



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

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REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

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Equal Access Fund: Report to Department of Finance on Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds

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Legal Services Trust Fund Commission
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Executive Summary

On January 1, 2023, the Judicial Council's Center for Families, Children & the Courts submitted to the Department of Finance *Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds Report: Preventing Homelessness Through Legal Services*, which has a reporting period of December 1, 2021–June 30, 2022. The report highlights activities, outcomes, and expenditures of the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund and was provided to the Judicial Council by the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission of the State Bar of California.

Relevant Previous Council Action

On October 1, 2021, the Judicial Council approved the fiscal year 2021–22 distribution of Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Fund monies to legal services providers and support centers, as recommended by the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission and in accordance with both the statutory formula and a competitive grant process.

Analysis/Rationale

The Budget Act of 2021 (Sen. Bill 129; Stats. 2021, ch. 69) appropriated \$40 million from the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. Of these funds, more than \$29 million was allocated through the statutory formula process to 75 grantees, and nearly \$10 million was allocated through a competitive process to 23 grantees. Funding may be used through December 2024.

The purpose of the funds is to provide, for indigent persons, “eviction defense, other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant rental disputes, or services to prevent foreclosure for homeowners ... and legal services to improve habitability, increasing affordable housing, ensuring receipt of eligible income or benefits to improve housing stability, [and] legal help for persons displaced.” (Sen. Bill 129, § 10, Provision 2.)

The 2021 Budget Act included a reporting requirement:

The State Bar of California shall annually provide to the Judicial Council a report that includes funding allocations, annual expenditures, and program outcomes by service area, and service provider for all Equal Access Fund and federal funding. Data shall be reported using the established reporting framework in the Equal Access Program including applicable outcome measures reported in Legal Services standardized reporting, state level performance measures, and main benefits scores. The Judicial Council shall provide the report to the Department of Finance by January 1 of each year for the prior fiscal year.

(*Id.*, § 10, Provision 4.)

This is the first required annual report, covering activities, outcomes, and expenditures through June 2022. Because both formula and competitive grantees have the same purpose, the results are reported jointly.

The report identifies the levels of individual service provided, which included the categories counsel and advice (56 percent), limited action (23 percent), settle without litigation (9 percent), extensive services, court decisions, settle with litigation, and agency decisions.

Formula grants started on December 1, 2021, and competitive grants started on January 1, 2022. In the first seven months of this funding period, 6,940 indigent Californians were assisted. Grantees reported 3,110 verified outcomes when they were able to confirm the results of the service, such as entering into a stipulation with a landlord to retain housing. They also reported 3,830 unverified outcomes, when they provided assistance, such as advice and counsel to a client, but did not provide full representation so were uncertain of the outcome of the service. Of the 3,110 verified outcomes, 84 percent related to obtaining or preserving housing or enforcing housing rights. Verified outcomes include nearly \$3.8 million of combined one-time payments to and savings by clients, and over \$140,000 of ongoing monthly payments to and savings by clients.

Of the individual clients served:

- 64 percent identified as female;
- 35 percent identified as seniors;
- 45 percent identified as with disabilities;
- 15 percent identified as having limited English proficiency;
- 6 percent identified as veterans;

- 5 percent were in rural areas, 14 percent rural-urban, 45 percent urban-rural, 36 percent urban; and
- 32 percent were White, 31 percent Hispanic/Latino, 17 percent Black, 5 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 1 percent Native American.

In addition to individual services, grantees also provided group and hotline services, some open to the public and others for the updated training and in-depth technical assistance of direct service providers. These services included:

- 28 self-representation clinics that served 177 participants;
- 257 workshops and trainings that served 10,171 participants;
- 284 outreach events that served 11,846 participants; and
- Hotlines that served 3,945 callers.

Fiscal Impact and Policy Implications

Findings in this report will have no direct fiscal effect on the courts. Nevertheless, courts indirectly benefit from assistance provided to self-represented litigants. This funding and grant program assists the judicial branch in implementing Goal 1 of its strategic plan—Access, Fairness, and Diversity—by increasing representation for low-income persons.

Attachments and Links

1. Attachment A: State Bar of Cal., *Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds Report: Preventing Homelessness Through Legal Services*
2. Link A: Sen. Bill 129 (Stats. 2021, ch. 69),
https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB129



The State Bar of California

Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds Report: Preventing Homelessness Through Legal Services

Reporting Period: December 1, 2021–June 30, 2022

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On one night in January 2020, California reported having 161,548 homeless individuals.ⁱ Countless more Californians were at risk of homelessness. Despite often having solutions, many civil legal problems contribute to homelessness. These are legal issues like eviction, foreclosure, loss of public benefits, and domestic violence. Shrinking, solving, and avoiding these issues is an important part of California's approach to preventing homelessness.

The Budget Act of 2021 (the Budget Act) allocated \$40 million in federal Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds for homelessness prevention legal aid. After administrative costs, 75 percent of the funding was for formula grants and 25 percent was for competitive awards.ⁱⁱ Eligibility for both grants was limited to qualified legal services projects (QLSPs), which are nonprofits that have as their primary purpose providing civil legal aid to indigent Californians. Also eligible were support centers, which are nonprofits that primarily provide legal training, technical assistance, and advocacy support to QLSPs.ⁱⁱⁱ

This report covers the first seven months of funding.^{iv} Grantees had to launch new projects, expand existing ones, or continue projects whose funding ended.^v Many grantees spent the first few months designing and hiring for new initiatives. Nonetheless, they provided or enabled homelessness prevention legal aid to thousands of economically vulnerable Californians. In just the first few months, grantees:

- Provided nonrepresentation legal help to more than 26,000 recipients. This was through 3,945 hotline calls, 284 outreach events, 257 legal workshops/trainings, and 28 self-representation clinics.
- Addressed 6,940 homelessness prevention legal needs (HP needs) through attorney-client relationships.^{vi} This was for about 6,282 unique clients. Grantees helped over 15,000 household members across all HP needs addressed.^{vii}
- Achieved more than \$2.4 million in lump-sum payments and \$99,000 in monthly payments for clients.^{viii}
- Achieved more than \$1.15 million in lump-sum cost savings and \$43,000 in monthly cost savings for clients.

Appendix C lists the grantees and number of HP needs they addressed with an attorney-client relationship during the reporting period. Seventy-eight percent of HP needs addressed related to housing law. The others related to obtaining public benefits, safety from domestic violence, and other ways of preventing homelessness.

Table 1. HP Needs Addressed

HP need addressed ^{ix}	Count	Household members
Prevented loss of current housing (e.g., eviction)	1,583	3,848
Stopped unfair/illegal behavior or otherwise enforced housing rights	848	1,858
Negotiated or facilitated a “soft landing” for tenants moving out	748	2,002
Obtained or preserved access to housing	548	1,345
Advocated for public benefits to prevent homelessness	418	787
Enforced rights to safe and habitable housing	286	639
Obtained other housing law benefit ^x	1,214	2,910
All other HP needs addressed	1,295	2,503
Total	6,940	15,892

Grantees closed cases in 53 of California’s 58 counties.^{xi} While projects that would serve rural communities received a preference for competitive funding, the percent of rural and rural-urban HP needs addressed was higher for the formula grants (20 percent combined) than for the competitive ones (10 percent combined).^{xii} The following table compares HP needs addressed to the primary population eligible for services—those who live at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty threshold.^{xiii}

Table 2. Rural versus Urban HP Needs Addressed

County type	HP needs addressed (formula grant)	HP needs addressed (competitive grant)	Californians under 200% of federal poverty ^{xiv}
Rural	5%	3%	4%
Rural-urban	15%	7%	20%
Urban-rural	45%	46%	24%
Urban	35%	44%	52%

The number of data points is 6,940.

As well as some rural communities, other underserved populations benefited from these funds. Californians who have a disability accounted for 45 percent of the HP needs addressed. Seniors accounted for 35 percent, limited English proficiency clients had 15 percent, and veterans had 6 percent.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The Judicial Council of California distributed Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds through the State Bar’s Legal Services Trust Fund Commission. The Budget Act provided for administrative costs of up to 2.5 percent. After administrative costs, 75 percent of the funding went to formula grants and 25 percent to competitive ones.^{xv}

Table 3. Distribution of Funds (Initial \$40 Million Allocation)

Type of funding	Amount	Grants
Formula (75% after administrative costs)	\$29,250,000	75
Competitive (25% after administrative costs)	\$9,750,000	23
Admin. costs; State Bar and Judicial Council (2.5%)	\$1,000,000	-
Total	\$40,000,000	98

Grantees could receive both a formula and a competitive grant.^{xvi} Formula grants started on December 1, 2021, and last 37 months. Competitive grants started on January 1, 2022, and last 36 months. The Legal Services Trust Fund Commission made awards using \$80 million expected over three years.

Table 4. Range of Awards (Expected \$80 Million Total Allocation)

Type of funding	Smallest award	Largest award	Average	Median
Formula	\$150,000	\$6,398,787	\$780,000	\$442,044
Competitive	\$330,000	\$1,300,000	\$847,826	\$880,000

DATA COLLECTION

Grantees submitted an evaluation covering the first seven months of the formula grant and six months of the competitive grant. For each distinct issue giving rise to an attorney-client relationship, grantees reported the:

- HP need addressed and whether the service was successful;
- Economic benefits (payments to and costs saved for) clients;
- Highest level of legal service;
- Client geography (county and zip code);
- Client demographics; and
- Household size.

Grantees often help the same client with multiple legal issues such as eviction, unsafe housing, and loss of income. Sometimes multiple issues arise in a single case. Reporting total clients or cases, therefore, can understate the full extent of grantees’ services. Additionally, it might force grantees to pick just one outcome to describe a case that solved multiple, distinct needs.

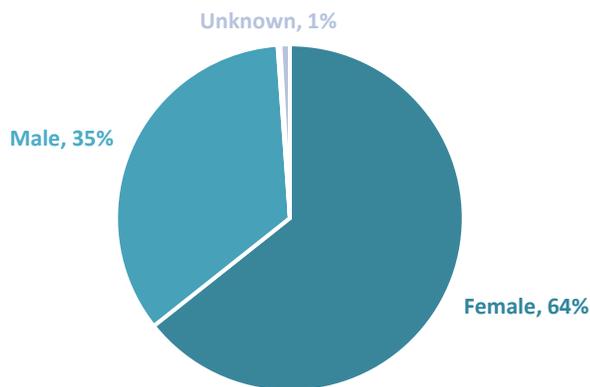
To better capture the amount and types of help provided, this report focuses on homelessness prevention legal needs—i.e., HP needs—addressed. Grantees reported 6,940 HP needs addressed with legal advice or representation. The number of unique clients was at most 6,282.^{xvii}

Grantees also reported on self-representation clinics, trainings, workshops, and hotline calls. For these nonrepresentation services, grantees reported only the area of law and number of people served. More than 26,000 participants benefited from these other services.^{xviii}

ATTORNEY-CLIENT RELATIONSHIPS: DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 1. HP Needs Addressed by Gender

The number of data points is 6,940.

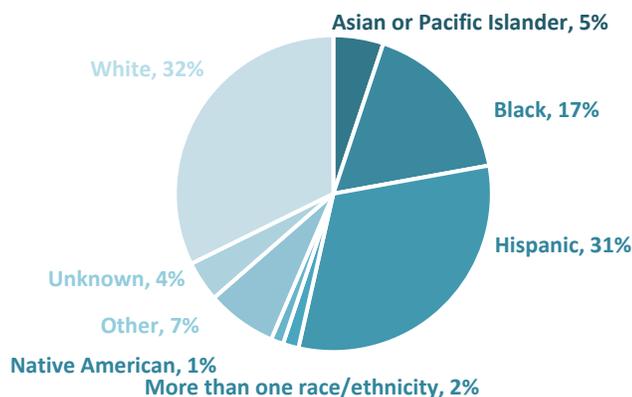


Gender

Although women are 50 percent of California’s population, they accounted for nearly 64 percent of all HP needs addressed.

Figure 2. HP Needs Addressed by Race/Ethnicity

The number of data points is 6,940.

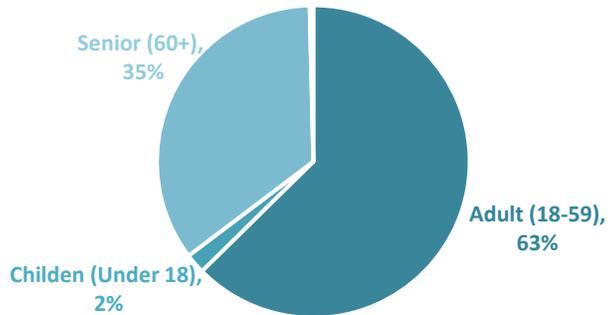


Race/Ethnicity

Clients who identified as White or Hispanic/Latino each accounted for almost one-third of the HP needs addressed.

Figure 3. HP Needs Addressed by Age

The number of data points is 6,940.



Age

Most of the HP needs addressed were for clients between the ages of 18 and 59. Seniors accounted for just over one-third.

Underserved Communities

Projects that would help underserved communities received a preference for competitive funding. Grantees reported in particular about clients who have limited English proficiency, a disability, or veteran status. They were especially effective at reaching clients with disabilities.

Table 5. Underserved Communities in HP Needs Addressed

Underserved community	% of HP needs addressed	% of California population
Clients with a disability	45%	23% ^{xix}
Clients with limited English proficiency	15% ^{xx}	17% ^{xxi}
Clients who are veterans	6%	5% ^{xxii}

The number of data points is 6,940.

Urban versus Rural Services

Grantees closed cases in 53 of California’s 58 counties. While projects that would serve rural communities received a preference for competitive funding, the percent of rural and rural-urban HP needs addressed was higher for the formula grants (20 percent combined) than for the competitive ones (10 percent combined). The following table compares HP needs addressed to the primary population eligible for services—those who live at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty threshold.^{xxiii}

Table 6. HP Needs Addressed by County Type

County type	HP needs addressed (formula grant)	HP needs addressed (competitive grant)	Californians under 200% of federal poverty
Rural	5%	3%	4%
Rural-urban	15%	7%	20%
Urban-rural	45%	46%	24%
Urban	35%	44%	52%

The number of data points is 6,940.

Race/Ethnicity by County Type

People of color accounted for at least 32 percent of the HP needs addressed in rural areas and at least 45 percent in rural-urban areas. In urban-rural and urban areas, people of color accounted for at least 66 and 72 percent of the HP needs addressed, respectively.

Table 7. HP Needs Addressed by Race and County Type

Race/ethnicity	Rural		Rural-urban mixed		Urban-rural mixed		Urban	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	2%	38	4%	89	3%	221	9%
Black, not Hispanic	12	4%	61	6%	661	21%	448	18%
Hispanic/Latino	54	17%	289	29%	1,041	33%	793	32%
Native American	20	6%	28	3%	26	1%	14	1%
White	203	63%	519	52%	979	31%	540	22%
More than one race	0	0%	12	1%	64	2%	35	1%
Other	10	3%	15	2%	194	6%	275	11%
Unknown	18	5%	36	3%	91	3%	142	6%
Total	323	100%	998	100%	3,145	100%	2,468	100%

The table excludes six HP needs addressed for which the county was unknown.

ATTORNEY-CLIENT RELATIONSHIPS: VERIFIED OUTCOMES, AREAS OF LAW, AND LEVELS OF SERVICE

Grantees reported the highest level of service for each HP need addressed and whether they could verify success. Inability to verify success does not always mean that the service was unsuccessful. Rather, it often means that the grantee lacked information about its success.

Grantees reported 3,110 verified outcomes and 3,830 unverified ones. Unverified outcomes were often cases where grantees provided legal advice or limited representation. Since those

services can be brief, the grantees were sometimes unable to confirm whether the service succeeded.

Housing and Income Maintenance Outcomes

Among the 3,110 verified outcomes, 84 percent were related to obtaining housing, preserving housing, or enforcing housing rights. Grantees also reported other outcomes that promoted housing stability such as obtaining, preserving, or increasing public benefits.

Table 8. Verified Outcomes

HP need addressed ^{xxiv}	Verified outcomes	Total outcomes
Prevented loss of current housing	594	1,583
Negotiated or facilitated move out to provide “soft landing”	526	748
Prevented/obtained relief from unfair or illegal behavior, or otherwise enforced rights or obtained remedies related to housing	323	848
Obtained or preserved access to housing	292	548
Advocated for public benefits to prevent homelessness	197	418
Enforced rights to safe and habitable housing	122	286
Obtained, preserved, enforced rights of a landlord over a tenant	128	155
Obtained relief from foreclosure or property scam	10	28
Resolved property title dispute	3	6
Obtained other housing benefit	628	1,214
All other HP needs	287	1,106
Total	3,110	6,940

Areas of Law

Over three-quarters of the HP needs addressed fell under housing (e.g., landlord-tenant) law. Grantees also reported HP needs addressed in income maintenance, immigration, domestic violence, and other areas of law related to homelessness prevention.

Table 9. HP Needs Addressed by Area of Law

Area of law	HP needs addressed	% of total
Housing	5,416	78%
Income maintenance	418	6%
Immigration	310	5%
Family/domestic violence	178	3%
Health and long-term care	142	2%
Consumer/finance	91	1%
Employment and disability rights	46	<1%
Miscellaneous ^{xxv}	339	5%
Total	6,940	100%

Levels of Service

Legal advice was the highest level of service for most of the HP needs addressed. Full- and limited-scope representation might have been unnecessary in those cases. For instance, sometimes clients seek only to understand their legal rights or learn that their legal recourses are limited.

After limited action, in-depth services like representation in agency decisions, court decisions, and settlements accounted for just over 20 percent of the HP needs addressed. This work can take considerable time to perform. As a result, it tends to reach fewer clients and might have been ongoing when grantees were reporting on closed cases.^{xxvi}

Table 10. Highest Level of Service Provided in Closed Cases

Highest level of service	HP needs addressed	% of total
Counsel/advice	3,863	56%
Limited action	1,628	23%
Settle without litigation	219	3%
Settle with litigation	610	9%
Agency decision	145	2%
Court decision	225	3%
Extensive services	250	4%
Total	6,940	100%

ATTORNEY-CLIENT RELATIONSHIPS: MONETARY AWARDS AND SAVINGS

Data about monetary awards and savings is available in limited circumstances. Grantees that are able to do so report monetary awards and savings when they are calculable and confirmed. An example of a calculable savings is waiver of back rent. Many—perhaps most—homelessness

prevention services (e.g., eviction defense and know-your-rights trainings) tend not to create a calculable award or savings.

In the table below, lump-sum payments and savings are those for which the grantee could calculate the total over time. For example, \$100 per month for six months would be a lump sum of \$600. Monthly payments and savings are those that will continue on a monthly basis for an unknown period of time. For those benefits, grantees report just the monthly amount without estimating how long it will last.

Table 11. Economic Benefits by Level of Service

Level of service	Payments to clients		Savings to clients	
	Lump-sum payments	Monthly payments	Lump-sum savings	Monthly savings
Counsel/advice	\$40,640	\$2,864	\$67,897	\$470
Limited action	\$135,362	\$10,155	\$215,717	\$1,002
Settle without litigation	\$215,406	\$6,367	\$222,070	\$5,380
Settle with litigation	\$324,195	\$6,141	\$452,507	\$1,300
Agency decision	\$1,134,116	\$58,897	\$78,980	\$33,804
Court decision	\$61,594	\$2,450	\$49,631	\$0
Extensive services	\$516,744	\$12,748	\$72,054	\$1,108
Total	\$2,428,057	\$99,622	\$1,158,856	\$43,064

OTHER SERVICES

Some strategies that reach the most people do not create an attorney-client relationship at all. These other services include self-representation clinics, legal workshops/trainings, community outreach events, and informational hotline calls. About 70 percent of these other services focused on housing and income maintenance.

Table 12. Number of Other Services Events

Area of law	Self-representation clinics	Workshops/trainings	Outreach events	Total
Employment	0	8	42	50
Health and long-term care	0	11	10	21
Housing	18	184	171	373
Income maintenance	0	16	10	26
Other	10	38	51	99
Total	28	257	284	569

Table 13. Number of Other Services Participants

Area of law	Self-representation clinics	Workshops/training	Outreach events	Hotline	Total
Employment	0	169	2,363	1	2,533
Health and long-term care	0	2,166	270	180	2,616
Housing	46	6,528	8,552	3,729	18,855
Income maintenance	0	479	122	14	615
Other	131	829	539	21	1,520
Total	177	10,171	11,846	3,945	26,139

IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Although grantees have adapted to the pandemic, COVID-19 still affected the delivery of legal aid. Most grantees (76 percent) had yet to resume their pre-COVID-19 frequency of in-person events. Some of them reported delays in launching their project due to difficulty hiring. Overall, staffing issues affected 56 percent of grantees.

The following table lists ways the pandemic interfered with services in the first few months. Programs could select more than one option. Despite these challenges, grantees reached thousands of vulnerable Californians during the reporting period.

Table 14. Impact of COVID-19 on Services

Impact of COVID-19	% of grants reporting
Decrease in number of in-person events	76%
Limited client access to technology	59%
Staffing issues	56%
Increased time spent on cases/client hours	42%
Court/agency backlog impacting time to obtain outcomes for clients	40%
Decrease in pro bono attorney availability	28%
Difficulty recruiting volunteers	28%
Decrease in the number of clinics	27%
Decrease in the number of workshops	26%
Decrease in cases	24%
Offered services in a new substantive area	19%
Decrease in call volume	14%
No impact	5%

CONCLUSION

In just the first few months, grantees ran impactful projects that take a comprehensive approach to homelessness prevention legal aid. They offered essential legal help to those facing homelessness from eviction, domestic violence, health care debt, and more. Grantees provided legal advice and representation addressing 6,940 HP needs across the state. In doing so, they prioritized underserved communities, especially clients with disabilities. Grantees held 257 legal trainings for over 10,000 participants and fielded over 3,945 hotline calls. But for their interventions, thousands of low-income Californians would have faced the risks and harms of homelessness without critical legal help.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: County Types

Table 15. Counties by Rural/Urban Classification

County	Population (2015)
Rural	
Imperial	178,296
Madera	153,187
Humboldt	135,034
Nevada	98,570
Sutter	95,247
Mendocino	87,544
Yuba	73,437
Lake	64,158
Tehama	63,152
San Benito	57,557
Tuolumne	54,079
Calaveras	44,767
Siskiyou	43,895
Amador	36,995
Lassen	32,645
Glenn	28,029
Del Norte	27,788
Colusa	21,396
Plumas	18,966
Inyo	18,373
Mariposa	17,789
Mono	14,146
Trinity	13,373
Modoc	9,184
Sierra	3,021
Alpine	1,131
Rural total	1,391,759
Rural-urban mixed	
Fresno	956,749
Kern	865,746
Ventura	840,833
Stanislaus	527,367
Sonoma	495,078
Tulare	454,033
Santa Barbara	435,850

Monterey	428,441
San Luis Obispo	276,517
Merced	263,885
Butte	222,564
El Dorado	182,093
Shasta	178,942
Kings	150,295
Napa	140,295
Rural-urban mixed total	6,418,688
Urban-rural mixed	
Riverside	2,298,032
San Bernardino	2,094,769
Santa Clara	1,868,149
Contra Costa	1,096,068
San Mateo	748,731
San Joaquin	708,554
Solano	425,753
Placer	366,280
Santa Cruz	269,278
Marin	258,349
Yolo	207,320
Urban-rural mixed total	10,341,283
Urban	
Los Angeles	10,038,388
San Diego	3,223,096
Orange	3,116,069
Alameda	1,584,983
Sacramento	1,465,832
San Francisco	840,763
Urban total	20,269,131
Statewide total	38,420,861

Source: California Access to Justice Commission, *California’s Rural Housing Crisis: The Access to Justice Implications* (2019), available at calatj.org/publications/ (pages 28–31; accessed on September 30, 2022).

Appendix B: HP Needs Addressed Descriptions

Table 16. HP Needs Addressed Descriptions

Code	Description
Housing	
HO1	Prevented loss of current housing
HO2	Negotiated or facilitated move out to provide “soft landing”
HO3	Obtained or preserved access to housing
HO4	Prevented, ended or obtained relief from unfair or illegal behavior, or otherwise enforced rights or obtained remedies related to housing
HO5	Enforced rights to safe and habitable housing
HO6	Obtained, preserved, enforced rights of a landlord over a tenant
HO7	Obtained relief from foreclosure or property scam
HO8	Resolved property title dispute
HO9	Obtained other housing benefit
Income maintenance	
IM1	Obtained, preserved, or increased foster care, Kin-GAP, or AAP (adoption assistance benefits) to which entitled
IM2	Obtained, preserved, or increased veterans or military benefits to which entitled
IM3	Obtained, preserved, or increased disability or age related benefit to which entitled
IM4	Obtained, preserved, or increased benefits to relieve hunger
IM5	Obtained, preserved, or increased benefits to help people maintain economic self-sufficiency
IM6	Obtained, preserved, or increased crime victim’s compensation benefit
IM7	Obtained, preserved, or increased other income maintenance benefits to which entitled
Consumer/Finance	
CF1	Obtained federal bankruptcy protection
CF2	Prevented repossession, prevented or reduced deficiency judgments (secured or unsecured, not housing)
CF3	Ended or reduced debt collection or wage garnishment and enforcement of fair debt collection
CF4	Obtained relief from fraudulent sales practices or unlawful, unfair or deceptive acts or practices
CF6	Obtained or preserved credit, or resolved credit reporting errors
CF7	Prevented or delayed utility termination, or obtained utility services
CF8	Resolved issues related to identity theft
CF9	Obtained protection from financial abuse
CF10	Obtained reasonable and affordable loan
CF11	Obtained other consumer benefit
Disability rights	
D4	Obtained, preserved or increased community residential & support services

Code	Description
D5	Obtained other benefits (or rights) for person with disabilities
Employment	
E1	Obtained unpaid wages due
E2	Overcame or obtained relief from job discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation and/or other adverse employment action
E6	Removed disability-related barriers to employment
E7	Obtained other benefits in employment matter
Family/Domestic violence	
DV1	Obtained a temporary restraining order or reissuance of a TRO under the DVPA
DV2	Obtained other services and benefits to protect from abuse or neglect
DV3	Prevented issuance or Obtained Termination of Protective Order (Family)
DV4	Obtained a restraining order after-hearing or renewal order under the DVPA
F3	Obtained protection from abuse or neglect
F5	Obtained, preserved, or increased child support
F6	Obtained, preserved or increased household income and assets
F7	Obtained downward modification of child support
F9	Obtained other benefit in a family law matter
Health and long-term care	
HL1	Obtained or preserved eligibility under publicly funded health insurance
HL2	Obtained or preserved coverage under private insurance
HL3	Increased access to health services
HL4	Obtained or preserved eligibility for long-term care services
HL5	Increased access to long-term care services
HL6	Obtained protection from abuse and neglect in a Health and Long-term Care context
HL7	Obtained other benefit on a health matter
Immigration	
I6	Obtained employment authorization
I7	Obtained legal status or quasi-legal status
Juvenile	
J6	Obtained, preserved, increased stability for youth involved in foster and juvenile justice system
J7	Obtained other services or benefits for juvenile
Miscellaneous	
M1	Preserved or strengthened nonprofit infrastructure or expanded its capacity
M2	Empowered community to advocate on own behalf
M3	Preserved or strengthened community through (other) community development
M4	Obtained, preserved, increased affordable housing
M5	Removed barriers that impact employment, benefits, housing and self-sufficiency
M6	Obtained or increased tax benefit or prevented or reduced tax liability

Appendix C: Awards and HP Needs Addressed by Grantee

Table 17. Awards

Organization	Formula award (37 months)	Competitive award (36 months)	Total Awards
Qualified legal services projects			
Affordable Housing Advocates	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 150,000
AIDS Legal Referral Panel	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 150,000
Alameda County Homeless Action Center	\$ 281,265	\$ -	\$ 281,265
Alliance for Children's Rights	\$ 969,762	\$ -	\$ 969,762
Asian Americans Advancing Justice Southern California	\$1,461,693	\$ -	\$1,461,693
Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach	\$ 189,075	\$ -	\$ 189,075
Bay Area Legal Aid	\$ 995,151	\$ 900,000	\$1,895,151
Bet Tzedek Legal Services	\$1,913,391	\$ -	\$1,913,391
California Indian Legal Services	\$ 512,097	\$ 770,000	\$1,282,097
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	\$4,544,697	\$1,100,000	\$5,644,697
Central California Legal Services	\$2,613,759	\$ -	\$2,613,759
Centro Legal de la Raza	\$ 539,121	\$ -	\$ 539,121
Community Legal Aid SoCal	\$1,624,419	\$1,000,000	\$2,624,419
Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto	\$ 415,551	\$ -	\$ 415,551
Contra Costa Senior Legal Services	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 150,000
Disability Rights California	\$6,398,787	\$ -	\$6,398,787
Disability Rights Legal Center	\$ 564,708	\$ -	\$ 564,708
Elder Law & Advocacy	\$ 325,125	\$ -	\$ 325,125
Eviction Defense Collaborative	\$ 150,000	\$1,025,000	\$1,175,000
Family Violence Law Center	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 150,000
Greater Bakersfield Legal Assistance	\$1,059,054	\$ -	\$1,059,054
Harriett Buhai Center for Family Law	\$ 402,054	\$ -	\$ 402,054

Organization	Formula award (37 months)	Competitive award (36 months)	Total Awards
Housing and Economic Rights Advocates	\$ 150,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,250,000
Inland Counties Legal Services	\$3,904,926	\$1,250,000	\$5,154,926
Inner City Law Center	\$1,310,991	\$1,300,000	\$2,610,991
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	\$ 285,339	\$ -	\$ 285,339
LACBA Counsel for Justice	\$ 176,961	\$ -	\$ 176,961
Law Foundation of Silicon Valley	\$ 598,047	\$ -	\$ 598,047
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights	\$ 569,244	\$ -	\$ 569,244
Legal Access Alameda	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 150,000
Legal Aid at Work	\$ 993,231	\$ 700,000	\$1,693,231
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	\$2,482,581	\$ 810,000	\$3,292,581
Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County	\$ 209,484	\$ -	\$ 209,484
Legal Aid of Marin	\$ 150,000	\$ 360,000	\$ 510,000
Legal Aid of Sonoma County	\$ 301,389	\$ 880,000	\$1,181,389
Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino	\$ 468,552	\$ 950,000	\$1,418,552
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	\$1,727,781	\$ -	\$1,727,781
Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County	\$ 173,577	\$ -	\$ 173,577
Legal Assistance for Seniors	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 150,000
Legal Assistance to the Elderly	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 150,000
Legal Services for Children	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 150,000
Legal Services for Seniors	\$ 230,268	\$ -	\$ 230,268
Legal Services of Northern California	\$2,612,379	\$ -	\$2,612,379
Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice	\$ -	\$ 850,000	\$ 850,000
McGeorge Community Legal Services	\$ 256,758	\$ -	\$ 256,758
Mental Health Advocacy Services	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 150,000
Neighborhood Legal Services	\$2,004,753	\$1,100,000	\$3,104,753
Public Advocates Inc.	\$ 724,857	\$ -	\$ 724,857

Organization	Formula award (37 months)	Competitive award (36 months)	Total Awards
Public Counsel	\$2,600,319	\$1,100,000	\$3,700,319
Public Law Center	\$1,418,901	\$ 900,000	\$2,318,901
Riverside Legal Aid	\$ 463,899	\$ -	\$ 463,899
San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	\$ 537,717	\$ -	\$ 537,717
San Luis Obispo Legal Assistance Foundation	\$ 150,000	\$ 575,000	\$ 725,000
Santa Clara County Asian Law Alliance	\$ 156,315	\$ -	\$ 156,315
Senior Adults Legal Assistance	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 150,000
Senior Advocacy Network	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 150,000
Senior Citizens Legal Services	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 150,000
Social Justice Collaborative	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 150,000
USD School of Law Legal Clinics	\$ 268,707	\$ 800,000	\$1,068,707
Veterans Legal Institute	\$ 174,681	\$ -	\$ 174,681
Watsonville Law Center	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 150,000
Yuba-Sutter Legal Center for Seniors	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 150,000
Qualified legal services projects total	\$ 52,311,366	\$ 17,470,000	\$ 69,781,366
Support centers			
California Advocates for Nursing Home Reform	\$ 442,044	\$ -	\$ 442,044
California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation	\$ 442,044	\$ -	\$ 442,044
California Women's Law Center	\$ 442,044	\$ -	\$ 442,044
Child Care Law Center	\$ 442,044	\$ -	\$ 442,044
Coalition of California Welfare Rights Organizations	\$ 442,044	\$ -	\$ 442,044
Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund	\$ 442,044	\$ -	\$ 442,044
Family Violence Appellate Project	\$ 442,044	\$ -	\$ 442,044
Immigrant Legal Resource Center	\$ -	\$ 330,000	\$ 330,000
Justice in Aging	\$ 442,044	\$ 600,000	\$1,042,044
National Center for Youth Law	\$ 442,044	\$ -	\$ 442,044

Organization	Formula award (37 months)	Competitive award (36 months)	Total Awards
National Housing Law Project	\$ 442,044	\$ 500,000	\$ 942,044
OneJustice	\$ 442,044	\$ 600,000	\$1,042,044
Public Interest Law Project	\$ 442,044	\$ -	\$ 442,044
Western Center on Law and Poverty	\$ 442,044	\$ -	\$ 442,044
Youth Law Center	\$ 442,044	\$ -	\$ 442,044
Support centers total	\$ 6,188,616	\$ 2,030,000	\$ 8,218,616
Grand total	\$ 58,499,982	\$ 19,500,000	\$ 77,999,982

Table 18. HP Needs Addressed by Grantee and Area of Law

Organization	Total HP needs addressed	Consumer/Finance	Disability rights	Employment	Family/DV	Health and LT care	Housing	Immigration	Income maintenance	Misc.
Qualified legal services projects										
Affordable Housing Advocates										
AIDS Legal Referral Panel	48						48			
Alameda County Homeless Action Center										
Alliance for Children's Rights	5						1			4
Asian Americans Advancing Justice Southern California	15						15			
Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach	21						21			
Bay Area Legal Aid	159				4	1	132		22	
Bet Tzedek Legal Services	29	7	10		1		9			2
California Indian Legal Services	26	2					23			1
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	348						147			201
Central California Legal Services	10						10			
Centro Legal de la Raza	97						97			
Community Legal Aid SoCal	182		1				150		31	
Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto	43						43			
Contra Costa Senior Legal Services	119	11					108			
Disability Rights California	279						279			
Disability Rights Legal Center	1		1							
Elder Law & Advocacy	39		1				38			
Eviction Defense Collaborative	4						4			
Family Violence Law Center	36						36			
Greater Bakersfield Legal Assistance	23						23			

Organization	Total HP needs addressed	Consumer/Finance	Disability rights	Employment	Family/DV	Health and LT care	Housing	Immigration	Income maintenance	Misc.
Harriett Buhai Center for Family Law	68				68					
Housing and Economic Rights Advocates	56	17					39			
Inland Counties Legal Services	1854	2	1			66	1546		220	19
Inner City Law Center	100					22			48	30
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	5						5			
LACBA Counsel for Justice	7						7			
Law Foundation of Silicon Valley	62		2	5	9	6	8		32	
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights	23									23
Legal Access Alameda										
Legal Aid at Work	37		2	18					16	1
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	21						21			
Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County	9						9			
Legal Aid of Marin	393						393			
Legal Aid of Sonoma County	83	2					2		22	57
Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino	92				17		75			
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	81				76				5	
Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County	8						8			
Legal Assistance for Seniors	89						89			
Legal Assistance to the Elderly	108						108			
Legal Services for Children										
Legal Services for Seniors	329						329			
Legal Services of Northern California	367						366			1
Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice	3						3			
McGeorge Community Legal Services	11					2			9	
Mental Health Advocacy Services	5						5			

Organization	Total HP needs addressed	Consumer/Finance	Disability rights	Employment	Family/DV	Health and LT care	Housing	Immigration	Income maintenance	Misc.
Neighborhood Legal Services	793	49	5			27	712			
Public Advocates Inc.										
Public Counsel	41						41			
Public Law Center	62						62			
Riverside Legal Aid	80						80			
San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	22						22			
San Luis Obispo Legal Assistance Foundation	4						4			
Santa Clara County Asian Law Alliance	13					1	7		5	
Senior Adults Legal Assistance	11						11			
Senior Advocacy Network	100						100			
Senior Citizens Legal Services	78						78			
Social Justice Collaborative	283							283		
USD School of Law Legal Clinics	8						5		3	
Veterans Legal Institute	36						35		1	
Watsonville Law Center	4						4			
Yuba-Sutter Legal Center for Seniors	12				3	1	7		1	
Qualified legal services projects total	6842	90	23	23	178	126	5365	283	415	339
Support centers*										
California Advocates for Nursing Home Reform	25	1				16	5		3	
California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation	8						8			
California Women's Law Center										
Child Care Law Center	35						35			
Coalition of California Welfare Rights Organizations										

Organization	Total HP needs addressed	Consumer/Finance	Disability rights	Employment	Family/DV	Health and LT care	Housing	Immigration	Income maintenance	Misc.
Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund	2						2			
Family Violence Appellate Project										
Immigrant Legal Resource Center	27							27		
Justice in Aging										
National Center for Youth Law										
National Housing Law Project										
OneJustice										
Public Interest Law Project	1						1			
Western Center on Law and Poverty										
Youth Law Center										
Support centers total	98	1	0	0	0	16	51	27	3	0
Grand total	6940	91	23	23	178	142	5416	310	418	339

*For an explanation about support centers, please see the note beneath Table 19.

Table 19. HP Needs Addressed by Grantee and Level of Service

Organization	Total HP needs addressed	Extended services					Limited services	
		Admin. agency decision	Court decision	Extensive service	Negotiated settlement with litigation	Negotiated settlement without litigation	Counsel and advice	Limited action
Qualified legal services projects								
Affordable Housing Advocates								
AIDS Legal Referral Panel	48		3	6	6	2	23	8
Alameda County Homeless Action Center								
Alliance for Children's Rights	5					2		3
Asian Americans Advancing Justice Southern California	15		1			1	10	3
Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach	21						20	1
Bay Area Legal Aid	159	3		2	5	1	141	7
Bet Tzedek Legal Services	29						26	3
California Indian Legal Services	26		1	4		5	13	3
California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.	348		6	2	8	2	280	50
Central California Legal Services	10		1				9	
Centro Legal de la Raza	97	1	1	1			65	29
Community Legal Aid SoCal	182	1		6	1		128	46
Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto	43			10	1	2	19	11
Contra Costa Senior Legal Services	119	1	2	14	4	5	54	39
Disability Rights California	279			6		2	10	261
Disability Rights Legal Center	1							1
Elder Law & Advocacy	39						20	19
Eviction Defense Collaborative	4			3		1		
Family Violence Law Center	36		21	4		3	5	3
Greater Bakersfield Legal Assistance	23		7	2	4	1	2	7
Harriett Buhai Center for Family Law	68		3	1			62	2

Organization	Total HP needs addressed	Extended services					Limited services	
		Admin. agency decision	Court decision	Extensive service	Negotiated settlement with litigation	Negotiated settlement without litigation	Counsel and advice	Limited action
Housing and Economic Rights Advocates	56	1	2	5	2	1	42	3
Inland Counties Legal Services	1854	16	144	81	454	43	889	227
Inner City Law Center	100	70		30				
Justice & Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco	5					1	3	1
LACBA Counsel for Justice	7						5	2
Law Foundation of Silicon Valley	62	1		1			58	2
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights	23						22	1
Legal Access Alameda								
Legal Aid at Work	37	8	1	2		3	20	3
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	21			2			18	1
Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County	9				3	3	1	2
Legal Aid of Marin	393		11	4	38	24	209	107
Legal Aid of Sonoma County	83	13	1			2	41	26
Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino	92						59	33
Legal Aid Society of San Diego	81						80	1
Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County	8		1			1	6	
Legal Assistance for Seniors	89			16	1	3	53	16
Legal Assistance to the Elderly	108		2	13	28	25	29	11
Legal Services for Children								
Legal Services for Seniors	329					3	258	68
Legal Services of Northern California	367		5		11	7	221	123
Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice	3					2		1
McGeorge Community Legal Services	11			2			4	5
Mental Health Advocacy Services	5	2				1	2	
Neighborhood Legal Services	793		1	4	5	13	679	91

Organization	Total HP needs addressed	Extended services					Limited services	
		Admin. agency decision	Court decision	Extensive service	Negotiated settlement with litigation	Negotiated settlement without litigation	Counsel and advice	Limited action
Public Advocates Inc.								
Public Counsel	41		1	6	3	2	25	4
Public Law Center	62		2	1	11	3	29	16
Riverside Legal Aid	80					13	38	29
San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	22	1		5		3	9	4
San Luis Obispo Legal Assistance Foundation	4				1		2	1
Santa Clara County Asian Law Alliance	13	2	1	3			7	
Senior Adults Legal Assistance	11	1					10	
Senior Advocacy Network	100		4	6	14	23	36	17
Senior Citizens Legal Services	78		1	2	3	6	51	15
Social Justice Collaborative	283	13						270
USD School of Law Legal Clinics	8			1	1	1	5	
Veterans Legal Institute	36			4	1	3	19	9
Watsonville Law Center	4			1	1		1	1
Yuba-Sutter Legal Center for Seniors	12		1		3	1	3	4
Qualified legal services projects total	6842	134	224	250	609	214	3821	1590
Support centers*								
California Advocates for Nursing Home Reform	25	11				5	5	4
California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation	8				1		4	3
California Women's Law Center								
Child Care Law Center	35						5	30
Coalition of California Welfare Rights Organizations								
Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund	2						1	1
Family Violence Appellate Project								
Immigrant Legal Resource Center	27						27	

Organization	Total HP needs addressed	Extended services					Limited services	
		Admin. agency decision	Court decision	Extensive service	Negotiated settlement with litigation	Negotiated settlement without litigation	Counsel and advice	Limited action
Justice in Aging								
National Center for Youth Law								
National Housing Law Project								
OneJustice								
Public Interest Law Project	1		1					
Western Center on Law and Poverty								
Youth Law Center								
Support centers total	98	11	1	0	1	5	42	38
Grand total	6940	145	225	250	610	219	3863	1628

* While support centers sometimes report addressing HP needs with an attorney-client relationship, they mainly provide legal training, technical assistance, and advocacy support to QLSPs—rather than indigent clients. Some of this work (e.g., trainings) is captured in the “Other Services” section of this report. During the reporting period, support center work included:

Trainings: Support centers held legal trainings and workshops for QLSPs, other community-based organizations, and the public on a range of homelessness prevention law issues. Most events related to housing law topics such as eviction moratoria.

Technical assistance: Support centers provided substantive law and project design and evaluation advice to QLSPs and community advocates. They did this through consultations, resource libraries, and other written materials. Areas that technical assistance addressed included tenants’ rights, mobile homeowners’ rights, and public benefits.

Advocacy support: Support centers provided policy and case advocacy in partnership with QLSPs. The advocacy support was in housing, immigration, disability, and health law, among other areas of law.

Meetings: Support centers participated in meetings with QLSPs, other community-based organizations, and government agencies to evaluate and guide developments in homelessness prevention law. These meeting often related to local and statewide housing laws, public benefits, disability rights, and protecting affordable housing.

Appendix D: July 2022 Report to Department of Finance

In July 2022, the Judicial Council of California and State Bar reported to the Department of Finance on the State Fiscal Recovery Funds through the Treasury Submission Portal on the services from December 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022 that are also described in this report.

In the July 2022 report, the primary unit of analysis was extended services cases for which the grantees could verify outcomes. Since one case can address multiple HP needs (see Table 16), considerable information was lost in rolling up all needs addressed to only one general category of need.

In this report, which uses the same data set for extended services, the primary unit of analysis is the HP needs addressed by the programs for extended services cases. Using HP needs as the unit of analysis provides a more complete picture of how the multiple services provided reduce homelessness.

The data set used for Other Services (Tables 12-13) has been augmented and corrected by grantees' annual evaluations since the metrics were originally reported in July 2022.

Questions on reporting methodology can be directed to:

Doan Nguyen, Program Director, Office of Access & Inclusion, the State Bar of California, doan.nguyen@calbar.ca.gov.

Christopher McConkey, Program Supervisor, Office of Access & Inclusion, the State Bar of California, christopher.mcconkey@calbar.ca.gov.

ⁱ California conducted this point-in-time count for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Annual Homeless Assessment Report. That data is available at huduser.gov/portal/datasets/ahar/2021-ahar-part-1-pit-estimates-of-homelessness-in-the-us.html (accessed on October 11, 2022).

ⁱⁱ This \$40 million is the first installment of an expected \$80 million over three years.

ⁱⁱⁱ Item 0250-162-8506, Budget Act of 2021 (Chs. 21, 69, and 240, Stats. 2021). California Business and Professions Code section 6213 defines QLSP and support center.

^{iv} The formula grants started on December 1, 2021. The competitive grants started on January 1, 2022. The reporting period for both grants was through June 30, 2022.

^v These grants could not supplant existing funding. Additionally, they had to provide:

Eviction defense, other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant rental disputes, or services to prevent foreclosure for homeowners, including pre-eviction and eviction legal services, counseling, advice and consultation, mediation, training, renter education, and representation, and legal services to improve habitability, increasing affordable housing, ensuring receipt of eligible income or benefits to improve housing stability, legal help for persons displaced because of domestic violence, and homelessness prevention.

Item 0250-162-8506, Budget Act of 2021 (Chs. 21, 69, and 240, Stats. 2021).

^{vi} Services creating an attorney-client relationship included:

- (Limited service) Counsel and advice;
- (Limited service) Limited action;
- (Extended service) Negotiated settlement without litigation;
- (Extended service) Negotiated settlement with litigation;
- (Extended service) Administrative agency decision;
- (Extended service) Court decision; and
- (Extended service) Extensive service.

^{vii} Where grantees reported blank or zero household members, the State Bar treated the service as a household of one.

^{viii} Grantees report only known and calculable economic benefits when they are able to do so. Some benefits, like waiving back rent, lend themselves to calculation. Others, like negotiating time to move out, may not.

^{ix} This report refers to legal outcomes as “HP needs addressed.” The reporting instructions referred to these as main benefits. The instructions also directed grantees to the State Bar’s *California Legal Aid Reporting Handbook* for main benefit definitions.

^x These include housing codes:

- HO6 – Obtained, preserved, enforced rights of a landlord over a tenant;
- HO7 – Obtained relief from foreclosure or property scam;
- HO8 – Resolved property title dispute; and
- HO9 – Obtained other housing benefit.

See Appendix B for the list of HP needs.

^{xi} Counties without closed cases were Alpine, Mariposa, San Benito, Sierra, and Tuolumne. Together, they make up less than 0.5 percent of California’s population. United State Census Bureau, Quick Facts, available at

[census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/CA,tuolumnecountycalifornia,sierracountycalifornia,sanbenitocountycalifornia,mariposacountycalifornia,alpinecountycalifornia/](https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/CA,tuolumnecountycalifornia,sierracountycalifornia,sanbenitocountycalifornia,mariposacountycalifornia,alpinecountycalifornia/) (accessed on September 30, 2022).

^{xii} A 2019 report by the California Access to Justice Commission grouped counties into rural, rural-urban mixed, urban-rural mixed, and urban. This distinction looked at the proportion of residents living below the poverty line in rural or frontier Medical Service Study Areas. See California Access to Justice Commission, *California's Rural Housing Crisis: The Access to Justice Implications* (2019), available at calatj.org/publications/ (pages 28–31; accessed on September 30, 2022).

^{xiii} Starting January 1, 2022, Californians eligible for services were those:

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

California Business and Professions Code § 6213(d).

^{xiv} U.S. Census Bureau, “Quick Facts: California,” available at [census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/CA/PST045221](https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/CA/PST045221) (accessed on September 30, 2022).

^{xv} The funding formula was:

Each eligible program shall receive a percentage equal to that legal services project’s 2021 IOLTA allocation divided by the total 2021 IOLTA allocation for all legal services projects eligible for this funding, except that to ensure meaningful funding is provided, a minimum amount of \$50,000 shall be allocated to each eligible program unless the program requests a lesser amount, in which case the additional funds shall be distributed proportionally to the other qualified legal services projects.

Item 0250-162-8506, Budget Act of 2021 (Chs. 21, 69, and 240, Stats. 2021).

^{xvi} There are 98 grants and 77 nonprofits receiving funding.

^{xvii} Grantees provided unique IDs for each person they served with an attorney-client relationship. This allows for reporting of unique clients within—but not across—grantees. The number of unique client IDs was 6,282.

^{xviii} Grantees did not have to provide unique identifiers for recipients of other services. Therefore, this report is unable to remove returning clients from this count.

^{xix} Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Disability Impacts California,” available at [cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/impacts/pdfs/California_Disability.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/impacts/pdfs/California_Disability.pdf) (accessed on September 30, 2022).

^{xx} Limited English proficiency status was blank for 29 percent of the HP needs addressed.

^{xxi} U.S. Census Bureau, “American Community Survey: Selected Population Profile in the United States,” available at data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=selected%20population%20profile&g=0400000US06 (accessed on September 30, 2022).

^{xxii} The California Department of Veterans Affairs estimates that 1.8 million veterans live in California. See [calvet.ca.gov/veteran-services-benefits](https://www.calvet.ca.gov/veteran-services-benefits) (accessed on September 30, 2022).

^{xxiii} See endnotes xi-xiii, *supra*, for information about the counties without closed cases, county types, and the population eligible for services.

^{xxiv} See Appendix B for the list of HP needs addressed.

^{xxv} See Appendix B for the list of miscellaneous HP needs addressed.

^{xxvi} The State Bar’s *California Legal Aid Reporting Handbook* offers definitions for each level of service.