



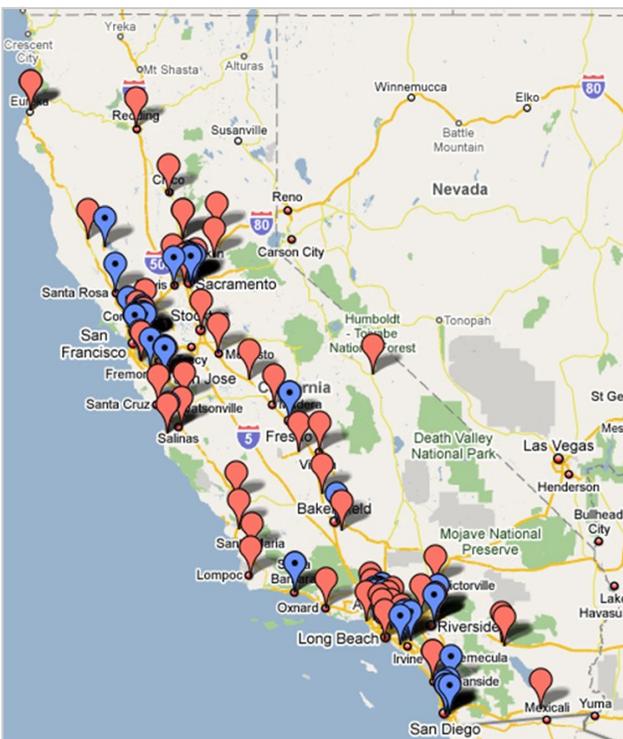
THE STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA
180 Howard Street, San Francisco, California 94105-1639

c/o Stephanie Choy, Managing Director
Legal Services Trust Fund Program
Telephone: (415) 538-2249
stephanie.choy@calbar.ca.gov

Legal Aid in the Community

When communities need legal help to create affordable housing, preserve public transit corridors or establish needed micro-businesses, or when individuals need access to justice to avoid homelessness, prevent domestic violence, claim earned wages, or keep children in school, California's nonprofit legal aid organizations are there to help, as they have been for over 75 years. Legal aid advocates make sure that otherwise vulnerable Californians are better able to keep a roof over their heads, food on the table, and their families together. These services minimize social and financial displacement and benefit not only the low-income clients but society as a whole.

Unfortunately, between 2008 and 2014, revenue from one of the core sources of funding for legal aid, the Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts (IOLTA) dropped over 80% due to declining interest rates — from \$22.7 million to just below \$5 million. Because this loss of income has tremendous human costs for low-income people, the State Bar of California has stepped up its efforts to encourage financial institutions to voluntarily increase their IOLTA rates and otherwise to sustain and encourage other sources of funding, such as the Equal Access Fund (consisting of a state appropriation and court filing revenues) and the Justice Gap Fund, a program to facilitate donations from attorneys. Unfortunately, these efforts have not been enough to bridge an ever-widening "Justice Gap"



The Legal Aid Community: Distribution of Legal Aid Programs
Google Map generated by Legal Aid Association of California, Map data
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California has one of the Most Diverse, Complex, Rich and Coordinated Legal Services Delivery Systems in the Nation

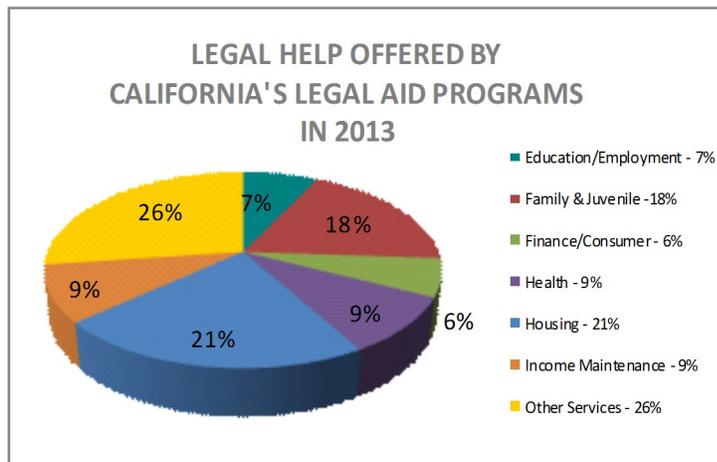
- Ninety-seven separate nonprofits are funded by IOLTA in a network of legal aid organizations that provide or support free civil legal services to low-income Californians;
- These programs serve every county in the state, and base their legal work on locally-set priorities. (The blue flags on the map represent the main offices of programs and the red flags represent branch offices);
- Legal aid nonprofits enlist volunteer attorneys, law students and social service experts to expand the resources available for the delivery of legal aid;
- These nonprofits leverage their effectiveness by forming broad and creative partnerships with each other, the courts, local, state and federal government, community-based organizations, law schools, law firms and others, to share resources and coordinate service delivery.

Who is Served by Legal Aid?

Legal aid organizations receive IOLTA funding to serve clients who meet statutory criteria:

- “Indigent” clients are those earning 125% or less of the federal poverty threshold (currently \$29,813 for a family of four);
- For programs that deliver services primarily through volunteer attorneys, the income threshold is slightly higher at 75% or less of the maximum levels of income for lower income households as defined in the Health and Safety Code;
- Clients who are eligible for Supplemental Security Income, or free services under the Older Americans Act or Developmentally Disabled Assistance Act, are eligible without income restrictions, although most of these clients in fact are indigent.

The IOLTA program was established by statute to “expand the availability and improve the quality of existing free legal services in civil matters to indigent persons, and to initiate new programs that will provide services to them.” [California Business & Professions Code §6210 et seq.]



Where do the IOLTA Dollars Go?

The distribution of IOLTA funds is regulated by Business & Professions Code Sec. 6216. After allocating 15 percent of the funds for statewide support organizations, 85 percent of the funds are divided among the 58 California counties based on the county’s poverty population. For example, the latest available census figures indicate that 30 percent of the state’s indigent population live in Los Angeles County, and therefore Los Angeles County receives 30 percent of the distribution. Kings County has less than 1 percent of the state’s indigent people, and therefore it receives .51 percent of the distribution. The funds allocated by county are then divided among qualified legal services programs based on their past year’s qualified expenditures in each county that they serve.

2014 SCHEDULE OF GRANT ALLOCATIONS IN DOLLARS BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL	COUNTY	TOTAL	COUNTY	TOTAL
Alameda	272,953	Marin	29,182	San Mateo	87,550
Alpine	858	Mariposa	3,432	Santa Barbara	97,851
Amador	5,149	Mendocino	25,751	Santa Clara	262,652
Butte	66,091	Merced	91,841	Santa Cruz	54,074
Calaveras	7,725	Modoc	3,432	Shasta	47,208
Colusa	5,150	Mono	2,575	Sierra	857
Contra Costa	163,085	Monterey	102,141	Siskiyou	12,876
Del Norte	7,724	Napa	22,316	Solano	70,382
El Dorado	22,316	Nevada	16,308	Sonoma	85,832
Fresno	333,036	Orange	545,046	Stanislaus	147,634
Glenn	8,584	Placer	43,775	Statewide	1,514,711
Humboldt	37,765	Plumas	4,291	Sutter	25,749
Imperial	58,366	Riverside	520,153	Tehama	19,741
Inyo	3,433	Sacramento	346,770	Trinity	3,434
Kern	274,669	San Benito	11,156	Tulare	167,375
Kings	41,200	San Bernardino	533,028	Tuolumne	11,158
Lake	22,317	San Diego	638,603	Ventura	133,042
Lassen	6,008	San Francisco	159,652	Yolo	53,217
Los Angeles	2,566,434	San Joaquin	180,250	Yuba	22,317
Madera	45,491	San Luis Obispo	51,501	Grand Total: \$10,097,217	

Legal Aid Helps Low-income Individuals in Crises, Supports Economic Self-sufficiency and Builds Strong Communities

Legal aid organizations have developed an array of strategies and partnerships to ensure effective services. Services range from representing clients in administrative hearings to litigating impact cases that help low-income people throughout California. Legal aid organizations provide consumer education so that individuals can help themselves, and an attorney when individuals need representation because of language, legal complexity, or other barriers.

By being there when people have nowhere else to turn, legal aid organizations help individuals in crises and, in doing so, help preserve community and government resources.



- Independent Living. Legal aid helps seniors obtain in-home supportive care, avoiding the much higher cost associated with nursing home care, and helps people with disabilities avoid unnecessary institutionalization.
- Safe Housing. Legal aid prevents wrongful eviction and forces slumlords to repair tenant housing, reducing demand on shelters and revitalizing communities.
- Domestic Violence. By keeping people safe, legal aid saves public medical expenses, alleviates the cost of law enforcement, and contributes to healthy communities.

Legal aid ensures that individuals receive the support they need to become economically self-sufficient and productive members of society.

- Tax Credits. Many legal aid organizations help low-wage earners claim earned income tax credits (EITC). One southern California legal aid alone brought over \$12 million in EITC to low-wage workers in 2009.
- Employment and Economic Development. By preventing workplace abuses, legal aid ensures that employees are safe, healthy and receive their earned wages. Legal aid organizations also provide legal advice to entrepreneurs and micro-businesses in low income neighborhoods.
- Education. By making sure that children have access to education and receive adequate supports to succeed in school, legal aid organizations give the next generation of children the tools they need to break the cycle of poverty.

Legal aid achieves community development by partnering with local community-based organizations, Developers, and government.

- Affordable Housing. Legal aid programs partner with developers to obtain necessary affordable housing land use approvals, and with community organizations to enforce affordable housing laws. For example, in northern California legal aid has helped achieve tens of thousands of new affordable apartment units.
- Transportation. Recognizing the connection between transportation and economic well-being, legal aid programs preserve and develop transportation corridors. For example, a rural legal aid advocated for public transportation between Sacramento jobs and distant towns where poor people live. Currently, another legal aid is collaborating to ensure that the distinct needs for transportation and affordable housing near jobs are considered by those planning major land use and transportation reform to reduce greenhouse emissions.
- Revitalization. Whether it is working to facilitate construction of a shopping center, to develop local childcare facilities, or to support new entrepreneurs, legal aid brings new jobs and provides neighborhood resources that strengthen and revitalize the community.

The “Justice Gap” — the Disparity Between Resources and Need

There are an estimated 6,867 vulnerable Californians who qualify for legal aid for every one legal aid lawyer.

Number of Eligible Clients per Legal Aid Lawyer in 2013	
Number of Californians below 125% of Poverty	7,031,340
Approximate Number of Legal Aid Lawyers	1,024
Number of Eligible Clients per Legal Aid Lawyer	6,867

A national study in 2009 found that nine of the California programs that receive funding from the federal Legal Services Corporation serve roughly 44,000 Californians annually, but are forced to turn away almost 190,000 eligible clients.

Roughly extrapolating to the statewide system, IOLTA-funded legal services nonprofits serve 270,000 individuals directly, but are forced to turn away over 1.1 million Californians.

[Documenting the Justice Gap in America, Legal Services Corporation, September 2010]

- Not only did IOLTA revenue drop over 80% between 2008 and 2014, but other sources of funding including government grants and contracts, foundation funding and private giving, have all been negatively affected by the economic downturn.
- Because of the recession, legal aid advocates say that five to ten times more clients are now showing up at clinics. One hotline reported that their wait time increased from 7 minutes to 45 minutes.
- Sadly, not only are organizations seeing an increase in the number of clients, but those clients are in deeper crisis. More people who previously were stable are losing their jobs, their housing, or their healthcare – any one of which could result in serious social costs.
- In a recent study, nearly two-thirds of the responding organizations reported that they were forced to reduce personnel costs due to decreases in 2009 funding, by reducing staff, eliminating vacant positions, or implementing furloughs. As a result, programs have had to reduce their caseloads by 5 to 50 percent – despite increased demand. *[Shaping the Future of Justice: Effective Recruitment and Retention of Civil Legal Aid Attorneys in California, Legal Aid Association of California, April 2010]*
- These funding shortages are even more pronounced in rural areas, where legal aid funding and resources are less (both by county and per capita), even though service delivery in rural areas is more costly and difficult and the needs of rural Californians tend to be higher.

The Outlook for Legal Services

Without additional resources, legal aid programs face significantly reduced capacity to provide services, just as demand is on the rise. However, the State Bar is committed to helping the IOLTA-funded legal aid programs serve those who otherwise have nowhere to turn, including by linking legal aid to expanded partnerships that leverage services, recruit new volunteers and, of course, provide crucial funding. Our growing partnerships go beyond the private bar, to policymakers, business and civic leaders, and most recently, the financial institutions that hold IOLTA accounts. Together we can ensure that legal aid organizations can continue to deliver cost-effective services that strengthen the communities they serve.