



# The State Bar *of California*

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## **OPEN SESSION**

### **AGENDA ITEM 4.1**

**MAY 2023**

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

**DATE:** May 12, 2023

**TO:** Members, Legal Services Trust Fund Commission Homelessness Prevention Funds Committee

**FROM:** Jennifer Zelnick, Senior Program Analyst, Office of Access & Inclusion

**SUBJECT:** Approve 2023-2024 Homelessness Prevention Supplemental (HP 4 Supplemental) Competitive Grants

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### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Governor Newsom signed Assembly Bill 179 to amend the Budget Act of 2022 (the Budget Act) on September 6, 2022. The Budget Act allocated \$30 million for competitive awards to qualified legal services projects (QLSPs) and support centers to provide homelessness prevention legal services.

On December 13, 2022, the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (LSTFC) approved 46 2023-2024 homelessness prevention (HP 4) grants totaling \$25,229,306. Since this amount was less than the total available funding (\$28,500,000), the LSTFC delegated authority to the Homelessness Prevention Funds Committee (Committee) to develop a supplemental funding application for the remaining \$3,270,694. The LSTFC also delegated authority to the Committee to score and approve these grant awards.

This memo describes the scoring team's recommendations for the 2023-2024 homelessness prevention supplemental (HP 4 supplemental) competitive grant awards for the Committee meeting on May 12, 2023.

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### **BACKGROUND**

The Budget Act allocated \$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 costs. This funding has an encumbrance or expenditure date of June 30, 2024.<sup>1</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.

On December 13, 2022, the LSTFC approved 46 initial HP 4 grants totaling \$25,229,306. Since this amount is less than the total available funding (\$28,500,000), the LSTFC delegated authority to the Homelessness Prevention Funds Committee (Committee) to develop a supplemental funding application for the remaining \$3,270,694. The LSTFC also delegated authority to the Committee to score and approve these grant awards.<sup>2</sup>

The Committee reused the HP 4 Request For Proposal (RFP), rubric, and application for the HP 4 supplemental grantmaking process, with some minor alterations. For example, the Committee limited applicants to organizations that have received any homelessness prevention formula and/or competitive (i.e., HP 1, 2, 3, or 4) grant. Limiting applicants to those who already have HP funding allowed the Committee to streamline the application and review process. The Committee reused the HP 4 rubric to score HP 4 supplemental applications but directed that past homelessness prevention grant reports be relevant to “project impact and strategies.” Including performance on past homelessness prevention grants as part of “project impact and strategies” ensured that HP 4 supplemental funds would only go to organizations in good standing with their previous and current HP grants.

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

<sup>2</sup> On December 13, 2022, the Commission passed the following resolution:

**RESOLVED**, that the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (Commission) delegates authority to the Homelessness Prevention Funds Committee (Committee) to develop a supplemental funding application for the remaining funds from the initial 2023-2024 Homelessness Prevention (HP 4) competitive grant awards.

**FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the Commission further delegates authority to the Committee to score and approve these grant awards.

The State Bar received 30 HP 4 supplemental applications from 26 QLSPs and 4 support centers, requesting \$7,210,107 total. While some applicants proposed new projects, others proposed expanding services into new counties, serving additional demographics, or extending current homelessness prevention projects. Please see Attachment D for profile sheets detailing each application.

## DISCUSSION

### SCORING CRITERIA

On January 23, 2023, the Committee adopted the following rubric for HP 4 supplemental awards:

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 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				

Category	Exceeds Expectation	Meets Expectation	Below Expectation	Not Addressed
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 request for proposals (RFP, Attachment A) notes that the rubric is a tool to guide Committee discussion of projects. A comparatively high score, therefore, does not guarantee funding. The Committee may still exercise discretion to make awards that best accomplish the statewide goals of the Budget Act. For instance, the Committee can use its best effort to distribute grants statewide and to fund a diversity of homelessness prevention interventions.

The RFP also communicated the following explanations to applicants:

- **Project impact and strategies:** Applicants should explain how the project’s strategies and goals—activities, partnerships, outputs, outcomes, etc.—will directly and significantly ameliorate homelessness. They should explain why they selected the particular intervention(s) over others. The justification for the proposed services should refer to the circumstances and needs of particular populations that the project seeks to serve.
- **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>5</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).<sup>6</sup> Therefore, this criterion asks how the targeted population faces even higher barriers to accessing civil justice than do indigent people 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). However,

programs without relevant partnerships or subgrants, or whose partnerships/subgrants were formed after June 30, 2022, are still encouraged to apply.

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.

## REVIEW PROCESS

Given the short timeline to review submissions, the LSTFC delegated authority to staff to score the HP 4 supplemental applications in consultation with the Committee. The Committee identified at least two ways that it would advise staff:

- (During scoring) 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, and two staff members from the Office of Access & Inclusion. The team evaluated all 30 applications using the rubric and definitions above.<sup>3</sup>

## SCORES

The three-member scoring team arrived at unified scores and funding figures for every proposal. The highest score was 91 out of 100 points. The lowest score was 51 points. Given the small amount of funding available, the scoring team recommends funding the 17 highest-scoring proposals—those with 71 to 91 points:

### Recommended Proposals (From High Score to Low Score)

Applicant	Total Score
Legal Aid of Sonoma County	91
Legal Aid of Marin	89
Law Foundation of Silicon Valley	86
Legal Aid at Work	83
Central California Legal Services	82
San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	81
California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation	80
Bay Area Legal Aid	78
OneJustice	76
Senior Citizens Legal Services	76
Child Care Law Center	75
Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County	74
Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County	73
Veterans Legal Institute	72
Community Legal Aid SoCal	71
Elder Law & Advocacy	71
Immigrant Legal Resource Center	71

These 17 proposals includes three support centers and 14 QLSPs. All of these proposals scored “exceeds expectations” in at least one rubric category, most of them in two or more categories. All but one of them (94 percent) scored points for serving rural populations. The recommended proposal without points in this category nonetheless scored a “meets expectations” for serving underserved populations and an “exceeds expectations” in two criteria.<sup>4</sup> Attachment C provides a detailed breakdown of the scores for all proposals.

<sup>3</sup> See “Scoring Criteria,” *supra*.

<sup>4</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

## FUNDING LEVELS

The scoring team allocated the \$3,270,694 available for HP 4 supplemental awards starting with the highest scoring application. It then proceeded to the second-highest scoring proposal and so on until it had exhausted the pool of funds.

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

- The proportionality of the project deliverables to the funding request;
- The need to cut \$496,655 from the combined asks of these 17 applications;
- The degree of fiscal conservatism in the budget, given the narrative explanations;
- The applicant's capacity to implement an impactful project with less than the full amount requested; and
- The sufficiency of the budget narrative and other explanations.

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

Applicant	Score	Request	Recommend
Legal Aid of Sonoma County	91	\$325,000.00	<b>\$325,000.00</b>
Legal Aid of Marin	89	\$11,581.00	<b>\$11,580.00</b>
Law Foundation of Silicon Valley	86	\$325,000.00	<b>\$310,275.00</b>
Legal Aid at Work	83	\$257,784.00	<b>\$229,125.00</b>
Central California Legal Services	82	\$325,000.00	<b>\$286,774.00</b>
San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	81	\$89,460.00	<b>\$81,760.00</b>
California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation	80	\$325,000.00	<b>\$290,020.00</b>
Bay Area Legal Aid	78	\$325,000.00	<b>\$282,750.00</b>
OneJustice	76	\$301,636.00	<b>\$249,000.00</b>
Senior Citizens Legal Services	76	\$264,084.00	<b>\$231,840.00</b>
Child Care Law Center	75	\$182,408.00	<b>\$143,860.00</b>
Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County	74	\$107,442.00	<b>\$85,030.00</b>
Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County	73	\$61,179.00	<b>\$53,850.00</b>
Veterans Legal Institute	72	\$325,000.00	<b>\$261,015.00</b>
Community Legal Aid SoCal	71	\$325,000.00	<b>\$256,835.00</b>
Elder Law & Advocacy	71	\$144,775.00	<b>\$113,830.00</b>
Immigrant Legal Resource Center	71	\$72,000.00	<b>\$58,150.00</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$3,270,694.00</b>

"partnered with or subgranting to community-based organizations or local jurisdictions, provided the partnerships or 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.



The above organizations would receive, on average, 87 percent of their combined budget request (\$3,767,349). Staff is following up with each program to see whether it would have to adjust its deliverables if it received the recommended amount. Attachment B compares each proposal's funding request to the scoring team's funding recommendation.

## CONCLUSION

Funding the recommended proposals would achieve the Budget Act's policy goals. These applicants have proposed 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 would clear eviction and criminal records to improve housing eligibility, counsel tenants facing eviction, provide legal services to improve housing stability for veterans in rural and frontier counties, litigate to improve habitability, and advocate for public benefits to financially stabilize individuals who are at risk of homelessness. Sixteen out of seventeen proposals would serve rural communities. Excluding two projects that propose to serve the entire state, the recommended organizations would serve 18 counties.<sup>5</sup> All 17 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 (LSTFC) Homelessness Prevention Funds Committee, acting on behalf of the LSTFC under its delegated authority, approves the 2023–2024 homelessness prevention supplemental competitive grant recipients and amounts as described herein.

## ATTACHMENTS LIST

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

<sup>5</sup> The 18 counties served are: Imperial, Kings, Los Angeles, Marin, Merced, Napa, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, Stanislaus, and Tulare. As Attachment E illustrates, the recommended projects pay careful attention to rural California.



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## 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION SUPPLEMENTAL COMPETITIVE (HP 4 SUPPLEMENTAL) GRANTS REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

This document provides information for organizations interested in submitting proposals for homelessness prevention supplemental competitive (HP 4 supplemental) grants. Organizations should review this document to ensure that the proposed projects are eligible for this funding, and that their proposals describe those activities in a manner that best addresses the principal concerns of the funding authorities.

HP 4 supplemental grants are competitive and discretionary. Project proposals must be submitted on SmartSimple by **5:00 p.m. on Friday, March 10, 2023**.

If you have any questions, please contact Jennifer Zelnick, Senior Program Analyst, at (213) 765-1210 or [Jennifer.Zelnick@calbar.ca.gov](mailto:Jennifer.Zelnick@calbar.ca.gov), or Christopher McConkey, Program Supervisor, at (213) 765-1505 or [Christopher.McConkey@calbar.ca.gov](mailto:Christopher.McConkey@calbar.ca.gov).

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### BACKGROUND

Governor Newsom signed the Budget Act of 2022, as amended by Assembly Bill 179 (the Budget Act), on September 6, 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.

<sup>1</sup> The Budget Act of 2022 is available at [https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=202120220AB179](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB179).

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 was at least \$28.5 million.

On December 13, 2022, the Commission approved 46 HP 4 grants totaling \$25,229,306. Since this amount is less than the total available funding (\$28,500,000), the Commission delegated authority to the Homelessness Prevention Funds Committee (Committee) to make supplemental awards for the remaining \$3,270,694.

### Eligibility

HP 4 supplemental applications are due on SmartSimple by **Friday, March 10, 2023, at 5:00 p.m. (PST)**. To qualify for an award, applicants must be a current QLSP or support center under California Business and Professions Code [section 6213](#) that has received any homelessness prevention formula and/or competitive (HP 1, 2, 3, or 4) grant.

### Competitive Grant Parameters

1. HP 4 supplemental awards may fund only the activities that the Budget Act enumerates, above. These 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. 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 \$325,000 for the one-year grant period (July 1, 2023-June 30, 2024). Applicants may elect to claim back-expenditures for the previous quarter, extending the grant period to 15 months (April 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 supplemental funding is to serve indigent Californians and QLSPs that serve indigent Californians pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 6213.<sup>2</sup>

<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

## Award Information

The Committee seeks to fund high-impact projects that, within the scope of the Budget Act, address acute homelessness risks and harms. The Committee 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. Applicants may also propose expanding or extending existing HP grants, such as by hiring an additional attorney or expanding services to an additional county.

The Committee plans to vote on final awards by late April 2023. The competitive grant period will start on July 1, 2023.

## 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/homeowner's 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.

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.

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>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 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>

**Note:** The rubric is a tool to guide Committee discussion of projects. A comparatively high

score, therefore, does not guarantee funding. The Committee may still exercise discretion to 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 initial and HP 4 supplemental 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. Please note that project impact and strategies may also include review of past HP evaluations.
- **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.
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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>

<sup>3</sup> MSSA data is available on the California State Geoportal at <https://gis.data.ca.gov/datasets/CHHSAgency::medical-service-study->

- **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.

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- **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). However, programs without relevant partnerships or subgrants, or whose partnerships/subgrants were formed after June 30, 2022, are still encouraged to apply.

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[areas/explore?filters=eyJERUZJTklUSU9OIjpbIjJ1cmFslwiRnJvbnRpZXliXX0%3D&location=36.206796%2C-118.684374%2C7.63](https://data.courts.ca.gov/areas/explore?filters=eyJERUZJTklUSU9OIjpbIjJ1cmFslwiRnJvbnRpZXliXX0%3D&location=36.206796%2C-118.684374%2C7.63). This link provides data with the following filters for definition: “Rural” and “Frontier.”

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 Supplemental Grantmaking Timeline

Date(s)*	Activity
January 23, 2023	Committee approves RFP and scoring rubric
February 10, 2023	Staff releases application
March 10, 2023	Applications due
March 14-April 11, 2023	Commissioner-staff team scores applications
April 26, 2023	Committee approves awards
July 1, 2023	Grant period starts

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

#### RFP Application

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

1. **Form A: Project Profile**

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



**2. 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.

**3. Form C: Project Budget**

The budget will include information on how the program proposes to allocate HP 4 supplemental funds to the project for one year (or 15 months for applicants who elect to claim back-expenditures for one quarter). Applicants will need to identify staff by their role (e.g. "Managing attorney" or "Housing attorney") and estimate the amount of time that these roles would spend on the project. The project staff, budget, and description should be consistent with one another.

**4. Form D: Budget Narrative**

The budget narrative will 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 supplemental (HP 4 supplemental) grant only for purposes stated in its application. Should the State Bar of California (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.
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 supplemental grant, and all documents submitted pursuant to issuance of HP 4 supplemental 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 the applicant's award at any time to reflect the actual amount of funding available for HP 4 supplemental 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 supplemental 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 supplemental 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. (For support centers) Quantitative and qualitative data about trainings, convenings, research, and other support for qualified legal services projects (QLSPs).
- F. 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 QLSPs.

**ATTACHMENT B**

**Scores and Funding Recommendations for the HP 4 Supplemental Applications**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>County(ies) served</b>	<b># of partners</b>	<b># of subgrants</b>	<b>Amount requested</b>	<b>Proposed sub-grant(s)</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Funding recomm.</b>
Legal Aid of Sonoma County	Sonoma	1	1	\$ 325,000	\$ 12,000	91	\$ 325,000
Legal Aid of Marin	Marin	1	1	\$ 11,581	\$ 11,581	89	\$ 11,580
Law Foundation of Silicon Valley	Santa Clara	1	1	\$ 325,000	\$ 148,500	86	\$ 310,275
Legal Aid at Work	Statewide	3	3	\$ 257,784	\$ 30,000	83	\$ 229,125
Central California Legal Services	Kings, Tulare	2	1	\$ 325,000	\$ 15,000	82	\$ 286,774
San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	San Diego	2	0	\$ 89,460	\$ -	81	\$ 81,760
California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation	Fresno, Madera, Sacramento, Sutter, Tulare, Yolo	4	0	\$ 325,000	\$ -	80	\$ 290,020
Bay Area Legal Aid	Napa	3	0	\$ 325,000	\$ -	78	\$ 282,750
OneJustice	Statewide	4	4	\$ 301,636	\$ 162,500	76	\$ 249,000
Senior Citizens Legal Services	Sant Cruz	3	3	\$ 264,084	\$ 138,084	76	\$ 231,840
Child Care Law Center	Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Stanislaus	1	1	\$ 182,408	\$ 105,314	75	\$ 143,860
Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County	San Mateo	1	0	\$ 107,442	\$ -	74	\$ 85,030
Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County	Santa Barbara	1	0	\$ 61,179	\$ -	73	\$ 53,850
Veterans Legal Institute	Los Angeles, Merced, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino	7	0	\$ 325,000	\$ -	72	\$ 261,015
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Los Angeles, Orange	1	0	\$ 325,000	\$ -	71	\$ 256,835
Elder Law & Advocacy	Imperial, San Diego	2	0	\$ 144,775	\$ -	71	\$ 113,830
Immigrant Legal Resource Center	Stanislaus	2	2	\$ 72,000	\$ 36,000	71	\$ 58,150
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$ 3,767,349</b>	<b>\$ 658,979</b>		<b>\$ 3,270,694</b>

ATTACHMENT C

Breakdown of Scores for HP 4 Supplemental Applications

Organization	Project impact and strategies	Administrati on	Serves rural populations	Serves underserved populations	Project evaluation	Partnerships	Total score	Funding recomm.
Legal Aid of Sonoma County	21	10	15	15	15	15	91	\$ 325,000
Legal Aid of Marin	19	15	15	15	10	15	89	\$ 11,580
Law Foundation of Silicon Valley	16	15	15	15	10	15	86	\$ 310,275
Legal Aid at Work	18	15	10	15	10	15	83	\$ 229,125
Central California Legal Services	22	10	15	10	10	15	82	\$ 286,774
San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	21	10	15	15	10	10	81	\$ 81,760
California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation	20	10	10	15	10	15	80	\$ 290,020
Bay Area Legal Aid	18	15	15	10	10	10	78	\$ 282,750
OneJustice	16	10	10	15	10	15	76	\$ 249,000
Senior Citizens Legal Services	16	10	10	15	10	15	76	\$ 231,840
Child Care Law Center	15	10	10	15	10	15	75	\$ 143,860
Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County	19	10	15	15	5	10	74	\$ 85,030
Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County	18	10	10	15	10	10	73	\$ 53,850
Veterans Legal Institute	17	10	10	10	10	15	72	\$ 261,015
Community Legal Aid SoCal	21	15	0	10	10	15	71	\$ 256,835
Elder Law & Advocacy	16	10	15	10	10	10	71	\$ 113,830
Immigrant Legal Resource Center	16	10	10	15	5	15	71	\$ 58,150
Legal Assistance to the Elderly	19	10	0	10	15	15	69	

Organization	Project impact and strategies	Administrati on	Serves rural populations	Serves underserved populations	Project evaluation	Partnerships	Total score	Funding recomb.
Mental Health Advocacy Services	19	10	0	10	15	15	69	
Wage Justice Center	19	10	0	15	10	15	69	
Asian Americans Advancing Justice Southern California	17	10	0	15	10	15	67	
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	22	10	15	10	10	0	67	
Alameda County Homeless Action Center	19	10	0	15	5	15	64	
Bet Tzedek Legal Services	19	10	0	15	10	10	64	
Social Justice Collaborative	19	5	10	15	10	5	64	
Senior Advocacy Network	17	10	10	15	10	0	62	
Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto	16	10	0	15	10	10	61	
Inner City Law Center	21	15	0	15	10	0	61	
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights	17	10	0	15	10	0	52	
Open Door Legal	16	10	0	15	10	0	51	

Total \$ 3,270,694

#### Rubric Points Awarded

	Project impact and strategies	Administrati on	Serves rural populations	Serves underserved populations	Project evaluation	Partnerships
<b>Exceeds Expectations</b>	21-25	15	15	15	15	15
<b>Meets Expectations</b>	11-20	10	10	10	10	10
<b>Below Expectations</b>	1-10	5	5	5	5	5
<b>Not Addressed</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

## 2023-2024 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION 4 SUPPLEMENTAL GRANT APPLICATION PROFILE

<b>Organization Name</b>	Alameda County Homeless Action Center	
<b>Project Name</b>	Legal Benefits Outreach and Advocacy for Re-Entry Clients	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$144,823	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Alameda	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>Since our founding in 1990, the Homeless Action Center has helped to stabilize the lives of thousands of homeless and disabled residents through the provision of public benefits legal advocacy and other support services. The goal of this proposed pilot project is to focus on a particularly vulnerable group: individuals who are living with disabilities who are incarcerated in and exiting Santa Rita Jail in Alameda County.</p> <p>Services will be provided by a Benefits Outreach Attorney and a Jail Outreach Advocate. These staff will be supervised by a Managing Attorney who coordinates services to clients in the jail. HAC will collaborate on this project with our partners at Alameda County Behavioral Health Care Services, Social Services Agency, and the Public Defender's Office, with which we have long-term cooperative relationships.</p> <p>Over the course of the year-long grant period, the project will serve 50 re-entry clients who are living with disabilities. Through this project, HAC will (1) meet with clients before and within the first few days of release from jail to maintain ongoing communication, (2) enroll clients in county-administered benefits programs to which they are entitled, including General Assistance, Food Stamps, Medi-Cal, and the Coordinated Entry System (3) make sure clients are assessed for the new re-entry housing subsidy, and (4) make sure clients are connected to a HAC SSI attorney or advocate who will help them obtain these benefits to increase their income. With SSI, these clients achieve greater economic stability and have increased options for permanent affordable housing.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>The project will serve 50 clients over the course of the grant period.</p> <p>The Benefits Outreach Attorney will create and maintain a prioritized list of clients that are exiting the jail. This work involves outreaching to potential clients who are incarcerated and their public defenders.</p> <p>The Benefits Outreach Attorney will ensure that clients exiting the jail immediately complete relevant benefits applications, including General Assistance, CalFresh, and Medi-Cal. The Benefits Outreach Attorney will also assist with appealing any decisions on these benefits, as necessary.</p> <p>The Jail Outreach Advocate will meet with clients on the day that they are released from jail, or, when that is not possible, within the first few days of release.</p> <p>The Jail Outreach Advocate will ensure that clients exiting the jail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Access the BHCS re-entry housing subsidy, if eligible,</li> <li>- Complete an assessment for the county's Coordinated Entry System (CES) for housing placement,</li> <li>- Complete an intake assessment for HAC SSI legal advocacy services, and</li> <li>- Establish and maintain contact with their HAC SSI attorney or advocate while they are exiting the jail and re-establishing their lives outside of the jail.</li> </ul> <p>Since the average SSI case takes two years until completion, it is unlikely that most of these cases will be resolved by the end of the grant period. However, our goal is that 90% of clients will ultimately obtain the SSI benefits to which they are entitled.</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	None	



<p><b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)</p>	<p>This project will exclusively serve individuals who are living with disabilities and who are exiting Santa Rita Jail.</p> <p>This group faces even higher barriers to housing than the low-income community generally. They are often released into homelessness. In the first few weeks of re-entry, they risk far greater likelihood of mental health crisis, suicide, overdose, re-arrest, and community violence. They are often Black and Brown. They often have a criminal record. Since their disabilities prevent them from working, they are unable to earn an income. For those who are unhoused, a lack of income makes it unlikely they will become housed. Others are housed precariously. Due to policies that criminalize low-level offenses associated with homelessness, those who are homeless are likely to become incarcerated again, creating a cycle between jail and homelessness.</p> <p>This community is exceptionally hard to reach. Their symptoms and the tumultuous nature of their lives make it difficult for them to keep appointments. They may not have cellphones, mailing addresses, or bus fare. Other providers often terminate service with these clients for “bad behavior”. HAC recognizes that these are symptoms of their circumstances and represent an inadequacy of our systems to meet the needs of this group.</p> <p>Our project will connect this underserved community by outreaching to them with services that will put them on a pathway toward permanent affordable housing. Specifically, this project will connect clients with federal, state, and local benefits that will increase their income, allowing them greater options for housing.</p>		
	<p><b>Number of Partners</b></p>	<p><b>Number of Subgrants</b></p>	<p><b>Dates of Collaborations</b></p>
	<p>3</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>01/01/1993 07/01/2006 01/01/2014</p>
<p><b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)</p>	<p>The Homeless Action Center has provided SSI legal benefits advocacy to those who are referred by both ACBHCS and ACSSA for more than 15 years. On this project, all 50 clients will be mutually served by ACBHCS, who will tell us who in the jail is eligible for SSI representation.</p> <p>HAC has provided SSI legal benefits advocacy to clients referred by the ACPDO for more than six years. On this project, HAC will communicate with ACPDO to determine when their clients will be released, allowing us to prioritize prospective clients by release date and meet with those clients as they are being released.</p> <p>When clients are released, HAC will ensure they obtain benefits administered by ACSSA, such as General Assistance (GA), Food Stamps, and Medi-Cal, so clients have an income, food assistance, and health care while their disability claim is pending. The county benefit GA provides a mere \$336 per month, while the federal benefit SSI provides \$1,251 and access to Medicaid, providing greater stability and options for securing permanent affordable housing.</p> <p>Additionally, ACBHCS has asked HAC if we would be willing to administer a fund of \$2.3 million as a re-entry housing subsidy. This fund will act as a loan fund to help re-entry clients who have pending disability claims to secure housing, giving eligible clients \$600 per month on top of their \$336 per month of GA. The Jail Outreach Advocate will ensure that clients on this project are assessed for eligibility for the re-entry housing subsidy.</p>		

<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>
	\$325,000	\$280,000
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Los Angeles, Orange	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>Through a proposed partnership with four trusted community partners serving limited-English, low-income AAPI communities across Orange County, AJSOCAL will distribute project funds to Southland Integrated Services, Korean Community Services, Ah-Ri Center, and Pacific Islander Health Partnership to build up a pipeline of client referrals for those who need legal aid in tenant defense, eviction, and foreclosure prevention cases. It will focus on members of the AAPI community in Los Angeles and Orange Counties where the AAPI population is 18% and 25%, respectively, who are experiencing housing instability or are at risk of homelessness. The partners will focus on high-need cities and regions that include, but are not limited to, Anaheim, Garden Grove, Westminster, Fountain Valley, Costa Mesa, Stanton, Cypress, Tustin, Santa Ana, Fullerton, and Buena Park. The AAPI community in the abovementioned cities ranges from 12% to 52% of the population. The partners will provide in-language community education workshops, outreach events, client referrals on legal housing matters to AJSOCAL.</p> <p>In-language legal services for referred clients 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: 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 1.1: Korean Community Services will make 165 referrals to AJSOCAL for legal issues and partner on 6 community outreach and education events over 15 months.</p> <p>Activity 1.2: Southland Integrated Services will make 150 referrals to AJSOCAL for legal issues and partner on 8 community outreach and education events over 15 months.</p> <p>Activity 1.3: Ahri Center will make 50 referrals to AJSOCAL for legal issues and partner on 8 community outreach and education events over 15 months.</p> <p>Activity 1.4: Pacific Islander Health Partnership will make 30 referrals to AJSOCAL for legal issues and partner on 6 community outreach and education events over 15 months.</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>	

	Activity 2.3: Subgrantees 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.		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	None		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	For 40 years, 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 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.		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	4	4	01/01/2017 01/01/2016 04/01/2023 01/01/2016
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	Southland Integrated Services, Inc. (Southland) improves the well-being of Orange County's diverse population through outreach, education, and community health services. Established in 1979 as a refugee resettlement supporting agency in Westminster, California, Southland has gradually expanded its operations to respond to the rapidly evolving needs of the local Orange County population. Southland Integrated Services, Inc. was founded in June 1998 in response to the urgent health needs of the large medically underserved population in the community. In May 2015, Southland became a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) and currently offers Medical, Dental, Behavioral Health, Substance Use Services, and social service support programs to the Vietnamese and underserved communities of Orange County. Southland's social service programs include but are not limited to transportation, utility discount programs, food bank, counseling, community education, and outreach. Southland is home to fifty linguistically diverse providers and supporting staff members serving over four thousand unique English, Vietnamese, and Spanish speaking patients.  With the growth of supportive services, Southland has identified additional holistic needs in the community, specifically revolving around legal housing advice and support. Through this partnership with AJSOCAL, Southland will leverage its longstanding history and trust in serving monolingual-speaking Vietnamese community members and linking them to AJSOCAL's legal professionals to provide legal navigation, education, and advocacy		

	<p>support. Together, Southland and AJSOCAL will address the disparities in linguistically appropriate services provided to the most vulnerable populations and secure a minimum of 150 referrals and 8 community outreach events to raise awareness throughout the project period.</p> <p>Korean Community Services (KCS) was created as an immigrant mission project of St. Nicholas Korean Church in Los Angeles in 1977. Through the 1970's and 1980's, KCS emerged as a dynamic, Korean immigrant social service organization providing job training, information and outreach, counseling, food bank, legal assistance, and educational materials to the growing number of newly arrived Korean immigrants in Los Angeles. In 1992, KCS relocated to Orange County, CA and expanded its programs to address relevant needs of the emerging Korean immigrant population there, which included, amongst other programs, mandated court counseling for domestic violence, child abuse, drunk driving, and drug offenders. By 2000, KCS became one of the largest Orange County counseling providers serving the Courts, Probation Department, and Social Services.</p> <p>In 2013, recognizing the immense healthcare and related needs among their vulnerable and underserved service populations, KCS began offering health screenings and education to its social service clients. Additionally, KCS offered immigration legal services and education to its broadening client base. In 2019, KCS became a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) and has been providing a robust array of health care services to their underserved, low income, immigrant communities. As FQHC, KCS has provided services to a wide array of vulnerable OC residents, which include homeless individuals, low-income immigrants, and seniors for Section-8 and low-cost housing in the community. For this housing project partnership with AJSOCAL, KCS will conduct outreach to vulnerable people including homeless persons and families, seniors, and low-income individuals and link them with housing or other necessary services, and provide ongoing support in collaboration with AJSOCAL through 165 referrals and 8 community outreach events.</p> <p>Ahri Center, founded in December 2019, exists to create new pathways for the Korean American community so that no one lives in fear of deportation, and everyone has access to education, healthcare, affordable housing, and a healthy work environment. The core founding staff of Ahri are seasoned community organizers, activists, and advocates who are trusted by community members. The central programs at Ahri include community organizing, civic engagement, immigrant rights, and legal services. Through grassroots community engagement and outreach, Ahri Center seeks to provide individuals with the tools and skills necessary to be progressive agents of change in their communities. Since its inception, Ahri has maintained a relationship with AJSOCAL's Survivor and Family Empower program (SAFE) unit, referring for 3-4 immigration and family law cases per year. For this project, Ahri will refer 50 eviction and tenant defense cases to AJSOCAL and host 8 community outreach events during the grant period.</p> <p>Founded in 2003, the Pacific Islander Health Partnership (PIHP) serves multi-generational Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander communities by nurturing an environment for overall health equity and wellness through direct services, outreach, education, and advocacy. The primary activities include leadership training, promoting community-based participatory research, and advocating for strategies that reduce Pacific Islander communities' disparities in cancer, diabetes, heart disease, and obesity. PIHP has a 20-year history of engaging with a diverse set of NHPI community partners, including board members that are long standing leaders from the Chamorro, Marshallese, Native Hawaiian, Samoan, and Tongan communities, on health campaigns and is uniquely</p>
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	<p>positioned to establish trust and relationships between the community and institutional partners. PIHP's work has included partnering with the Orange County Healthcare Agency, higher education institutions such as CSUF, CSULA, UCI, UCR, and Claremont Graduate University, along with numerous other CBO's, coalitions, and workgroups to adapt health education messaging that ensures linguistic appropriateness and cultural relevance. AJSOCAL and PIHP have a trusted relationship since 2016, in which both organizations partnered together in the Health Access Program to provide healthcare outreach, education, enrollment, renewal, and navigation assistance to the NHPI communities across Orange County. For this housing project partnership with AJSOCAL, PIHP will use the funds to refer 30 clients in need of legal assistance for housing matters to AJSOCAL and conduct 6 outreach events targeting the NHPI community across Orange County.</p>
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<b>Organization Name</b>	Bay Area Legal Aid	
<b>Project Name</b>	Napa County Homelessness Prevention	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$325,000	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Napa	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>BayLegal's proposed project has two components: One focuses on eviction prevention and other housing retention measures, while the other component provides benefits advocacy to strengthen income and housing security. The first is led by the Napa office's full-time housing attorney, who provides a full range of housing legal services, including extended representation. The second, which supports an economic justice attorney, expands BayLegal's capacity in Napa County for providing legal assistance to recipients of, and residents seeking to access, safety net programs such as CalWORKs, CalFresh, CAPI, general assistance, and other benefits. Services will target low-income tenants, a population increasingly rent-burdened and the hardest hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. By working with longstanding collaborative partners in the Napa region, this project will be positioned to target communities who are often underserved but at high risk, including immigrants, those with limited English proficiency, persons of color, and rural populations. Our goal as a collaborative is to weave a safety net by bringing together core competencies addressing gaps for tenants. BayLegal brings extensive legal expertise on a broad range of housing and economic justice issues to the proposed project, with the aims of preserving housing, preventing evictions, and stabilizing income to reduce risk of homelessness.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>Our broad goal is to prevent and reduce risk of homelessness or displacement among low-income residents of Napa County by overcoming unlawful evictions and helping individuals access eligible public benefits.</p> <p>Goal 1 (housing): Beginning July 1, help clients maintain safe and stable housing by resolving a variety of housing issues, including lease termination notices, unlawful detainers, and disputes with landlords.</p> <p>Deliverables: Provide legal information and services to 30 unduplicated low-income Napa County residents. Complete and report outcomes for 12 cases.</p> <p>Goal 2 (benefits): Ensure income security to stabilize housing and prevent homelessness. BayLegal will provide legal assistance on a range of safety-net public benefits issues to increase/maintain receipt of income and other benefits available to low-income residents, including public benefit denials, terminations, overpayments, and eligibility for homelessness prevention programs tied to public benefits.</p> <p>Deliverables: Beginning April 1, assist 32 clients with access to or maintenance of public benefits or related services. Complete and report outcomes for 14 cases.</p> <p>Goal 3 (outreach/advocacy): Develop or strengthen referral streams for project services. BayLegal will leverage strong, existing community partnerships to increase community outreach and education around public benefits, homelessness assistance resources, legal rights, and how to get help.</p> <p>Deliverables: Provide information and education to 10 Napa County service providers, informing them on how to identify housing and benefits legal issues and make appropriate referrals. Create a formal process with partners for making referrals across organizations. Conduct 5 community engagements over the grant term reaching at least 85 people.</p>	

<b>Rural Communities</b>	The majority of Napa County is considered rural or frontier, as defined by the California Department of Health and Human Services' Medical Services Study Areas, with the exceptions of American Canyon and central city of Napa. By design, BayLegal's services are set up to provide accessibility county-wide, making legal advice within reach for residents of outlying communities. Similarly, since the pandemic necessitated implementing effective remote service models, our staff are better able to represent clients living in the County's ex-urban zones. Additionally, our collaborative partners operate family resource centers and offer services targeted to rural areas including Calistoga and St. Helena.		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	Low-income tenants and unhoused individuals and families in Napa County are a particularly underserved population. While there is a great network of non-legal community-based organizations (CBOs), BayLegal is the only public interest law firm in the area providing free legal advice/counsel and representation. Napa County has a small informal bar association and no existing pro bono programs. The only other available legal services resource is the Court self-help center, located in the city of Napa, thus difficult to access for many low-income county residents living outside of the urban center. Those experiencing housing insecurity are increasingly rent-burdened and the hardest hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. BayLegal's service delivery model is centered on ensuring access to underserved residents throughout the county through direct outreach, our legal hotlines, and partnerships with CBOs which direct referrals and provide space to meet with clients. Further, BayLegal's internal Case Acceptance Guidelines prioritize serving tenants who are Limited English Proficient (LEP), have disabilities, are members of a marginalized group, or have multiple significant legal needs.		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	3	0	01/01/2015*

<p><b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)</p>	<p>BayLegal has collaborated with the named partners since 2015, building upon years of pre-existing partnerships and collaborations with Legal Aid of Napa Valley, which merged into BayLegal that year. As the only legal services nonprofit serving low-income Napa residents, BayLegal fills a critical role in disseminating legal rights information. We provide training and technical assistance to CBOs to help identify and support the navigation of legal issues, conduct Know Your Rights community education sessions, and meet with clients at CBOs' offices to provide greater accessibility.</p> <p>The proposed project is a continuation and expansion of an existing collaborative that came together in recognition of the critical need for coordinated services to support Napa County's housing insecure population and prevent homelessness. The strength of this collaborative lies in weaving together partners' core competencies to address gaps for tenants and low-income families at risk of or experiencing homelessness. HP4 Supplemental funding will enable BayLegal to sustain a key role in this collaborative as the only comprehensive source of housing and public benefits legal services available in the county. While the named partners are not funded by this proposal, we will continue to meet with them regularly to assess community needs and integrate service delivery. In concert with the named partners BayLegal will continue to provide coordinated service delivery to meet rural and underserved communities where they live and are most comfortable. This project leverages multi-agency resources and reach to increase the number of clients served and community members empowered with legal rights information, who otherwise would not get the legal help they need. Our coordinated approach will enhance the engagement of legal services and case outcomes as we work together to provide 360-degree support to prevent homelessness and increase housing stability. Meeting regularly with the collaborative to discuss emerging legal issues and needs, BayLegal provides training and technical assistance that enables partners to appropriately screen and refer clients for legal services. In turn, partners connect clients with non-legal resources to increase stability and help them engage in their cases, resulting in better legal outcomes.</p> <p>On the Move (OTM) and UpValley Family Resource Center (UVFC) are grass roots family resource centers located across the County that have built trust with diverse, multilingual communities in need of access to housing resources (education, legal advice and/or representation), as well as navigation of public benefits (CalFresh, CalWORKS, subsidized childcare, etc.) that can help stabilize a rent-burdened household. OTM and UVFC's critical role in this project includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in legal training and regular meetings with BayLegal to understand how to</li> </ul>
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	<p>identify legal issues and barriers, learn changes in legal protections and eligibility, and report out on emerging trends and patterns of need;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist with community outreach and education about basic legal rights regarding tenancy, housing options and public benefits, and other partners’ services;</li> <li>• Assist residents with system navigation to access safety net resources to attain more stability and engagement in their legal cases, and intensive case management as appropriate to sustain outcomes long-term;</li> <li>• Screen and identify legal issues and determine appropriate referral level – including conducting “warm” referrals of urgent complex matters (direct communication to BayLegal) and “guided” referrals (contact information for the appropriate service provider, including our Legal Advice Line).</li> </ul> <p>Fair Housing Napa Valley (FHNV) – as Napa’s fair housing experts FHNV brings over 20 years of fair housing and landlord/tenant expertise to advise landlords and tenants on rights and responsibilities, as well as to resolve disputes that might otherwise lead to eviction proceedings. FHNV’s critical role in the collaborative includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist with conducting KYR community outreaches and service provider trainings on issues such as fair housing and reasonable accommodation requests, tenant legal protections and rights, eviction process, and how to access advice and legal assistance;</li> <li>• Assist low-income Napa residents by conducting fair housing investigations, providing advice and assistance;</li> <li>• Screen and identify legal issues and make “guided” and “warm” referrals, as appropriate.</li> </ul>
<p>*Indicates that three of the collaborations began on that date.</p>	

<b>Organization Name</b>	Bet Tzedek Legal Services		
<b>Project Name</b>	South LA Homeless Prevention		
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>	
	\$325,000	\$0	
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Los Angeles		
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>Bet Tzedek's Preventing and Ending Homelessness Program (PEHP) team has been building strong relationships with the Los Angeles City Council District 9 (CD9) and Community Coalition (CoCo) in South LA over the past year and a half. The partnerships have allowed our team to learn about the needs of this impoverished region, conduct outreach to residents, and receive referrals from the Councilman's Office for legal services throughout CD9. Unfortunately, given the current funding source, Bet Tzedek has had to turn away residents who do not live within the limited boundaries of CD9. Through HP 4 funding, we will continue these partnerships and also expand our reach to provide services beyond CD9 to low-income residents throughout South LA. Our team will provide legal services such as tenant rights services, including eviction defense and pre-eviction counseling and advocacy; criminal expungement and citation defense to remove barriers to housing; and education and outreach to the community about tenant rights. Our experience serving the population of South LA has demonstrated the extreme living conditions of many of these residents who are often immigrants and have such low incomes that they do not have access to needed legal services. Through HP4 funding, Bet Tzedek will assist these individuals and families so that they know their options, improve their situations, and thus prevent homelessness.</p>		
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>The overall goal of this project is to expand our reach in CD9 and throughout South LA with the following services: tenant rights services, including eviction defense and pre-eviction counseling and advocacy; criminal expungement and citation defense to remove barriers to housing; and education and outreach to the community about tenant rights. We will measure the following deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 cases</li> <li>• 100 intakes</li> <li>• 8 Know Your Rights presentations and/or outreach events</li> </ul>		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	None		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>The community of South LA experiences higher barriers to accessing civil justice because of language challenges, lower incomes, pre-eviction situations like illegal and/or inhabitable units, criminal backgrounds, and immigration status. Residents of South LA have lower incomes, are much more likely to be tenants than homeowners, and are more likely to be foreign born with limited English proficiency. These factors and others mean that individuals have exceptional housing issues and more limited access to civil justice. The target area is so impoverished that landlords are often also low income, which means they do not provide basic, safe, or even legal rental units. There is limited information available for those who live in an illegal unit because no one wants to bring attention to the unlawful situation for fear of losing the only housing option available to them.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	2	0	10/01/2021 09/01/2021
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b>	For this project, Council District 9 (CD9) will continue to assist Bet Tzedek with outreach to residents, referrals from individuals in need of services, connection with other community		

(Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>organizations to spread awareness, access to local media channels for awareness raising, and updates on potential city policy changes.</p> <p>Bet Tzedek currently hosts an Equal Justice Works (EJW) Fellow who has been establishing a new partnership between the agency's Employment Rights Project (ERP) and Community Coalition (CoCo), a leading community organizing hub in South Los Angeles that offers youth and family enrichment programs and promotes community engagement in policymaking to transform the social and economic conditions of the community. The goal of the Fellow's project is to address wage theft and other employment law violations for community members affiliated with CoCo in recognition of the fact that without stable employment and stable wages, the chances of housing insecurity increase. Since the initiation of this project, CoCo staff have repeatedly requested the opportunity to strategize the delivery of housing services to CoCo community members. For this project, we will partner with CoCo to deliver tenant rights information and receive referrals for South LA residents, thus meeting a clearly requested community need.</p>
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<b>Organization Name</b>	California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation		
<b>Project Name</b>	Rural Housing Advocacy Project to Prevent Homelessness (expanded)		
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>	
	\$325,000	\$0	
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Fresno, Madera, Sacramento, Sutter, Tulare, Yolo		
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>This project will be a continuation and expansion of our work under previous Homelessness Prevention grant funding. CRLAF prioritizes housing discrimination cases overshadowed by immigration status issues. We seek to engage in casework resulting in systemic improvements in the areas of greatest impact, including labor camp housing, rural apartment complexes, and mobile home parks.</p> <p>Core program aspects will include serving individual tenants and families through remote and in-person outreach, education, pre-eviction and eviction legal services. Our Litigation Unit will educate residents on legal housing rights, remedies available when such rights are violated, and applicable safety-net resources to prevent homelessness and build community resilience. CRLAF will lead Know Your Rights (KYR) presentations and take private consultations, bring individual representation and impact litigation cases to maintain resident housing, raise awareness of rural housing issues, and provide evidence to support legislative housing reform. Consistent community outreach will allow us to identify common themes and local patterns of landlord misconduct, leading to greater regulatory advocacy and class action cases.</p>		
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>Our overarching goal is to prevent homelessness among our farmworker, immigrant, and migrant, low-income families and individuals, and ensure their continued access to housing in both safe and stable residences. Collectively, we aim to take on at least 25 cases over the course of this project, which work will include individual client eviction defense and complex class action litigation. In addition to direct representation, we will continue to educate residents on their housing rights through the distribution of online and printed materials, virtual and in-person presentations, and private consultations. Administrative staff will also assist in legal cases and may help lead KYR community presentations.</p>		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>The project will primarily take place in Sacramento and Fresno, and may also serve residents in Yolo, Sutter, Madera, and Tulare counties, and the city of Dixon.</p>		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>Rural communities experience a huge gap in awareness of and access to legal and supportive safety-net resources. The ongoing pandemic has perfectly illustrated how economic hardship, immigration status, spoken language, national origin, race, and socioeconomic status all contribute to farmworkers being the targets of systematic exploitation and exclusion. Other deficits such as transportation, internet access, and cell and data service, act as rural blocks to legal access.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	4	0	01/01/2021* 01/01/2018
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>Many of CRLAF's partners are LSC-funded organizations, which prevents their ability to serve undocumented individuals and mixed-status families. To advance this project, CRLAF will pull upon our long-standing relationships with partners and community advocates to identify potential cases for impact litigation. Partners may also provide additional direct services, such as one-on-one consultations with low-income tenants to complete rental assistance applications, as well as applications for other safety-net services. CRLAF will advertise our own presentations and trainings among partners to increase event participation and expand our client base. CRLAF will also share flyers and</p>		

	<p>other resources we develop as part of creating greater efficiency and consistency in our messaging and information sharing, which will serve to increase residents' trust, and ultimately, knowledge on and tenants' ability to advocate for their legal rights. When appropriate, CRLAF will collaborate with partners to provide a physically safe space for tenants to connect online to receive legal advice.</p>
<p>*Indicates that three of the collaborations began on that date.</p>	

<b>Organization Name</b>	California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	
<b>Project Name</b>	Expanded Rural Housing Stability	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$325,000	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	San Diego, Sonoma, Stanislaus	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc. (CRLA) will expand existing efforts to improve housing stability by adding lay advocate support in field offices where there are large rural service areas, housing cost burdens are high, and low-income residents and the affordable housing they rely on are particularly vulnerable to displacement. CRLA will add capacity for additional casework, litigation support to existing teams defending tenancy, and deepen community engagement and outreach efforts. To improve housing stability for distressed renter and homeownership households, CRLA will address factors that may be impacting income stability and home retention, including reduced or disrupted access to benefits and wages being illegally withheld. These expanded services will address upstream financial stressors and improve longer-term housing stability.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>CRLA will take on at least 300 additional cases and approximately 900 household members will directly benefit from these activities. CRLA provides advice and counsel, brief services, and extended representation of clients. 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. CRLA will also conduct community engagement and legal education events, reaching 1,200 individuals across the 3 counties. CRLA will engage in the necessary outreach to make community members aware of assistance available and ensure residents are aware of their rights, how to enforce them, and how CRLA can help. CRLA will remove barriers impacting housing, employment, benefits, and self-sufficiency to improve housing stability. Where possible, CRLA will prevent the loss of residents' housing and will negotiate or facilitate move-outs to provide those who are evicted with a "soft" landing. CRLA will also prevent, end, or obtain relief from unfair or illegal behavior, or otherwise enforce tenants' rights. Advocates will enforce residents' rights to safe, habitable housing; work to obtain, preserve, or increase access to affordable housing for clients; obtain, preserve, or increase benefits to help people maintain economic self-sufficiency, including disability, age-related, and other income maintenance benefits or unpaid wages to which clients are entitled and, if an applicant needs assistance with an issue outside of CRLA's practice areas, provide targeted referrals to other appropriate legal service providers.</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	Stanislaus, northern San Diego and Sonoma Counties	
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>CRLA provides housing legal services including assisting renters who are facing evictions to avoid homelessness. Across the state and especially in rural areas there is a lack of affordable safe housing. If a renter is evicted, it will add yet another barrier to staying housed. In rural underserved areas many renters are unaware of their rights as tenants and cannot afford representation and many times have their rights violated and they are forced into homelessness.</p> <p>CRLA will target services to Stanislaus, northern San Diego and Sonoma County renters facing eviction and displacement, homeowners struggling to make mortgage payments, and low-income individuals and families facing housing instability due to income disruption. Within this population, CRLA will seek to ensure access to services for immigrants including Indigenous residents, non-dominant language users including those</p>	

	<p>with limited English proficiency, people reentering communities after contact with the criminal justice system, people with disabilities, and seniors. Affordable rental housing units 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. Many of the communities CRLA serves have especially low vacancy rates in general, an inadequate and vulnerable supply of affordable homes available to low-income households, and unsustainable housing cost burdens. All of these vulnerabilities are magnified in Stanislaus, northern San Diego and Sonoma counties in particular due to their proximity to urban centers, making their low-income residents frequent victims of housing displacement.</p>		
	<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.)	None		

<b>Organization Name</b>	Central California Legal Services	
<b>Project Name</b>	Rural Community Lawyering Project (RCLP)	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$325,000	\$15,000
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Kings, Tulare	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>Residents in the Central San Joaquin Valley experiences staggering poverty rates, coupled with a lack of community resources, transportation, clean water, health care and limited access to the courts. These rural communities include numerous census-designated places, unincorporated areas lacking local government. Residents must rely on county-level government for basic services. Under-resourced county code enforcement staff, responsible for vast sections of the valley, may drive an hour or more (one-way) to investigate complaints. The confluence of these factors, and others, contribute to the reasons rural tenants are at-risk of eviction and homelessness.</p> <p>The Rural Community Lawyering Project (RCLP) benefits rural tenants with community-based attorney services, legal education and advocacy in targeted areas throughout Kings and Tulare Counties. The RCLP focuses on attorney services including habitability litigation, eviction advocacy and homelessness prevention. The project utilizes existing partnerships for community meeting space and help inform tenants about available services.</p> <p>The project builds on and expands our existing homelessness prevention and habitability work. Our experience serving these communities has taught us that affirmative litigation – in addition to clinic, advice and brief services - is needed to prevent homelessness.</p> <p>The RCLP includes affirmative litigation – supported by pro bono counsel - to address the habitability reasons tenants withhold rent and avoid retaliatory eviction. Advocates will also conduct pre-eviction advocacy with local code enforcement to preserve tenancy and improve rental quality.</p> <p>RCLP staff will use assessment tools to identify tenants’ legal issues and pre/post service surveys for quantitative and qualitative impacts and effectiveness.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>The key goals of the RCLP include delivering attorney legal services, community education and advocacy in targeted underserved rural (MSSA) communities in Kings and Tulare Counties. The RCLP focuses on direct attorney services for habitability litigation, advocacy and homelessness prevention eviction services, utilizing partner rural offices and community meeting spaces.</p> <p>Included in this work is affirmative litigation to improve habitability with the assistance of pro bono co-counsel. The project anticipates serving a minimum of 275 cases/tenants with legal services, and 30 community education/outreach events, throughout all counties for the entire project. Additionally, a limited number of affirmative habitability cases may be filed, depending on the complexity of the litigation, with the assistance of pro bono counsel.</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>Yes. The targeted rural communities are located within Kings and Tulare Counties, where MSSA data reveals deep pockets of poverty, some of the highest among all service counties.</p> <p>In Tulare County, CCLS will continue to subcontract with Community Service Employment Training (CSET), which currently operates multiple Family Resource Centers throughout the county. The service areas may include Cutler-Orosi and Earlimart/Pixley, both which have some of the highest percentages in poverty.</p> <p>In Kings County, the RCLP anticipates providing services at community centers where community partners are present. These may include the Kings Community Action</p>	



	<p>Organization (KCAO), whose main office is in Hanford and operates a Family Resource Center in Kettleman City and a head start program in Avenal. Rural communities with public libraries, elementary school sites and public meeting space are among the target communities. CCLS maintains a long-standing relationship with KCAO, dating back to December 2013; one of their employees who does their food distribution program serves on the CCLS Board of Directors.</p>		
<p><b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)</p>	<p>The target underserved communities face unique barriers accessing the courts, legal and community services, compared to urban-based poverty groups.</p> <p>First, there are no courthouses in rural communities as many courthouses in the Central Valley were shuttered long ago, never to return. Tenants seeking to file court documents or attend a hearing must travel to an urban courthouse, which may be over a one-hour drive (one way) by private vehicle. The lack of reliable – if any – public transportation makes accessing urban courts impractical or impossible (even for jury duty). Lack of broadband access, computers and/or how to use them are barriers to accessing online resources.</p> <p>Second, there are few or zero lawyers even if you could afford to pay. Kings County is the initial focus of the RCLP because it has the lowest number of attorneys (111) - and highest ratio of residents per attorney (1,364) - of both project counties. (See: Legal Deserts: A Multi-State Perspective on Rural Access to Justice (2018), pages 46-47.)</p> <p>Factor in high poverty rates, coupled with a lack of community resources, clean water, health care and access to urban-based lawyers, are all contributing factors. Rural geographic isolation deprives tenants of access to court-based, legal and social services that help economically struggling tenants access the justice system and avoid homelessness.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	2	1	08/18/2021 10/01/2013
<p><b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)</p>	<p>The subgrant continues the work of Community Service Employment Training's (CSET) housing navigator services in Tulare County, that is scheduled to end (HP2) in December 2023. CCLS currently operates multiple Family Resource Centers in Tulare County. CSET's housing Navigator staff will help 60 eligible families with urgent housing-related problems, provide legal information, connect them with resources and other available community services. The subgrant amount is \$15,000 and will begin months 6-12 of the grant. Project staff anticipates collaborating with our long-standing relationships with several unfunded community partners, including the Kings Community Action Organization (KCAO), which provides services throughout rural Kings County. CCLS has a long standing relationship with KCAO, including work extending back to 2013 helping rural sexual assault, DV and stalking survivors. KCAO, among many other service providers, operates, operates the Kettleman City Family Resource Center. The RCLP will be working with KCAO, public libraries, First 5, and other organizations with rural facilities where CCLS can provide outreach and services.</p>		

<b>Organization Name</b>	Child Care Law Center	
<b>Project Name</b>	Supplemental CCLC- Project Sentinel Partnership Grant	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$182,408	\$105,314
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Stanislaus	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>This request for supplemental HP 4 funding will improve our project to conduct fair housing testing on behalf of home-based child care providers. Fair housing testing will identify and challenge discrimination, and prevent future housing discrimination of family child care providers. This will prevent homelessness by targeting housing discrimination, one of the main causes of housing instability for family child care providers looking to rent a home.</p> <p>This supplemental request is to fully staff the Fair Housing Testing Project funded by HP 4. Supplemental funding will cover a full-time civil rights investigator and a project manager. The Civil Rights Investigator and the Project Manager will lead the project to identify and challenge housing discrimination. The Project Manager will manage outreach and recruitment of child care providers, oversee the implementation, ensure quality, and evaluate the project. The Civil Rights Investigator will train child care providers in testing procedures and ensure the testers document the information accurately, to expose housing discrimination. In our first proposal, these duties were assigned to existing staff, in part because we wanted to keep our proposal competitive. We have since identified individuals who can competently perform this work.</p> <p>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 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</p>	

	<p>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. 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	05/27/2022
<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 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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<b>Organization Name</b>	Community Legal Aid SoCal	
<b>Project Name</b>	HP4 Supplemental - Public Benefits	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$325,000	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Los Angeles, Orange	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>CLA SoCal's Public Benefits Expansion project provides clients with the strategies and legal assistance to help financially stabilize neighbors in danger of homelessness, including obtaining or preserving benefits to which they qualify, such as Social Security Disability Insurance, Supplemental Security Income, Unemployment, CalFresh, CalWORKs, and General Relief, as well as appeal of denials.</p> <p>Between 2010 and 2019, the Social Security Administration (SSA) denied an average of 67% of disability claims.* Although appeals can be successful, many individuals do not move forward due to what they feel is a complicated application process. SSA does not inform applicants that they have the right to obtain an SSDI representative, and data shows that only 3 out of 10 applicants navigate the process with representation. For the small percent that do secure representation, they are 23% more likely to become approved for benefits.**</p> <p>CLA SoCal's Public Benefits Unit (PBU) aims to reduce homelessness by people who are denied, lose, or unaware of public benefits. HP4 Supplemental funding would allow us to fund 1.2 Attorneys and 1.5 Paralegal positions. Staff expansion will ensure that we can continue to help our most vulnerable OC and LA neighbors keep desperately needed funds in their pockets so they can attain financial stabilization and avoid homelessness/have access to basic needs because of benefits repayment and/or approval. Funding will also support outreach and education efforts through the provision of Know Your Rights Presentations and SSI Clinics.</p> <p>*(<a href="https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/di_asr/2020/sect04.html">https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/di_asr/2020/sect04.html</a>)</p> <p>**<a href="https://www.allsupllc.com/media/fzxlcf1k/allsup-ssa-diam-infographic-2022.pdf">https://www.allsupllc.com/media/fzxlcf1k/allsup-ssa-diam-infographic-2022.pdf</a></p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>The overarching goal of the Public Benefits Expansion project is to increase access to legal services for families and individuals embattled with public benefits issues critically needed to stabilize housing and prevent homelessness.</p> <p>GOAL #1: Promote utilization of legal services for prevention of homelessness and housing instability by expanding access to legal services for clients facing challenges in securing and/or maintaining public benefits. Accomplish this by handling 175 cases during the 15-month grant period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; 125 of these cases will be closed as advice and counsel by Intake staff.</li> <li>&gt; 30 cases will be handled by the UCI/CLA SoCal SSI Clinic.</li> <li>&gt; 20 cases will be handled by the Public Benefits Unit at brief or extended service levels.</li> </ul> <p>GOAL #2: Educate members of the public about their rights and responsibilities and availability of public benefits-related legal aid services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Provide 5 SSI clinics utilizing UCI Law School student interns to interview and process client services under the direction of the Supervising Attorney.</li> <li>&gt; Provide 4 Know Your Rights presentations to aid residents in gaining a better understanding of their public benefits rights to better determine their eligibility and how to secure legal assistance.</li> <li>&gt; Cultivate 2 new community partners with which to hold Know Your Rights events and/or conduct referrals</li> <li>&gt; By end of grant period increase number of intakes by 5% over 2022 baseline (605 total)</li> </ul>	

	GOAL #3: Implement effective evaluation tools to help propel this project to success in meeting current deliverables and developing foundational capacity to contribute to homelessness prevention solutions.		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	None		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>CLA SoCal prioritizes vulnerable populations who are most in need of our services and who rely on benefits to stay in their homes and remain safe and secure, specifically clients who are at risk of becoming unhoused and/or are already unhoused and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ face language access issues;</li> <li>+ rely solely on federal and/or state benefits or are sole providers for their families; and/or</li> <li>+ are disabled, victims of domestic violence, and/or aged.</li> </ul> <p>CLA SoCal's service area includes all of Orange County and 18 cities in Southeast Los Angeles (LA) Counties (we are the only civil legal aid provider based in Southeast LA and the only provider of public benefits representation in Orange County). Our service area encompasses an incredibly diverse cross-section of race and ethnicity, language, and income. Approximately 62.5% of clients served by CLA SoCal identify as BIPOC and over 20% primarily are served in a language other than English. 32% of our clients identify as survivors of domestic violence, and 28% report having a disability. To support these underserved populations across Orange and Los Angeles Counties, our advocacy and intervention services have tackled social determinants of health like food insecurity, homelessness, and income stability by increasing access and ease to applying for public benefits and social safety net programs.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	1	0	01/01/2016
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>CLA SoCal has partnered with UC Irvine Law School since 2016 to provide legal assistance on SSI matters. The quarterly SSI clinic assists clients who have been identified by intake to have an SSI issue that can be handled within the hours of the clinic. This includes both disability and overpayment issues. Typically, clients are assisted with completing their requests for hearing or requests for reconsideration. An impairment questionnaire is often provided for the client to have completed by a treatment provider and submitted to Social Security to bolster their medical evidence.</p> <p>All students are supervised by a CLA SoCal attorney who reviews work product for every client and is available during the clinic to answer questions. Because clinic attendees are clients of CLA SoCal, all case data is recorded in CLA SoCal's case management system. This project seeks funding to help underwrite supervision, as we anticipate the number of clients will increase under this project.</p>		

<b>Organization Name</b>	Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto	
<b>Project Name</b>	Expanding Homelessness Prevention Services	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$315,000	\$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, and that tsunami is not showing any signs of stopping. We have doubled pro bono participation at our weekly clinics and worked to make our intake process as efficient as possible, but our team's capacity has been stretched as far as it can. HP 4 Supplemental Funding will allow CLSEPA to hire an additional Intake &amp; Clinic Coordinator to meet community needs and provide our attorneys with the necessary administrative support to sustain their caseloads. The legal services industry has found it increasingly difficult to recruit attorneys as many have switched to government jobs or to the private sector. Our strategy for this funding is to increase the capacity of our existing legal staff by hiring an additional Intake &amp; Clinic Coordinator, who will help our team tackle administrative work and screen new requests for services to ensure community members seeking assistance are connected to the help they need as quickly and efficiently as possible. CLSEPA will assist at least 100 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. 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.</p> <p>With support from HP 4 Supplemental Funding, CLSEPA will assist at least 100 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 continue to develop and 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. Having additional support staff will increase our capacity to perform outreach and distribute materials to partner organizations, and also free up more attorney and paralegal time to provide legal services.</p> <p>HP 4 Supplemental Funding 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 last year's mass eviction surge, we have had to prioritize serving clients facing immediate eviction to the detriment of community members with less urgent, but still serious, issues. By adding more support staff to our team, 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>  01/01/2016 07/01/2018 04/01/2020
<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.</p> <p>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. This fall, we received a renewal award from the City of EPA that designates Nuestra Casa as a subgrantee. 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. By increasing our support</p>		



	<p>staff, HP 4 Supplemental Funding will expand capacity and allow us to take more of these cases on for advice and full-scope representation.</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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<b>Organization Name</b>	Elder Law & Advocacy	
<b>Project Name</b>	Senior Housing Protection Project (Expansion)	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$144,775	\$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. Attorneys will provide counsel and advice, and when appropriate, more extensive client advocacy with the goal of pre-trial resolution. This assistance will also 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. Attorneys will advise regarding tenancy rights involving notices, habitability, and unlawful detainers. Attorneys will provide advice and counsel, limited services in order to prevent loss of housing for these tenants, or provide more extensive advocacy such as settlement negotiation as appropriate with the goal of ensuring that no senior ends up without a home.</p> <p>Attorneys will inform, empower, and advocate for tenants at risk. This project will also provide renter education with the goals of increasing education for renters and their advocates.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>What this project will do for project participants:</p> <p>Activity 1: 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 36 clients during the Grant Year (depending on funding)</p> <p>Activity 2: Renter and/or Community Organization Education - community education presentations focusing on tenant rights.</p> <p>Deliverables: Conduct 2 presentations (virtual or in-person) during the grant period.</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</p>	

	City, Jacumba, Morena Village, Tecate, Dulzura, Engineer Springs, Indian Springs, Jamacha, 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>
	2	0	01/01/2016 01/07/2022
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>EL&amp;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&amp;A has run a Partnership Clinic with the Imperial County Court for years. As of 2023, the clinic focuses on Elder Abuse Restraining Orders. From 2016-2022, the clinic focused on Unlawful Detainers. We 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&amp;A has a good relationship with Court staff. This partnership will enable outreach of the new project.</p> <p>EL&amp;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. This partnership will enable outreach of the new project.</p>		

<b>Organization Name</b>	Immigrant Legal Resource Center	
<b>Project Name</b>	Creating Economic Stability for Immigrant Survivors of Domestic Violence in the San Joaquin Valley	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$72,000	\$36,000
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Stanislaus	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>This project fortifies the economic stability of immigrant survivors of domestic violence in Stanislaus County, through the partnership among the ILRC, Haven Women’s Center and the California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation, to facilitate access to lawful immigration status, employment authorization, and public benefits for immigrant survivors of domestic violence. Strengthening the network and partnership of these agencies, which often operate in underserved and rural areas, will ensure that immigrant survivors of domestic violence can access services to obtain legal status which could lead to both economic and housing stability. (1) increase domestic violence advocates’ knowledge of the immigration legal system to help identify immigrant survivors of domestic violence; (2) establish a partnership between a domestic violence agency and a legal service agency to provide targeted services to one of the most vulnerable populations to housing insecurity: immigrants survivors of domestic violence; and (3) provide legal services for these clients at the local domestic violence agency to ensure the clients have access to wrap around services.</p> <p>For vulnerable immigrant survivors of domestic violence, especially those living in rural and isolated areas, the ability to apply for and obtain an immigration benefit can be a lifeline to work authorization and eligibility for public benefits. Such status and documentation will open the door to access critical benefits, including housing assistance, and to more stable employment. By ensuring this vulnerable immigrant population in rural California receives needed immigration legal support, the safety and economic stability of immigrant survivors is greatly strengthened, including housing security.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>With this project, the ILRC will facilitate immigrant survivors’ access to legal status, economic opportunity, and housing stability by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raising awareness of domestic violence agency advocates about immigration options for immigrant survivors, so they are better able to identify and support immigrant survivors in their immigration processes.</li> <li>• Increasing the knowledge and information available to immigrant survivors, so they can better understand their legal options, receive high-quality legal services, and navigate their cases.</li> <li>• Connecting the ILRC, CRLAF and Haven Women’s Center to form a partnership to serve immigrant survivors of domestic violence in their immigration process, better serve immigrant clients, and reduce attrition in referrals.</li> </ul> <p>The ILRC will complete these goals by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offering two annual legal clinics for immigrant survivors of domestic violence.</li> <li>• Providing trainings to the domestic violence agency staff to help them identify, assist, and refer their immigrant clients to immigration legal services.</li> <li>• Strengthening the referral system for immigrant survivors through the creation of partnerships and supporting legal service providers with legal resource materials and case-specific technical assistance.</li> </ul>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	This project will target immigrant survivors of domestic violence who live in Stanislaus County, often times in underserved and rural locations.	

<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	We will serve undocumented immigrant survivors of domestic violence, including those with temporary immigration status (such as DACA, a temporary visa, etc.). The project will serve those who are at higher risk of becoming homeless, individuals with limited English proficiency, and the elderly population to name a few. The unifying marker being that they are immigrant survivors of domestic violence.		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	2	2	03/01/2018 03/01/2022
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>The ILRC currently partners with both Haven Women’s Center and CRLAF on projects in the San Joaquin Valley at the intersection of domestic violence and immigration. ILRC has worked with Haven Women’s Center in Stanislaus County since 2018, coordinating a work group at the intersection of domestic violence and immigration. These work groups have been pivotal in providing a space for partners to come together to discuss the unique needs of this population. Through this partnership, both agencies continue to work to produce resources, like a directory of services, foster local partnerships to increase access to services, and create community education to inform immigrant survivors of their rights and services available to them.</p> <p>The ILRC has a long work history with CRLAF, specifically their legal advocates located in the San Joaquin Valley. The ILRC and CRLAF have worked together to create strategies to increase legal services for immigrant survivors of domestic violence in the region. This partnership expanded to the creation and implementation of a legal clinic in partnership with a local domestic violence agency in the area. The clinic offers services to immigrant survivors of domestic violence and has been successful in placing cases with a legal representative for the last five years.</p> <p>This project will allow for the formalization of a partnership between CRLAF, Haven Women’s Center, and ILRC to provide legal clinics to immigrant survivors of domestic violence in Stanislaus County. These clinics will take place at the Haven Women’s Center location in Modesto. Haven Women’s Center will be responsible for identifying clients from their agency who need an immigration legal consultation. Haven Women’s Center will be responsible for organizing two legal clinics during the partnership. CRLAF will staff the clinics and provide legal consultations to clients as well as identify cases that they will be able to represent throughout their immigration process.</p> <p>ILRC will be present at all workshops and organize partner meetings. ILRC will monitor the effectiveness of the project and organize key meetings throughout the year to discuss progress and ensure project goals are being met. In addition to this, ILRC will provide training so that the DV advocates can identify clients for the clinic and answer questions that might arise.</p>		

<b>Organization Name</b>	Inner City Law Center	
<b>Project Name</b>	Housing Justice Fellows	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$325,000	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Los Angeles	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>The nonprofit legal services sector struggles to recruit and retain talented attorneys. This is troublesome given the need for legal expertise to address California's worsening housing and homelessness crisis and the demand to expand eviction defense services via a new Right to Counsel in Los Angeles.</p> <p>With the recently adopted Measure United to House LA projected to provide \$70-80 million annually to fund eviction defense services in LA City, and expanded funding in LA County, the sector will need to hire and train hundreds of new eviction defense attorneys in the next few years.</p> <p>To address the disparity between unmet legal needs coupled with available funding, and an urgent need for skilled and available attorneys, Inner City Law Center (ICLC) created a new program, the Housing Justice Fellows project.</p> <p>The Housing Justice Fellows project is a two-year fellowship focused on training recent law school graduates on how to litigate eviction defense cases. This Fellowship was designed by ICLC to meet the unprecedented need for attorneys brought on by increased poverty, a rise in homelessness, and the Right to Counsel movement in Los Angeles. This project would support a comprehensive and accelerated eviction defense training program and the addition of five Housing Justice Fellows to our Tenant Defense team, expanding our capacity to serve indigent households threatened by eviction.</p> <p>By creating an accelerated pipeline for more graduates to move into public service law through the Housing Justice Fellows project, we are increasing access to legal services for underserved and underrepresented communities.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>Unlawful detainer cases move quickly. Consequently, fellows' training must be comprehensive and accelerated. Within their first year, Housing Justice Fellows will develop discovery plans, take depositions, draft and argue dispositive motions, and second-chair jury trials.</p> <p>Fellows will not maintain their own caseload until their second year but will work closely with their paired attorneys on full-scope representation cases. This approach will increase our team's capacity and prepare fellows to take on cases independently by the end of the grant period.</p> <p>This project will allow us to develop key training resources for fellows as they progress. Fellows will work on 25 eviction cases that will involve legal intake and assessment, propounding and responding to discovery, taking and defending depositions, settlement negotiations, and trial preparation. Once they are admitted to the California State Bar, part of their training will involve serving as co-counsel, making appearances under the supervision of an experienced attorney, and serving as second chair on bench and jury trials. We will create in-court observation opportunities that include debriefing and provide feedback to fellows on their own appearances.</p> <p>We will develop an internal trial skills program to allow fellows to practice and receive feedback in arguing motions, witness examination, introducing evidence, opening and closing arguments, raising and responding to objections, and prepare for in-court appearances. 0 skills are covered in formal training programs such as NITA at the outset of</p>	

	the fellowship, but based on feedback from junior attorneys, we will create more structure around ongoing practice on these skills.		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	None		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>Eviction risk is much higher for historically underserved populations: 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. In 2020, the LA Homeless Services Authority reported that Black residents are four times more likely to experience homelessness than White residents.</p> <p>Everything ICLC does is designed to prevent or end homelessness. Because of our location in Skid Row, ability to serve undocumented clients, and focus on serving homeless and precariously housed clients, the people that this project serves face even higher barriers to accessing civil justice than the low-income community generally.</p>		
	<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.)	None		

<b>Organization Name</b>	Law Foundation of Silicon Valley	
<b>Project Name</b>	HP 4 Supplemental Grant	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$325,000	\$148,500
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Santa Clara	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>The Law Foundation provides the only free legal services to combat housing discrimination, substandard housing, and eviction in rural southern Santa Clara County, including the cities of Gilroy, San Martin, and Morgan Hill. In partnership with CARAS, which is based in the majority Latino community of Gilroy, the Law Foundation receives referrals and provides ad hoc legal services to Spanish-speaking renters at risk of housing displacement and homelessness. Services currently offered include eviction defense, assistance with securing and/or preserving housing subsidies, assistance with Fair Housing complaints and reasonable accommodation requests, legal education about tenants' rights, and tenants organizing. While these services are vital to preserving habitable housing and preventing homelessness in rural Santa Clara County, location, language, and efficiency barriers severely undermine timely and effective legal services delivery. Simply put, legal services under current funding is not provided with the focus, pace, and scale needed to combat housing displacement experienced disproportionately by low-income, Spanish-speaking renters in rural southern Santa Clara County.</p> <p>This project will expand, streamline, and expedite critical legal services to low-income, Latino renters in rural Santa Clara County. This project will fund dedicated staff at the Law Foundation and CARAS to work together to bring culturally competent legal services, education, resources, and organizing support directly to rural, Latino residents in their own communities, and in Spanish. Through targeted outreach, tenant organizing, legal education events, advocacy skills trainings, and case referrals and representation, this project will reach hundreds of households and reduce their risk of housing displacement and homelessness.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>The goals of the project are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand and streamline homeless prevention legal services to low-income, Spanish-speaking individuals in rural southern Santa Clara County</li> <li>• Provide culturally competent and language accessible legal education and resources</li> <li>• Build tenant power by organizing tenant associations of low-income, Spanish-speaking tenants in rural southern Santa Clara County</li> <li>• Dedicate Law Foundation and CARAS staff to educating, organizing, referring, and providing legal services to low-income, Spanish-speaking tenants at risk of homelessness</li> <li>• Decrease "self-evictions" and default judgments in eviction lawsuits</li> <li>• Track and maintain data on housing trends and issues</li> <li>• Provide at least two trainings to CARAS staff on housing and unlawful detainer basics</li> <li>• Update housing materials (video, fliers, etc) to ensure accuracy and modify as needed</li> </ul> <p>The deliverables of the project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide legal representation to 28 households to prevent housing displacement and prevent homelessness due to eviction, substandard housing, and/or housing discrimination</li> <li>• Provide legal education and/or legal resources to 200 households through bi-monthly outreach, community events, and tenant organizing</li> <li>• Conduct legal education and advocacy skills trainings per month (12 total) at CARAS' office in Gilroy</li> </ul>	



<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>Community-Based Location: While legal services offered by the Law Foundation are technically currently available to low-income residents of southern Santa Clara County, there are significant practical barriers rural renters must overcome to access them. The Law Foundation's office is located in downtown San Jose, which imposes travel barriers for people who lack reliable vehicles or cannot afford gas and parking. Moreover, families with school-aged children might not be able to pick up their children from school and make the long journey to downtown San Jose during the Law Foundation's client intake hours, which are only in the afternoons. This project will enable Law Foundation staff to reduce the travel burden on rural tenants by bringing legal services directly to CARAS' office location in Gilroy – conveniently located in an accessible area to the target population of vulnerable renters. These methods of service delivery directly to the communities the project intends to serve will reduce transportation, communication, child-care, and other practical barriers that rural Santa Clara County tenants currently face in accessing legal services at the Law Foundation's San Jose office. In turn, this will enable residents and their advocates to timely and effectively respond to threats of housing displacement, such as the rapid legal process of eviction. Despite this area's proximity to Silicon Valley, many of these residents continue to be adversely impacted by the digital divide. This is why access to in-person services are critical.</p>		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>In a 2022 Census Bureau survey of renter hardship in California, which takes into account renters being late on their rent or having low confidence in their ability to pay their next rent on time, 44% percent of Latino renters reported renter hardship, compared to 33% of overall renters. [Latino Homelessness brief.] Latinos are also disproportionately affected by eviction lawsuits. Id.</p> <p>According to Santa Clara's 2022 Point-in-Time Count, an annual count of unhoused individuals, Hispanic/Latino individuals make up a whopping 47% of the area homeless population, despite making up only 25% of the general population. The numbers are even more stark among homeless families, with 70% of homeless families identifying as Hispanic/Latinx. These numbers reflect a national trend of increased Latino homelessness due to housing instability spurred by the health, economic, and social impacts from COVID-19 in the Latino population. Indeed, Latino homelessness is rising faster than homelessness among any other racial group. Id.</p> <p>Language barriers also present a range of challenges for Spanish-speaking Latino renters that do not impact the general population. Connection with informational resources in Spanish, such as information about housing-related rights, is not readily available. This can result in people in the Latino community not being aware of their legal rights or public resources they are entitled to, regardless of immigration status. Service providers and people experiencing homelessness often cite language access as a critical gap in serving Latinos at risk of experiencing homelessness.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	1	1	06/01/2019
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>CARAS is committed to the empowerment of Latino communities through the development of leadership, advocacy and cultural awareness. CARAS was formed by local activists and leaders in the Latino community to fill the gap of culturally based programs and services for Latinos in southern Santa Clara County. CARAS believes that local leadership with experience in the field has been crucial to the creation of their agency. Based on the principles of the original Chicano Movement such as self-determination, self-empowerment, and grassroots organizing. They focus on indigenous based cultural</p>		

	<p>awareness &amp; enlightenment through youth groups such as Jovenes Nobles &amp; Xinachtli. They also celebrate and uplift Latino culture with community events &amp; celebrations. The Law Foundation and CARAS first partnered together in 2019. This extension of our partnership is to secure on-going direct services to this community. CARAS will serve as the connection point between the Law Foundation and local Gilroy community. All services will be localized and hosted out of their office. This will ensure a consistent presence in the community and steady case flow. Prior to the launch of services, our office will work with CARAS to ensure we have a shared understanding of the nature of the project, deliverables, and grant compliance. After that, ongoing monitoring will include monthly (12 total) partnership meetings where we will evaluate progress on deliverables (outreach contacts, referrals, case opening/closings), periodic case conferences where we will evaluate the nature of housing trends, bad actors, and opportunities for systemic relief, and data review.</p>
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<b>Organization Name</b>	Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights		
<b>Project Name</b>	Supporting Unhoused and Precariously Housed Individuals: LCCRSF HP 4 Supplemental		
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>	
	\$275,000	\$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 LCCRSF's work protecting clients' vehicular homes and recovering damages for illegal seizure or destruction of their vehicles or personal belongings that provided shelter.		
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<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>Support 20 – 30 homeless or precariously housed clients in preventing tow of their vehicle or destruction of their shelter, or with filing claims for vehicles, tents, and other survival belongings stolen or destroyed by the City, for compensation that can be used toward housing</p> <p>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.)	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 by supporting individuals/families who are already homeless or those at risk of homelessness. 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.		
	<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.)	None		

<b>Organization Name</b>	Legal Aid at Work	
<b>Project Name</b>	Helping undocumented immigrants experiencing housing crises in the Central Valley avoid eviction by protecting their primary sources of income	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$257,784	\$30,000
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Statewide	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>LAAW will help undocumented workers in the Central Valley who are facing housing instability obtain and maintain their key sources of income needed to keep them stably housed: their jobs and related income-maintenance benefits. Our approach is based on a holistic range of services that includes employment-related legal services as well as outreach and education.</p> <p>LAAW will do this by engaging in community outreach to undocumented workers who are currently experiencing eviction, homelessness, or housing insecurity so that we can not only provide them with employment-related legal services but also connect them with service providers. To achieve this goal, LAAW staffs a community organizer and attorney based in the Central Valley to conduct outreach and provide tailored trainings to undocumented workers as well as service providers. These staff members have built a network of housing providers, legal services, and other relevant groups in the Central Valley that support our clients and refer potential clients to LAAW. Our staff then fill a critical services gap by providing comprehensive legal advice and representation on a variety of employment-related legal issues, including immigration-based retaliation, harassment, wage theft, and health and safety concerns.. LAAW will continue to identify and develop a vast network of partners throughout the state to enhance our outreach efforts and refer clients to relevant services necessary to attain housing stability.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>The overall goal of the project is to ensure that undocumented 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>*Fund a community organizer based in the Central Valley to help us conduct outreach and build a network of housing providers, legal services, and other relevant groups in the Central Valley</li> <li>*Fund a Staff Attorney, based in Modesto but who will travel throughout the Valley, to work with clients and continue building connections with partners in the Central Valley</li> <li>*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</li> <li>*Continue education and outreach on the employment rights of undocumented workers through direct training, presentation, and dissemination of information</li> <li>*Continue educating service providers and building the capacity of community partners to provide legal information to workers and identify workers who need further legal assistance</li> <li>*File administrative charges for clients whose rights under the Labor Code and anti-discrimination and anti-retaliation laws were violated and negotiate directly with employers</li> <li>*Disseminate self-help materials on immigrants' employment rights in multiple languages (such as videos, wallet-sized cards, postcards, and flyers); disseminate those materials via our partners, in person, via mail, and through LAAW's website and LawHelpCA.org</li> </ul>	

	*Continue working with and advising undocumented persons through our clinics and helplines		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>As described above, this project has and will continue to serve counties with a significant amount of residents in rural MSSAs, including the following counties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Fresno</li> <li>-Madera</li> <li>-Merced</li> <li>-San Joaquin</li> <li>-Stanislaus</li> <li>-Tulare</li> </ul> <p>For instance, two current clients of the project are from Crows Landing, California, a census-designated area in Stanislaus County with 346 residents. Both clients, who are unrelated, have their employment tied to their housing: one lost their housing when they demanded their unpaid wages and the other is at risk of losing their housing as they defend their employment rights.</p>		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	This project's primary goal will be to serve undocumented immigrants living in the Central Valley who are particularly vulnerable and underserved. Please refer to question 1 and 2A above for additional details.		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	3	3	06/01/2021* 10/01/2022
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>All of the sub-grantees are grassroots organizations and trusted community messengers that will help conduct outreach and education in the Central Valley to undocumented immigrants and other low-wage workers at extreme risk of eviction and homelessness. Jakara Movement will help us conduct outreach to the Punjabi Sikh community in the Central Valley, including Fresno and Merced counties. Some of our collaborative work will include in-person community events, educational Know Your Rights presentations and connecting with workers who may need legal services. Empowering Marginalized Asian Communities (EMAC) will help us conduct outreach and direct services to Southeast Asian immigrant communities in San Joaquin County, and Central Valley Pride will help us reach LGBTQ communities in Merced County.</p> <p>These organizations will help us reach the most marginalized immigrant workers, including those who don't speak English or Spanish and LGBTQ immigrants, who are more likely to slip through the cracks. They will also act as a source of referrals to LAAW of clients who need assistance with employment-related legal services. And Jakara Movement will provide critical interpretation services for Punjabi-speaking clients.</p> <p>LAAW will be in direct communication with all subgrantees throughout the grant period and thus will be able to actively monitor their work and ensure grant compliance throughout the grant period.</p>		
*Indicates that two of the collaborations began on that date.			

<b>Organization Name</b>	Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County		
<b>Project Name</b>	Homelessness Prevention Program		
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>	
	\$61,179	\$0	
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Santa Barbara		
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>The Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County (LAFSBC) seeks continued funding of its HP attorney using HP4 funds, as HP2 funding will end this year. The HP attorney is one of only three attorneys providing eviction defense services in southern Santa Barbara County, which includes the rural communities Summerland and Carpinteria. No other organization provides these services in southern Santa Barbara County. Services are provided regardless of immigration status. The HP attorney provides full-scope eviction defense representation to eligible clients. The attorney seeks to maintain tenancies, negotiate soft landings, and otherwise ensure that eviction judgments are avoided. The attorney will also conduct one outreach event in the rural portion of our service area. The attorney is support by intake coordinators and a legal assistant who are bilingual in English and Spanish. The attorney will also leverage existing partnerships with community organizations to help prevent client homelessness.</p>		
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>The HP attorney will close at least 20 eviction defense or related landlord-tenant cases to eligible client households with HP4 funds. The HP attorney will conduct one outreach event in Summerland or Carpinteria. The attorney helps clients avoid eviction judgments, negotiates soft landings, and maintains tenancies.</p>		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>The project will serve both rural and urban residents. Rural communities served will include Carpinteria and Summerland (note: we have applied for Shriver funding to serve other rural areas of our County). Most of the services to prevent homelessness are focused and housed in the City of Santa Barbara and the courthouse is also located in Santa Barbara. Many residents in Carpinteria or Summerland may not be able to afford the commute to the City of Santa Barbara, or the time to commute (significant construction on 101 has only made this problem worse). The HP attorney will work closely with non-profit partners to facilitate referrals and services to Summerland and Carpinteria residents.</p>		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	None		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	1	0	10/02/2017
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>No subgrantees are proposed. However, LAFSBC regularly collaborates with local non-profits and other agencies in our eviction defense work, both formally and informally. We have had an ongoing formal partnership with Family Services Agency (FSA) to provide legal services to senior victims of crime, abuse, and exploitation since approximately October 2017. We are a subgrantee receiving VOCA funds. LAFSBC provides the civil legal services while FSA provides counseling and case management. Some of these senior clients end up facing eviction and need eviction defense support. Senior clients in our HP program may be eligible for counseling support from Family Service Agency in some circumstances, and we leverage our ongoing relationship with FSA to serve clients in need.</p>		

<b>Organization Name</b>	Legal Aid of Marin	
<b>Project Name</b>	Enhancing Outreach and Promotion of Legal Aid of Marin's 2023 HP 4 Grant to Provide Homelessness Prevention Legal Services to West Marin Agricultural Workers and Ranch Tenants	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$11,581	\$11,581
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Marin	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>This project will provide supplemental funding to West Marin Community Services, a current subgrantee under Legal Aid of Marin's HP 4 funded program entitled "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," which expands access to homelessness prevention legal services for agricultural workers and ranch tenants in West Marin. Current funding grows 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 homelessness prevention legal services, social services, and safety net resources. Subgrantee organizations West Marin Community Services and Bolinas Community Land Trust support Legal Aid of Marin's currently funded HP 4 project by dedicating staff resources to helping Legal Aid of Marin increase access to homelessness prevention legal services. This supplemental funding will expand existing outreach services conducted by subgrantee West Marin Community Services, including communications and outreach work to promote Legal Aid of Marin's services and encourage community participation, printing and postage to cover the cost of mailing flyers and other communications to community members, translation services as needed, mileage reimbursement for West Marin Community Services Staff involved in the project, stipends to community leaders to build trust among community members served by project, childcare services for community members participating in the project, and transportation costs for community members participating in the project.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>If funded, West Marin Community Services will expand its outreach and support services (currently funded under HP4 at 8 hours per month), including communications and outreach work to promote LAM's services and community participation, creating and mailing flyers and other communications to community members, facilitating translation services as needed, providing mileage reimbursement for West Marin Community Services Staff involved in the project, paying stipends to community leaders to build trust among community members served by project, defraying the cost of childcare services for potential clients and community members participating in the project, and reimbursing transportation costs for potential clients and community members participating in the project.</p> <p>West Marin Community Services has developed a group of "Community Leaders" or "Promotores" they work with to disseminate information throughout West Marin. These individuals are trusted voices and leaders within the Latino community. Stipends are small payments made to individuals to cover the high cost of transportation rural West Marin and to provide basic compensation for their time attending events, meetings, and other community-based gatherings to share information, raise awareness of services, and build trust within difficult to reach segments of the community.</p>	

	<p>This community-based model of communication and building trust was cultivated during the pandemic with assistance from Marin HHS and is recognized countywide as a key factor in the success of the County's vaccine and health awareness campaign.</p> <p>For LAM's work to succeed, collaborative with Promotores is very important as we build trust while promoting legal services to potential clients.</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 West Marin Community Services 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 community that is majority English speaking, white, and upper class.</p> <p>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.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	2	1	03/20/2020 02/01/2022
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>This supplemental funding will expand existing outreach services conducted by subgrantee West Marin Community Services, including communications and outreach work to promote Legal Aid of Marin's services and community participation, printing and postage to cover the cost of mailing flyers and other communications to community members, translation services as needed, mileage reimbursement for West Marin Community Services Staff involved in the project, stipends to community leaders to build trust among community members served by project, childcare services for potential clients and community members participating in the project, and transportation costs for potential clients and community members participating in the project.</p> <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</p>		



	<p>residents of West Marin with holistic housing and employment legal services. Under this project, West Marin Community Services will increase the amount of outreach services promoting legal services available through Legal Aid of Marin's HP 4 funding 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 access to 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 the overall project and this supplemental funding will enhance the quality and effectiveness in reaching and supporting the community to be served by the overall 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 Legal Aid of Marin's previously funded HP 4 project, Bolinas Community Land Trust will partner 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 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>This supplemental funding will not be subgranted to Bolinas Community Land Trust, since the organization is sufficiently funded at one FTE.</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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<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>
	\$325,000	\$12,000
<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 in Sonoma County. Though a legislative right to counsel does not yet exist in this County or State, this 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. Through TPP, LASC annually assists 600 low-income tenant households with eviction defense and other rental housing legal issues, including habitability, ADA reasonable accommodation requests, and Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) issues. Services include counsel and advise, document preparation, negotiations, and court/administrative hearing representation.</p> <p>LASC's Homelessness Prevention Program (HPP) provides free legal services to the County's low-income unsheltered community, which includes those who are currently homeless, those who are at imminent risk of homelessness and the chronically homeless, with the goal of removing legal barriers to housing. HPP engages with the unsheltered community, working in partnership with homeless social services providers across the County. Through HPP, the unsheltered can get assistance clearing eviction and/or criminal records to aid with eligibility for housing, resolving debtor creditor issues that weaken a housing application, and accessing disability benefits to make housing more affordable, among other services.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>TPP Project Goals: Assist an additional 150 tenant households with eviction defense and homelessness prevention services. (Current HP 4 funded TPP goal is 500 households)</p> <p>HPP Project Goals: Assist 80 households at risk of homelessness or experiencing homelessness to resolve barriers to housing. TPP/HPP will assist an additional 400 under served community members through targeted outreach presentations and legal education workshops in partnership with NBOP.</p> <p>Deliverables: TPP and HPP will track these California Main Benefit outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of tenant households who retain their current housing (main benefit H01)</li> <li>2. Number of tenant households who obtain a 'soft landing' (main benefit H02)</li> <li>3. Number of Housing Choice , VASH and other subsidies we preserve (main benefit H03)</li> <li>4. Number of tenant households assisted with post-disaster price gouging or other illegal behavior (main benefit H04)</li> <li>5. Number of habitability complaints resolved (main benefit H05)</li> <li>6. Number of of households whose criminal or eviction records were cleared or improved (main benefit M5)</li> <li>7. Number of households assisted with accessing financial benefits that can help them obtain housing (main benefit IM5)</li> <li>8. Total dollar amount of money saved or funds obtained for clients (Economic Benefits)</li> </ol>	

	In addition, we will track the cumulative amount of additional time in weeks that tenant households' gain in their units because of our intervention. 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, and educational workshops.		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	Services are provided throughout Sonoma County, which include the following rural Medical Service Study Areas (MSSA): 269, 272, 275, and 277. LASC considers low-income tenants and the unsheltered that reside in our County's rural and geographically isolated MSSA to be especially underserved and disadvantaged. Clients that live in remote parts of the County face transportation and other access to service barriers, which were exacerbated during COVID. Before LASC began providing mobile services and targeted outreach to the 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 populations (Californians at risk of homelessness and Californians who are already homeless) include, among others, underserved communities in rural MSSAs and tenants with limited English proficiency. 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. Those with limited English proficiency face high barriers due to linguistic and culture 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	01/01/2018
<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</p>		

	review aggregated data from the hotline and to provide ongoing training and consultation on issues that arise and ongoing guidance on referrals.
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<b>Organization Name</b>	Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County	
<b>Project Name</b>	HomeSavers	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$107,442	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	San Mateo	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>The end of the pandemic, and its related protections and rental assistance for tenants, has meant a return to the region's extreme housing affordability crisis. Legal Aid SMC's HomeSavers program has seen a steady increase in eviction notices and eviction lawsuits, mostly due to nonpayment of rent. With little information and minimal time to gather necessary documents - including income verification - to meet with an attorney or apply for assistance, many tenants simply move out whether they have had time to secure new housing or not. Through this project, the Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County's HomeSavers program will provide individualized and impactful education to low-income tenants who are facing eviction or are at risk of eviction. Provided one-on-one, at the time of need, and tailored to address the questions and issues that arise in the moment, tenant education through Legal Aid SMC's Housing Intake Line will help low-income tenants understand their legal rights and empower them to take steps to preserve their housing and reduce their risk of homelessness.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>Provide tenant education to 2,625 low-income individuals facing eviction or at risk of eviction.</p> <p>Update the following tenant resources to align with annual changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HomeSavers program flier: Updated to include QR code for the Housing Intake Line and info about additional resources</li> <li>• Tenant Protection Act (AB 1482) Handout in English and Spanish: Every year in April, the Consumer Price Index changes, so we need to update the handout to reflect the current limits on rent increases as per AB1482.</li> <li>• Rent Increases Handout (English and Spanish): We need to reflect the new limits on rent increases, as there will be a change in the Consumer Price Index.</li> <li>• Tenant's rights to Healthful Housing Handout: This handout needs an update to address in more depth the current habitability issues tenants have been experiencing and their legal rights around this issue.</li> </ul>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	The MSSA-defined rural area of El Granada/Half Moon Bay/Miramar/Montara/Moss Beach/Princeton by the Sea/Skyline.	
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>The HomeSavers Housing Intake Line addresses homelessness in particularly underserved communities by making tenant education and legal services more accessible to people with disabilities, seniors, and people with limited English proficiency. These populations face even higher barriers to accessing civil justice as they encounter greater linguistic and mobility challenges than the low-income community generally.</p> <p>Callers to the Housing Intake Line can get information without having to physically attend a meeting or clinic, which reduces barriers for those who have mobility challenges. They can also utilize the California Relay service to communicate with individuals who are hearing impaired.</p> <p>Calls to the Housing Intake Line are answered by bilingual Spanish-speaking project coordinators who have access to a language line (Voiance) to interpret for clients who speak another language.</p>	

	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants	Dates of Collaborations
	1	0	02/24/2021
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>Legal Aid SMC's HomeSavers staff work closely with the San Mateo County Core Service Agencies to help low-income tenants access the resources and services they need. This includes the Daly City Community Services Center, Samaritan House, Coastside Hope, Pacifica Resource Center, Puente de la Costa Sur, Fair Oaks Community Center, and the YMCA Community Resource Center.</p> <p>Starting in 2021, as part of a pandemic CDBG contract, we worked with the Core Service Agencies to distribute rental assistance to low-income tenants. Samaritan House is the hub for all the Core Services Agencies, and we worked closely with their Associate Director for Programs and Services on the rental assistance component of that project. This partnership has strengthened the referral networks we have between our agencies: the Core Services Agencies refer low-income tenants facing eviction to us, and we refer low-income tenants in need of other services to the appropriate agency. These resources are often shared with tenants through the Housing Intake Line, and we will continue to refer callers to these agencies, when appropriate.</p>		

<b>Organization Name</b>	Legal Assistance to the Elderly	
<b>Project Name</b>	Protecting Housing for Vulnerable Seniors	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$279,840	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>		
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>This funding will expand the reach of LAE's housing preservation work by funding:</p> <p>1.00 FTE Housing Attorney to provide full-scope eviction prevention, advocate for reasonable modifications, and fight landlord harassment among low-income seniors and persons with disabilities in San Francisco</p> <p>.75 Housing Paralegal to support eviction prevention and housing preservation work</p> <p>Two .50 FTE Outreach Specialists targeting vulnerable seniors and adults with disabilities in San Francisco's Asian Pacific Islander and Black communities</p> <p>Services to be provided will include:</p> <p>FULL-SCOPE REPRESENTATION in Unlawful Detainer cases, landlord harassment (constructive eviction) cases, and administrative housing matters. In UD cases, we litigate from the initial notice stage, to first responses and preliminary motions, to discovery and depositions, through negotiation and trial. We also bring affirmative actions to stop harassment used to evict tenants outside of the court system, and provide full-scope representation in administrative matters before the San Francisco Rent Board and the San Francisco Housing Authority.</p> <p>LIMITED SERVICES in other housing matters, including helping a tenant with a demand letter requesting repairs or a necessary reasonable modification, and helping tenants assert their rights if their building is being sold. It often takes a letter from an attorney to make the landlord follow the law.</p> <p>ADVICE AND INFORMATION covering changes to a client's housing that could result in homelessness—from what to do if the master tenant moves out, to how to respond if you're disabled and your landlord takes away your parking space.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>Key Projects deliverables are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 50 Full-Scope eviction defense and other housing preservation cases handled by the Housing Attorney funded by this grant</li> <li>- Paralegal support funded by this grant for 60 Full-Scope Eviction Defense cases</li> <li>- Eight outreach events, four targeting the API community and four targeting the Black community, funded by this grant</li> <li>- Refer and sign up 60 LAE clients from outreach events</li> </ul>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	None	
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>This project will address eviction threats and other housing issues for two underserved communities in San Francisco: seniors and adults with disabilities. Our clients often encounter legal issues resulting from poverty, age, disability and the high cost of living. Many are separated from homelessness or institutionalization only by the loss of one paycheck or benefit check, or by a worsening health condition. They're often coping with a new life stage marked by limitations and vulnerability after a lifetime of self-sufficiency. Some experience cognitive decline or physical frailty that make difficult situations that much harder to manage.</p> <p>But our clients don't just need legal help: they need legal services provided by an organization that is deeply versed in the needs of older adults and adults with disabilities. LAE has expertise in fields of law, such as elder abuse, that the average lawyer would</p>	

	never be exposed to, and we have a network of collaborations developed through decades of service. We take a holistic approach, recognizing that our clients’ problems are often inter-related: an eviction notice today may be the result of a cascade of problems caused by a benefits termination six months before. And we offer services in a welcoming atmosphere, with respect for the struggles, challenges, and life experience of older adults. To meet the needs of this population we conduct intakes over the phone; provide services at clients’ homes, at Skilled Nursing Facilities, or at other locations; and work closely with Adult Protective Services and community-based social workers.		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	7	0	07/01/2014* 04/01/2018 10/01/2019*
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	LAE has extensive collaborations and partnerships with other legal aid and community-based organizations. For almost 10 years, we have partnered with Bay Area Legal Aid and the Homeless Advocacy Project to provide full-scope representation in unlawful detainers. LAE works with these organizations on case support, professional development and warm referrals. This partnership is now part of San Francisco’s Tenant Right to Counsel (TRC) program, a collaboration of nine legal service organizations led by the Eviction Defense Collaborative. LAE has a close working relationship with AIDS Legal Referral Panel (ALRP). Our collaboration with ALRP includes sharing a Social Worker to provide wrap-around services to clients of both organizations who need social services support in maintaining their housing. Excelsior Legal Collaborative, led by LAE in close collaboration with Jubilee Immigration Advocates, Asian Americans Advancing Justice – Asian Law Caucus, PODER, and Excelsior Works!, provides legal services in San Francisco’s Supervisorial District 11 focusing on low-income seniors and immigrants. Within this collaboration, LAE provides eviction defense services and works closely with the community outreach workers at Excelsior Works! And PODER! To reach the most isolated seniors.		
*Indicates that two of the collaborations began on 07/01/2014 and four began on 10/01/2019.			



<b>Organization Name</b>	Mental Health Advocacy Services	
<b>Project Name</b>	Behavioral Health-Legal Partnership for Transition Age Youth	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$195,000	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Los Angeles	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>MHAS seeks funds to cover an anticipated gap in funding for its Transition Age Youth (TAY) Behavioral Health-Legal Partnership with Step Up on Second (Step Up), a community-based organization in Los Angeles that provides shelter, mental health, career counseling, and other services to individuals at risk of or currently experiencing homelessness. Through this partnership, MHAS provides homelessness prevention legal services to TAY at Step Up's TAY drop-in center, Daniel's Place.</p> <p>TAY (16-25 years old) face many barriers to stable housing including disability discrimination, wrongful termination of Section 8 Vouchers, and difficulty accessing public benefits. TAY aging out of the foster care system are the most likely group of individuals to experience homelessness. (A research project published last year by University of Chicago's Chapin Hall reported that 1 in 4 California foster youth become homeless after leaving extended care.) Daniel's Place is one of the few programs in Los Angeles County offering services specifically targeted to TAY, including significant clinical, social, and housing supports. Through the Behavioral Health Legal Partnership with Daniel's Place, MHAS provides homelessness prevention legal services for TAY clients who are at serious risk of becoming homeless. MHAS assists these TAY with obtaining new housing, preventing illegal evictions, preserving vouchers, accessing public benefits, and more. As Los Angeles continues to face a shortage of affordable housing, and with various pandemic-related eviction moratoria expiring in the coming months, MHAS' Behavioral Health-Legal Partnership with Daniel's Place is desperately needed to keep young adults with mental health disabilities stably housed.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>Over the five quarters of the grant, MHAS will provide homelessness prevention legal services to at least 12 TAY clients per quarter, for a total of 60 clients.</p> <p>To address frequent issues that affect TAY clients' housing stability, MHAS will also hold one training for Step Up staff each quarter. The subjects of these trainings will be developments in housing law, public benefits issues, and resources and legal strategies to ensure housing stability for TAY clients with mental health disabilities.</p> <p>Finally, MHAS plans to host one event onsite at Daniel's Place each quarter. These events will include legal clinics where MHAS attorneys and pro bono volunteers draft Psychiatric Advance Directives (PADs), provide other homelessness prevention legal services, and present "know your rights" trainings to ensure that clients are aware of legal protections they have that can prevent them from becoming homeless.</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	None	
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>This project will serve TAY clients with mental health disabilities who face unique challenges to accessing civil justice. The transition from childhood to adulthood is difficult enough for anyone, but this project's clients must also navigate the complex systems that serve people living in poverty. They may have received public benefits as a child, but now must prove they satisfy a different standard to receive them as an adult. They may be aging out of their public housing for foster care-involved minors and facing homelessness. They may also be graduating from secondary school and attempting to find employment or enroll in higher education. With all this happening at once, TAY clients often don't have the time or capacity to address their legal issues.</p>	

	<p>This project's TAY clients also have mental health disabilities. They may experience anxiety that affects their concentration or makes it difficult to contact an attorney without help. They may experience depression that deprives them of the motivation to follow-up with their lawyer. And they frequently have a history of trauma that can impede the attorney-client relationship.</p> <p>MHAS's partnership with Step Up addresses these obstacles by providing trauma-informed, low-barrier services. Step Up staff refer interested clients to MHAS with no action needed on the client's part. Our TAY staff attorney schedules a convenient time and method to meet with clients and grants frequent reasonable accommodations for their disabilities. Step Up staff support clients throughout the process, helping them see the legal process through.</p>		
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants	Dates of Collaborations
	1	0	09/01/2021
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>MHAS and Step Up's partnership allows our organizations to address the multi-faceted needs of housing-insecure TAY. Step Up provides mental health counseling, housing navigation, laundry services, and other day-to-day support. Step Up staff identify TAY in need of homelessness prevention legal services and refer these clients to MHAS. To help Step Up staff identify unmet legal needs, MHAS provides frequent trainings and technical assistance regarding housing law, public benefits, and other legal issues to Step Up therapists and case workers.</p> <p>MHAS's TAY staff attorney responds to requests for technical assistance and training and contacts referred clients. MHAS often coordinates with Step Up staff to help clients gather information, submit necessary paperwork, or contact clients who may be difficult to reach. Step Up frequently updates MHAS on common issues their clients face, and MHAS updates Step Up on new legal developments that may affect TAY clients' housing stability, such as changing eviction moratoria and other tenant defenses. MHAS's TAY staff attorney joins Step Up staff meetings once per quarter to introduce himself to any new staff, provide relevant legal updates, determine potential subjects for future trainings, and assess how our partnership can best serve TAY clients who face housing instability.</p>		

<b>Organization Name</b>	OneJustice	
<b>Project Name</b>	A Movement-Based Approach to Sustainable Homelessness Prevention	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$301,636	\$162,500
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Statewide	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>In “Homeless Populations Are Rising Around California,” the Public Policy Institute of California notes that “[p]andemic homeless programs have begun to unwind and the substantial federal funding efforts around COVID are expiring; the disappearance of these programs and funds may alter the options available to people experiencing homelessness in California.”</p> <p>For legal services organizations (LSOs), the winding down of homelessness prevention funding will exacerbate some of the longstanding structural issues that have hindered their ability to help tenants—including a housing environment that systemically disadvantages low-income, rural, and underserved communities, as well as the persistent shortage of legal aid housing attorneys, especially in rural communities.</p> <p>Building upon its decades of experience working with LSOs and law schools, OneJustice is proposing a new program to help LSOs use movement lawyering-based strategies to sustain their homelessness prevention programs after HP funding runs out, by empowering client communities to advocate for tenant protections and supports, and working with law schools to strengthen the legal aid pipeline.</p> <p>This project’s multi-pronged approach will focus on developing: 1) An online training for LSOs interested in launching a new movement lawyering-based program; 2) An online workshop for movement lawyering-based housing programs to evaluate and assess their programs’ efficacy; 3) Case studies on how LSOs can integrate movement lawyering to empower their clients and improve community outcomes, especially in rural communities; 4) An online training introducing law students to the theory and practice of movement lawyering; and 5) A law students recruitment plan for movement lawyering-based homelessness prevention programs.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>We anticipate our project deliverables will include the following (Please note: “Q1” = CY2023 Q3; “Q2” = CY2023 Q4”, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 4 online convenings of LSOs and/or law schools and students (One Per Quarter)</li> <li>- 1 online training for LSOs interested in launching a new movement lawyering program, incorporating elements of the first online convening (Convening in Q1; Training in Q1/Q2)</li> <li>- 1 online workshop for LSOs to evaluate and assess their movement lawyering programs, incorporating elements of the second online convening and geared toward current movement lawyering practitioners (Convening and Workshop in Q2)</li> <li>- 1 guide to movement lawyering-based program models for LSOs, especially those working in rural communities, incorporating elements of the third online convening and including 2-4 case studies on using movement lawyering to empower tenant communities (Convening in Q3; Guide in Q3/Q4)</li> <li>- 1 online training for law students on the theory and practice of movement lawyering, incorporating elements of the fourth online convening and consisting of 2-4 distinct modules (Convening-Networking in Q4; Training in Q3/Q4)</li> <li>- 1 exemplar law school outreach and recruitment plan for movement lawyering programs, incorporating elements of the fourth online convening (Exemplar in Q4); and</li> <li>- 1 “Tenants Movement Lawyering” Google Group for law students and legal aid attorneys to share tips and resources (Launch in Q2)</li> </ul>	

	Metrics of success will include the satisfaction levels of training and workshop participants, feedback from LSO program directors regarding the implementation of new and expanded movement lawyering programs, and increased law student engagement with movement lawyering and the LSO recruitment process.		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>We will consult with LSOs and other services agencies to determine the needs of their communities for homelessness prevention. We will remain flexible with our strategy and target areas so that we may adjust to the needs of the LSOs and their clients. That said, we foresee serving rural communities and their low-income tenant populations through targeted resources in the following counties:</p> <p>Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Los Angeles, Madera, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Ventura, Yolo, Yuba.</p>		
<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. 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>
	4	4	02/13/2018 04/27/2022 10/14/2022 03/06/2023
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>OneJustice has a decades-long history of collaborations with legal services organizations (LSOs) and community-based organizations across the State of California and nationwide. For this project, OneJustice will coordinate with our partners and subgrantees to build out a robust coordination infrastructure.</p> <p>Our subgrantee Movement Law Lab is the preeminent movement lawyering support center in the nation, and has trained thousands of law students and legal aid attorneys on the theory and practice of movement lawyering. Movement Law Lab will lead the development of educational resources for this project, including online trainings for law students and LSOs, as well as 2-4 case studies on tenants' movement lawyering to be disseminated to the LSO sector at the conclusion of the project.</p>		

	<p>Our subgrantees Public Counsel and Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles (LAFLA) provide two complementary perspectives on how to integrate movement lawyering into housing law programs. Public Counsel will develop and facilitate LSO discussions regarding impact litigation and advocacy strategies, and LAFLA will do the same with regard to movement lawyering-based direct legal services.</p> <p>Our subgrantee Dianne Prado has extensive tenant organizing and legal aid pipeline experience—she helped organize two seminal movement lawyering collaboratives in Los Angeles County—Keep LA House and Stay Housed LA—and as Adjunct Professor at UCLA School of Law on L.A. Housing Law &amp; Policy she has worked with LSOs throughout Southern California on strengthening the housing law pipeline. Ms. Prado will be leading our law school and law student outreach efforts.</p> <p>To ensure that the project meets our projected timeline and benchmark goals, OneJustice and our subgrantees and partners will also hold monthly check-in calls to determine the project’s status, progress toward stated goals, and staffing needs.</p>
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<b>Organization Name</b>	Open Door Legal	
<b>Project Name</b>	Preventing Homelessness through Wraparound Care	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$182,559	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	San Francisco	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>Open Door Legal has operated for 10 years in low-income communities across San Francisco. Even as we have expanded into new neighborhoods, we have always taken unhoused clients regardless of where they reside. We know that homelessness is related to shorter life expectancy, disruption of relationships, and likelihood of addiction. This project will enable us to invest in the emotional well-being of our clients so that they can achieve better legal outcomes and reduce the possibility that they will end up without a home.</p> <p>Statewide, it is estimated that as many as 52% of people who are unhoused have serious mental health issues, and many more deal with anxiety and depression related to their housing instability. We need a more robust system for helping those clients overcome the unique challenges they face to remaining housed.</p> <p>A case study out of Fordham University looked at the way that lawyers and social workers can collaborate in the best interests of their clients. “The need for lawyer-social worker collaboration is particularly likely to arise...[with] indigent clients.” A social worker can help an indigent client with their social and emotional regulation so that they can calmly appear in court, complete paperwork by the necessary deadline, and advocate for themselves and their needs.</p> <p>This funding will allow us to hire a one-year clinical social worker to expand our services and increase the number of clients we are able to keep from experiencing homelessness.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>We will recruit and hire a new social worker by August 1, 2023</p> <p>We will perform 50 social work cases, which we will track using our Support Service cases feature in our CMS, 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. The Excelsior neighborhood doesn't have quite as many homeless residents, but it does have a high percentage of folks with housing instability, including clients we've seen struggle to meet their mortgage or rent obligations and the recent closure of an RV encampment that had been a safe space for unhoused folks.</p> <p>Not only do these neighborhoods contain few providers, they are geographically distant from resources. It takes 45-90 minutes to get from Excelsior or Bayview to downtown service providers on public transit. More than that, an investment in these communities would help reduce racial inequities: 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 are Black. We believe 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>These neighborhoods also contain 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</p>	

	hard to develop language capacity and cultural competency to serve these populations, as described more below.		
	<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.)	None		

<b>Organization Name</b>	San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	
<b>Project Name</b>	Tenants' Rights Program	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$89,460	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	San Diego	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>SDVLP established the Tenants' Rights Program (TRP) in 2019 to prevent unlawful evictions and promote housing stability among San Diego's low-income renters. TRP utilizes a pro bono model to provide legal education, advice, and representation to impoverished tenants at risk of homelessness. TRP's model focuses on pre-litigation assistance in order to intervene as early in the dispute as possible, with the goal of resolving the dispute before an Unlawful Detainer lawsuit is filed. Thus, one primary activity of TRP includes hosting a recurring virtual legal clinic on Thursday mornings for tenants who have received certain types of pre-litigation eviction notices (aka terminations of tenancy). Supervised by SDVLP staff attorneys, trained pro bono attorneys educate and advise tenants on whether the notice complies with applicable laws, and what rights, options, and defenses the tenant may have. In addition to advising tenants, TRP staff attorneys use the clinic to identify clients who may benefit from further representation, such as drafting a demand letter or negotiating a settlement. If appropriate, staff attorneys will then pair a client with a pro bono attorney and provide supervision and mentorship throughout the case. TRP also assists tenants with other housing stability issues, including security deposit disputes, reasonable accommodation requests, and unlawful rent increases. TRP staff attorneys and volunteers also collaborate with local libraries and other organizations to host legal education webinars and presentations on tenants' rights issues. SDVLP proposes to expand the TRP to focus on delivering services to underserved rural, immigrant, and refugee communities.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>TRP will expand outreach/education with a focus on rural tenants and immigrant/refugee tenants with the goal of: 1) increasing legal knowledge regarding basic tenants rights, 2) ensuring that vulnerable communities know how and where to seek legal assistance for landlord-tenant disputes, and 3) encouraging tenants to seek legal assistance early in the dispute, e.g., during the notice stage, rather than at the litigation stage.</p> <p>During the first two quarters of the grant term (July 1, 2023 - December 30, 2023), TRP will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provide two in-person and one remote (e.g., via Zoom) outreach/legal education events within a San Diego County community identified as rural/frontier and at License to Freedom or another location that serves San Diego refugees/immigrants.</li> <li>- provide written materials in attendees' primary language that include substantive information about tenants rights and how to obtain further legal assistance.</li> <li>- serve at least 45 attendees at the outreach/legal education events.</li> <li>- assist at least 10 immigrant/refugee or rural clients with advice or representation as a result of these outreach/legal education events.</li> </ul> <p>During the second two quarters of the grant term (January 1, 2024 - June 30, 2024) TRP will continue to provide all of the above deliverables. In addition, TRP will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provide a Remote Eviction Notice clinic assisting 3-4 clients per week.</li> <li>- provide advice and representation to clients, opening 30 additional cases.</li> <li>- provide 1-2 general outreach/legal education events for low-income tenants, in partnership with the San Diego Law Library or other community partners, and create written materials to distribute at the outreach/legal education events.</li> </ul>	



<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>SDVLP's Tenants' Rights Program serves the entire San Diego County region, including areas designated by MSSA as rural or frontier. These include the unincorporated eastern/northeastern regions of San Diego County abutting Imperial and Riverside Counties, including the Mountain Empire area, Borrego Springs, and Alpine. Those living in more rural areas of San Diego face significant barriers to accessing services and civil justice. The majority of services for community members are concentrated in the more urban areas of San Diego County, including the courts. In San Diego, Unlawful Detainer paperwork can only be filed with the Central Courthouse, which is a two-hour drive one way for a Borrego Springs resident, without traffic. Rural tenants may feel like they have no access to the information, education, or help needed to address their housing issues promptly and appropriately.</p> <p>TRP originally launched with a focus on serving low-income tenants in North County San Diego; when the COVID-19 pandemic hit, TRP transitioned to offering fully remote services to residents throughout the County. With HP 4 funds, TRP plans to expand outreach and legal education to rural and frontier areas of the County, by partnering with local community centers, such as San Diego County libraries. If a rural client later seeks legal advice or representation, TRP can provide tailored assistance remotely (including via telephone). In-person legal education events, offered in the communities where the tenants reside, will hopefully alleviate some of the biggest barriers that rural San Diegans face in accessing legal help.</p>		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>The TRP currently plans to enhance services to immigrant and refugee communities, such as the expansive and diverse Middle Eastern community. These communities face even higher access-to-justice barriers because of language and cultural barriers (e.g., mistrust of legal system), and a general unfamiliarity with laws, protections, and community resources. SDVLP is not LSC-funded and can therefore help immigrants regardless of immigration status. SDVLP ensures that our community partners/other legal aid organizations know that we are a resource for those who cannot secure assistance through LSC-funded agencies. With HP 4 funds, TRP plans to increase outreach and legal education to immigrant and refugee populations through events at social service agencies that already work with these populations.</p> <p>TRP continues to focus services on San Diego's large Latinx and Hispanic population, including those with limited English proficiency. San Diego has a large population of families who identify as Latinx or Hispanic, and who have disproportionately high poverty rates.</p> <p>Tenants with disabilities, especially invisible disabilities, also face additional barriers to accessing civil justice, including barriers related to accessing information about their rights. During the intake process, TRP screens clients to see if they identify as having one or more disabilities so that attorneys can issue-spot for fair housing issues and tailor legal advice. TRP has a roster of pro bono attorneys who can represent tenants who need help making reasonable accommodation requests. Recently, a TRP staff attorney conducted a community Know-Your-Rights webinar on reasonable accommodations in collaboration with the San Diego Law Library.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	2	0	01/01/2015 07/01/2016
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b>	License to Freedom - Since 2016, SDVLP has had a close partnership with License to Freedom, a nonprofit that provides a variety of services to refugees and immigrants,		

(Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>including but not limited to crisis intervention, self-sufficiency programs, and language services. SDVLP and License to Freedom have partnered to create a Vision for Justice Collaborative (VJC) program, through which SDVLP provides License to Freedom clients who have been victims of crime with legal assistance for civil legal issues arising from the crime. Through this program, SDVLP has primarily provided assistance with obtaining domestic violence restraining orders. It is not uncommon for License to Freedom clients to experience landlord-tenant issues arising from their status as a victim of a crime, especially in the context of domestic violence. This funding would also allow TRP to conduct focused outreach to License to Freedom clients and expand housing services to them. For this housing project, SDVLP would provide in-person Know-Your-Rights presentations and legal education to License to Freedom clients, and provide legal advice and representation. License to Freedom staff would also help advertise events and provide referrals to TRP when appropriate. SDVLP has a formal MOU with License to Freedom for its partnership in the Vision for Justice Collaborative program, which is renewed each year. The MOU as of June 30, 2022 is uploaded in response to Question 5c.</p> <p>San Diego Law Library - SDVLP has a longstanding relationship with the San Diego Law Library (SDLL), with SDVLP offering many services to library patrons and SDLL offering space to host various legal clinics and legal education events. Since the inception of TRP, SDVLP has partnered with SDLL to provide numerous legal education events, such as Know-Your-Rights webinars. SDVLP does not have a formal MOU governing this longstanding partnership.</p> <p>San Diego County Libraries - with the help of this grant, SDVLP plans to partner with various county libraries that actively serve rural San Diego communities, to offer legal education programs, such as Know-Your-Rights tenant presentations. Branch managers of the county libraries in Borrego Springs, Ramona, and Jacumba have expressed great interest in hosting tenants' Know-Your-Rights presentations, and confirmed that there is an existing need for legal education on this topic. In addition to providing the community space for these presentations, the branch managers volunteered to help spread the word about the presentations to library patrons and the surrounding community to generate interest (e.g., distributing flyers, posting on social media, advertising on their websites).</p>
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<b>Organization Name</b>	Senior Advocacy Network	
<b>Project Name</b>	Homelessness Prevention 4 Supplemental Grant	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$150,000	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Stanislaus	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>The Senior Advocacy Network (SAN) will provide Eviction Defense to OAs residing in Stanislaus County who are facing evictions for a variety of reasons and do not want to be homeless. SAN is the only organization within Stanislaus County that provides homelessness prevention and complete legal representation to OAs. It will expand its services to OAs by hiring an additional attorney to assist with the number of clients needing help. SAN will continue to file responses to unlawful detainer actions, attempt negotiation and mediation with landlords, prepare stipulations for moveouts without the OA having an eviction on their record, and ultimately going to trial if no compromise or settlement can be reached. During this process we counsel the OA and refer them to other housing programs within our county as well as in-house programs that may assist them in finding alternative housing so they will not end up homeless and on the street.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>SAN's Key Goals are: 1. Prevent homelessness; 2. keep client in their home as long as possible; 3. minimize the amount of money client may have to pay for back rent, attorney's fees or damages.</p> <p>We anticipate closing 50 cases per quarter; hold 3 workshops per quarter and receive 75 phone calls per quarter.</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>Stanislaus County, located in the Central Valley of California is mostly rural and the Senior Advocacy Network (SAN) serves clients in Stanislaus County. For the past 11 years we have served clients in rural cities of Patterson, Newman, Oakdale, Waterford, Empire, Gustine, Hickman, Crows Landing, Riverbank, Keyes, Cres, Hughson, Salida, Turlock, Grayson, Westley, Denair, Knights Ferry and South Modesto.</p>	
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>Stanislaus County is mainly rural; the further you go from the City of Modesto the more you find underserved communities. These are the people we will target and have always targeted in our legal representation and advocacy.</p> <p>Our strategy has always been to meet clients where they live and congregate – Senior Centers, churches, congregate meal sites in the “corners” of our county. SAN has always participated in Senior informational fairs, given presentations at senior centers, speaking engagements to civic and retired employee associations, handing out information and answering questions. We will continue to provide this service enhancing it with our legal pop-ups and workshops.</p> <p>While many OAs living closer to bigger cities may be familiar with senior services, those in more rural areas may not be aware of free legal services provided by SAN. Our outreach to these areas will be a great way to educate and inform them of the services we are prepared to offer them.</p> <p>These underserved communities face additional barriers to justice. They lack transportation, access to the internet or social services, are not English proficient, under-educated, disabled, cannot read or write and are often intimidated by landlords that are uneducated about tenant’s rights themselves. Many times landlords ask them to sign documents they cannot read or are published in a foreign language. They sign out of fear of eviction and don't know what they have signed. We will continue to reach out to these communities to inform them of our services.</p>	

	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants	Dates of Collaborations
	0	0	--
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	None		

<b>Organization Name</b>	Senior Citizens Legal Services	
<b>Project Name</b>	Eviction Prevention Collaborative of Santa Cruz County	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$264,084	\$138,084
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Santa Cruz	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>The Eviction Prevention Collaborative (EPC) project is a innovative partnership between Senior Legal Services (SLS), Community Bridges, Tenant Sanctuary and Conflict Resolution Center to provide no-cost legal assistance, eviction protection, and additional support for underrepresented low-income and undocumented populations. The EPC employs culturally competent and bilingual advocates to work one-on-one with community members to triage fundamental needs within one central location. Operating out of Community Bridges' four Family Resource Centers (FRC) located in Live Oak, Watsonville, Santa Cruz, and San Lorenzo Valley, the Collaborative offers free bi-lingual and bi-cultural eviction prevention and supportive housing services for primarily undocumented Latine community members who have little to no access to resources and are highly impacted by structural inequities.</p> <p>By positioning services through trusted FRC sites, community members' trust in services builds, breaking down fears of accessing support. The EPC uses a tiered service approach to screen clients through an intake for fundamental needs at one of the FRCs and then refer clients to the corresponding level of needed service. After a thorough assessment, clients are identified and referred to either Tenant Sanctuary for peer-based support and information services, Conflict Resolution Center for professional and confidential mediation services, or SLS for attorney and courtroom support. SLS has temporarily lifted its age restriction for client eligibility and will be serving community members of all ages for this critical project to maintain stable housing for the populations served. Without replacement funding, this vibrant EPC Project, with proven success, is otherwise at risk of termination.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>The requested funds will be used to support existing program case managers, staff, and admin at each collaborating organization to further pillar our shared goal. The primary goal of this EPC Project is to keep individuals safely housed and to prevent unlawful detainers from being filed. Specifically the EPC Project goal is to prevent eviction to the most vulnerable populations in Santa Cruz County, including low-income, undocumented, Latine tenants. The Santa Cruz Superior Court reports that eviction filings remain relatively low and consistent with pre-pandemic numbers. We feel that this is largely due to the backbreaking work of our non-profit organizations and collaboratives, such as this EPC Project. And with this grant funding we would anticipate keeping courthouse eviction filings at consistently low numbers.</p> <p>As a quantifiable deliverable, and based on results from 2022, we expect an average of 40 clients to be referred to SLS for legal representation over the year and for 60 additional tenants to be served by Tenant Sanctuary and Conflict Resolution Center. In 2021, the EPC provided case management, tenant rights education, legal counsel, legal document preparation, and mediation services to 115 tenants at no cost, 15 more than the projected 100. (Of the 115 cases served, 83 were resolved, and 11 tenants had their evictions delayed).</p>	
<b>Rural Communities</b>	<p>The majority of Santa Cruz County is considered rural including all of San Lorenzo Valley (Felton, Ben Lomond, and Boulder Creek), Capitola, Aptos, etc. SLS typically serves San Benito County as well, which is entirely rural, however this project specifically funds</p>	

	services only in Santa Cruz County. The grant itself is enhancing our organization's overall housing expertise and does free other staff up to work in rural San Benito County more frequently.		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	The target population of the Eviction Prevention Collaborative are undocumented Santa Cruz County community members who face barriers in accessing supportive housing services and legal support services due to their immigration status. The COVID-19 economic crisis has disproportionately impacted low-income Latine and immigrant families, who have disproportionately experienced housing insecurity while encountering barriers to supportive services. Our organization particularly, generally focuses services on older adults. Yet to best address this housing crises, we have lifted our age restriction and are serving all ages. Aside from this EPC project, SLS does still focus services on vulnerable seniors, and does bring that expertise to this Collaborative. One of the most severe problems in the United States today is the lack of safety and security for our elders. According to the Elder Abuse Statistics from the U.S. Department of Justice, sadly, at least 10% of adults aged 65 and older in the U.S. will experience some form of elder abuse each year, with some older adults simultaneously experiencing more than one type of abuse. The Eviction Prevention project aims to provide a multidisciplinary service when a client needs housing legal representation. The EPC project is crucial to avoid court hearings, extra fee payments, and the stress of being subject to a legal process. Our clients will receive timely protection and solutions by identifying their legal issues in advance.		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	3	3	01/01/2022*
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>The Eviction Prevention Collaborative Project between Senior Legal Services, Community Bridges, Tenant Sanctuary and the Conflict Resolution Center of Santa Cruz County started in 2022. Yet these community partners have worked together and supported one another for many many years. Each organization has a solid history and is well respected in the Community.</p> <p>Tenant Sanctuary, being the newest of the four, is a fiscally sponsored project of the Hub for Sustainable Living, a community center and 501(c)3 non-profit based in Santa Cruz, CA. Sustainable living includes skill-building, appropriate and affordable re/use of resources, human-powered transportation, building solidarity among communities, and nurturing creative culture. The Hub supports a board constellation of independent, interrelated projects by providing space at it's community center, and/or fiscal sponsorship as a non-profit umbrella organization. The Hub's projects provide access to space, resources, and educational opportunities through demonstration, outreach, and hands-on learning. The Tenant Sanctuary opened their doors in 2019 and works to empower tenants by educating them on their rights and providing the tools to pursue those rights.</p> <p>CRC founded in 1986 cultivates peace in the community by providing tools, training, and a guided process for people in conflict. CRC's services are affordable, confidential, and available to all. CRC's programs address conflict at all stages-from prevention to intervention-in our homes, neighborhoods, workplaces, and courts. CRC provides effective alternatives to litigation, hostility, and violence. Through respectful dialogue, participants create their own mutually beneficial solutions.</p> <p>Community Bridges, is nearly as old as Senior Legal Services, founded in 1977, and is a bedrock and foundation of community services throughout Santa Cruz County. Besides operating four well trusted Family Resource Centers (FRCs), they operate our Meals on Wheels program, Lifeline, Elderday Health Care as well as several children and nutrition</p>		

	<p>Programs and serve almost 17,000 local children, families, and individuals each year. Community Bridges, provides a comprehensive intake of each family to ensure all available and relative social service benefits are tapped into to support the client immediately to long term in relation to the client's needs. Rarely, is legal aid the only issue but more a symptom of poverty, structural racism and lack of available community resources. They bridge that gap through financial assessment of families and provide resources and application support to programs such as CalFresh, WIC, HEAP and Public Benefits. They also provide onsite programming and support based on current programming availability or focus such as free ITIN, taxes and counseling. They then also evaluate cases based on timing and immediate need which helps them triage within the collaborative to ensure they use the right resource first, if the case requires it to escalated or legal representation beyond what was previously offered, they refer the case to the higher level of care, allowing them to work to ensure the case is escalated and provide ongoing support for the families through this process.</p> <p>Since the onset of this EPC Project, 146 clients have been served and there was a total of 772 interactions between tenants and the EPC partners. Of the 146 clients served, 34 had "successful outcomes" either eviction delayed, or a mediated or stipulated agreement signed. 28 more received housing law counseling. Comprehensive data collection, including a single point cloud based google forms document is used by each partner to carefully track these points of contact, services and referrals.</p> <p>One of the factors that contributed to this accomplishment was strong collaboration and easy communication with community and local government agencies and active social media outreach, along with an overwhelming need for services. SLS is collaborating with trusted other community-based organizations that focus their expertise on different aspects of eviction prevention and thus allow us to refer participants to our partners to provide eviction prevention services.</p> <p>We plan to monitor and evaluate the work and services of our partners through continual internal cross-organizational review and feedback and through secure database storage of confidential information.</p>
<p>*Indicates that the three collaborations began on that date.</p>	

Organization Name	Social Justice Collaborative		
Project Name	Minor Immigrants Homelessness Prevention		
	Total Amount Requested	Total Amount Sub-Granted	
	\$324,980	\$0	
County(ies) Served	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Joaquin, Stanislaus		
Project Abstract	<p>SJC’s services for this project aim to meet the needs of some of the most vulnerable undocumented immigrant populations in California. The project consists of two prongs: economic security and holistic wrap-around services.</p> <p>The program aimed at economic security for undocumented immigrants focuses on assisting clients in obtaining work authorization from the US government. Undocumented immigrants cross through many barriers to obtain work authorization. The process is prohibitively difficult, consisting of erroneous rejections and denials, costly appeals, constantly changing implementation and procedures, and complex English language forms. Without a team of lawyers and legal assistants, immigrants will not succeed in obtaining work authorization. Without work authorization, they are at even higher risks of homelessness and difficulty in obtaining a living wage.</p> <p>The program aimed at holistic wrap-around services provides minors with essential case support and guidance from a social worker. Immigrant minors are particularly vulnerable in our communities and are often the first to experience exploitation in various forms. Many immigrant minors who are in the United States lack family support, stable housing, access to healthy food and medical services, and other essential services which would enable them to become successful members of society. With the assistance of our attorney and social worker, minors will have help in applying for and obtaining governmental benefits, referrals, immigration legal status, and other essential services. SJC’s social work program exists to connect SJC clients with wraparound services: homeless and domestic violence shelters, psychotherapists and counselors, food pantries, school and ESL classes, and more.</p>		
Project Goals and Deliverables	<p>1. File at least 400 work authorization applications per year (100 more than originally stated on HP 4 application)</p> <p>2. Being able to provide social work support through all the year</p> <p>3. Provide legal representation in Removal Proceedings to new minors</p> <p>4. Help applying for MediCal to 35 young (under 21 years old) individuals through our Social Work Program</p> <p>5. Assist all youth under age of eighteen (18) to register for public school.</p>		
Rural Communities	Marin, Stanislaus and San Joaquin Counties		
Underserved Communities (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>All immigrant communities without EAD access 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. These communities often do not have access to sufficient resources or wrap around help to make sure that the various pieces fit together for life quality.</p>		
	Number of Partners	Number of Subgrants	Dates of Collaborations
	0	0	—



<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	We've been partnering with Ray of Light for over five 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 survivors. They won't be working directly with this project but help us obtain more resources about referral mental health support institutions. <sup>1</sup>
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<sup>1</sup> While the Social Justice Collaborative provided a narrative explanation in their application, they did not complete the collaboration table. Therefore, the profile sheet shows that they have no collaborations for this proposal.

<b>Organization Name</b>	Veterans Legal Institute	
<b>Project Name</b>	Veteran Access to Justice Rural Expansion Project	
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>
	\$325,000	\$0
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Los Angeles, Merced, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino	
<b>Project Abstract</b>	<p>The Veterans access to justice rural expansion project extends Veterans Legal Institute's (VLI) free, military-specific legal aid to indigent Veterans in rural and frontier counties of both Northern and Southern California. If awarded HP4 supplemental funds, VLI will subcontract with 1) a local attorney in Merced County, and 2) an attorney who will serve clients in Riverside, San Bernardino, and rural Los Angeles Counties, reaching rural Veterans who experience greater barriers to justice such as isolation and transportation. According to the US Department of Veterans Affairs "A disproportionate share of veterans live in rural America."</p> <p>VLI has an agreement to provide free legal services to indigent Veterans of San Joaquin Valley with Westcare, Inc. a California 501 (c) (3) that provides a wide spectrum of health and human services. Currently, VLI attorneys are traveling over 250 miles from Tustin to Fresno, California and beyond, to meet with and serve indigent Veterans in the San Joaquin Valley.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This is a high impact project dovetailing with expiring COVID eviction protections, as well as the impact of new Federal Burn Plie legislation.</p>	
<b>Project Goals and Deliverables</b>	<p>The key goals of the Homelessness Prevention 4 supplemental grant funding for VLI's veterans access to justice rural expansion 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 and in rural and frontier regions of California.</li> </ol> <p>Key deliverables over the course of an eighteen month or 1-year grant term:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Provide free legal services that will improve housing stability for up to 300 indigent Veterans (up to 100 indigent Veterans per year x 3.0 FTE staff attorney time)</li> <li>2) Educate and train up to four (3) 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>	<p>The new service areas in VLI's rural expansion project are rural and frontier San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles,, and Merced Counties in California as defined by the following resource:</p> <p><a href="https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB179">https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB179</a></p>	
<b>Underserved Communities</b>	<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>	

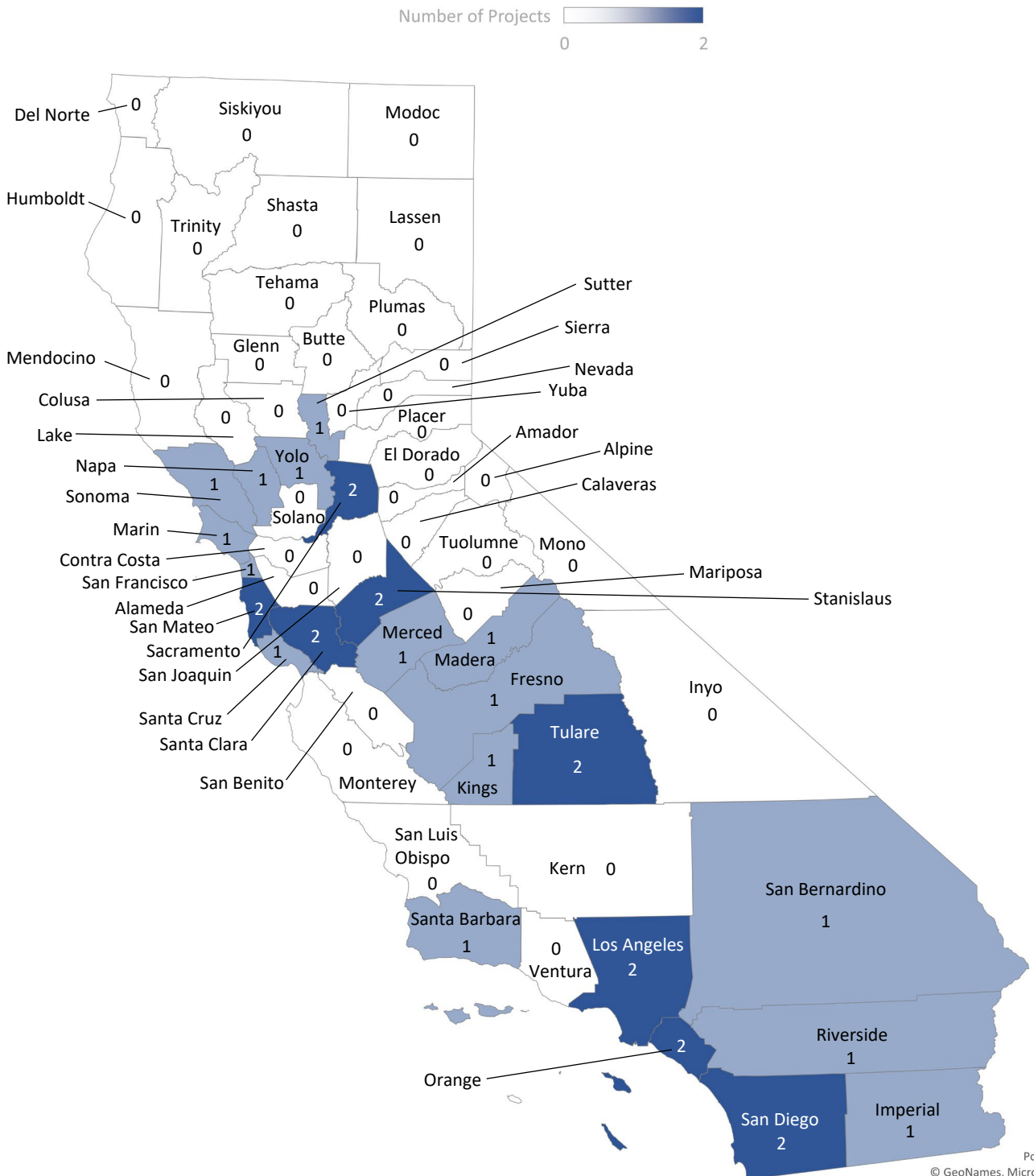
(Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	<p>The higher barriers that Veterans face accessing civil justice are the same factors that create their elevated risk of homelessness which include increased social isolation that is unique to this population. Also, according to research, “central 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.” (<a href="https://veteranaddiction.org/rehab-guide/homeless-veterans/">https://veteranaddiction.org/rehab-guide/homeless-veterans/</a>) The prevalence of PTSD and this phenomenon of co-occurrence 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. (<a href="https://www.ruralhealth.va.gov/aboutus/ruralvets.asp">https://www.ruralhealth.va.gov/aboutus/ruralvets.asp</a>)</p> <p>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 statewide in California.</p>		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	7	0	01/01/2018* 01/01/2019* 01/01/2021* 11/29/2022
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>In addition to the new partnership with Westcare, Inc. VLI has long-standing partnerships with the Child Guidance Center, Inc, that refers indigent veterans on a monthly basis to VLI who require legal assistance. Child Guidance Center, Inc, would be informed of the specific objectives of this 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 &amp; 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.</p>		
*Indicates that two collaborations began on 01/01/2018, two began on 01/01/2019, and two began on 01/01/2021.			

<b>Organization Name</b>	Wage Justice Center		
<b>Project Name</b>	Wages for Rent Orange County		
	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>Total Amount Sub-Granted</b>	
	\$275,556	\$0	
<b>County(ies) Served</b>	Orange		
<b>Project Abstract</b>	The Wage Justice Center will expand its Wages for rent Project, currently funded under HP4, to provide legal services, education and conduct outreach geared toward preventing wage theft and promoting wage recovery to housing insecure and homeless individuals in Orange County. 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.		
<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 follow up appointments. Goal of interacting with an average of 20 workers per month.</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 approximately 2 workers on average per month.</p> <p>Service provider outreach: Outreach 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 one service provider per month on average.</p>		
<b>Rural Communities</b>	None		
<b>Underserved Communities</b> (Identify the communities and explain the barriers.)	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 look for work so that they remain available for hire while simultaneously learning their workplace rights.		
	<b>Number of Partners</b>	<b>Number of Subgrants</b>	<b>Dates of Collaborations</b>
	1	0	03/01/2017
<b>Collaboration Explanation</b> (Describe how the applicant and partners will work together.)	<p>University of California, Irvine School of Law, Workers, Law, and Organizing Clinic. We've collaborated with the clinical program at UCI's school of law dating back to a project in the spring of 2017, and are currently collaborating with them on the HP4 Wages for Rent project; we propose to further that collaboration to expand the HP4, Wages for Rent program to Orange County.</p> <p>The WLO Clinic at UCI School of Law will bring its own faculty's expertise in workers' rights and the assistance of law students to the project. We anticipate involving the clinic students in all aspects of the project, including worker outreach, potential client intake, lien preparation, negotiation with employers/property owners and potential civil actions depending on capacity. To preserve the clinic's ability to determine its capacity based on</p>		

	student enrollment and educational objectives, we have not assigned a quantified deliverable to the clinic at this time. Because of this we are also not proposing a sub-grant to the clinic.
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## Map of Recommended HP 4 Supplemental Projects: Number of Projects that Would Serve Each County

In addition to the projects presented on this map, two 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 15 that would focus their services on particular counties.



<b>Organization</b>	<b>County(ies) served</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Funding request</b>	<b>Funding recomm.</b>
Legal Aid of Sonoma County	Sonoma	91	\$ 325,000	\$ 325,000
Legal Aid of Marin	Marin	89	\$ 11,581	\$ 11,580
Law Foundation of Silicon Valley	Santa Clara	86	\$ 325,000	\$ 310,275
Legal Aid at Work	Statewide	83	\$ 257,784	\$ 229,125
Central California Legal Services	Kings, Tulare	82	\$ 325,000	\$ 286,774
San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	San Diego	81	\$ 89,460	\$ 81,760
California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation	Fresno, Madera, Sacramento, Sutter, Tulare, Yolo	80	\$ 325,000	\$ 290,020
Bay Area Legal Aid	Napa	78	\$ 325,000	\$ 282,750
OneJustice	Statewide	76	\$ 301,636	\$ 249,000
Senior Citizens Legal Services	Santa Cruz	76	\$ 264,084	\$ 231,840
Child Care Law Center	Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Stanislaus	75	\$ 182,408	\$ 143,860
Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County	San Mateo	74	\$ 107,442	\$ 85,030
Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County	Santa Barbara	73	\$ 61,179	\$ 53,850
Veterans Legal Institute	Los Angeles, Merced, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino	72	\$ 325,000	\$ 261,015
Community Legal Aid SoCal	Los Angeles, Orange	71	\$ 325,000	\$ 256,835
Elder Law & Advocacy	Imperial, San Diego	71	\$ 144,775	\$ 113,830
Immigrant Legal Resource Center	Stanislaus	71	\$ 72,000	\$ 58,150