.</li> </ul> <p>Targeted outcomes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand stability in housing through eviction prevention or increased time to move out</li> <li>- Prevent unlawful detainers from appearing on tenants' credit records</li> <li>- Reduce homelessness by supporting tenants in complying with settlement agreements</li> </ul> <p>Recover security deposits after landlord's initial refusal</p>		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>Santa Clara County's population of nearly 1.8 million is the largest of the nine Bay Area counties. The County is mixed urban-rural; a significant portion of the county's land area is unincorporated ranch and farmland. The Law Foundation serves these more rural areas in South Santa Clara County, specifically Gilroy, Morgan Hill, and San Martin.</p> <p>The experience of homelessness can often be less visible in rural areas and requires specific strategies to help serve those who are unhoused or at risk of being unhoused. The Law Foundation team partners with and accompanies the County's Valley Homeless Healthcare Program, which has mobile healthcare teams that target vulnerable populations. We also work closely with the community organizations that specifically serve the rural South County area to hold outreach tenants' rights sessions and even hold "office hours" at their sites.</p>		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>The Housing Program predominately serves communities that are most at-risk of homelessness and displacement by focusing on low-income people of color, individuals with disabilities, and those who have limited English proficiency. These communities experience additional barriers to accessing and successfully navigating the court system—including socioeconomic, racism, disability, language access—and are significantly more likely to remain stably housed with an attorney's assistance.</p> <p>The Housing Program works closely with grass-roots, community organizations that are designed to serve communities of color in our area. By working together with these smaller groups, we are able to leverage their strong ties to these communities in order to build trust more quickly and offer our services.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	4	0	9/07/2021*
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>We have long-standing partnerships to provide housing and homeless prevention legal services with three other State Bar funded legal services organizations in Santa Clara County - BayLegal, Asian Law Alliance, and Senior Adults Legal Assistance. They are subgrantees on local and federal government contracts.</p> <p>We also have been a part of the Santa Clara County Homeless Prevention System (HPS), which assists low-income families residing in Santa Clara County who are at-risk of homelessness to stabilize their housing situation through comprehensive services including provision of case management, financial assistance, and other resources. LFSV serves as a resource to HPS clients who are in need of civil legal assistance regarding housing, homelessness prevention, subsidy preservation, and other legal issues related to family stability and homelessness prevention. All services are provided free of charge to the accepted referrals, and in multiple languages through in-house language capacity and Voiance interpretation services. In addition to client services, LFSV will engage in outreach regarding housing rights and concerns.</p>		

	<p>The HPS is composed of the following partner agencies: Amigos de Guadalupe, Asian Americans for Community Involvement, Bay Area Community Health, Community Services Agency of Mountain View and Los Altos, Community Solutions, Family Supportive Housing, HomeFirst Services, Housing Choices, International Children Assistance Network, Latinas Contra Cancer, LifeMoves, Next Door Solutions, Sacred Heart Community Service, St. Joseph's Family Center, Sunnyvale Community Services, The Salvation Army Silicon Valley, West Valley Community Services, YWCA Golden Gate Silicon Valley</p>
<p>*Four partnerships began on September 7, 2021.</p>	

### 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights	
<b>Project Name</b>	Challenging Displacement and Dispossession: Legal Services for Entrepreneurs and Unhoused or Precariously Housed Community Members	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 687,700	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	Funds will support the expansion of a) LCCRSF's work protecting clients' vehicular homes and recovering damages for illegal seizure or destruction of their vehicles and personal belongings that provided shelter and b) LCCRSF's Legal Services for Entrepreneurs program, which protects small business owned by low-income people of color facing eviction and displacement and preserves their primary income source.	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>[LSE/Legal Services for Entrepreneurs]</p> <p>Key Goal: Prevent potentially catastrophic displacement or loss of businesses that are a primary income source and source of stability for low-income clients and their families.</p> <p>Deliverables:</p> <p>a) Four workshops to help Bay Area small businesses avoid eviction/loss of business (e.g., "Know-Your-Rights" on commercial leases/negotiation and commercial Unlawful Detainer/UD process).</p> <p>b) Support for specialized contract attorneys and in-house attorneys to provide limited scope representation to 18-24 clients on 1) eviction defense (e.g., litigation and anything else related to the commercial UD process), and 2) constructive eviction defense (e.g., renegotiating commercial leases to avoid lease termination and negotiating back-rent repayment plans).</p> <p>[Challenging Poverty Tows and Sweeps, and Other Services for Unhoused Clients]</p> <p>Key Goal: Prevent further displacement of residents already facing housing instability, precarity, and inequality; ensure that low-income and homeless residents have a safe place to live and shelter-in-place</p> <p>Deliverables:</p> <p>a) Support 20–30 homeless or precariously housed clients each year in filing small claims, or otherwise demanding the return of or recompense for vehicles, tents, and other survival belongings stolen or destroyed by the City</p> <p>b) If clients' claims are appealed by the City, LCCRSF will provide them with full pro bono representation to support their hearings</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	None	
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>Most of our clients face multiple layers of discrimination and barriers based on gender, race, sexual orientation, income, immigration status, age, and histories of incarceration and/or abuse. This project will address homelessness in the following particularly underserved communities:</p> <p>Homeless individuals - Many of our unhoused clients are people of color and disabled, battling for daily survival as they are beset by racialized criminalization on the street. Because of instability as well as lack of transportation to offices or internet connection for remote services, it is difficult for homeless individuals to access legal support.</p> <p>Small business owners of color - Many of LCCRSF's clients are entrepreneurs with small businesses in neighborhoods harmed by decades of disinvestment and exploitation,</p>	

	where gentrification is a force for displacement. Many are also immigrants or limited English-proficient. There is a glaring dearth of legal services in the Bay Area offering linguistically and culturally responsive technical assistance that could be key to helping small business owners navigate the U.S.' labyrinthine commercial law.		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	0	0	0
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	N/A		



### 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Legal Aid at Work	
<b>Project Name</b>	Helping Limited-English Proficient Spanish Speakers Avoid Homelessness and Housing Instability by Protecting their Primary Sources of Income	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 305,855	\$15,000
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	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, Orange, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Ventura, Yolo, Yuba	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>LAAW will fight homelessness of monolingual Spanish speakers statewide by bolstering the capacity of its Workers' Rights Clinic to serve limited-English proficient (LEP) Spanish speakers who are at elevated risk of homelessness due to disruptions in their income. It will do so by hiring a Spanish-language Community Outreach and Intake Specialist to handle the significant increase in demand for Spanish-language clinic appointments LAAW has experienced in recent years as our network of clinic sites has expanded geographically, especially in the Central Valley and Southern California.</p> <p>This Project will leverage LAAW's existing partnerships with over 13 community based organizations, 8 law schools, approximately 100 law students, and around 150 volunteer attorneys. It will also bolster LAAW's existing partnership with Watsonville Law Center (WLC) to conduct special outreach and education to rural immigrant workers, including undocumented individuals. Outreach to limited-English proficient, undocumented workers is especially important because such individuals are highly vulnerable to homelessness, poverty, and exploitation.</p> <p>We anticipate common claims will include claims for income-replacement benefits like state disability insurance, paid family leave, and unemployment insurance. In addition, we anticipate that the vast majority of clients served will have claims for wage theft.</p> <p>Preventing or remedying disruptions in monolingual Spanish speakers' primary source of income prevents homelessness by preventing a cascading series of harms that occur when workers living on the edge of financial instability lose their jobs and other income and cannot pay the rent.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>The overall goal of the project is to ensure that monolingual Spanish-speaking workers experiencing eviction, housing insecurity, or homelessness have access to a holistic range of services, including but not limited to LAAW's employment-related services, so that they can maintain income and pay rent. Specifically, we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Hire a Community Outreach and Intake Specialist to help us conduct outreach and build a network of housing providers, legal services, and other relevant groups.</li> <li>*Fund supervision of this new Community Outreach and Intake Specialist by senior staff attorneys who run our Workers' Rights Clinic.</li> <li>*Continue education and outreach on the employment rights of undocumented workers through direct training, presentation, and dissemination of information</li> </ul>	

	<p>*File administrative claims for income-replacement benefits (like unemployment insurance, state disability insurance, and paid family leave), as well as claims for wages and other income that can help individuals pay the rent and avoid homelessness.</p> <p>*Continue identifying and developing a vast network of partners throughout the state to help enhance the outreach efforts and refer clients to relevant services necessary to attain housing stability for monolingual Spanish speakers.</p> <p>*Continue to update and disseminate self-help materials in Spanish on employment rights.</p> <p>*Continue working with and advising undocumented persons through our clinics and helplines</p> <p>While it is difficult to predict with certainty how many additional calls from monolingual Spanish speakers we will be able to handle, we anticipate the Specialist alone will serve over 500 monolingual Spanish Speaking callers annually.</p>																														
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>This project will include special outreach with WLC, which has hosted our Workers' Rights Clinic in Fresno since 2013 and has helped us provide legal services to reach workers in rural MSSAs around Watsonville and the Central Coast.</p> <p>Also, as noted under form A question 6, LAAW's Workers' Right Clinic is able to serve clients statewide through both in-person clinics at sites around California and through virtual clinics. Through this network, we are able to serve clients in rural areas statewide, and we routinely serve clients in counties with a significant number of residents in rural or frontier MSSAs, such as:</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>-Alpine</td><td>-Plumas</td></tr> <tr> <td>-Butte</td><td>-San Benito</td></tr> <tr> <td>-Calaveras</td><td>-San Luis Obispo</td></tr> <tr> <td>-El Dorado</td><td>-Shasta</td></tr> <tr> <td>-Humboldt</td><td>-Siskiyou</td></tr> <tr> <td>-Imperial</td><td>-Solano</td></tr> <tr> <td>-Lake</td><td>-Sonoma</td></tr> <tr> <td>-Madera</td><td>-Sutter</td></tr> <tr> <td>-Mariposa</td><td>-Trinity</td></tr> <tr> <td>-Mendocino</td><td>-Tulare</td></tr> <tr> <td>-Medced</td><td>-Yolo</td></tr> <tr> <td>-Monterey</td><td>-Yuba</td></tr> <tr> <td>-Napa</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>-Nevada</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>-Placer</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	-Alpine	-Plumas	-Butte	-San Benito	-Calaveras	-San Luis Obispo	-El Dorado	-Shasta	-Humboldt	-Siskiyou	-Imperial	-Solano	-Lake	-Sonoma	-Madera	-Sutter	-Mariposa	-Trinity	-Mendocino	-Tulare	-Medced	-Yolo	-Monterey	-Yuba	-Napa		-Nevada		-Placer	
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<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>This project will target monolingual Spanish speakers and will include special outreach to those who are also undocumented by leveraging LAAW's existing partnership with WLC. Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, undocumented immigrants in California lived precariously, with over half living at or below 150% of the poverty line and subjected to persistent economic exploitation, wage theft, and immigration-related retaliation.[8] These already-vulnerable immigrants, who make up 10% of California's workforce, have been uniquely impacted by the pandemic, and have lost jobs at disproportionately high rates, with undocumented workers losing an estimated 360,000 jobs in California alone.[9] These worsening economic conditions push increasingly desperate</p>																														

	<p>undocumented immigrants into exploitation, unemployment, eviction, and, ultimately, homelessness.</p> <p>Undocumented immigrants comprise a significant portion of the monolingual Spanish speaking population in California. Across California, 38% of households headed by someone who was undocumented were also households where individuals had limited-English proficiency.[10]</p> <p>In addition, monolingual Spanish speakers, regardless of immigration status, are themselves underserved. Their limited-English proficient status makes them at greater risk for exploitation, discrimination, and abuse on the job, and the language barrier often bars them from resources for assistance when their rights are violated.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	1	1	7/1/2013
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>LAAW's Community Outreach and Intake Specialist will conduct intakes for monolingual Spanish Speakers that experience disruptions to their income or other employment-related legal problems. LAAW will also staff and run all of our existing clinics at the following locations: San Francisco, Berkeley/Oakland, Antioch, East Palo Alto, Watsonville, Sacramento, Fresno, San Bernardino, Ontario, Los Angeles (2 locations), Santa Ana, and San Diego</p> <p>WLC will host the Watsonville Clinic site to ensure that indigent agricultural workers near Watsonville are able to protect their primary sources of income through employment-related legal services. Many of these workers experience barriers to access because of limited-English proficiency and concerns surrounding immigration status. LAAW will staff and run this Workers' Rights Clinic site, with the Community Outreach and Intake Specialist conducting intakes for monolingual Spanish Speakers there, as well as to other Spanish-speaking clients around the state. WLC will also refer monolingual Spanish speakers to LAAW when they are experiencing disruptions in their jobs or other income. Though not directly part of this grant, LAAW will also continue fostering its strong relationships with the community partners and law schools that form the backbone of its Workers' Rights Clinic. Those partners include community based organizations such as the East Bay Community Law Center, the Center for Workers' Rights, Grace Bible Fellowship of Antioch, the Warehouse Worker Resource Center, the Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino, Central California Legal Services, and the Los Angeles Black Worker Center.</p> <p>Also instrumental to this work but not formally partners on this grant are the approximately 100 law students (and their law schools) and 150 volunteer attorneys from around the state that volunteer at our Workers' Rights Clinic to provide legal advice and counsel to people with low-wage jobs.</p>		

**2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE**

<b>Organization Name</b>	Legal Aid of Marin	
<b>Project Name</b>	Leveraging Partnerships to Support Underserved Agricultural Workers and Ranch Tenants in Marin's Rural Communities by Increasing Access to Holistic and Community-Centered Homelessness Prevention Legal Services	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 454,000	\$112,380
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Marin	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>Legal Aid of Marin's "Leveraging Partnerships to Support Underserved Agricultural Workers and Ranch Tenants in Marin's Rural Communities by Increasing Access to Holistic and Community-Centered Homelessness Prevention Legal Services" will expand access to homelessness prevention legal services for agricultural workers and ranch tenants in West Marin. This funding will grow Legal Aid of Marin's Staff by one housing staff attorney and one legal assistant, who will work in partnership with two community-based organizations to provide West Marin agricultural workers and ranch tenants with increased access to legal services including: pre-eviction advice of rights, consultation, renter and landlord education, outreach, negotiation with landlords, eviction defense, legal services to improve habitability, increasing affordable housing, and access to social services and safety net resources. Partner organizations West Marin Community Services and Bolinas Community Land Trust will support this project by dedicating staff resources to helping Legal Aid of Marin bring increase access to legal services focused on preserving, improving, and protecting housing for agricultural workers and ranch tenants in West Marin. Staff dedicated to this project will provide an estimated 500 agricultural workers and ranch tenants in West Marin with access to homelessness prevention legal services over an 18-month period. Of the estimated 500 people to be served through this project, 75% will experience increased housing stability and a greater understanding of tenants' rights.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>This project will bring increased housing stability to an estimated 500 farm workers and ranch tenants in West Marin. Our activities will bring legal education, outreach, direct representation, and holistic services to underserved immigrants living and/or working on farms and ranches in West Marin.</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>This project will address homelessness in West Marin, a rural ranching and agricultural community that includes Point Reyes Station, Inverness, Bolinas, Stinson Beach, Olema, and San Geronimo Valley. These communities have a combined estimated population of 16,000.</p>	
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>The underserved communities Legal Aid of Marin aims to serve through this project are primarily monolingual immigrants from South and Central America without legal status who live and/or work on West Marin farms and ranches. Many live on the farms and ranches where they work as a condition of their employment or a family member's employment. This population faces many barriers that make accessing civil justice almost impossible. Firstly, housing conditioned on employment creates chronic housing instability and the constant risk of sudden displacement without external resources to secure alternative housing. Secondly, farm and ranch owners are rarely held accountable for failing to remedy dangerous and illegal habitability issues like access to running water, cooking appliances, and other necessities because this population fears retaliation and displacement if they seek legal representation to enforce their rights. Third, this population is overwhelmingly monolingual, and language barriers create extreme isolation in a</p>	

	community that is majority English speaking, white, and upper class. Fourth, immigrants face widespread discrimination and abuse in Marin because people with social and economic power take advantage of the fact that many do not understand their rights and will not seek to enforce them. Fear of deportation, distrust of law enforcement and the legal system, and unfamiliarity with available social and legal services keep many quiet when their rights are being violated. All of these factors create a culture of isolation, fear, and inaccessibility to resources that create even higher barriers to accessing civil justice for this underserved community.		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	2	2	3/20/2020 2/1/2022
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>West Marin Community Services: Since March 2020, Legal Aid of Marin has partnered with West Marin Community Services to bring bilingual outreach, education, and legal intake to residents of West Marin. West Marin Community Services provides robust social services assistance to low-income residents of West Marin and has the trust and confidence of the communities they serve. This partnership helps connect low-income residents of West Marin with holistic housing and employment legal services. Under this project, West Marin Community Services will dedicate five hours of staff time per month to partnering with Legal Aid of Marin, as we bring housing legal services to farm workers and ranch tenants in West Marin. West Marin Community Services will leverage the public trust they have with the target population to build rapport with Legal Aid of Marin. Additionally, West Marin Community Services will help connect members of this target population with social services and safety net resources as needed to ensure that the holistic needs of community members are met. West Marin Community Services and Legal Aid of Marin will cross-screen members of this target population to ensure that appropriate referrals are made to bridge gaps in resources. Additionally, West Marin Community Services will attend outreach public outreach events operated by Legal Aid of Marin to cultivate trust in Legal Aid of Marin's services. An estimated 500 farm workers and ranch tenants will be served through this project.</p> <p>Bolinas Community Land Trust: Since early 2022, Bolinas Community Land Trust and Legal Aid of Marin have partnered to bring bilingual outreach, education, and legal intake to low-income residents of Bolinas in West Marin. Bolinas Community Land Trust is trusted by the target population since the organization has increased access to affordable housing for low-income community members. Legal Aid of Marin has also shared farm worker and tenants' rights materials with Bolinas Community Land Trust to support their understanding of how housing law impacts the communities they serve. Additionally, Legal Aid of Marin increased access to employment law legal services through outreach in partnership with Bolinas Community Land Trust. Under this grant, Bolinas Community Land Trust will hire a full-time staff member dedicated to partnering with Legal Aid of Marin to increase housing stability and homelessness prevention for an estimated 500 farm workers and ranch tenants in West Marin. Bolinas Community Land Trust will participate in stakeholder initiatives including negotiations with farm and ranch owners around habitability issues and housing stability. Bolinas Community Land Trust will leverage public trust in their organization to promote access to Legal Aid of Marin's services. Bolinas Community Land Trust and Legal Aid of Marin will work together regularly to bring outreach, education, legal service, case management, and access to social services and safety net resources as needed. Bolinas Community Land Trust will make warm referrals to Legal Aid of Marin for holistic housing</p>		

	<p>legal services. Bolinas Community Land Trust will be a critical thought partner in developing strategies to increase housing stability for an estimated 500 farm workers and ranch tenants in West Marin.</p> <p>Legal Aid of Marin will closely monitor West Marin Community Services and Bolinas Community Land Trust's work by holding quarterly meetings with all three executive directors to discuss progress toward quarterly deliverables and goals outlined in our proposed activities. Additionally, programmatic staff dedicated to this project will communicate regularly to coordinate efforts in line with project deliverables and goals. All three organizations will develop a shared data tracking system to share progress toward goals, log activities, and record numbers of community members served. Each subgrantee will certify that every staff member assigned to this project has read and understands the scope, requirements, and deliverables of this proposal.</p>
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### 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Legal Aid of Sonoma County	
<b>Project Name</b>	Tenant Protection Program	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 491,500	\$18,000
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Sonoma	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>The Tenant Protection Program (TPP) provides access to free legal services to low-income tenants throughout Sonoma County. LASC annually assists over 600 low-income tenant households with eviction defense and other homelessness prevention legal issues, including habitability, ADA reasonable accommodation requests, and Housing Choice Voucher (formerly Section 8) issues. Services include counsel and advice, document preparation, negotiations, court/administrative hearing representation, and community outreach/legal education workshops. Though a legislative right to counsel does not yet exist in this County or State, the TPP program gives LASC the capacity to provide more expansive services to more tenants in line with a right to counsel model and thus furthers access to justice for this County's most vulnerable community members, low-income tenants, and those at risk of homelessness.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>TPP Project Goals for the grant period:</p> <p>Assist 500 low income tenant households with eviction defense and homelessness prevention legal services.</p> <p>Serve 750 adults in those households.</p> <p>Serve 300 children in those households.</p> <p>Assist 850 underserved community members through targeted outreach presentations and legal education workshops in partnership with NBOP.</p> <p>Deliverables:</p> <p>The TPP program will track these specific California Main Benefit outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The number of tenant households who retain their current housing (main benefit H01)</li> <li>2. The number of tenant households who obtain a 'soft landing' (main benefit H02)</li> <li>3. The number of Housing Choice (formerly Section 8), VASH and other subsidies we preserve (main benefit H03)</li> <li>4. The number of tenant households assisted with post-disaster price gouging or other illegal behavior (main benefit H04)</li> <li>5. The number of habitability complaints resolved (main benefit H05)</li> </ol> <p>In addition, we will track both the cumulative amount of additional time in weeks that tenant households' gain in their units because of our intervention, and the total dollar amount of money saved or funds obtained for clients. Additional time obtained and money saved for tenant clients substantially increases their ability to obtain alternate housing and avoid homelessness. We also track the number of community members assisted through outreach presentations, legal clinics and educational workshops.</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>Services are provided throughout Sonoma County which includes the following rural Medical Service Study Areas (MSSA): 269, 272, 275, 277. LASC considers low income tenants that reside in our County's rural and geographically isolated MSSA to be especially under-served and disadvantaged. Clients that live in more remote parts of the County face transportation and other access to service barriers which have been exacerbated by COVID restrictions. Before we began providing mobile services and targeted outreach to</p>	

	rural MSSA populations they were historically underserved according to our own demographic reports.		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	Yes, our target population (tenants at risk of homelessness) includes, among others, underserved communities in rural MSSA and tenants with limited English proficiency (LEP). Those in rural MSSA face higher barriers to accessing civil justice than the low-income community generally due to lack of knowledge of or familiarity with our agency and due to the physical distance to our office. Spanish-speakers remain at a significant disadvantage in Sonoma County. Those with limited English proficiency face high barriers due to linguistic, cultural, and economic barriers. For example, undocumented monolingual immigrants may be less inclined to seek legal assistance based on fear of revealing their status, fear of being denied assistance and fear of lack of language capacity. However, as a non-LSC funded agency, we have no restrictions prohibiting us from assisting those without status and we have the language capacity to serve monolingual Spanish clients in their own language.		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	1	1	1/1/2018
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>North Bay Organizing Project (NBOP) is a grassroots, multi-organizational and multi-issue organization that seeks to build regional power in the working class and minority communities of Sonoma County and the North Bay. LASC has partnered with NBOP since January 2018 to provide tenant outreach and education as part of our joint organizing and coalition building efforts around housing justice. Since TPP's launch in 2021, this partnership has been imperative in expanding the accessibility of our services to those who have not sought assistance from our office or were not familiar with our services. NBOP, as LASC's subgrantee, organizes and convenes community meetings with community partners and tenant groups across the County, including the rural parts of the county, at which LASC provides tenant education and Know Your Rights presentations and resources. This creates a pathway for LASC to connect with various community partners in all corners of the County through a single hub. Pursuant to this partnership, NBOP has a goal of facilitating at least 1 tenant workshop in the County each quarter and increasing membership and/or attendance at their general meetings, at which LASC attends and often presents, by 20 percent each quarter.</p> <p>Also, NBOP operates a Tenant Counseling Hotline wherein its counselors provide information to tenants across the County on their rights in English or Spanish. LASC provides ongoing training and consultation to the counselors staffing this hotline and NPOB generates referrals to LASC for callers who require additional information, advice and/or assistance. This allows LASC to reach tenants who might not access LASC directly. Pursuant to this partnership, LASC monitors this work by regularly meeting with NBOP to review aggregated data from the hotline and to provide ongoing training and consultation on issues that arise and ongoing guidance on referrals.</p>		



## 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Legal Services for Children	
<b>Project Name</b>	Securing Legal Guardians for Youth	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 500,001	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Alameda, San Francisco	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>The Securing Legal Guardians for Youth (SLG4Y) Project prevents homelessness for youth who are unable to live with their parents due to immigration status, abuse, neglect, incarceration, substance use disorder, deportation, abandonment or death. These are youth who would enter foster care if not for the legal assistance we provide to secure legal guardians. Young people who cannot live with their parents are at extreme risk of homelessness and victimization, including being sexually exploited or trafficked. Unfortunately, these risks are high even if the youth enter foster care.</p> <p>This project pairs youth clients with an attorney and social worker team who will secure legal guardians, stable housing, legal immigration status access, access to school, and increased income via enrollment in benefits programs. Through legal guardianships, San Francisco and Alameda County children will find positive and nurturing homes in the care of family members or trusted adults. The project prevents immediate homelessness, avoids placing children in the foster care system, which in itself is a risk factor for homelessness when they leave care, and increases long-term stabilization by building a web of supports around each young person at a crisis point in their lives.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>To prevent homelessness among San Francisco and Alameda County youth who are unable to live with their parents, LSC's Securing Legal Guardians for Youth (SLG4Y) Project will provide healing-centered, linguistically- and culturally-competent legal and social work services. Project Goals include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide 125 children and concerned adults with crisis intervention, information, technical assistance, training, and referral to appropriate services concerning legal guardianship through our intake warmline, trainings, and other venues.</li> <li>2. Provide direct legal representation and appropriate social work services to 50 children and youth in guardianship proceedings.</li> </ol> <p>Project outcomes include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish a legal relationship with a stable, trusted adult (35 youth);</li> <li>2. Ensure the youth has a secure place to live (35 youth);</li> <li>3. Enroll the youth in school and/or stabilize the child's educational setting with special education advocacy and supports (as needed);</li> <li>4. Connect the youth to therapy or other mental health treatments and physical healthcare services (as needed); and</li> <li>5. Increase economic stability for the youth and their guardian by helping them access benefits programs for which they are eligible (as needed).</li> </ol>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	None	
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>SLG4Y's target population—minors (ages 12-17) and transition age youth (ages 18-21) in need of legal guardians—reside in San Francisco and Alameda Counties (predominantly in Oakland). They may be homeless or at risk of homelessness. The circumstances giving rise to their unique homelessness prevention needs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overridingly, this project's clients are minors or transition age youth with no parents or stable guardians</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They are undocumented immigrants who have more difficulty accessing services because they are often limited English proficient (LEP) and are not familiar with U.S. systems (48% of LSC's FY22 guardianship clients are immigrants)</li> <li>• They have more difficulty accessing services as minors (and if they are already homeless, there are fewer services for this population)</li> <li>• Youth who are racial or ethnic minorities (28% of LSC's FY22 guardianship clients were black/African American, a highly at-risk group; overall, 96% of LSC' guardianship clients were youth of color).</li> <li>• They are youth who have experienced trauma (abuse, neglect, abandonment, or death of parents; perilous journeys alone from home countries)</li> <li>• Youth who are LGBTQ+. LCS has handled several cases for trans youth this year where the youth was rejected by parents and needed complex interventions to secure safe and stable housing.</li> </ul>		
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants	Dates of Collaborations
	0	0	—
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	There are no formal collaborations for this project, however, LSC works extensively with government agencies and other CBOs to ensure high-quality services and that we are meeting the needs of our community. We work closely with Child Protective Services, the Probate Court, and Family Mosaic Project - SF Department of Health. We work with the ABA Center on Children and the Law and ChildFocus, who are working with legal service providers across the country to establish the National Legal Network for Kinship Families, an initiative funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. We work with the Legal Self-Help at the San Francisco Superior Court (ACCESS Center) and Seneca's Kinship Center. We work with Edgewood Family Center's Kinship Support Project and Grandparents Who Care Project. We also refer youth to Larkin Street Youth Services and Huckleberry Youth Programs for housing, healthcare, education, mentorship and employment services. We have been working actively over the past year and a half with Alliance for Children's Rights on their "Hidden Foster Care" project. The Alliance has been working on legislation to reduce the inequities between foster care and guardianships, in terms of benefits. LSC has been a critical voice in these conversations, ensuring that the ability of young people and their families are not unintentionally limited by the legislation.		

## 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Legal Services for Prisoners with Children		
<b>Project Name</b>	Unhoused Legal Support		
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>	
	\$ 537,200	\$0	
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Alameda, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura		
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>The core aspect of this project is to build out infrastructure that will enable us to increase both the quantity and quality of the services (legal support) and educational materials (pamphlets, webinars, online resources, etc.) we provide to reduce homeless throughout the state of California. Through our work with a number of QLSPs and our statewide network of All of Us or None chapters, we are already providing critical support to disrupt various pipelines to homelessness. In addition, this project will allow us to further disrupt the incarcerated-to-unhoused cycle by providing expertise gained through our forty-year history of working with a population drastically overrepresented in the unhoused population to the other key driving force in said cycle. By efficiently providing our legal and population-related expertise, through both materials and services, we can provide critical support to help California abate its burgeoning unhoused persons crisis.</p>		
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>Key deliverables</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 3 free webinars for service providers</li> <li>2. 1 Housing Rights for the formerly incarcerated pamphlet</li> <li>3. 1,000 Pamphlets distributed</li> <li>4. 10 new housing related Orgs/QLSPs supported</li> <li>5. 10% increase in housing-related support calls over 2021.</li> </ol>		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	Our total support likely touches nearly every county in California. Our All of Us or None chapters operate in Kern and Fresno Counties that place us in direct contact with rural homeless and at-risk populations.		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	Be it for racial, economic, or system-impacted status, LSPC has a demonstrated commitment to helping those who face the greatest barriers to civil justice. In this case the matter is straightforward. No grouping of the unhoused faces more systemic and social barriers than the formerly incarcerated man, woman, or non-binary person. The barriers are both legal (services from which they are banned) and perceived (discrimination resulting from bias and/or misinformation).		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	0	0	—
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	N/A		

### 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Legal Services for Seniors	
<b>Project Name</b>	Preventing Senior Homelessness in Monterey County	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 126,000	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Monterey	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>LSS will represent seniors with direct no-cost Eviction Defense and related legal representation in fair housing, tenant and homeownership housing problems. We currently help approximately 500 low-income, underserved individuals annually. In addition to mainstay Eviction Defense - answers, writs for Stay of Execution, etc., these funds will allow us to represent clients in whatever is needed to protect our Monterey County seniors.</p> <p>We will also provide community workshops and presentations to educate seniors and family members concerning their rights before individual legal problems arise. LSS will promote these services via to seniors through our partners and print and radio bilingual media. Approximately 37% of our clients' problems directly relate to housing issues. In 2019, we provided legal assistance to 412 individuals regarding Landlord-Tenant issues. The pandemic increased the numbers of cases to 481 in 2020, and by 2021 cases rose to 493. To date (through September 30th, 2022), we have dealt with still a staggering 476 cases.</p> <p>LSS is a 12 -member (8 FTE attorney/legal advocates, 4 PT administrative/fundraising, legal advocates) non-profit law firm serving Monterey County seniors.</p> <p>Our legal representation helps seniors avoid homelessness and maintain their independence in safe, clean and stable living situations. LSS excels in using its resources to serve the maximum number of clients possible to maintain seniors' financial, physical and legal independence.</p> <p>LSS focuses its activities to assist clients living in rural and remote areas of Monterey County, including Northern and Southern Monterey County's unincorporated populated areas, home to our region's farmworker and low-income residents.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>Seniors face challenges of public and private housing, homelessness, administrative and court hearings. We will provide direct legal representation and community presentations on preventing abuse, resolving landlord-tenant issues and accessing affordable housing and earned benefits. LSS' goal is to address and correct legal harm perpetrated upon Monterey County seniors. Grant funds will provide no-cost legal representation to underserved, elderly, low-income residents. We will increase our outreach and services to the more rural, remote locations in Southern Monterey County's unincorporated regions (south of King City: Bradley, Lockwood and Parkfield).</p> <p>Goal 1: Assist Monterey County low-income and underserved Seniors with appropriate legal advice and resolution concerning landlord-tenant disputes, ensuring satisfactory conclusions to their legal problems and are able to stay in their homes.</p> <p>Outcomes: a) LSS's staff will assist approximately 750 seniors with landlord-tenant disputes, contractor/repair disputes and evictions.</p> <p>b) seniors receive appropriate, confidential full legal assistance.</p> <p>Goal 2: Provide community workshops including landlord-tenant issues with extensive outreach and confidential client meetings in rural Monterey County - including South</p>	

	<p>County areas of King City, Bradley, Lockwood, Soledad, Greenfield, Gonzales; and North County areas of Castroville, Aromas and Big Sur.</p> <p>Outcomes: a) Offer at least 8 workshops annually for a total of 16 over 2 years.</p> <p>b) Over 400 seniors and family members attend these workshops to avail themselves of our confidential services.</p> <p>Goal 3: Provide information via weekly print and radio media: "Tips of the Week."</p> <p>Examples attached.</p> <p>Outcomes: a) Seniors and the community learn of and contact us for assistance.</p>		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	Monterey County's southern and northern non-incorporated areas.		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>In Southern Monterey County especially, the population of farm workers and indigenous Mexican communities meet with cultural, social and other barriers to even the most rudimentary services. There is reliable bus transportation to the urban centers of Salinas and Monterey Peninsula, but not enough to make it convenient or useful to seniors without many transfers and long hours on the road. There are no other legal aid organizations in Monterey County who are able to reach into South and North County on a regular basis to education the community as a whole and provide direct legal representation as well. Past the City of King City, there are many smaller communities for whom reliable transportation and social services are non-existent.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	0	0	0
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>We have informal collaborations with other non-profits. But no client-sharing programs or agreements. We make sure to maintain client confidentiality, since we are the only legal aid firm working in the area. We have a strong network of referrals which we can make - those same organizations send clients to us as well.</p>		

### 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Mental Health Advocacy Services	
<b>Project Name</b>	Homelessness Prevention Medical-Legal Partnership Helping Extremely Vulnerable Clients with Mental Health Disabilities	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 360,000	\$43,415
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Los Angeles	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>MHAS seeks to leverage an existing relationship with a trusted community-based health organization 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 into a healthcare setting heavily utilized by the underserved and almost entirely Latino 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 for our proposed partner, 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 100 clients, will provide technical assistance to the Housing Navigator, and will offer several "know your rights" trainings to the broader Via Care community.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<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 300 participants during the grant period. The Via Care Housing Navigator will review all screenings and identify participants needing housing supportive services and participants needing legal services. 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 100 participants during the grant period.</p> <p>For participants needing legal services, the Housing Navigator will refer these participants to MHAS. MHAS will serve at least 100 clients during the grant period, 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</p>	

	five “know your rights” style trainings 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.		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	None		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<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 Latino 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>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	1	1	4/1/2021
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>MHAS and Via Care have collaborated for many years among dozens of partners in the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services Whole Person Care program, which brings together health and social service agencies to build an integrated system that delivers coordinated services to Los Angeles County’s most vulnerable Medi-Cal beneficiaries who are high risk, high utilizers of hospital and emergency departments. MHAS attorneys regularly coordinate and communicate with the Via Care Whole Person Care program staff.</p> <p>MHAS and Via Care have further officially partnered for the past year on Project C.A.U.S.E. (Collaboration for Access and Understanding for Survivors in East L.A.), a project funded by a three-year Disability Grant Program Award from the Office on Violence Against Women. The partners have worked well together on this project and are excited at the possibility of expanding their partnership through the creation of a new behavioral health-legal partnership between the two organizations specifically targeting the housing needs of Via Care clients who are receiving mental health services at Via Care.</p> <p>Studies show a range of health and social benefits when lawyers are co-located 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. 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 a MHAS Staff Attorney dedicated exclusively to serving Via Care participants.</p>		

	<p>The Via Care Housing Navigator will work with Via Care staff in the behavioral health program to first identify participants receiving behavioral health/mental health services who are most at risk of homelessness and who are currently experiencing housing instability. The Housing Navigator will oversee tenant screenings and housing assessments conducted by Via Care behavioral health case workers for at least 300 participants during the grant period. The Via Care Housing Navigator will review all screenings and identify participants needing housing supportive services and participants needing legal services. For participants needing housing supportive services, the Housing Navigator will then 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 100 participants during the grant period. Each step of the project will be tracked and captured in Via Care's case management system, including the total number of tenant screenings completed and the total number of individual housing plans created.</p> <p>Staff at all levels up to and including the MHAS Executive Director and the Via Care CEO have been involved in discussing this collaboration and will be involved in its formation, launch, and evaluation. The MHAS Staff Attorney and Via Care Housing Navigator will implement and lead it. They will meet weekly in the beginning to launch the project and will thereafter meet at least quarterly to review all data collected, discuss progress made towards goals, review compliance with grant requirements and restrictions, and determine whether any program modifications are needed.</p>
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### 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	National Housing Law Project	
<b>Project Name</b>	Leveraging Federal and State Tools to Improve Housing in San Joaquin Valley	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 300,000	\$150,000
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Mono, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tulare	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>The San Joaquin Valley faces some of the most significant housing challenges in the United States with high housing costs, high poverty rates and many substandard dwelling units. The region has also faced a long history of discriminatory land use practices that have left some communities without access to basic services. This project is a collaboration between the National Housing Law Project (NHLP) and the Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability (Leadership Counsel). Leadership Counsel will engage in Housing Element and other local planning processes to encourage policies that benefits low-income tenants and homeowners. Leadership Counsel will also work to increase access to housing and prevent homelessness of displaced residents through efforts such as its work facilitating the relocation of Oasis Mobile Home Park Residents in Thermal CA. NHLP will leverage federal resources and tools to assist Leadership Counsel and will advocate for changes at the federal and state level that benefit the San Joaquin Valley. Through collaboration, the two organizations will help increase housing access and rights for low-income people in the Valley.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>The project seeks to improve tenants' rights, allay homelessness threats, improve land use planning and preserve subsidized housing in the San Joaquin Valley. The project combines the local advocacy of Leadership Counsel with the national expertise of NHLP and the combined understanding of both organizations around state policy.</p> <p>Many jurisdictions in the Valley are beginning their Housing Element planning process, one that is now combined with the state duty to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing. HUD is also finalizing their rule on the federal duty to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing. NHLP and Leadership Counsel will leverage these two processes to improve local housing policy. This will include supporting campaigns for rent regulation and right to counsel at the local levels. Leadership Counsel effectively advocated for special state funding totaling \$30mil to facilitate the relocation of Oasis mobile home park residents in Thermal, CA where contaminated water, trash build-up and sewage issues have long been the norm. Leadership Counsel will work with nonprofits and local agencies, including the Riverside Housing Authority, to identify areas where displaced residents can move. The extreme affordable housing inventory shortfall, coupled with rents at an alternative site, Mountain View Estates, that are unaffordable to some Oasis residents, have complicated the relocation process, despite the funding and thus Leader Counsel's work on this issue is ongoing.</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	All rural areas that are part of the 10 San Joaquin Valley counties: Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Mono, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare Counties.	
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>Influxes of Californians fleeing the coastal urban centers have put heightened pressure on an already inadequate housing market. In 2020 research report, Evicted in the Central Valley: The Avoidable Crisis and Systemic Injustice of Housing Displacement, the link between evictions and homelessness among underserved communities was highlighted repeatedly. A confluence of social inequality metrics, that include income gaps and wealth inequality, historic housing segregation and discriminatory local policy, gaps in education and work opportunity, and language access barriers disadvantage low income residents when their housing stability is threatened or when faced with eviction. As an example, the average renter</p>	

	<p>in Fresno County is considered house burdened, in that housing costs are 34.7% of income. In the higher poverty areas of the San Joaquin Valley, such as the rural agricultural communities, renters are severely rent-burdened, defined by HUD as spending over half the household's income on rent. Most alarmingly, in the Central Valley counties, (which includes the northern most third of the Valley region), where approximately 45 percent of households are renters, tenants experience the highest rates of evictions in California.</p> <p>Tenants typically lack an understanding of the eviction process. The research report cited above found, once faced with eviction, only 1% of tenants had legal representation, while landlords were represented by counsel over 90% of the time. Language access alone creates barriers to civil justice, and the overall population of the San Joaquin Valley has moved to LatinX majority, with LatinX and Asian-only households as significant portions overall.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	1	1	1/1/2013
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>Leadership Counsel works in the San Joaquin Valley and the Eastern part of the Coachella Valley. They work alongside the most impacted communities to advocate for sound policy and eradicate injustice to secure equal access to opportunity regardless of wealth, race, income, and place. Through community organizing, research, legal representation, and policy advocacy, Leadership Counsel impacts land use and transportation planning, shifts public investment priorities, guides environmental policy, and promote the provision of basic infrastructure and services. NHLP has worked with Leadership Counsel since its founding in 2013 by two former staff members of California Rural Legal Assistance.</p> <p>NHLP has provided technical assistance to Leadership Counsel, collaborated on cases and consulted with them about state policy. This grant seeks to deepen that collaboration by connecting Leadership Counsel and NHLP more directly to support work around Housing Element, Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing, right to counsel and homelessness prevention measures. Leadership Council played a key role in NHLP's statewide working group dedicated to identifying LIHTC properties that presented a preservation risk in 2019. NHLP worked closely with Leadership Counsel to determine the properties most at risk, identify resident leaders, and strategize to keep the housing Affordable. NHLP and Leadership Counsel plan to meet regularly on the project work, review project deliverables and tenant resources developed by Leadership Counsel, and identify emergent needs for the project work and whether any work plan strategies need refinement or revision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-NHLP and Leadership council worked together during the multi-year roll-out of proposed fair housing regulations promulgated under the state fair housing act. The partnership is ongoing as the department of civil rights (DFEH) continues to amend and draft new regulations.</li> <li>- Leadership Counsel will engage in Housing Element advocacy in the San Joaquin Valley and NHLP will provide technical assistance related to Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing.</li> <li>-Leadership Counsel will advocate for right to counsel policies in Bakersfield and other Valley communities. NHLP will support those efforts with national models and connections to federal funding sources to support right to counsel.</li> <li>-Leadership Counsel will support the relocation of Oasis Mobile Home Park residents under a \$30 million award provided by the State and NHLP will provide technical and legal assistance to support the effort and families' access to new sites.</li> </ul>		

## 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Neighborhood Legal Services	
<b>Project Name</b>	Strengthening Public Benefits Access for Immigrant Communities	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 1,361,289	\$595,000
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Los Angeles	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>The Benefits Access for Immigrants Los Angeles (BAILA) Network is a NLSLA-led collaboration of 10 organizations in Los Angeles County comprising of outreach workers, enrollers and legal aid. BAILA will prevent homelessness by maximizing immigrant enrollment in public benefits programs, seamlessly linking individuals and families to benefit enrollment assistance, legal services and other resources within a closed-loop referral network that will help lift people out of poverty and stay in housing. In particular, BAILA hopes to offset fear within the immigrant community of accessing public benefits due to public charge concerns. Through its holistic services, BAILA will empower the immigrant community in Los Angeles County with trusted information to access the services to which they are entitled but historically do not access at levels commensurate with non-immigrant households.</p> <p>In addition to identifying, educating and enrolling people in public benefits such as CalFresh, Medi-Cal, CalWorks and the California Earned Income Tax Credit, BAILA partners will conduct outreach to immigrant families and other vulnerable populations, including people unemployed due to the pandemic, those under-utilizing public benefits due to public charge and those with other misunderstandings or knowledge gaps about receiving public benefits. This project seeks funding to continue and grow the critical work of the BAILA project.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>Through creating a centralized and easily-accessible referral network for immigrants in need of benefits, as well as public charge and other legal counseling, BAILA will make a meaningful dent in the current under-enrollment of immigrant families in public benefits. The primary expected outcome is to enroll eligible immigrants in public benefits and provide legal services to those who struggle to become or remain enrolled. NLSLA has an idea of expected deliverables for these outcomes because it has been tracking data since November 2021. In the past 11 months, the BAILA database has over 1,600 entries and greater numbers are expected as the BAILA Network gains public awareness and trust. NLSLA will provide legal representation in public benefits and immigration legal matters. NLSLA will provide counsel and advice and brief legal services to 80 individuals per quarter (65 public benefits cases and 15 immigration cases) and provide extended legal services to 42 individuals per quarter (30 public benefits cases and 12 immigration cases). NLSLA will also hold 3 provider-focused trainings per quarter in which NLSLA will provide current information on new public benefits and identify common barriers to immigrant communities accessing public benefits.</p> <p>Specific partner deliverables are listed in question #5a and in question #9. In total, the project expects to provide one-on-services to approximately 3,000 individuals throughout the course of the grant period. Another outcome is increased community knowledge about the benefits available to immigrants. In total, this project plans to reach 10,000 people through community outreach.</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	NLSLA targets several rural areas within Los Angeles County, particularly in the Antelope Valley and the rural areas of the San Fernando, San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys. All these	

	<p>areas face barriers to accessing legal services as many Los Angeles County legal service providers are focused on downtown and other centralized locations. NLSLA has a long-standing history of providing outreach in underserved areas outside of the service area of most legal aid providers.</p> <p>In particular, in recent years NLSLA has prioritized legal services, outreach and education in the rural areas of the Antelope Valley, an area known for its long history of systemic racism against low-income people of color. Outside of the cities of Lancaster and Palmdale, much of the Antelope Valley is comprised of rural communities. In the Antelope Valley, 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 4 out of 10 residents living at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level.</p>			
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>This project aims to help immigrant communities overcome the very high barriers to accessing public benefits, such as immigration status, language access, and domestic violence, all made significantly worse by recent increased fears related to public charge. Partners at GetCalFresh.org compiled data showing that while 93% of English speakers who are eligible for CalFresh are enrolled, only 58% of eligible Spanish speakers are enrolled, and only 18% of eligible Mandarin speakers are enrolled.</p> <p>Through the BAILA Network's extensive reach, this project will target the underserved communities of the Antelope, San Fernando and San Gabriel Valleys. The Antelope Valley is a remote region of Los Angeles County, known for its long history of systemic racism against low-income people of color. Approximately 93% of the San Fernando Valley population is comprised of the Latinx community, with over 37% of the population being foreign born. The San Gabriel Valley is one of the most diverse in the nation, home to many immigrant communities, primarily Asian and Latinx. With program offices in Pacoima, Boyle Heights, Glendale, and El Monte, and 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>			
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>	
	9	9	5/14/2021 5/17/2021 5/28/2021 5/24/2021*	6/11/2021 6/28/2021 10/7/2021 11/15/2021
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>The BAILA Network is a unique, three-part collaboration between community outreach workers (promotores in Spanish), benefits enrollers, and legal aid. The BAILA partnerships were informally formed in March 2021 and signed MOU's with each partner were formalized in 2021. The original MOU's are attached for each partner. The original MOU's have an end date of June 30, 2022, however, each partner then executed an amendment with NLSLA that continued the partnership until December 31, 2022. These amendments are included at the end of each uploaded MOU to this application. In the case of grant application acceptance, additional amendments will be executed.</p> <p>There are three types of partners: 1) Enrollment Partners, 2) Legal Services Partners, 3) Outreach Partners.</p> <p><b>ENROLLMENT PARTNERS</b></p> <p>Enrollment partners are usually the first point of contact for BAILA Network clients because the system is programmed to assign referrals entered into the front-end of the website to an enrollment partner based on the applicant's address. Each of the lead 4 enroller partners are assigned to 2 respective LA County Service Planning Areas (SPA).</p>			

	<p>Enrollers screen clients using the benefits and legal assessment tools NLSLA developed for the network. The benefits assessment screens for a comprehensive suite of health, nutrition, and cash assistance programs. Depending on the results of the assessment, partners then provide direct assistance with enrollment in Medi-Cal, My Health LA, Covered California, and other critical health programs. They also assist with enrollment in CalFresh. For programs with which the partner cannot assist directly, enrollers provide clients with referral information and/or warm handoffs to organizations that can provide the assistance (i.e. WIC providers and VITA clinics).</p> <p>Throughout these processes, enrollers provide general information about the public charge rule and screen for legal issues related to benefits access. If a legal issue is identified, they will refer directly to a legal partner. Partner services are determined by SPA. LA County is divided into 8 SPA's.</p> <p>Maternal and Child Health Access (MCHA) will provide enrollment to individuals in SPAs 3 and 4. MCHA is an enrollment partner that provides additional technical expertise, including case troubleshooting services (denials, terminations or reductions in benefits), and client advocacy with benefits-granting agencies. In addition, MCHA provides trainings to the network. For this project, MCHA will also pilot a dual, or triple enrollment pilot in health, CalFresh, and CalWORKs benefits. Presently in LA County, very few community-based organizations assist in enrollment in CalWORKs. The process can be lengthy and complex, and navigation services can mean the difference between an approved application and a rejected one. With changes to the public charge rule clarifying that a child's use of cash benefits does not impact their parent's future green card application, it is more important than ever to help these families apply for cash aid along with health and CalFresh benefits.</p> <p>Over the course of the grant period, MCHA will provide 3 total community presentations focused on immigrant benefit enrollment, conduct 75 benefit enrollment and legal services screenings per quarter (450 total), enroll 144 individuals in public benefits programs per quarter (864 total). Of the 144 per quarter, 48 per quarter will be Medi-Cal enrollment, 30 per quarter will be CalFresh enrollment, 30 per quarter with CalWorks enrollment, and 36 per quarter BenefitsCal account setup and troubleshooting.</p> <p>Northeast Valley Health Corporation (NEVHC) will provide enrollment services to individuals in SPAs 1 and 2. Over the course of the grant period, NEVHC will provide public benefits screening to 60 individuals per quarter (360 total), provide enrollment services to 78 individuals per quarter (468 total) and provide public benefits information to 300 individuals per quarter at community events (1800 total). Of the 78 enrollment services per quarter, 36 per quarter will be Medi-Cal enrollment, 24 per quarter will be CalFresh enrollment, and 8 per quarter general enrollment troubleshooting.</p> <p>St. John's Community Health (St Johns) will provide enrollment services to SPAs 6 and 7. Over the course of the grant period, St. Johns will provide public benefits screening to 75 individuals per quarter (450 total), provide Medi-Cal enrollment services to 36 individuals per quarter (216 total) CalFresh enrollment services to 18 individuals per quarter (108 total), and provide outreach to 600 community members per quarter (3,600 total).</p> <p>Venice Family Clinic (VFC) will provide enrollment services to SPAs 5 and 8. Over the course of the grant period, VFC will provide public benefits screening to 45 individuals per quarter (270 total), provide enrollment services to 25 individuals per quarter (150 total), provide at least 1 social media post per quarter, provide immigration case management to 2 individuals per quarter (6 total) and provide public benefits information 300 individuals per quarter at community events (1800 total). Of the 25 enrollment services quarter, 10</p>
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	<p>per quarter will be Medi-Cal enrollment, 5 per quarter will be CalFresh enrollment, and 10 per quarter general enrollment troubleshooting.</p> <p><b>LEGAL SERVICES PARTNERS</b></p> <p>Legal Partners provide counseling related to public charge, benefits eligibility, and sponsor deeming issues. They also take on extended service cases related to benefits reductions, terminations, wrongful denials, and fraud accusations. If a legal issue is identified by an enrollment partner or from within the BAILA database, it will be referred directly to a legal partner through a back-end data transfer.</p> <p>Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights Los Angeles (CHIRLA) will provide legal services related to benefits access for clients who are undocumented or whom NLSLA cannot serve due to LSC restrictions. CHIRLA will provide legal representation to 31 clients per quarter. 25 of those clients will receive counsel and advice and brief legal services and another 6 clients per quarter will receive extended legal services. CHIRLA will also provide 1 training per quarter to community members on legal rights related to public benefits.</p> <p><b>OUTREACH PARTNERS</b></p> <p>Hunger Action Los Angeles (HALA) is a group fighting hunger in Los Angeles that will provide outreach and some enrollment services to SPAs 3 and 4. Through its presence at farmers markets and other food distribution events throughout LA County, HALA will both promote BAILA services and screen and enroll people in CalFresh throughout LA County. Over the course of the grant period, HALA will provide public benefits screening to 75 individuals per quarter (450 total), provide CalFresh enrollment services to 30 individuals per quarter (180 total), provide 3 total community trainings on CalFresh enrollment, and provide BAILA flyers and other resources at 120 community events such as farmers markets per quarter (720 total).</p> <p>Visión y Compromiso (VyC) supports a large network of public health promotores. VyC will host trainings for promotores on subjects like public charge, benefits eligibility for immigrants, and expanded Medi-Cal eligibility. VyC will also conduct community education trainings and events regarding public charge and public benefits. During the grant term VyC will conduct 1 online webinar or facebook live event quarterly (6 total), provide BAILA materials at 12 community tabling events per quarter (72 total), share 3 social media posts regarding BAILA services and events quarterly (18 total), mention BAILA services in at least 2 radio interviews total and share BAILA materials at virtual promotoras events, in-person promotoras events, LAUSD parent center events and at coalition meetings.</p> <p>Asian Resources, Inc. (ARI) will connect the BAILA Network with organizations that provide culturally competent and linguistically appropriate enrollment in languages like Mandarin, Cantonese, Thai, Vietnamese, and Korean. ARI will also coordinate outreach, education, and engagement through constituent organizations serving AAPI communities in Southern California, including API Forward Movement. ARI will provide at least 2 in-person presentations per quarter (12 total), 3 social media posts regarding BAILA services and events quarterly (18 total), and at least 2 tabling events per quarter (12 total).</p> <p>Community Clinic Association of Los Angeles County (CCALAC) will connect BAILA with a large network of community clinics. They will co-host trainings on public charge and benefits eligibility for immigrants. They will also raise awareness about the services that the BAILA Network can provide. Over the course of the grant, CCALAC will share out in monthly emails BAILA trainings, referral information and any updated flyers to CCALAC network, co-host 3 provider-facing trainings and provide expertise and guidance at monthly BAILA meetings.</p>
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	<p>NLSLA will oversee partner work primarily by closely monitoring the BAILA database to ensure all referrals receive timely and effective services. NLSLA will follow-up with partners regarding any unaddressed referrals within two days. NLSLA will also conduct regular review and feedback sessions with partner organizations to determine which internal network processes need improvement. NLSLA has developed protocols, assessments, trainings, outreach materials and a website which receives web-based referrals and tracks data. Within the BAILA database, NLSLA will track an individual's personal demographics, preferred language, requested services, referrals provided, and outcomes. For outreach partners, NLSLA will collect quarterly reports from subgrantees and review progress with leadership.</p>
*Two partnerships began on May 24, 2001.	

**2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE**

<b>Organization Name</b>	OneJustice	
<b>Project Name</b>	Rural Homelessness Prevention Project	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 150,000	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	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, Orange, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Ventura, Yolo, Yuba	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>The California Access to Justice Commission's report Health Equity and Rural Attorney Deserts notes, "Whether provided remotely from an urban location or in-person in a rural area, pro bonos have a role to play in increasing access to justice in rural areas and we recommend building out systems to get them involved." Strong pro bono service delivery models tailor pro bono participation to community needs. But this requires knowledge of service opportunity and access to that opportunity, desire to participate, and ease of participation -- for both community members and pro bono volunteers. This is especially true for rural communities, which have greater impediments to bridging community and pro bono access due to geography. Building upon its decades of experience in bringing pro bono into rural areas, as well as lessons learned creating virtual opportunities during the pandemic, OneJustice proposes to continue its Rural Justice Project that builds out more systems to help pro bonos volunteer for rural opportunities. This project's multi-pronged approach will focus on: 1) Designing local technology needs assessments to adapt technology to community needs; 2) Assessing staffing to pro bono ratios for clinics to improve efficiency; 3) Designing a pro bono clinic and Know-Your-Rights model with processes that center the client; 4) Designing a community outreach plan to deepen awareness of available services; 5) Developing recruitment plans and marketing templates for remote opportunities to better attract pro bono; 6) Creating a pro bono training plan to streamline virtual trainings; and (7) Designing simple yet effective evaluation tools.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>Outcomes and impact will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designing local technology needs assessments will enable Partners to better incorporate the appropriate technology to the community needs, which will increase clinic participants.</li> <li>• Designing a community outreach plan that incorporates local trust centers will increase community awareness of clinics services, which will increase clinic participants.</li> <li>• Standardized pro bono clinics will help reduce burdens on staff by streamlining administrative processes.</li> <li>• Standardized pro bono clinics will provide a more structured and predictable experience for pro bono volunteers, which will increase volunteer satisfaction and encourage repeat volunteers.</li> <li>• Standardized pro bono clinics across several LSOs will make it easier for volunteers to plug in where the need is regardless of which LSO is running the clinic.</li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing recruitment plans and marketing templates for remote opportunities will attract more volunteers from many geographies, and save organizations time in the long run by having marketing and recruitment plug-and-play practices.</li> <li>• Creating a pro bono training plan, incorporating virtual PBTI trainings, will save organizations time.</li> <li>• Virtual trainings will save volunteers time, and will be easy to access and absorb, resulting in better trained volunteers.</li> </ul> <p>Metrics of success will include satisfaction levels of clinic participants and volunteers, feedback from pro bono directors regarding improved pro bono service delivery, increased volunteer engagement, and increased clinic participation.</p>		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	Rural areas served include the 23 counties in the northern part of the state served by Legal Services of Northern California, as well as the Central Coast and Central Valley as served by California Rural Legal Assistance.		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>The underserved populations whom we anticipate serving include: survivors of trafficking, sexual assault or domestic violence, immigrants, and BIPOC community members. 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	3	0	3/1/2022*
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	Through our Rural Justice Project, we have partnered with California Rural Legal Assistance, Inland Counties Legal Services, and Legal Services of Northern California to help create streamlined pro bono service delivery models. Our staff has been working individually with the partner organizations to provide technical assistance and support for their priority projects. While Inland Counties Legal Services and Legal Services of Northern California are currently subgrantees of the Legal Aid Infrastructure and Innovation grant we received from the California Access to Justice Commission, they will not be subgrantees going forward.		

\*Three partnerships began on March 1, 2022.

## 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Open Door Legal	
<b>Project Name</b>	Universal Access to Legal Aid for People At-Risk of Homelessness	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 450,000	\$100,000
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	San Francisco	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>We ask all clients: “If this issue were not to be solved, would you be at risk of homelessness?” Only about 50% reported housing-related issues, and only 25% are directly eviction-related. Thankfully we’ve built an innovative service model to ensure full-service legal representation in over 35+ areas of law and have a tremendous track record of success remedying a whole host of legal issues that could cause homelessness.</p> <p>We intend to focus this project on the following pillars: increasing our capacity for general housing cases, family law cases, immigration, and wrongful foreclosure cases - to support individuals who would fall into homelessness, if their legal issue isn’t solved. For domestic violence cases, we plan to partner with the Cooperative Restraining Order Clinic (CROC), San Francisco’s largest on-demand domestic violence legal service provider.</p> <p>To take on more direct service cases, we will hire a new frontline attorney to add capacity to our intake process and provide immediate legal attention to clients at risk of homelessness. This attorney will also support our existing partnership with CEMVe’s mobile care outreach team, and will also work closely with CROC to provide support for clients seeking protection from abuse so victims and children can stay housed.</p> <p>Our goal is to guarantee service to everyone in the least-served 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>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>We will take on 135 new full-scope representation cases to prevent a family or individual from becoming homeless - (housing, civil, homeowner rep, civil harassment restraining orders, immigration, family, employment).</p> <p>We will hold 180 intakes that to timely advice on issues that a guest is having related to homeless prevention - (housing, civil, homeowner rep, civil harassment restraining orders, immigration, family, employment).</p> <p>We will provide 20 guests with support services cases providing wraparound care and referrals that will prevent a family or individual from becoming homeless.</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	None	
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>Bayview/Hunters Point in particular needs accessible homeless prevention services. It has the second-highest unhoused population in San Francisco, but only 2 of the 20+ homeless service providers are located in the neighborhood. Historically, the overwhelming focus of San Francisco’s homeless prevention and services effort have been in the Tenderloin, despite over half of San Francisco’s homeless population living elsewhere. We want to remedy this imbalance by expanding services for Bayview’s population.</p> <p>Not only does Bayview/Hunters Point contain few providers, it’s geographically distant from the Tenderloin. Depending on where you are, it typically takes 45-90 minutes to get to downtown service providers on public transit. More than that, an investment in Bayview/Hunters Point would help further the goal of racial justice: 35% of the homeless population in SF identifies as Black, African American, or African, and Bayview is the last neighborhood in San Francisco where over 20% of the residents identify in this way. We</p>	

	<p>believe that Bayview/Hunters Point contains a highly disproportionate share of the city's black homeless population and we've developed a track record serving this population in a trauma-informed, culturally-competent manner.</p> <p>Bayview/Hunters Point also contains a high proportion of immigrant families: over 20% of our clients do not speak English as their primary language, making it even more difficult to address the myriad of legal issues that can cause homelessness. Our team has worked hard to develop language capacity and cultural competency to serve these populations, as described more below.</p>		
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants	Dates of Collaborations
	2	1	5/17/2022 5/19/2022
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>We will work collaboratively with two partner organizations, the Cooperative Restraining Order Clinic and the Community Economic Mobility Vehicle project sponsored by the Young Community Developers, Inc.</p> <p>We have a longstanding relationship with the Cooperative Restraining Order Clinic (CROC). CROC assists domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking survivors in San Francisco in obtaining restraining orders against the person who is abusing them.</p> <p>Since January 2021, we have referred 112 guests to CROC. Importantly, on May 19, 2022 CROC signed an agreement (see attached) with Open Door Legal for ODL to implement our Case Management System (CMS) with them. This will dramatically improve the CROC centers logistical capacity and will also enable us to process seamless cross-referrals. We believe the CMS will be a new data standard for access to justice and are excited for the possibility of a truly unified system of legal representation.</p> <p>As part of this project, we intend to subgrant \$100,000 to CROC to enable them to handle more cases domestic violence survivors at risk of homelessness.</p> <p>We will also partner with the Community Economic Mobility Vehicle (CEMVe), which is a special initiative sponsored by the Young Community Developers, Inc. CEMVe is a mobile unit that has been designed to provide connection and coordination to essential supportive services, workforce programming, and other strategies that lead to the financial wellbeing of residents of Bayview/Hunters Point in need. We have partnered with CEMVe since May of 2022 to increase our homeless outreach and plan to continue doing so under this project.</p>		

## 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Public Advocates Inc.	
<b>Project Name</b>	Homelessness Prevention	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 608,280	\$300,000
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	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, Orange, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Ventura, Yolo, Yuba	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>Through a partnership with Tenants Together (TT), a statewide coalition of local tenant organizations and long-term advocacy partner of Public Advocates (PA), this project will provide low-income (indigent) renters throughout California with legal education on their rights as tenants with the goal of preventing eviction and homelessness. In collaboration with TT, PA will develop know-your-rights educational materials and fact sheets, written guides for tenant counselors, training curricula for tenant counselors and organizers, and model policies for enforcing and increasing renters' rights. Funding will also be used to increase TT's Statewide Tenants' Rights Hotline capacity to serve low-income rural and Spanish-speaking tenants through the addition of Spanish-speaking staff members for their tenant counseling hotline and improvements to their intake and case management systems. PA and TT will also collaborate in developing and delivering regional "bootcamp" trainings for tenant counselors and organizers. Based on patterns that emerge from TT's hotline, PA will undertake legal research and analysis to identify needs to support PA and TT's collaborative advocacy for systemic reforms and produce written materials to assist tenant counselors, attorneys, and advocates working to prevent evictions and homelessness.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p><b>Key Goals</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Develop and distribute know-your-rights educational resources and other legal resources for renters regarding landlord-tenant rental disputes, habitability, eviction protections, and other issues essential to protecting housing stability and preventing eviction and homelessness.</li> <li>2) Increase the capacity of Tenants Together's community-based tenant counseling service to serve low-income renters statewide, including renters in rural areas, immigrant communities, and Spanish monolingual renters, by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Improving legally-grounded written guides and training curricula for non-lawyer counselors</li> <li>b) Implementing enhancements to the CRM system to reduce staff time required for intake processing and reduce call backlogs</li> <li>c) Expanding capacity to serve Spanish-speaking tenants through translation services and bilingual staff</li> <li>d) Implementing bilingual bi-weekly virtual tenant rights clinics open to all</li> </ol> </li> <li>3) Increase capacity of TT member organizations and other tenant unions to provide tenant education and counseling services.</li> </ol> <p><b>Key Deliverables</b></p>	

	1) Know-your-rights materials for renters in English and Spanish 2) 3-5 sample letters for tenants advocating for their rights in landlord-tenant disputes 3) Training curricula for community-based tenant counselors 4) Provision of community-based tenant counseling through TT's hotline and virtual tenant rights clinics 5) Dissemination of know-your-rights materials to renters 6) Written legal analysis about gaps in existing tenant protection laws and model policies for addressing those gaps 7) 1-2 Know Your Rights Bootcamps in Central Valley (and potentially other regions with significant rural population) for tenant counselors and organizers of TT member organizations		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	The activities supported by this grant will provide services to rural communities throughout the state through distribution of know-your-rights and other educational materials and legal resources on the PA and TT websites tailored to the needs of low-income rural tenants; tenant rights counseling through TT's Statewide Tenant Rights Hotline; and training and technical assistance by PA and TT to tenants and tenant organizations in areas with significant rural populations. TT's Central Valley Regional Coordinator leads works with communities in several counties with predominantly rural populations, including Fresno, Madera, Tulare, and Kern, and in others with rural and frontier MSSA's, including Butte, Sacramento, Santa Cruz, San Bernardino, Ventura, Sonoma, and Santa Barbara Counties. A goal of this project is to increase the number of rural areas and tenants served through targeted outreach, including social media, texting, and robo calls.		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	PA challenges the systemic causes of poverty and racial discrimination, and our legal services are targeted to benefit underserved and disadvantaged populations including limited English proficient immigrants and communities of color. This project will specifically target Spanish speaking residents, including undocumented immigrants. Twenty-eight percent (10,462,968) of Californians speak Spanish at home. The challenges that low-income, non-English speakers face in accessing civil justice are well-documented. Without access to Spanish-language resources and counseling, these residents are often unaware of their rights in landlord-tenant disputes. As litigants they face barriers to understanding pleadings, forms, or other legal documents. Undocumented immigrants in particular are often afraid to challenge unjust actions by landlords for fear of retaliation that could result in deportation. A recent complaint filed by a coalition of tenant advocacy groups identifies the particular challenges non-English speaking tenants have faced in accessing Covid-related rental assistance, including the need to navigate various English-only web pages before finding an application portal in their own language and poor translations from an overreliance on Google Translate. As a result, there have been significant gaps between the number of applications received by non-English speakers and the state's demographics. Only 11 percent of applicants for state rental relief identified themselves as Spanish-speakers, far below the 28 percent of residents who speak Spanish at home. To address these challenges the project will develop bilingual know-your-rights materials and guides for community-based counseling, increase bilingual staffing for the Tenant Rights Hotline, and undertake outreach to Spanish-speaking tenants.		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	1	1	3/31/2022

<p><b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)</p>	<p>Tenants Together (TT) is a statewide coalition of 48 local tenant and advocacy organizations and 15 partners dedicated to defending and advancing the rights of tenants to safe, decent, and affordable housing. TT has been a core partner of PA's for more than five years, a subgrantee for PA's BCSR project grants in 2017, 2018–20, and 2020–22, and a collaborator in advocacy campaigns for renter rights, Covid eviction moratoria, and in the development of education resources for low-income tenants to prevent eviction and homelessness related to the Covid pandemic. TT has operated a Statewide Tenant Rights Hotline since 2009; supports emerging local tenants unions through capacity building, technical assistance, and know-your-rights resources; connects tenant groups statewide; and represents tenant groups in statewide advocacy. Tenants Together is California's largest statewide network of community-based tenant organizations, providing both training and direct assistance to tenants through its tenant hotline and distributing know-your-rights materials, and providing support and capacity building to local tenant counseling and education efforts throughout the state. Adding paid Spanish-speaking staff to their current volunteer-staffed hotline will allow them to reach more Spanish-speaking and rural tenants, and systems improvements will allow them to serve tenants more effectively and efficiently.</p> <p>In this project, PA and TT will collaborate in developing know-your-rights materials, guides for tenant counselors, and training curricula, and host regional trainings for tenant counselors and organizers in areas with significant rural and Spanish-speaking low-income tenants. PA will monitor TT's progress and outcomes and ensure compliance through quarterly project management calls which will include PA and TT staff assigned to the project. In these sessions, the teams will review and evaluate progress, identify challenges, and plan adjustments in timelines and activities as needed.</p> <p>A key goal of the project is to improve the TT Hotline infrastructure in order to position the organization for future expansion in service levels and reach. During the pandemic and its continuing impact on tenants, the Hotline experienced a dramatic increase in the numbers of calls and requests for service. It now receives more than 3,000 calls annually (19% of which come from Spanish-speakers) but a significant backlog has developed and further growth is not possible without the additional staffing and systems upgrades to be undertaken in this project. Additionally, TT's Hotline receives calls referred from state agencies without support from the state, adding to the existing backlog. TT's goal is to reduce the backlog and address the most pressing needs through a multi-prong approach:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve TT Hotline infrastructure by integrating software programs and streamlining the system. TT will measure the effectiveness of the enhancements by gathering qualitative feedback from counselors and tenants.</li> <li>2. Improve the overall response to calls, excluding 3-day eviction notices, by at least 50%, via infrastructure changes to the hotline system, hiring paid tenant counselors, and implementing bilingual bi-weekly virtual tenant rights clinics open to all.</li> <li>3. Create a system to prioritize calls regarding 3-day notices for response by phone or SMS with resources within 24 hours of the initial call. The goal is to triage 3-day notice calls that can quickly turn to Unlawful Detainers and reduce response time by 95% (from up to 30 days to 1 day). Responding to 3-day notice calls are critical since they include notices of non-payment for rent debt accrued during the pandemic, which landlords are issuing now that State Covid-19 eviction protections and rental assistance are no longer in place.</li> </ol>
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## 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Public Counsel	
<b>Project Name</b>	Housing Justice Project	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 642,781	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Los Angeles	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>A housing justice framework that creates new affordable housing and prevents displacement is the single most effective homelessness prevention strategy. Advancing affordable and supportive housing, protecting tenants, and advocating for land stewardship policies are essential strategies to achieve this mission. Our work equips residents, organizers, nonprofit organizations, and community-based coalitions with legal tools and policy strategies to advance a comprehensive, community-driven framework for housing justice. At the same time, we employ impact litigation to defend and advance affordable housing and prevent displacement when necessary.</p> <p>Grant funds will be used to support our unique, comprehensive approach, which combines community lawyering, technical assistance, collaborative policy analysis, community education, and impact litigation to meaningfully advance housing justice. We will support community-led initiatives to: (1) strengthen tenant protections to keep low-income residents housed and prevent homelessness; (2) remove discriminatory barriers to the development and preservation of affordable housing; (3) advance programs to increase public funding to create and preserve affordable housing; and (4) elevate low-income community priorities and expertise in shaping planning and development policies in historically disinvested and currently gentrifying neighborhoods.</p> <p>Please note that wherever we write about policy advocacy, we mean administrative advocacy or nonpartisan education of lawmakers.</p> <p>GIVEN THAT WE DESCRIBE SOME IMPACT CASES THAT WE HAVE NOT FILED YET BELOW, WE ASK THOSE READING THIS FOR THE STATE BAR TO PLEASE KEEP INFORMATION ABOUT THOSE CASES CONFIDENTIAL TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>Goal: Build the capacity of community-based organizations to lead strategies to prevent homelessness through policies that increase affordable housing and strengthen tenant protections.</p> <p>Deliverables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Provide legal support to the UNIDAD, Central City United, ACT-LA, Eastside LEADS, Our Future LA, and ACT-LA coalitions.</li> <li>b) Collaborate with Housing Now, Western Center on Law &amp; Poverty, Public Interest Law Project, Tenants Together and Housing California, to elevate local priorities in state housing policy.</li> <li>c) Provide legal support to the Keep LA Housed coalition to strengthen tenant protections across LA County.</li> <li>d) Provide legal support to two coalitions working to advance local rent stabilization and eviction prevention policies.</li> <li>e) Represent three CBOs in affirmative litigation to strengthen tenant protections for low-income renters in LA County.</li> </ul> <p>The desired outcomes of our impact cases are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. California tenants whose Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP) applications are denied will have due process.</li> </ul>	

	<p>b) California tenants approved for ERAP will receive the full payments to which they are entitled.</p> <p>c) People with mental health needs incarcerated in LA County jails will be released with adequate planning to prevent them from becoming homeless.</p> <p>d) We will establish the legal principle that municipalities can act to regulate housing by preventing landlords from evicting tenants.</p> <p>e) TAY will access stable housing and will be protected from unlawful displacement, including on the basis of parenting status and disability.</p> <p>f) Homeless veterans throughout LA through will access permanent supportive housing on the West LA VA campus.</p>		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>Our impact cases dealing with the state's Emergency Rental Assistance Program will benefit tenants and individuals throughout California, including the rural communities of San Bernardino, Kern, Imperial, Merced, Fresno, Bakersfield, Mendocino, Humboldt, Modoc, etc. Our tenant protection work in Los Angeles County will benefit unincorporated parts of the county, some of which are rural such as the East Antelope Valley.</p>		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>Historically, California housing policy has been a major driver of the segregation, disinvestment, criminalization, gentrification, and displacement patterns that overwhelmingly and disproportionately harm low-income communities and communities of color. Black people in particular make up 8% of L.A.'s population but over one-third of the homeless population. Community-based groups often encounter barriers such as overly technical language, lack of access, complex jurisdictional overlap, and delays that hamper public monitoring of the planning process. Often, decisions affecting housing stability are made with large institutional actors, government agencies, and private sector trade groups exerting enormous influence over the process while low-income communities and communities of color are shut out.</p> <p>We are monitoring the implementation of one impact case and developing two others that focus on homelessness prevention for especially underserved populations. The case we are monitoring involves LA County jail inmates with mental illness who are released with inadequate planning to prevent them from becoming immediately homeless.</p> <p>One case being developed focuses on homeless veterans. The West LA Veterans Administration is failing in its duty to house homeless veterans on its campus.</p> <p>The other case being developed concerns transition-age foster youth. We have learned from our direct service work with this population—especially those who have disabilities, are justice-involved, or are expecting or parenting—that they are frequently, illegally evicted or otherwise pushed out of housing, resulting in homelessness.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	12	0	1/1/2011 1/1/2012 1/1/2016 1/1/2018 1/1/2020* 10/25/2021* 5/2/2022
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>Collaboration is central to our work, and Public Counsel partners with numerous coalitions to advance housing justice.</p> <p>We are a founding member of the ACT-LA coalition. In this capacity, we provide ongoing legal and technical support to the coalition and its members, and we will continue to support ACT-LA's policy development process related to community planning and equitable development in the City of Los Angeles.</p>		



	<p>We are also a founding member of the Central City United coalition. In this capacity, we provide legal and policy support to community-based organizations representing low-income families in the Little Tokyo, Chinatown, and Skid Row neighborhoods in downtown Los Angeles to advance new planning and development policies that elevate community priorities, create deeply affordable housing, and prevent displacement.</p> <p>We are on the steering committee and provide legal support to the Our Future LA coalition, a collaborative of community-based organizations and affordable housing providers working to advance regional strategies for housing justice in LA County.</p> <p>We are a founding member of the Keep LA Housed coalition. In this capacity, we provide legal analysis and policy support to low-income tenants, tenant organizers, and community-based organizations working to strengthen eviction protections and expand resources and programs to prevent displacement across LA County.</p> <p>We provide legal and policy support to the United Neighbors In Defense Against Displacement (UNIDAD) coalition, a group of community-based organizations working to advance affordable housing and equitable development programs in South Central Los Angeles.</p> <p>We are a founding member and provide legal and policy support to the Eastside LEADS coalition, a group of community-based organizations working to advance affordable housing and equitable development programs in East LA and the Boyle Heights neighborhood.</p> <p>In three impact cases dealing with emergency tenant protection laws at the state and local levels, Public Counsel is representing ACCE Action, SAJE, and Coalition for Economic Survival. Our co-counsel are Western Center on Law and Poverty, Neighborhood Legal Services, and LAFLA. In developing impact litigation on behalf of homeless veterans, we are partnering with Inner City Law Center. For the foster youth impact case, we are partnering with the local Alliance for Children's Rights as well as the national nonprofit, Children's Rights.</p> <p>We also have close relationships with numerous City Council and Board of Supervisor offices, legislators, and local, regional, and state housing and planning department staff. These offices often call upon us for technical assistance or to better understand current legal frameworks.</p> <p>Additionally, because Public Counsel has an arm that provides transactional legal assistance to nonprofit safety net providers, we maintain close relationships with nonprofits throughout Los Angeles County, including community-based health clinics, neighborhood-based community development corporations, housing developers, homeless service providers, and economic development organizations.</p> <p>Through all of these partnerships and deep collaborations built over the past 18 years, we have established a level of trust with our partners (including government partners). This trust has enabled us to effectively coordinate with others and advance our mission. We also have both the technical expertise needed to develop effective legal and policy tactics, and the community lawyering experience necessary to ensure that the legal work is done in a manner that builds the capacity for community-led movement building. As demonstrated by our policy wins and our successful, deep collaborations with grassroots CBOs, nonprofit developers, and other stakeholders, Public Counsel has a record of bringing together community stakeholders, thinking strategically about affordable housing production and anti-displacement strategies, supporting CBOs seeking sustainable and equitable economic development, and assisting nonprofit developers in advancing important projects to house low-income populations.</p>
	<p>*Two partnerships began on January 1, 2020, and five partnerships began on October 25, 2021.</p>

### 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Public Interest Law Project	
<b>Project Name</b>	Making Homelessness Benefits Real to Stabilize Lives	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 356,407	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	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, Orange, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Ventura, Yolo, Yuba	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>California Department of Social Services (CDSS) housing/homelessness programs (HP), including CalWORKs Housing Support Program (HSP) and Homeless Assistance (HA), and the Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP), are designed to prevent homelessness among public benefits recipients. HA and HSP can cover items critical to housing stability – including first and last month’s rent, rent arrearages, rent subsidies, and security deposits. HDAP can fund critical services for unhoused people with disabilities. But HP funds are underutilized across the state.</p> <p>This project will help break down systemic barriers to the equitable disbursement of HP funds – ultimately increasing the dollars and services available to help individuals and families get and maintain stable housing. In partnership with local qualified legal services programs (QLSPs) and community-based organizations, PILP will advise and train legal advocates on the most underutilized HPs, engage in systemic advocacy to remove barriers to implementation at the state level, and support QLSPs in representing their clients and client communities, with litigation, if necessary, to access this critical assistance. As HPs both directly and indirectly affect housing choice and opportunity, PILP will work to ensure that the HPs are implemented in a manner that affirmatively furthers fair housing, and so as not to disproportionately exclude or push out communities of color, contributing to truly integrated and balanced living patterns as required by California’s affirmatively furthering fair housing (AFFH) law. We aim to make HPs more available and accessible in the fight to improve housing stability for individuals and families in poverty.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>We aim to make HP benefits real for those most in need; and in doing so, to help stabilize housing situations for families and individuals. Success means more eligible individuals and families access these funds and stabilize their lives.</p> <p>To do this, we will need to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Increase awareness of benefit programs intended to stabilize housing or secure housing among legal services advocates, community-based organizations, and low-income individuals and families;</li> <li>2) Identify and remove administrative barriers to equitable allocation of program resources;</li> <li>3) Monitor and enforce fair housing and homelessness assistance laws and regulations.</li> </ol> <p>Our deliverables for this project include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Trainings to QLSPs (including people assisting tenants with housing issues) on the availability of HPs and other benefit programs to stabilize or secure housing.</li> </ol>	

	<p>2) Trainings to organizations serving people in poverty to increase awareness of HPs and other benefit programs to stabilize or secure housing.</p> <p>3) Online toolkit for QLSP staff and their clients to help them understand how to better access HP.</p> <p>4) With Bay Area Legal Aid, lead statewide advocacy with CDSS's Housing and Homelessness Division, including facilitating quarterly meetings with CDSS staff, stakeholder review of draft policy documents, and escalation of systemic issues in the administration of HPs, bringing litigation if necessary.</p> <p>5) With Bay Area Legal Aid and NLSLA, lead advocacy to the CDSS Civil Rights Unit to raise AFFH and other civil rights issues that arise in connection with implementation of HPs, bringing litigation if necessary.</p>		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>We will focus on communities that are underutilizing HP funds. These tend to disproportionately be rural communities. For example, communities where zero Homeless Assistance requests were made recently include Alpine, Inyo, Mono, and Sierra—almost all of which are designated as frontier land. Communities where fewer than 11 HP requests were reported recently include: Alameda, Amador, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Lake, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Placer, Plumas, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, and Yuba. About 19 of these counties are designated as entirely rural or frontier. Urban counties also have within them rural/frontier areas which will be one area of attention for us.</p> <p>People living in rural counties in California live substantial distances away from courts, and governmental offices that provide access to basic benefits and services. Public transportation is sparse or nonexistent, regular 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. These barriers make it even harder for residents in these communities to access benefits to which they are entitled.</p>		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>As described in Section 2(a), this project focuses specifically on the needs of underserved populations including chronically homeless people with disabilities eligible for HDAP and female-headed households, and lower income families with children that qualify for CalWORKs. CalWORKs recipients disproportionately identify as female and Black or Latina. There are many particularly underserved communities in California; but this project focuses on populations and communities that have incomes lower than the federal poverty level and are therefore in dire and precarious housing situations, living check to check, struggling with hunger and health issues, and in the case of HDAP recipients, have been chronically homeless and in need of assistance to get off the street. Black Californians are disproportionately represented in the unhoused population, as are American Indian or Alaska Native and Pacific Islander Californians. (Cal. Budget &amp; Policy Center, Feb. 2022, Who is Experiencing Homelessness in California? see <a href="https://calbudgetcenter.org/resources/who-is-experiencing-homelessness-in-california/">https://calbudgetcenter.org/resources/who-is-experiencing-homelessness-in-california/</a>). Both the chronically homeless population and the population eligible for CalWORKs are disproportionately comprised of people of color that struggle from additional systemic barriers to equitable access and opportunity. As such, they face even higher barriers to access than the indigent population generally and need particular, focused assistance.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	2	0	9/21/2018

			11/4/2021
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>PILP currently partners with each of these organizations, including collaboration in statewide advocacy and provision of technical assistance. We have also co-counseled with each of these organizations in impact litigation related to public benefits, housing, or both. Our partnerships with Bay Area Legal Aid and Neighborhood Legal Services of LA County, among others, have existed for many years, and allow PILP, as a statewide organization, to better understand how different counties administer HPs and the barriers to access that clients face.</p> <p>PILP and BayLegal co-lead statewide advocacy to CDSS's Housing &amp; Homelessness Division (HHD), including quarterly meetings with HHD and stakeholder review of policy documents. PILP, BayLegal, and NLS co-facilitate meetings with CDSS's Civil Rights Unit, where civil rights issues in HPs are often discussed. And PILP and BayLegal co-host biweekly statewide meetings of public benefits advocates to discuss public benefits, generally, including HPs. Our collective work is evidenced in the uploaded attachments (1 and 2).</p> <p>There are other groups that are involved in these efforts as well, including Legal Services of Northern California, Western Center on Law &amp; Poverty, Coalition of California Welfare Rights Organizations, Disability Rights California, California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc., Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County, Disability Rights Education &amp; Defense Fund, Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles, Law Foundation of Silicon Valley, and Inland Counties Legal Services, and we anticipate increased collaboration and mutual assistance as a result of this project.</p>		

### 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Public Law Center		
<b>Project Name</b>	Orange County Eviction Protection and Benefits Assistance Project		
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>	
	\$ 402,184	\$0	
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Orange		
<b>Project Abstract</b>	Public Law Center's Orange Eviction Protection and Benefits Assistance Project builds upon our Affordable Housing and Homelessness Prevention Unit and our Health Law Unit to provide increased and expanded services to tenants facing housing insecurity and needing public benefits assistance to stabilize their income. The project will support renters across Orange County, and will include special outreach programs to underserved populations, including undocumented, limited English proficient, and disabled residents. Structured as an extension of PLC's Clinical program, eviction defense and benefits attorneys will provide linguistically and disability accessible and culturally appropriate legal aid to low-income Orange County renters. Our community partnerships will be key to ensuring we meet our underserved client populations where they live and receive other services.		
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	PLC seeks to open at least 360 clinic cases during the 18-month project period. PLC will conduct at least one Project-focused clinic per week in collaboration with our community partners. While we believe our community education and outreach will inform and impact many more Orange County residents, PLC anticipates serving approximately five new clients per week.		
<b>Rural Communities</b>			
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>PLC seeks to provide a holistic solution for housing insecure residents of Orange County. Additionally, linguistically and disability accessible and culturally appropriate strategies designed to meet the unique needs of vulnerable renters will be deployed.</p> <p>In 2019, 66% of California's undocumented renters were burdened by high housing costs compared to 54% of all Californians. While pandemic-related policies had blunted some of the impact of COVID-19 on renters, undocumented Californians will be disproportionately burdened by the lifting of much of these policies and the looming economic recession. PLC is the only major civil legal aid provider in Orange County that can serve undocumented clients without any restrictions.</p> <p>Over 20% of Orange County residents identify as LEP. Studies have shown a direct correlation between LEP and increased social needs, like poor housing quality, public benefits and medical-legal assistance. A 2022 UCLA study found significant disparities linked to income class and race/ethnicity among California renters who experienced financial distress and who participated in rental relief programs. The researchers believe the disparities are due in large part to two characteristics that have been shown to be barriers to accessing safety-net programs: limited English proficiency and immigration status. The report further states that immigrants are generally mistrustful of government programs, and immigrants who are not yet naturalized may be concerned that their participation in safety-net programs may identify them as a public charge. Regardless of immigration status, undocumented Californians can access Medi-Cal and some pandemic-related benefits, with other potential benefits on the horizon.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	9	0	1/1/2010    1/1/2017

			8/1/2014 11/1/2015 11/1/2016	9/1/2017 1/1/2018 * 8/1/2018
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>PLC’s Medical Legal Partnership (MLP) with CHOC was formally constituted in 2015 as part of CHOC’s Project DULCE (Developmental Understanding &amp; Legal Collaboration for Everyone). This is a partnership where PLC works as part of an interdisciplinary team to provide support to low-income families with infants 6 months and younger. Families meet with doctors and family specialists at clinic sites in Santa Ana and Garden Grove, and their legal issues are then discussed in team meetings. PLC also receives direct referrals through this MLP. PLC trains CHOC staff on civil legal issue spotting and prioritizes the designation of a bilingual Spanish-speaking attorney to staff the MLP. CHOC designates hospital employees as Family Specialists who receive PLC training and ensure PLC is able to operate effectively at their Clinic sites. In 2020, the partnership generated nearly 100 referrals. During the pandemic-effected period of 2021 to present, PLC has received an additional 100 referrals from CHOC. Referrals may generate multiple cases for the same client.</p> <p>In partnership with Mission/Providence/St. Joseph, PLC serves South Orange County residents through legal clinics in Family Resource Centers (FRCs) located in Lake Forest and San Juan Capistrano. PLC receives approximately 600 referrals per year (12 per week) through this MLP and provides legal assistance addressing a number of different civil legal issues from evictions to divorces.</p> <p>In partnership with Hoag Hospital, PLC serves clients on a weekly basis at the Melinda Hoag Smith Center for Healthy Living. PLC also receives referrals through this MLP. Under the proposed project, all our MLP partners will continue to designate hospital staff to receive PLC housing and public benefit trainings, provide clinic space, and maintain open communication lines to ensure the project’s housing instability solutions are known and accessible to our shared client populations.</p> <p>Latino Health Access (LHA) and VietRISE are funded partners in our State Bar-funded mobile home work and will continue to be a source of referrals from the Latinx and Vietnamese community (although not in the same formalized subgrantee manner). LHA will also provide an access point for our services for individuals with differing abilities.</p> <p>Korean Community Services (KCS) is a long term partner of PLC’s Immigration Unit and a proposed subgrantee of PLC’s unfunded State Bar Foreclosure Project. They too will continue to be a key community partner to the Korean American community. Council on Aging - Southern California (COASC) is a subgrantee of PLC’s Legal Assistance Enhancement Program and will provide community education and outreach services to older adults, including immigrants and individuals with differing abilities.</p> <p>Our partnership with Bridges at Kraemer Place and Share Our Shelves will give us access to homeless individuals currently receiving shelter and services at these two Orange County shelters. We have current and planned monthly clinics at these shelters to assist underserved individuals where they are.</p> <p>During the project period, PLC anticipates assisting five new clients each week on eviction defense and benefits assistance for 360 total clients.</p>			
*Two partnerships began on January 1, 2018.				

### 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Riverside Legal Aid	
<b>Project Name</b>	HP 4 Partner	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 450,000	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Riverside	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>Riverside County has long been a favorable place for housing investors. In a county known for a landlord-favorable environment and a small housing code enforcement division, the county has seen a range of tenant abuses. With little rental inventory and rents on the rise, tenants have little recourse but to endure DIY evictions and landlord-controlled housing code violations.</p> <p>In response, RLA supports underserved populations at risk of homelessness, including indigent and rural populations, through its Homelessness Prevention Project (the Project). The Project provides bilingual English-Spanish eviction defense and legal services, pre-eviction counsel, renter education and representation, and other landlord/tenant legal services, and will leverage partnerships with fair housing agencies and social workers to provide further assistance to support clients. This project will focus on reaching rural, agricultural, and undocumented workers that have limited or no access to other legal aid organization services.</p> <p>Leveraging 40 years of experience, RLA seeks funding to increase outreach, engagement, and education to underserved rural clients and the housing and social service agencies that support them as well as identify landlords, with whom it may resolve tenant disputes taking place. Staff will leverage and build partnerships with other legal aid organizations to put on outreach events. As a result of this work, RLA anticipates serving a total of 3500 clients in the 18-month grant period with a full budget (2400 with requested grant funds) which will allow it to provide additional homelessness prevention services, court representation, and litigation when appropriate.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>RLA seeks to provide free legal services to eligible individuals to prevent homelessness and illegal eviction and address tenant/landlord disputes. RLA will achieve this through the following objectives during the 18-month grant period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>**With grant funds, serve 2400 clients (3,500 with all revenue sources).</li> <li>**Meet weekly or regularly with 5 collaboration partners, such as Adult Protective Services, Elder Abuse Council, and Riverside County Housing Authority to collaborate on homelessness prevention measures.</li> <li>**Identify areas of large rural immigrant populations as well as engage in monthly outreach events to reach vulnerable populations in the east part of Riverside county, such as Mecca, Thermal, Coachella, and Blythe (date and location to be determined).</li> <li>**Coordinate and conduct five bilingual English/Spanish "Know Your Rights" PowerPoint presentations to select populations and disseminate information about these presentations via outreach events by June 2024.</li> <li>**Explore and determine if a landlord liaison is fruitful and which landlords are receptive by using staff attorneys to reach out directly to landlords to negotiate productive settlements for vulnerable tenants. This is an ongoing process that will be refined throughout the grant period.</li> <li>**Hire non-attorney Spanish-speaking personnel for the coordination, participation, and implementation of 18 monthly outreach events.</li> </ul>	

	<p>**Answer all Unlawful Detainer complaints, assist clients in the filing of their documents, as well as provide attorney limited-scope representations for 10% of clients, who are most at risk.</p> <p>**As determined through client follow up by the Executive and Program Directors, up to 90% of client's contacted were satisfied with legal services they received.</p>		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	Central and eastern Riverside County, including Indio (and areas east of Indio), Blythe, Thermal, Mecca, the Salton Sea, San Jacinto, Hemet, and Anza.		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>There are a diverse range of barriers that underserved communities face in Riverside County:</p> <p>**Undocumented individuals may fear landlords will report them to USCIS. They fear deportation, the breakup of their family, the potential that they may never see their children again. AS a result, they may suffer in housing that is not up to code.</p> <p>**Monolingual individuals may not understand the protections that prevent unlawful evictions, fear systems they do not understand, or lack access to information in their native language.</p> <p>**Seniors, disabled individuals, and veterans may have barriers to transportation or mobility issues and cannot access free legal services.</p> <p>**Survivors of domestic violence may fear batterer reprisals if they try to find services to help them.</p> <p>**Many may lack means to receive services unless they are during non-working hours; they may not be able to skip work or they may fear losing their job should they skip work. They may not have or cannot afford childcare, so any effort to obtain free legal services must involve bringing their children with them. They therefore require services during weekends and evenings and for those in fear for their safety, may ask for services to be provided in a safe, familiar place, like a church or a local park.</p> <p>**Clients also may also lack digital devices or literacy; lack access to public benefits for which they are eligible that would prevent eviction; and fear of reprisals from abusive landlords should they seek to meet with legal service advocates.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	4	0	7/1/2016 2/9/2021*
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>RLA has a long history of partnering with county government departments, Board of Supervisors, senior-serving nonprofits, and other social service agencies. Working alongside its partners, RLA has been integral in the development and implementation of several working groups and programs, including United Lift, which provides rental assistance, and the Curtailing Abuse Related to the Elderly (CARE) Program, which provides services to victims of elder abuse and consumer crime in Riverside County. More detail can be found below:</p> <p>Riverside County: RLA has developed relationships with several county departments over the past many years. It has a subrecipient Agreement (effective through December 31, 2022) with the County of Riverside for use of the U.S. Department of the Treasury Emergency Rental Assistance funding under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. This fund assists eligible tenants in paying current and past due rent, utilities, and other expenses related to housing, including eviction prevention, incurred as a result of COVID-19. RLA also partners with several Riverside County departments, such as the Department of Public Services (DPS) and its Housing Authority on collaborations such as CARE and United Lift. In addition, RLA has developed relationships with local law enforcement,</p>		



	<p>including the Sheriff's Department, which helps address eviction and other tenant/landlord issues as they arise at problem properties run by abusive landlords.</p> <p>United Way: As part of its work with Riverside County, RLA partners with United Way to conduct outreach and housing services, including rent relief and rental assistance to eligible residents. In partnership with the county, United Way, and Lift to Rise, RLA refers clients to rental assistance and other housing advocacy services.</p> <p>Lift to Rise: As stated above, RLA partners with Lift to Rise to conduct United Lift, a project in coordination with United Way and the county that provides rental assistance, including emergency rent relief and utility assistance. As part of United Lift, partnering agencies share resources, cross refer clients, and support each other in their efforts to mitigate the impact and risk of homelessness for those at risk of eviction or who are experiencing housing code violations.</p> <p>Please find evidence of RLA's partnerships in the attached agreements with Riverside County, which also refers to collaboration with United Way and Lift to Rise, with which it partners to provide rental relief to eligible households (top of page 24 in the file labelled erap2.pdf).</p> <p>Elder Abuse Forensic Center (EAFC) refers clients to RLA, and RLA staff regularly attend Elder Abuse Forensic Council meetings to give advice on issues, train their social workers, and set up "Know Your Rights" presentations in English and Spanish. RLA works with EAFC as part of the county's CARE program, a multi-disciplinary group of agencies that coordinate a holistic set of services for seniors or individuals with disabilities (of any age) who are in need, including eviction prevention and tenant/landlord issues. Coordinated services may include helping seniors access public benefits, finding them housing should they be evicted / locked out of their current residence, and expedition of housing vouchers for which they are eligible to help them find new housing.</p> <p>RLA has been working consistently with EAFC and has uploaded an MOU agreement that is yet to be signed.</p> <p>In addition to these contracted partners, RLA also has developed relationships and partnerships with courts, members of the Board of Supervisors, the District Attorney, local doctors and hospitals, all in an effort to provide comprehensive, holistic services that go beyond legal and housing services.</p>
*Three partnerships began on February 9, 2021.	

### 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Senior Advocacy Network	
<b>Project Name</b>	Legal on the Move: Housing Education and Mobile Legal Clinics	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 175,000	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Merced, Stanislaus	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>The primary goal will be to reduce elder homelessness by educating this underserved community in regards to their rights in tenancy. This will be achieved through two main avenues: monthly or bimonthly group presentations that give a broad explanation of tenants rights and duties and monthly or bimonthly mobile legal clinics that will provide an opportunity for seniors to briefly discuss their housing issue with an attorney. After the presentations, we will provide community resource referral information for seniors with non-legal housing concerns as well as gathering contact information for clients who have legal housing issues that require specific legal advice. These presentations will be held in various locations making it easier for seniors to attend and receive help if needed. For the mobile legal clinics, these events will not have a group presentation aspect. They will be designed to facilitate brief meetings with attorneys to address specific legal concerns and determine whether or not any further legal support will be needed. If so, the client will have an intake completed so the Senior Law Project can open a case.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>Housing Education goals: develop a presentation for seniors to help them understanding their tenant and home ownership rights and the resources available to them in their county should they feel those rights are being violated. We will give between 12-24 presentations annually at targeted rural locations through the two counties. Through outreach efforts, we hope to present to 15-20 seniors at each presentation.</p> <p>Mobile legal clinics: Operate between 12-24 mobile legal clinic events annually at targeted rural locations through the two counties. Through outreach efforts, we hope to be able to see between 20-30 seniors for brief legal consultations at each event.</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	Stanislaus and Merced Counties - specifically, the cities of Patterson, Newman, Oakdale, Waterford, Empire, Gustine, Hickman, Riverbank, Keyes, Ceres, Hughson, Salida, Turlock, Atwater, Merced, Hilmar, Los Banos, Gustine, Dos Palos, Planada, Ballico and others.	
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>SAN assists seniors with both knowing and protecting their rights. Seniors are especially at risk for being underserved. While some seniors have excellent family or friend support, many become isolated which makes them easy prey for abusive practices. Further, many seniors are less familiar and comfortable with technology which could enable them to look up their rights or connect with organizations which could help them.</p> <p>Additionally, many seniors lack adequate transportation, so mobile clinics and presentations will bypass the hurdle of finding transportation to our office. Seniors may also feel especially vulnerable because the risk of homelessness could be fatal and they are unwilling to risk homelessness in order to enforce their legitimate rights. Additionally, many seniors, especially those who do not speak English, fall prey to loan modification and foreclosure scams and face losing their homes. Providing education along with legal advice and counsel will provide them with education and services to help them retain their homes.</p> <p>We will also utilize the Qualified Census Tracts (QCTs) as defined by the Department of housing and Urban Development or the areas of high or very high ratings on the Owner Vulnerability Index (OVI) for California as defined by the UCLA Center for Neighborhood</p>	

	Knowledge tools which we have access to through our CalHFA Grant. These tools will allow us to better identify the underserved communities in our service areas.		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	0	0	0
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	N/A		

### 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Social Justice Collaborative		
<b>Project Name</b>	Homelessness Prevention for Immigrants		
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>	
	\$ 598,182	\$0	
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Joaquin, Stanislaus		
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>Immigration does not provide undocumented immigrants work authorization, millions are left out of the labor market but forced to provide for their family. Proactively seeking and apply for work authorization (EAD) is complex and riddled with administrative hassles, many immigrants are essentially forced to work without authorization and end up being vulnerable to wage theft, underpayment, discrimination, and exploitation.</p> <p>Without EAD our clients are at a high risk of becoming homeless for nonpayment of rent. They are eligible for EAD but applying for the permit is complicated and requires passing hurdles: paying a filing fee, multipage English application, providing eligibility evidence, attending an appointment and more.</p> <p>Eligibility process for EAD is complex. The agency charged with reviewing the employment authorizations is incompetent; erroneous rejections and denials are common, appeals are prohibitively costly and lengthy, taking years. Due to all this, immigrants rely on lawyers to obtain work authorization.</p> <p>California offers access to public benefits but the eligibility for these means tested benefits is also complex, and many immigrants have been discouraged to apply for benefits because of Trump's "public charge" rules: and although revoked, immigrants remain fearful.</p> <p>The work of helping SJC's vulnerable clients apply, prove eligibility, and obtain these benefits is very challenging and several full-time jobs. If clients lack stable housing, access to healthy food and medical services, they cannot fully participate in their legal defense. SJC's social work program exists to connect SJC clients with wraparound services: DV shelters, psychotherapists, food pantries, ESL classes, and more.</p>		
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. File at least 300 work authorization applications per year</li> <li>2. Being able to provide social work support through all the year</li> <li>3. Help applying for MediCal to 35 young (under 21 years old) individuals through our Social Work Program</li> <li>4. Assist all youth under age of eighteen (18) to register for public school.</li> </ol>		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	Marin, Stanislaus and San Joaquin Counties		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	All immigrant communities without EAD are particularly disadvantaged because of a few key factors: one, the relatively little fluency in English and American culture makes it a challenge for them to access services. Second, the lack of social capital and networks coupled with stigma about their job status also makes them scared to access services out of a fear of reprisal. Finally, when an individual's legal status is still yet unresolved, then the question of their future remains an open one.		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	1	0	1/1/2017
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b>	We've been partnering with Ray of Light for over 5 years. Dr. Lurkis and her impressive team provide mental health evaluations and psychological assessments for all the cases where those are needed with utmost care, and attention on the needs of trauma		

(Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	survivors. They won't be working directly with this project but help us obtain more resources about referral mental health support institutions.
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## 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Veterans Legal Institute	
<b>Project Name</b>	Veterans Housing Stability Project	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 253,044	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>VLI's Veterans Housing Stability Project is an essential legal stop gap for homelessness prevention in Southern California. VLI provides free, quality, Veteran-specific legal aid to indigent Veterans to prevent homelessness in this population that is already disproportionately at risk in the US. VLI also provides legal outreach through mobile legal clinics in Veteran hotspots, which are areas with high Veteran populations. Free legal services provided include advice and counsel, document preparation, limited representation, and extensive services for 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, representation, 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. Additionally, this project includes a training component that will augment its impact in Orange, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Riverside counties.</p> <p>This is a high impact project dovetailing with expiring COVID eviction protections, some of which have already begun to take effect. For example, post-COVID credit criteria used by California landlords can now require a monthly income of three times the monthly rent. Veteran housing subsidies, especially for students, cannot meet this criterion. Moreover, most Veterans do not qualify for aid unless already unhoused, which increases their vulnerability to homelessness. The need for VLI's services will continue to increase as COVID eviction protections continue to expire, heightening the risk of Veteran homelessness, already acute in this population.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>The key goals of the Homelessness Prevention 4 for this Veterans Housing Stability Project are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) To greatly reduce Veteran homelessness</li> <li>2) To increase equal access to justice by overcoming challenges due to communication, transportation, and compounding issues from the pandemic.</li> </ol> <p>Key deliverables over the course of an eighteen month or 1.5-year grant term:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Provide free legal services that will improve housing stability for up to 250 indigent Veterans (up to 175 indigent Veterans per year)</li> <li>2) Educate and train up to four (4) law students and/or attorneys in veteran-specific housing issues, advocacy, provisions of legal services.</li> <li>3) Provide at least three (3) trainings to different local organizations regarding military law and veteran-specific legal issues affecting stable housing, including local bar organizations, law schools, and law firms (up to two (2) trainings per year)</li> </ol>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	San Bernardino and Riverside counties.	
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the	<p>Veterans fall within the Health and Human Services Department's definition of underserved as "...a population that faces barriers in accessing and using victim services."</p> <p>The higher barriers that Veterans face accessing civil justice are the same factors that</p>	

communities and explain the barriers.)	create their elevated risk of homelessness which include increased social isolation that is unique to this population. Also, according to research, “central factors that contribute to veteran homelessness in the US include substance use disorders and mental health disorders like post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and the co-occurrence of these types of disorders.” (https://veteranaddiction.org/rehab-guide/homeless-veterans/) The prevalence of PTSD and this phenomenon of co-concurrence is also Veteran-specific. Veterans disproportionately fall into the category of persons with disabilities. Additionally, according to the US Department of Veterans Affairs “A disproportionate share of veterans live in rural America.” Other obstacles for indigent Veterans living in rural areas that can prevent access to civil justice-as well as to other social, and health care services-include fewer housing, education, employment, and transportation options, greater geographic and distance barriers, limited broadband and internet, higher uninsured rates, as well as an increased difficulty of safely aging in place in rural America. (https://www.ruralhealth.va.gov/aboutus/ruralvets.asp) The special conditions that frame and isolate a Veteran's experience make it much more likely that they are unaware of potential benefits and possible legal recourse available through civil legal services that can greatly and positively impact their lives. VLI's service delivery model is predicated upon intense outreach to meet this specific need in the Veteran population of Southern California.		
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants	Dates of Collaborations
	6	0	1/1/2018* 1/1/2019* 1/1/2021
Collaboration Explanation (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	Child Guidance Center, Inc, refers indigent veterans on a monthly basis to VLI who require legal assistance. During this project, Child Guidance Center, Inc, would be informed of the specific objectives of the project (assistance with housing habitability), and they would refer Veterans to VLI specifically requiring that type of legal assistance. Volunteers of America Los Angeles refers numerous Veterans to VLI on a weekly basis requiring assistance with housing habitability and would continue to do so throughout this project. The OC Veterans & Military Families Collaborative holds monthly meetings with VLI and other Veteran-specific organizations within Orange County. Discussions regarding this project would take place during the monthly collaborative meetings where other organizations can contribute ideas leading to the success of the project overall. Tierney Center for Vet Services refers Veterans requiring legal issues to VLI on a consistent basis, and during this project, their office staff would be informed of the specific objectives of the project (assistance with housing habitability), and they would refer Veterans to VLI accordingly. The Saddleback College VETS Program refers student-veterans in need of legal services to VLI on a consistent basis, and during this project, their office staff would be informed of the specific objectives of the project (assistance with housing habitability), and they would refer Veterans to VLI accordingly. Lastly, VLI directly refers indigent Veterans to Patriots and Paws for assistance with obtaining free household items, such as bedding or furniture. During this project, VLI would refer Veterans in need of this service directly to Patriots and Paws to assist with their housing habitability.		

\*Two partnerships began on January 1, 2018, and three partnerships began on January 1, 2019.

**2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE**

<b>Organization Name</b>	Wage Justice Center	
<b>Project Name</b>	Wages for Rent	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 1,320,738	\$150,000
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Kern, Los Angeles, Ventura	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>The “Wages for Rent” Project focuses on the tie between sudden financial loss and housing insecurity. The Wage Justice Center will provide legal services, education and conduct outreach geared toward preventing wage theft and promoting wage recovery to housing insecure and homeless individuals. Through this work, in conjunction with WJC’s current legal services, WJC will support individuals in avoiding or overcoming homelessness through education and legal services to recover unpaid wages.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>Community outreach: In person outreach to workers at multiple day laborer hiring sites providing know-your-rights information and scheduling potential clients for mobile legal clinic or in office appointments. Goal of interacting with an average of 125 workers per month.</p> <p>Mobile Legal Clinic: in-person attorney presence at day laborer hiring site offering intake and preparation of legal documents, to improve ease of access to legal services for workers, a decrease instances of no-shows. Goal of holding an average of one mobile clinic per week at a known day laborer hiring site.</p> <p>Legal Services: Direct representation of clients experiencing homelessness or housing insecurity, including in recording and negotiation of mechanic liens for unpaid wages, civil lawsuits for unpaid wages and to foreclose on mechanic liens, bond claims (against bonded employers such as licensed contractors), counsel and advice regarding wage claims. Goal of providing legal services to an average of ten workers a month</p> <p>Service provider outreach and training: Outreach, training and sharing of know your rights information directed at other organizations providing services to individuals experiencing homelessness or housing insecurity. We hope to expand the impact of our services by raising awareness of our project and the resources we offer, especially among others interacting with our target demographic. In our experience individuals are also more responsive to services offered or referred to by a trusted person, such as organizations they have a pre-existing relationship with. Goal of contacting two new services providers a month and conducting six trainings on average per year.</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>We will incorporate direct outreach at day labor hiring sites, located in or near rural areas, including near the Antelope Valley, in Ventura County and Altadena East/Angeleno, National Forest East/Azusa, North/Duarte, North/Glendora/Pasadena East.</p>	
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>Immigrant day laborers are an underserved population because they often do not qualify for, or are fearful of using, economic assistance programs. Further, because they don't receive work on a predictable basis, any day taken to seek legal assistance or advocate for their rights is a possible missed opportunity to have found work. We have adapted our outreach model to help overcome this barrier-- we outreach and conduct training with the workers on the corners and parking lots where they wait for work so that they remain available for hire while simultaneously learning their workplace rights. One of our goals with this project is to implement a mobile clinic component where a worker identified during outreach can seek assistance that same day with a minimal amount of time away from their hiring area.</p>	



	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants	Dates of Collaborations
	1	1	6/30/2022
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>IDEPSCA supports day laborers and domestic workers by teaching them about their rights and how to organize as a community to better their workplace conditions. IDEPSCA has an active and passionate membership of worker leaders who engage and serve the community. We currently work with them to provide know your rights wage theft trainings to their membership and to day laborers and domestic workers. As a subgrantee, WJC will collaborate and approve all materials and trainings IDEPSCA uses, and will prepare a reporting system for new and ongoing community contacts. Our organizations already have a similar system in place for our current work together.</p> <p>IDEPSCA will assist the outreach coordinators to conduct 30 outreach sessions and 30 training sessions. IDEPSCA will provide their expertise in popular education to edit, create, and review know-your-rights materials.</p> <p>IDEPSCA will provide 6 sessions to the project staff, in these sessions IDEPSCA's will provide over two decades expertise to teach the Wage Justice Center their popular education methodology to engage, teach and outreach to our target demographic. Popular Education is a people-oriented and people-guided approach to education.</p> <p>Our proposed outreach coordinators will leverage our long-standing relationships with organizations we've historically collaborated with including; 1) the Pasadena Day Labor Center, operated under the National Day Laborers Organizing Network (NDLON) 2) The Central American Resource Center's (CARECEN), Day Labor Center 3) KIWA, first and only worker center serving collectively Latinx and Korean workers in the United States. 4) Bet Tzedek, a comrade legal aid organization providing free legal services. 5) CLEAN Carwash Campaign (CLEAN): CLEAN is a joint effort between Community Labor Environmental Action Network and the Carwash Workers Organizing Committee of the United Steel Workers. It is a diverse coalition of immigrant rights, legal and labor organizations.</p> <p>We are proposing one subgrantee and outlining our long-standing collaborative relationships. These relationships are important to our work, and we seek to hire a robust team to effectively pursue the proposed project.</p>		

**2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION (HP 4) COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE**

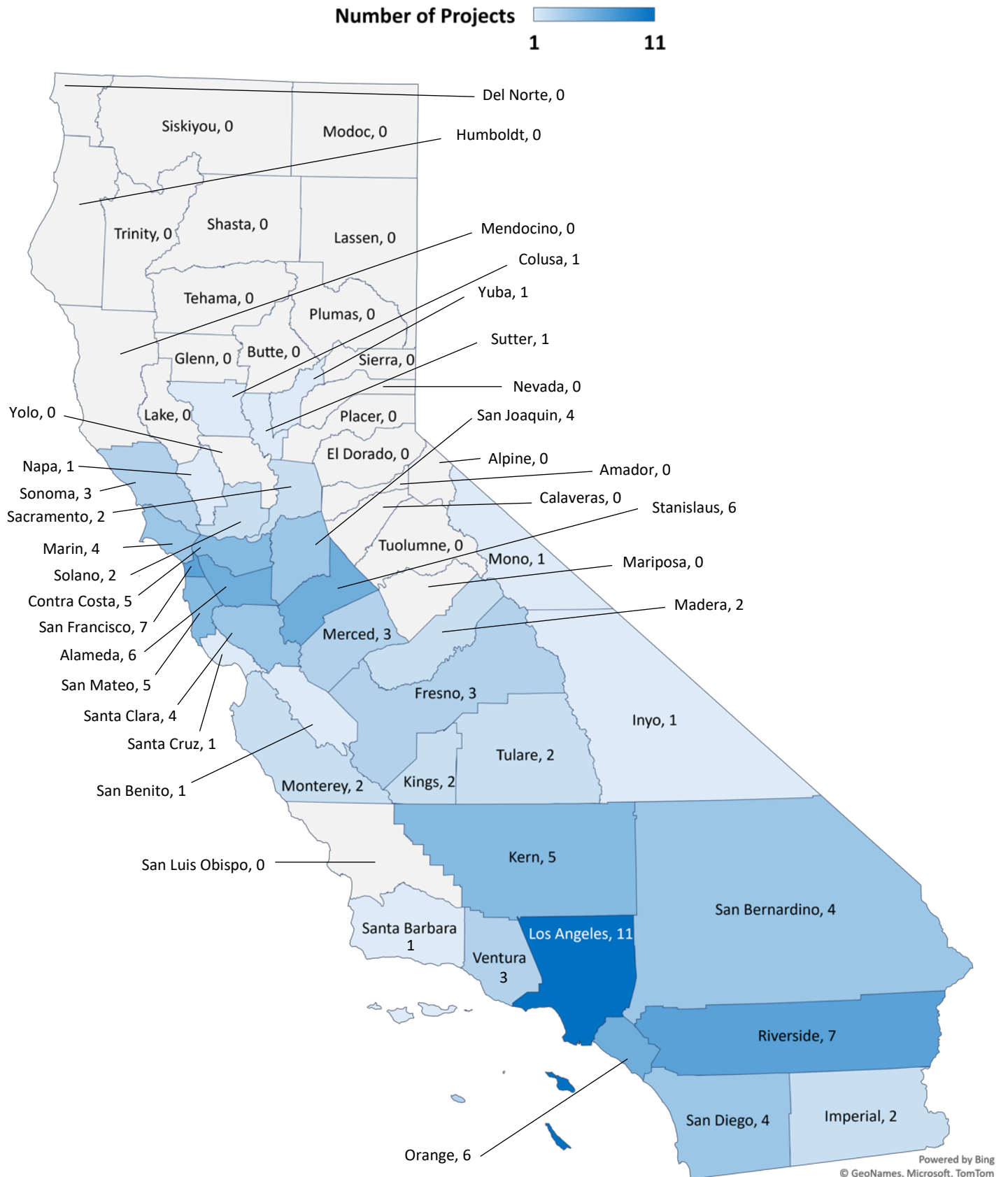
<b>Organization Name</b>	Western Center on Law and Poverty	
<b>Project Name</b>	Homelessness Prevention and Affordable Housing Preservation for Mobile Home Tenants and Residents in California's Rural Communities	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$ 1,500,000	\$150,000
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tulare	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>Western Center and its partners will build on our work to advocate for Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing in local and state-wide housing and community development planning processes. In 2019, California enacted AB 686, a Western Center-sponsored bill that embedded the AFFH mandate, required under the federal Fair Housing Act, in state law as a general obligation and in Housing Element Law. In 2021, California enacted AB 1304, a Western Center-sponsored bill that strengthens requirements for cities and counties to analyze and proactively address fair housing issues as part of their obligation to affirmatively further fair housing.</p> <p>Through community empowerment, training and education, litigation, and administrative advocacy, all focused on the intersection of civil rights and housing law, our organizations have developed a program that will apply the powers of AB 686 &amp; AB 1301 and related civil rights laws to their fullest in order to realize greater housing access and community development in a manner that is just and equitable. Our focus on rural communities in the San Joaquin Valley will inform our systemic and statewide advocacy and litigation to increase fair housing protections for all Californians.</p> <p>Our expanded work in HP4 will create new tools and training to equip legal service providers with the information needed to navigate the complex housing laws and protections related to mobile home tenancy and residency. Through specialized trainings and the development of new resources, we will broaden the field's capacity to effectively protect mobile home tenants and residents from forced displacement and subsequent homelessness.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>The overarching goals of this project are to address the unique barriers mobile home tenants face and to prevent families from becoming homeless, keep families housed in safe and stable housing, increase the accessibility to housing, and improve the infrastructure where families live.</p> <p>The strategic long-term objectives of this project are to improve access to fair housing throughout the region, maximize resources in the rural legal services community by leveraging relationships with community organizations, assisting less experienced attorneys to develop substantive knowledge of housing laws inclusive of issues related to the California Mobilehome Residency Law, and coordinating with a broad network of community and legal services advocates who are interested and capable of representing low-income rural tenants and residents.</p> <p>Our collaborative will work with community groups to develop understanding of, and capacity to advocate for, their housing rights, and provide systemic legal assistance and advocacy that protects and implements those rights.</p> <p>The collaborative will further multiply its impact by providing attorneys and advocates from other organizations the necessary tools and information they need to advocate for the fair housing rights of their clients. At the same time, our local advocacy for specific</p>	

	communities, and partnership with other organizations, will inform our systemic and statewide work to increase fair housing protections for all California residents.		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	This project will target disadvantaged unincorporated areas of the San Joaquin Valley that include neighborhoods of concentrated poverty, and we will serve people of color, immigrants, farmworkers, people with disabilities, and other protected classes.		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	We will expand our underserved community scope to meet the needs of low-income mobile home tenants and residents.		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	2	2	1/1/2021*
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>This project will be a collaboration between Western Center on Law and Poverty (WCLP), Disability Rights California (DRC), and California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc. (CRLA). Each of our organizations has complementary expertise on fair housing law from the perspectives of statewide housing and poverty, the rights of Californians with disabilities, and the needs of low-income rural communities. The members of the collaborative will also draw from their core programs and services that include frontline legal aid, impact litigation, community empowerment and advocacy. Together, these strengths provide a bulwark against discrimination based on race, national origin, disability, and other protected classes.</p> <p>A priority of the project will be to work with community groups throughout the Valley to ensure that individuals in underserved rural communities know their rights and to inform the systemic work of the project. CRLA will provide direct eviction and injunction defense services. DRC and WCLP will work on systems change and policy advocacy to preserve affordable housing in Central California and co-lead statewide convenings and trainings on mobile tenancy and residency issues. WCLP will lead monthly training calls and will produce a Know Your Rights toolkit related to mobile home tenancy and residency for dissemination to California's housing field.</p>		

\*Two partnerships began on January 1, 2021.

### Map of Recommended HP 4 Projects: Number of Projects that Would Serve Each County

In addition to the projects represented on this map, eight of the recommended projects would serve the entire state. Therefore, every county stands to benefit from the funded proposals. The map below, however, plots the 38 that would focus their services on particular counties.



Organization	Counties Served	Score	Funding Requested	Funding Recomm.
Aids Legal Referral Panel	Marin, San Francisco, Solano, Sonoma	93	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000**
Asian Americans Advancing Justice Southern California	Los Angeles, Orange	90	\$1,320,738	\$800,000
Bay Area Legal Aid	Alameda, San Mateo	86	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
California Advocates for Nursing Home Reform	Statewide	86	\$642,781	\$642,781
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	Colusa, Monterey, San Benito, San Joaquin, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, Sutter, Ventura, Yuba	85	\$525,000	\$525,000
Centro Legal de la Raza	Contra Costa	84	\$491,500	\$491,500
Child Care Law Center	Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Stanislaus	83	\$300,000	\$300,000
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Los Angeles, Orange	81	\$370,973	\$370,973**
Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto	San Mateo, Santa Clara	81	\$1,361,289	\$1,361,289
Contra Costa Senior Legal Services	Contra Costa	81	\$608,280	\$608,280
Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund	Statewide	80	\$330,397	\$330,397
Disability Rights Legal Center	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	80	\$305,855	\$305,855
Elder Law & Advocacy	Imperial, San Diego	80	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Eviction Defense Collaborative	San Francisco	79	\$500,000	\$500,000
Family Violence Appellate Project	Statewide	79	\$454,000	\$454,000
Family Violence Law Center	Alameda	76	\$361,283	\$361,283
Harriett Buhai Center for Family Law	Los Angeles	75	\$450,000	\$450,000
Housing and Economic Rights Advocates	Imperial, Kern, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	74	\$112,369	\$112,369**
Inland Counties Legal Services	Riverside	74	\$360,000	\$360,000
Inner City Law Center	Statewide	74	\$356,407	\$356,407
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	San Francisco	71	\$1,050,000	\$1,050,000

Organization	Counties Served	Score	Funding Requested	Funding Recomm.
La Raza Centro Legal	San Francisco, San Mateo	71	\$150,000	\$150,000
LACBA Counsel for Justice	Los Angeles	70	\$1,500,000	*
Law Foundation of Silicon Valley	Santa Clara	70	\$1,090,700	*
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma	69	\$270,000	\$270,000
Legal Aid at Work	Statewide	69	\$369,752	\$369,752
Legal Aid of Marin	Marin	69	\$450,000	\$450,000
Legal Aid of Sonoma County	Sonoma	69	\$402,184	\$402,184
Legal Services for Children	Alameda, San Francisco	69	\$253,044	\$253,044
Legal Services for Prisoners with Children	Alameda, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura	68	\$799,866	\$799,866
Legal Services for Seniors	Monterey	68	\$1,060,000	\$1,060,000
Mental Health Advocacy Services	Los Angeles	67	\$598,182	\$598,182
National Housing Law Project	Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Mono, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tulare	66	\$457,280	\$457,280**
Neighborhood Legal Services	Los Angeles	66	\$175,000	\$175,000
One Justice	Statewide	65	\$275,759	\$275,759
Open Door Legal	San Francisco	64	\$356,400	\$356,400
Public Advocates	Statewide	64	\$210,905	\$210,905
Public Counsel	Los Angeles	60	\$82,837	\$82,837
Public Interest Law Project	Statewide	60	\$102,972	\$102,972
Public Law Center	Orange	59	\$444,400	\$444,400
Riverside Legal Aid	Riverside	59	\$126,000	\$126,000
Senior Advocacy Network	Merced, Stanislaus	56	\$687,700	\$687,700**
Social Justice Collaborative	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Joaquin, Stanislaus	56	\$500,001	\$500,001

Organization	Counties Served	Score	Funding Requested	Funding Recomm.
Veterans Legal Institute	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino	53	\$329,850	\$329,850
Wage Justice Center	Kern, Los Angeles, Ventura	53	\$537,200	***
Western Center on Law and Poverty	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tulare	52	\$175,000	\$175,000

\*The scoring team will provide oral updates about AAAJ-SoCal and EDC and defers to the committee about the funding levels for these organizations.

\*\*The scoring team recommends funding CANHR, CentroLegal, ELA, ICLC, and LCCR fully, pending resolution of minor technical issues.

\*\*\*The scoring team will provide an oral update defers to the committee about whether to fund LSPC.