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[FOIA Request Electronic Submission Form](#)

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May 15, 2013

Via Electronic Mail

President

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Fr. Pius Pietrzyk, OP
Zanesville, OH

Julie A. Reiskin
Denver, CO

Gloria Valencia-Weber
Albuquerque, NM

**RE: Freedom of Information Act Request
Reference Number 2013-11**

This is in response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request, received in the Office of Legal Affairs on April 22, 2013, seeking a copy of each written response or letter from the Legal Services Corporation to a Congressional Committee (not a congressional office) (or Committee Chair) in calendar years 2012 and 2013 to date. By this, you meant one-time type responses to Committee inquiries.

A thorough search of our records has disclosed the attached documents, which are responsive to your request. The documents are contained within two emails that are categorized by year.

If you wish to appeal this response, you may do so by writing to the President of the Legal Services Corporation within 90 days of the date of this letter. Both your letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal" and include the assigned FOIA Reference Number 2013-11. Please send your appeal to Legal Services Corporation at 3333 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

Sincerely,

Cheryl A. DuHart

Cheryl A. DuHart
Acting FOIA Officer

LSC Locality Pay

Issue

- A technical issue was raised as part of the Legal Services Corporation (LSC) OIG's *Report on Certain Financial Practices at the Legal Services Corporation*, concerning the Corporation's current locality pay system.
- When locality pay is combined with base pay, the locality pay system takes the compensation of LSC officers, including the President, the Inspector General, and some senior staff above the pay cap specified in the LSC Act.
- The Corporation, with the support of the Office of the Inspector General, is at this time simply requesting bill language to allow the LSC locality pay system to continue.
- No additional funding is necessary for this change.

Background

- LSC commissioned an independent study of its compensation structure and, in 1999, the consulting firm issued a formal *Compensation Survey and Study* that, among other things, recommended that LSC "consider implementing an annual locality pay index to promote equity in its employees salary regarding the high geographic costs of living in the Washington, DC metropolitan area."
- LSC accepted the recommendation and adopted a locality pay system in 1999 as part of its FY 2000 operating budget.
- There is no applicable external authority which governs how locality pay is implemented at LSC and all LSC employees were provided locality pay as a percentage calculation of their base pay, albeit at a substantially lower percentage than the Federal system.
- Section 1005(d) of the LSC Act states,

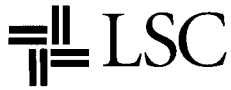
Officers and employees of the Corporation shall be compensated at rates determined by the Board, but not in excess of the rate of level V of the Executive schedule specified in section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

- LSC's Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) has generally interpreted this statutory cap as referring to base salary and not inclusive of other types of pay, such as severance pay, vacation pay, etc. This interpretation was supported by the OPM definition of base pay and a Comptroller General Opinion regarding the Corporation in 1983. (B-210338)

- However, when the issue was raised last year as part of the LSC OIG's *Report on Certain Financial Practices at the Legal Services Corporation*, OLA determined through further research and an independent legal opinion that others have considered locality pay as part of base pay and subject to the statutory cap.
- The net result is that the current pay for LSC officers, including the President, the Inspector General, and some senior staff of the Corporation is above the rate of Level V of the Executive schedule when locality pay and basic pay are combined.
- The ultimate solution is a reexamination of the statute and consideration of changing Level V to a more appropriate rate for the Corporation in FY2008 and beyond.
- However, the Corporation, with the support of the Office of the Inspector General, is at this time simply requesting bill language to allow the LSC locality pay system to continue.
- LSC locality pay has always been substantially less than and would remain within the percentage paid by the Federal government in the Washington, DC metropolitan area.

Suggested Bill Language for 2009 Appropriations Legislation (similar language in 2008 Omnibus Appropriations Bill)

Provided, That the Legal Services Corporation may continue to provide locality pay to officers and employees at a rate no greater than that provided by the Federal Government to Washington, DC-based employees as authorized by 5 United States Code 5304, notwithstanding section 1005(d) of the Legal Services Corporation Act, 42 United States Code 2996(d).



May 31, 2012

The Honorable Frank Wolf
Chairman
Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science & Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

President
James J. Sandman

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Zanesville, OH

Julie A. Reiskin
Denver, CO

Gloria Valencia-Weber
Albuquerque, NM

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing in response to your letter of May 22, 2012, regarding the Legal Services Corporation's (LSC) conference policies and procedures.

LSC's Administrative Manual establishes detailed policies for conference sponsorship, attendance, and travel. The policies and procedures are intended to ensure that all conference and travel expenditures are reasonable and prudent, and we have multiple controls in place to be sure the policies are observed.

I can confirm that (1) LSC exercises careful judgment to ensure that all conference expenses are appropriate, necessary, and managed in a manner that minimizes expenses to American taxpayers; (2) our policies and procedures are adequate to prevent waste and abuse; and (3) all current year actual and planned conference expenditures represent necessary activities directly related to the mission and core responsibilities of the Corporation and adhere to legal and regulatory standards are the strictest standards of responsibility and accountability.

Thank you for your continued interest and support for the mission of the Legal Services Corporation.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James J. Sandman", written over a horizontal line.

James J. Sandman
President

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF LSC SURVEY GRANTEES RE IMPACT OF 2012 BUDGET CUTS ON LSC GRANTEES' FINANCES AND SERVICES

Below is data from the survey LSC conducted of field grantees from late June to early July of 2012. Responses were received from 133 of 134 grantees regarding the projected impacts of 2012 budget cuts on grantees' funding, staffing, staff compensation, office closures and client services.

1. IMPACT OF 2012 BUDGET CUTS ON GRANTEES' FINANCES AND SERVICES

The following two tables show the number and percent of programs that have seen their non-LSC and Total funding amounts increase, decrease, or remain unchanged from 2011 to 2012.

Change in Non-LSC Funding, 2011 to 2012

	# of Programs	%
Decrease in non-LSC funding	85	64%
Increase in non-LSC funding	34	26%
No change	14	10%

Change in Total Funding, 2011 to 2012

	# of Programs	%
Decrease in total funding	115	87%
Increase in total funding	13	9%
No change	5	4%

The next two tables show the number and percent of programs who expect to have a 2012 budget deficit and the number and percent of programs that will use reserve funds to finance 2012 operations.

Projected Budget Deficit for 2012

	# of Programs	%
Yes	75	56%
No	58	44%

**Use of Reserves
(of the 118 programs that have a reserve)**

	# of Programs	%
Will use reserve	97	82%
Will not use reserve	21	15%

2. STAFF REDUCTIONS¹

Programs Projecting 2012 Staffing Reductions Because of 2012 Funding Cuts and Net Change in Staffing (120 programs responding)

	% of Respondents with Reductions	Projected Reductions (2011-2012)	Net Change (2011-2012)
Total FTEs	84%	(748)	(724)
Total Attorney FTEs	83%	(348)	(333)
Total Paralegal FTEs	58%	(177)	(160)

LSC Grantees' Projected Staffing Changes from 2010 to 2012 Number and Percent Change in Total, Attorney and Paralegal FTEs

Staff Category	2010 Levels	2010-2011 Change		2011-2012 Change		2010-2012 Change	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	9846	(661)	(6.7%)	(724)	(7.9%)	(1,385)	(14.1%)
Attorneys	4601	(241)	(5.2%)	(333)	(7.5%)	(576)	(12.5%)
Paralegals	1727	(141)	(8.2%)	(160)	(10.1%)	(303)	(17.4%)

Note: 2012 staffing data does not include responses from 14 grantees. 2010 and 2011 data are from LSC Grantee Activity Reports.

3. STAFF COMPENSATION REDUCTIONS²

Sixty-four (64) programs, 54% of all grantees, expect to reduce staff compensation in 2012 because of 2012 budget cuts. The following table shows the types of cuts that programs plan to implement.

Types of 2012 Staff Compensation Cuts Grantees Are Implementing Because of 2012 Budget Cuts

Type of Cut in Staff Compensation	# of Programs	% of Programs Reducing Compensation
Postpone/cancel scheduled salary increases	45	70.3%
Salary reductions	17	26.6%
Furloughs	20	31.3%
Convert full-staff to part-time staff	23	35.9%
Increasing staffers' costs (e.g. increased premiums or co-pays) or reducing health insurance coverage	38	59.4%
Cuts in program contributions to employee pensions	32	50.0%

¹ Based on data from 116 respondents reporting their programs' total funding had decreased from 2011 to 2012.

² Based on data from 116 respondents reporting their programs' total funding had decreased from 2011 to 2012.

4. OFFICE CLOSINGS

Programs Closing Offices in 2012 Because of 2012 Budget Cuts

# of Programs Expecting to Close Offices	% of Grantees	Total # of Projected Office Closings
22	16.4%	29

5. IMPACT ON CLIENT SERVICES

Of the 116 programs reporting that their total funding would decrease from 2011 to 2012, 96 programs (80%) indicated they would make significant changes in their program's services in 2012 because of these cuts. The following table identifies the type of changes these 96 programs anticipate implementing in 2012.

Changes in Client Services Programs Are Implementing in Response to 2011 Budget Cuts

Type of Change in Client Services	# of Programs	% of Programs Making Changes
Serve fewer clients	87	91%
Reduce hours of intake	40	42%
Accept fewer cases	87	91%
Restrict types of cases accepted	70	73%
Eliminate particular substantive law practice units	16	17%
Substitute pro se for program representation	46	48%
Substitute pro bono assistance for program representation	39	41%

6. REDUCTION IN SERVICES TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS, VETERANS AND ON FORECLOSURE SERVICES

The following table shows the number and percent of LSC grantees that expect to reduce services they provide in 2012 to victims of domestic violence, veterans, and on foreclosure-related issues because of 2012 budget cuts.

Legal Area with Service Reductions	# of Programs	% of Programs
Domestic Violence	38	29%
Veterans	12	9%
Foreclosure	39	29%



MEMORANDUM

TO: Jessica Berry and Goodloe Sutton
Senate CJS Appropriations Subcommittee

FROM: Treefa Aziz & Carol Bergman
LSC Government Relations & Public Affairs

RE: Appropriations Supplemental Request for LSC Grantees in wake of Hurricane Sandy

DATE: November 14, 2012

In the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy, LSC-funded programs in New York and New Jersey are facing significant disruptions to their operations due to storm-related damages. These programs have sustained damages to their offices, endured prolonged power outages, and are operating out of satellite offices when possible. The programs are struggling to provide legal assistance to thousands of victims of the storm and require emergency supplemental funding to address the increased demand for storm-related assistance.

LSC estimates that \$600,000 in additional funding is necessary to provide these programs with the necessary mobile resources and storm-related services to the client population. A breakdown of the anticipated initial costs follows. We look forward to discussing this further with you.

- 20 iPads + monthly service for year: \$23,000 (ten for NY, ten for NJ);
- 20 Mobile scanners: \$5,000;
- 20 laptops: \$11,000;
- Mobile resources project: (technical and content development) \$60,000;
- Web-based virtual law office: \$60k to \$90k;
- Hurricane Sandy Response Coordinator: \$80k;
- Outreach through training materials and the publications: \$39,000; and
- LSNYC: \$300k Sandy-related work (updating manuals, outreach using tablets, scanners, laptops, disaster coordinator).

Below is the information we have received from our grantees in New York and New Jersey about what the challenges they are facing and what is needed to provide critical recovery services.

New Jersey:

- Power outages for 2 weeks at local offices;

- Trenton office sustained roof damage and water damage;
- Anticipate increased number of requests for assistance with housing issues, consumer cases, and government benefits;
- Additional funds for training pro bono attorneys with FEMA-related issues (e.g., documentation, IDs, reimbursement for lost wages and lost food, etc.); and
- Additional funding to support the purchase of iPads and other tablets for people doing remote intake at offsite locations.

New York:

- Office closures due to storm damage.
- Operating out of satellite offices or spaces borrowed from other groups
- Lost power at two downtown locations
- Headquarters of New York Legal Assistance Group flooded and will be closed for six weeks.
- More than 1,000 people counseled since Sandy hit.
- Cases handled: emergency food stamps, disaster unemployment assistance & FEMA aid.

Outreach through technology:

- Staff must travel into neighborhoods to serve clients;
- Transportation issues due to long gas lines and reduced public transportation options; and
- Development of mobile resources for disaster legal information and assistance (information available on smartphones & thru text messaging).



Appropriations Supplemental Request for LSC Grantees in wake of Hurricane Sandy

December 8, 2012

In the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy, LSC-funded programs in New York and New Jersey are facing significant disruptions to their operations due to storm-related damage. These programs have sustained damage to their offices, endured prolonged power outages, and are operating out of satellite offices when possible. The programs are struggling to provide legal assistance to thousands of victims of the storm and require emergency supplemental funding to address the increased demand for storm-related assistance.

LSC grantees in the affected area report a massive outpouring of lawyers and law students offering to help. Agencies managing FEMA, SNAP, unemployment, and other benefits issue guidance and updates that must get interpreted and incorporated into trainings and manuals. Many consumer protection laws in the affected states require interpretations for application in a disaster situation. To provide essential volunteer management that includes setting up clinics, conducting intake, making and tracking referrals, conducting accurate trainings on new areas of law, drafting manuals, and positioning knowledgeable lawyers onsite to supervise and respond to questions from legions of volunteers, LSC grantees will need additional funding to support multiple disaster volunteer coordinators in New York and New Jersey.

LSC estimates that \$1,000,000 in additional funding in the short-term is necessary to provide these programs with the necessary mobile resources, technology, and disaster coordinators to provide storm-related services to the client population. A breakdown of the anticipated costs follows.

Short-term Assistance

1. \$500,000 for technology to support centralized website of trainings, manuals and disaster information.
2. \$400,000 for multiple disaster volunteer coordinators for pro bono assistance.
3. \$60,000 for web-based virtual law office.
4. \$40,000 for mobile resources, including:
 - \$23,000 for 20 iPads + monthly service for year (ten for NY, ten for NJ);
 - \$11,000 for 20 laptops
 - \$5,000 for mobile scanners

Below is information we have received from our grantees in New York and New Jersey about the challenges they are facing and what is needed to provide critical recovery services.

New Jersey:

- Power outages for 2 weeks at local offices;
- Trenton office sustained roof damage and water damage;
- Anticipate increased number of requests for assistance with housing issues, consumer cases, and government benefits;
- Additional funds for training pro bono attorneys with FEMA-related issues (e.g., documentation, IDs, reimbursement for lost wages and lost food, etc.); and
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Outreach through technology:

- Staff must travel into neighborhoods to serve clients;
- Transportation issues due to long gas lines and reduced public transportation options; and
- Development of mobile resources for disaster legal information and assistance (information available on smartphones & thru text messaging).

Long-term Assistance

Based on past experience, LSC grantees will provide legal assistance to victims of disaster for years to come. Typically, the first six-months will be dominated by questions about FEMA and other disaster specific benefits (e.g. federal disaster benefits for SNAP, unemployment, a HUD-announced 90-day foreclosure moratorium, FHA insurance issues), evictions and housing problems. Soon after, cases involving FEMA appeals, bankruptcy, fair housing and public housing issues will arise. Contractor fraud scams will proliferate as Sandy victims start receiving cash payments from insurance proceeds and housing repair grants. Increasingly legal aid programs will be called on to provide help with state-specific recovery programs, property/title problems (needed to secure benefits and loans), foreclosure, and bankruptcy. Also, domestic violence will increase and legal interventions will become necessary.

LSC estimates that another \$1 million in additional funding will be necessary in future years to address the long-term legal needs of the client population.



MEMORANDUM

TO: Goodloe Sutton
Senate CJS Appropriation Subcommittee

FROM: Treefa Aziz & Carol Bergman
LSC Government Relations & Public Affairs

RE: Appropriations Supplemental Request for LSC Grantees in wake of Hurricane Sandy

DATE: December 7, 2012

In the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy, LSC-funded programs in New York and New Jersey are facing significant disruptions to their operations due to storm-related damage. These programs have sustained damage to their offices, endured prolonged power outages, and are operating out of satellite offices when possible. The programs are struggling to provide legal assistance to thousands of victims of the storm and require emergency supplemental funding to address the increased demand for storm-related assistance.

LSC grantees in the affected area report a massive outpouring of lawyers and law students offering to help. Agencies managing FEMA, SNAP, unemployment, and other benefits issue guidance and updates that must get interpreted and incorporated into trainings and manuals. Many consumer protection laws in the affected states require interpretations for application in a disaster situation. To provide essential volunteer management that includes setting up clinics, conducting intake, making and tracking referrals, conducting accurate trainings on new areas of law, drafting manuals, and positioning knowledgeable lawyers onsite to supervise and respond to questions from legions of volunteers, LSC grantees will need additional funding to support multiple disaster volunteer coordinators in New York and New Jersey.

LSC estimates that \$1,000,000 in additional funding in the short-term is necessary to provide these programs with the necessary mobile resources, technology, and disaster coordinators to provide storm-related services to the client population. A breakdown of the anticipated costs follows.

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1. \$500,000 for technology to support centralized website of trainings, manuals and disaster information.
2. \$400,000 for multiple disaster volunteer coordinators for pro bono assistance.

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4. \$40,000 for mobile resources, including:
 - \$23,000 for 20 iPads + monthly service for year (ten for NY, ten for NJ);
 - \$11,000 for 20 laptops
 - \$5,000 for mobile scanners

Below is information we have received from our grantees in New York and New Jersey about the challenges they are facing and what is needed to provide critical recovery services.

New Jersey:

- Power outages for 2 weeks at local offices;
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Based on past experience, LSC grantees will provide legal assistance to victims of disaster for years to come. Typically, the first six-months will be dominated by questions about FEMA and other disaster specific benefits (e.g. federal disaster benefits for SNAP, unemployment, a HUD-announced 90-day foreclosure moratorium, FHA insurance issues), evictions and housing problems. Soon after, cases involving FEMA appeals, bankruptcy, fair

housing and public housing issues will arise. Contractor fraud scams will proliferate as Sandy victims start receiving cash payments from insurance proceeds and housing repair grants. Increasingly legal aid programs will be called on to provide help with state-specific recovery programs, property/title problems (needed to secure benefits and loans), foreclosure, and bankruptcy. Also, domestic violence will increase and legal interventions will become necessary.

LSC estimates that another \$1 million in additional funding will be necessary in future years to address the long-term legal needs of the client population.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE

TO: Darek Newby, Minority Staff, House Appropriations Committee
Norberto Salinas, Democratic Counsel, House Judiciary Committee

FROM: James Sandman, President

DATE: February 8, 2013

RE: Impact of Sequestration on LSC

Thank you for giving us an opportunity to describe the impact of sequestration on the Legal Services Corporation (LSC) if it is implemented as enacted in the Budget Control Act (P.L. 112-25).

All indications are that the justice gap has continued to grow. The size of the population eligible for civil legal assistance is at an all-time high and projected to increase between now and FY2014, while other funding sources have, on a national basis, diminished. Our recent surveys of LSC grantees paint a bleak picture of the impact of the 2012 funding cuts on our grantees and their ability to deliver legal services. In 2013, 62.9 million Americans are projected to qualify for legal assistance, having incomes of no more than \$14,363 for an individual and \$29,438 for a family of four. The threshold amounts have increased significantly from 2010, when an income of \$10,830 for an individual, and \$22,050 for a family of four qualified for civil legal assistance.

If sequestration is implemented March 1, LSC will be subject to a 5 percent reduction in FY2013. (According to OMB, LSC is considered a recipient of non-defense discretionary appropriations for purposes of sequestration.)

LSC received an appropriation of \$348 million for FY2012. The current Continuing Resolution (CR) enacted for the first 6 months of FY2013 provided an additional .612 percent across the government for a total of \$350.1 for LSC.

Assuming that LSC distributes the 5 percent reduction equally across all budget lines, funding for LSC grantees would be reduced by \$16.3 million. Since this reduction will be implemented March 1, it will be applied in full on a compressed schedule for the remainder of the fiscal year resulting in reductions of 7.4 percent.¹ This comes on top of the 17 percent decrease² in LSC funding for grantees over the last four years, i.e., LSC's FY2010 appropriation was \$420 million; the FY2013 appropriation is \$350.1 million.

¹ LSC's grant cycle operates on a calendar, not fiscal, year. LSC distributes grant awards in 12 installments, two of which are made in January. Therefore, LSC grantees will absorb the cut over 8 months.

² In inflation-adjusted terms, the cut in LSC funding from 2010 to 2013 was 28 percent. A sequestration would increase the inflation-adjusted cut to 38%.

LSC surveyed our grantees in 2011 and 2012 to determine the impact of these cuts on grantee operations and client services. We found reduced staffing and compensation levels, office closures and, ultimately, decreased client services. For example, LSC grantees projected a loss of 15.2 percent of their staff, including 646 attorneys and 326 paralegals from 2010-2012. They projected closing 34 offices.³ Office closures are particularly devastating, requiring some of the most impoverished clients to travel up to 2 hours to get to the closest legal aid office. Based on our survey data, LSC projects that the 5 percent sequestration cuts will result in additional staffing losses of 373, including 180 attorneys and 63 paralegals, and office closures of 14 – which will combine to dramatically impact the number of persons that can be served.

If sequestration were implemented, the total number of projected staff reductions and office closings in conjunction with the budget cuts since 2010 would be devastating to our grantees: 1,865 staff cut, including 827 attorneys and 389 paralegals; and 48 offices closed.

LSC provides funding to 134 grantees. Of that total, 119 LSC grantees have projected funding decreases in 2012. Of these, 87 (91%) expected to serve fewer clients and accept fewer cases, 70 (73%) expected to restrict the case types accepted, and 40 (42%) expected to reduce their hours of intake.

Cuts in services were also projected to affect domestic violence survivors, veterans, and foreclosure actions in 2012:

- 38 programs (29%) will cut back services to domestic violence survivors;
- 12 programs (9%) will reduce services to veterans; and
- 40 programs (30%) will cut back services on foreclosure-related matters.

Nationwide, LSC grantees continue to report increased demand for legal services and an inability to meet those demands because of inadequate resources. If sequestration is implemented as enacted, LSC grantees will bear a cumulative cut of almost one-fourth of their LSC funding since 2010. This comes at a time when the size of the client-eligible population is rising, important sources of non-LSC funding are decreasing, and more and more Americans are being left behind by the slow economic recovery, finding themselves confronted with serious legal problems for the first time.

³ Final data for 2012 is expected by the end of February.



Legal Services Corporation

BUDGET REQUEST FISCAL YEAR 2013

FY13

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BACKGROUND

Legal Services Corporation

Established by the Congress in 1974, LSC is the single largest funder of civil legal assistance for low-income Americans in the nation. LSC is the bedrock on which our national system of access to civil justice stands—and its foundation for the future.

LSC distributes nearly 94 percent of its funding to 135 independent, nonprofit legal aid programs with more than 900 offices. The programs provide civil legal assistance to low-income individuals and families in every congressional district. The matters these programs handle often involve safety, subsistence, and family stability—such as domestic violence, foreclosures, evictions, and child custody. Every day, the attorneys, paralegals and support staff at LSC-funded programs are making America's promise of access to justice real to the most vulnerable among us.

to fully fund LSC's request of \$516.5 million for FY 2012. Also, in a June 2011 letter, **34 Senators** supported increasing LSC's FY 2012 funding to at least \$450 million, the same amount requested by President Obama. In a separate joint letter, the **Senators from Colorado** wrote in support of LSC's funding because of the important role it has in ensuring that the most basic legal needs of the poor do not go unmet.

In 2011, leaders from **state bar associations and the Access to Justice Commissions** of 22 states urged the Congress to support LSC's then-current funding levels and to oppose efforts to reduce legal aid to low-income Americans. They emphasized that funding cuts would exacerbate the effects of the foreclosure crisis and put at greater risk Americans struggling to provide shelter, food, medical care, and physical safety for their families.

The **Conference of Chief Justices** adopted a resolution in 2011 in support of LSC and called on all members of Congress to live up to the nation's promise of equal justice under law, to oppose any efforts to cut LSC's funding, and to support increased funding to the level necessary to provide

"If we are to keep our democracy, there must be one commandment: thou shalt not ration justice."—Judge Learned Hand, 1951

LSC awards grants to legal services providers through a competitive grants process; conducts compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements, fiscal controls and funding restrictions; conducts program visits to oversee program quality; and provides training and technical assistance to legal aid programs.

LSC encourages programs to leverage limited resources through partnerships with pro bono programs, bar associations, state and local governments, Access to Justice Commissions, Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts (IOLTA) funders, private funders, and concerned private parties.

Nationwide Support

LSC receives support from a broad spectrum of public and private interests in our nation. This includes support from federal, state and local governments, court systems, national and state bar associations, private organizations, and others in the legal community.

LSC has long enjoyed broad bipartisan support in both houses of Congress. In a May 2011 letter, **53 Members of the House of Representatives** urged the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies (CJS)

critically needed legal services to low-income Americans. The Conference emphasized that LSC is "essential to the guarantee of equal justice and to the efficient operation of the courts." Founded in 1949, members of the Conference are the highest judicial officers of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the five territories.

Finally, nine members of the **Corporate Advisory Committee** of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association, consisting of general counsels of leading corporations, sent a letter in March 2011 to the Congress in support of LSC's funding. The signatories stressed the importance of LSC as the primary lifeline to millions of Americans in times of need and as among the most successful public-private partnerships in the nation.

LSC Leadership

LSC is headed by a bipartisan Board of Directors whose 11 members are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. In January 2011, the Board of Directors named James J. Sandman as LSC's President. Mr. Sandman is a former Arnold & Porter LLP managing partner, General Counsel of the District of Columbia Public Schools, and is a past President of the D.C. Bar.

OVERVIEW

Access to justice is a fundamental American value, reflected in the very first line of our Constitution and in the closing words of our Pledge of Allegiance. Access to civil legal assistance is essential to the proper functioning of our legal system, and to the preservation of the rule of law.

LSC requests a total of \$470,000,000 for FY 2013. Ninety-four percent, or \$440,300,000, is for basic field grants to fund local legal aid programs that provide critical civil legal assistance to low-income Americans. The following chart shows LSC's appropriations for FY 2010, FY 2011, FY 2012 and the Board's FY 2013 request. From FY 2010 to FY2012, basic field grants, which support the legal aid programs around the country that actually provide legal services, were reduced by 18 percent.

Budget Category	FY 2010 (PL 111-117)	FY 2011 (PL 112-10)	FY 2012 (PL 112-284)	FY 2013 Request
Basic Field Grants	\$394,400,000	\$378,641,200	\$322,400,000	\$440,300,000
Technology Initiative Grants	\$3,400,000	\$3,393,200	\$3,400,000	\$5,000,000
Loan Repayment Assistance Program	\$1,000,000	\$998,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Management and Grants Oversight	\$17,000,000	\$16,966,000	\$17,000,000	\$19,500,000
Office of Inspector General	\$4,200,000	\$4,191,600	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000
TOTAL	\$420,000,000	\$404,190,000	\$348,000,000	\$470,000,000

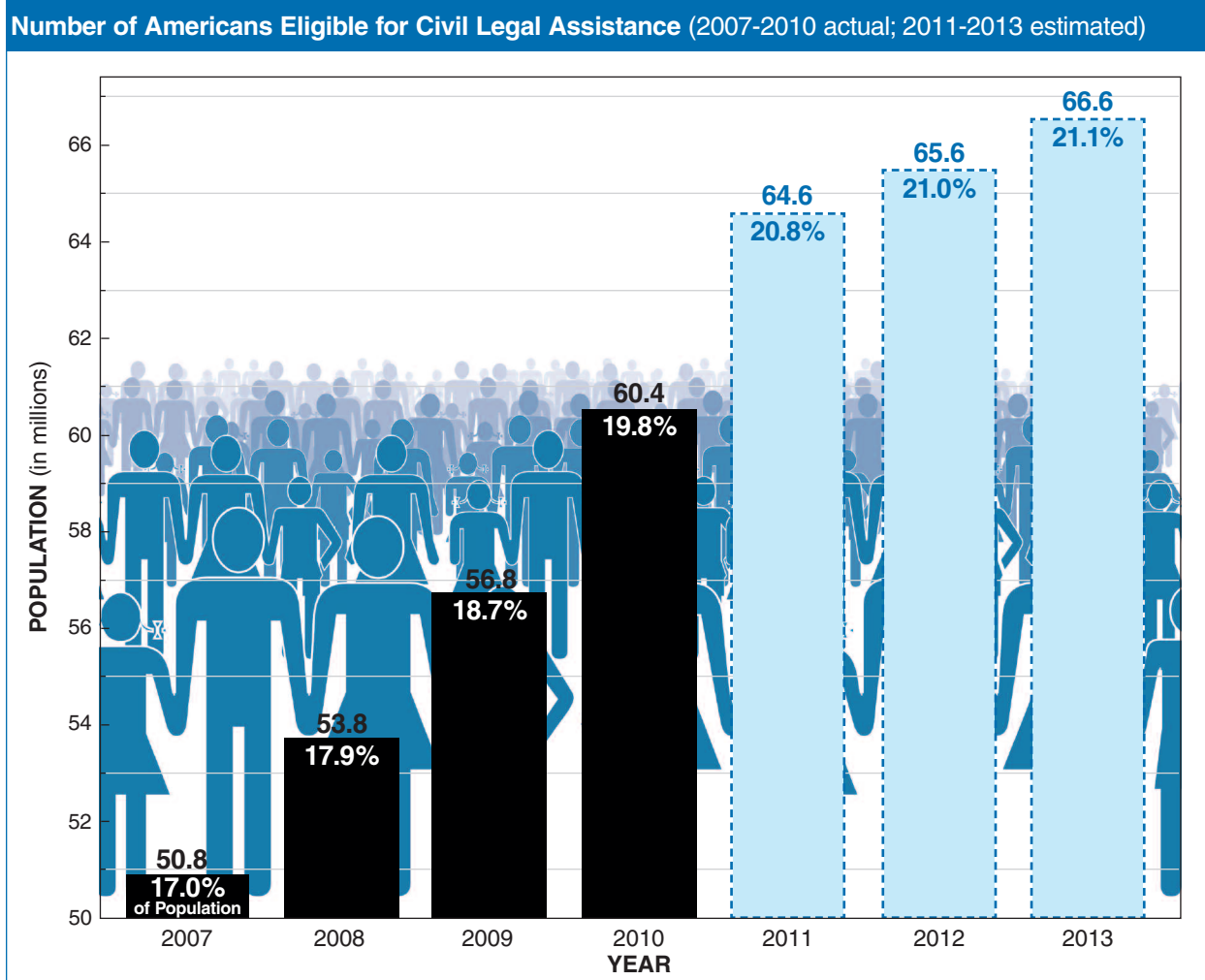
Note: LSC's budget request for FY 2012 is identical to its FY 2011 request.

In adopting its FY 2013 budget request, the Board of Directors considered information on non-LSC funding for legal aid programs; the impact of funding reductions absorbed by LSC grantees; the impact of proposed census adjustments in 2013 and 2014, which because of shifts in the location of the poverty population since 2000, will result in significant reductions in funding in a number of areas; and the projected demand for civil legal services among the poverty population in 2013. The Board weighed its responsibility to meet the increased legal needs of the most vulnerable against the imperative for federal deficit and debt reduction.

Demand for Services in 2013

The size of the population eligible for legal assistance has increased dramatically from 2007 and is projected to grow through 2013. The U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 statistics on poverty show that nearly one in five—60 million Americans—qualified for civil legal assistance funded by LSC. This represents an increase of 3.6 million people from the previous year. These 60 million Americans

had incomes at or below 125 percent of the federal poverty line—\$13,963 for an individual and \$28,813 for a family of four.

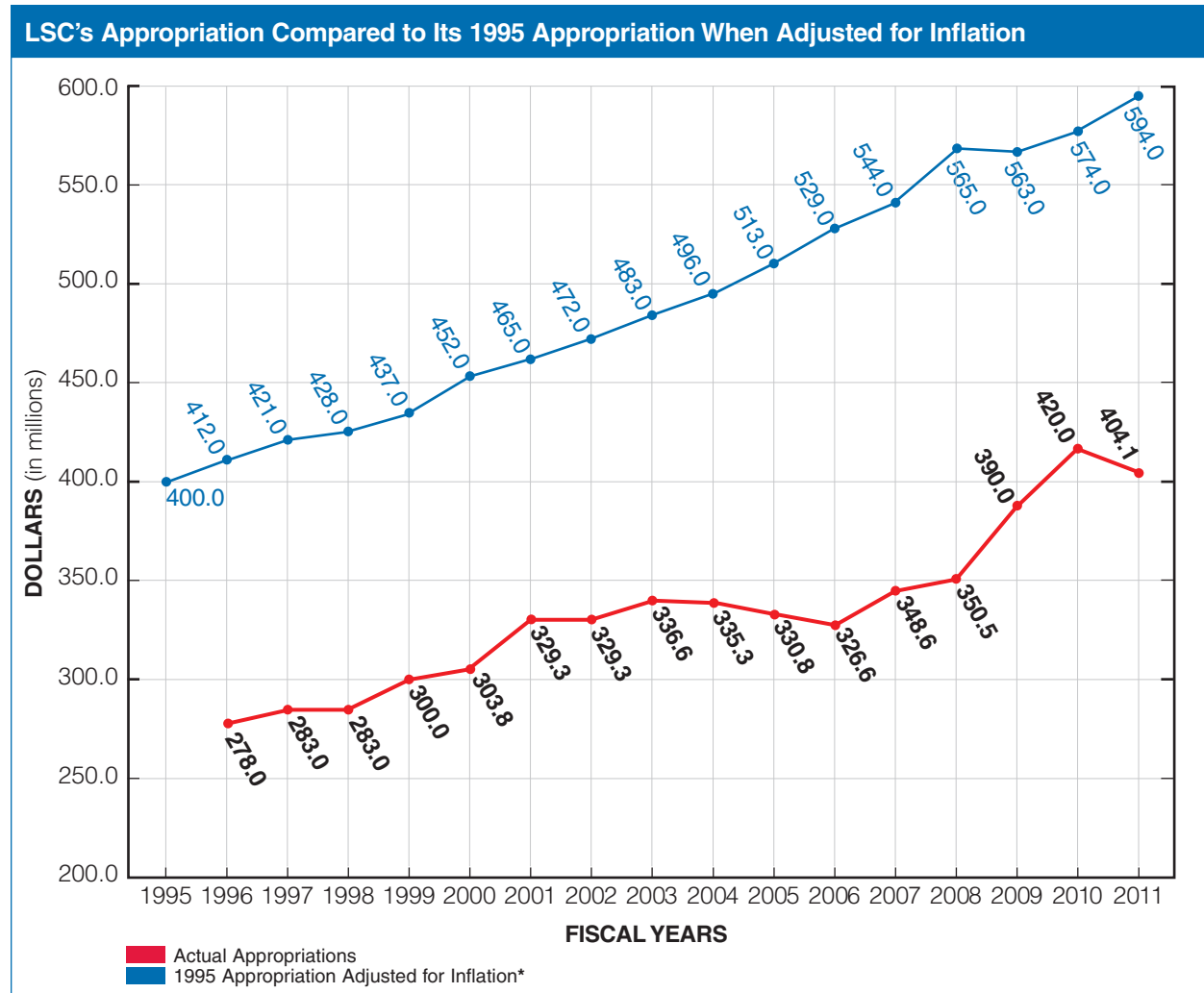


Source: *People Below 125 Percent of Poverty Level and the Near Poor: 1959 to 2009*. U.S. Census Bureau. Accessed January 31, 2011. <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/hstpov6.xls>

Based on recent data from the Brookings Institute and Congressional Budget Office (CBO), LSC estimates that from 2010 to 2013, six million more Americans will be added to the eligible population, an increase of 10 percent.¹ In January 2012, CBO released its estimated employment rates for 2011, 2012, and 2013.² Given the size of the U.S. population, these estimates will result in increases in the eligible poverty population.³

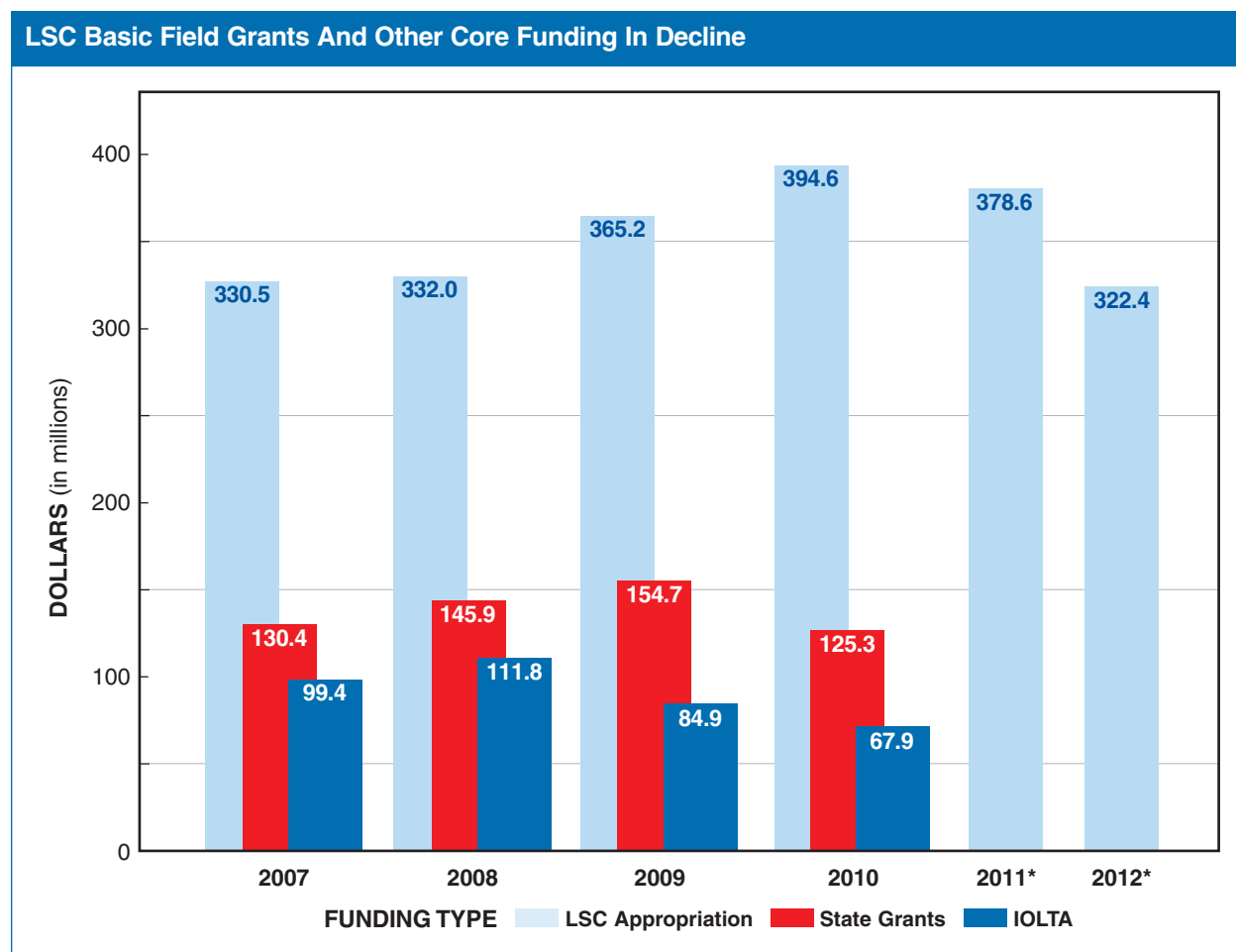
Funding Sources Continue to Drop

LSC's funding has gone from \$420 million in FY 2010, to \$404 million in FY 2011, to \$348 million in FY 2012—a reduction of \$72 million, or 17 percent. LSC's current appropriation is equivalent to its FY 2007 funding levels. If LSC's funding had kept pace with inflation when compared to its 1995 appropriation of \$400 million, LSC's FY 2011 funding would have been nearly \$600 million. The chart below illustrates LSC's funding history from 1995 to 2011 compared to its 1995 appropriation when adjusted for inflation.



*Note: The inflation-adjusted figures in this table were derived using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) Inflation Calculator on the Bureau of Labor Statistics website (http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm) on January 9, 2012. Adjusted figures are rounded to the nearest million.

In addition to the cuts in grants from LSC, the legal aid programs that LSC funds have seen revenue from non-LSC sources continue to drop as well. Funding from Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts (IOLTA), from state and local government appropriations, and from other federal sources have all declined. In 2010, state and local grants dropped by 15 percent, IOLTA funds were down by 20 percent, and donations from private sources declined by nearly 6 percent. The following chart illustrates the change in funding from LSC, state grants and IOLTA to LSC grantees from 2008 to 2012.



*IOLTA and State grants data for 2011 and 2012 not available at this time.

Impact of Funding Cuts

In December 2011, LSC requested its 135 grantees to respond to questions regarding the impact of funding cuts from federal and non-federal sources. The data collected included recent layoffs, furloughs, salary freezes, benefits reductions, office closures, and similar developments about the grantee's current budgetary circumstances, as well as projected layoffs in 2012. The 132 programs responding reported significant reductions in staffing and operations.

Highlights of the responses:

- Programs project a total loss of 1,226 full-time employees between December 31, 2010 and 2012. This includes 582 attorneys, 250 paralegals, and 394 support staff.
- 833 employees had already been lost by the end of 2011—half of whom were attorneys.
- Grantees are planning to lay off another 393 employees in 2012 due to reduced funding resources.
- Programs project closing 24 offices in 2012, many of them in rural areas.
- 67 percent of the responding grantees project budget deficits totalling \$37 million in 2012.
- More than 60 percent of the programs will freeze salaries in 2012, and nearly half anticipate reducing employee benefits. Legal aid lawyers were already the lowest-paid group in the legal profession.

Going Forward

As part of its mission, LSC works to promote the rule of law, and enhance respect for the nation's civil legal system. The legal needs of low-income Americans should not be abandoned.

“Some consider this Court conservative. Conservative principles do not call for the rule of law to be denied the most vulnerable members of our community. The civil justice system is where people can claim for themselves the benefits of the rule of law. It is where the promises of the rule of law become real. A society that denies access to the courts for the least among us denigrates the law for us all.”⁴

—Texas Supreme Court Chief Justice Jefferson and Justice Hecht

In FY 2013, LSC will continue to work with its grantees to maximize their efficiency, effectiveness, and quality; to promote innovation in the delivery of legal services, and to serve as many people as possible. Enhanced oversight and additional training will help ensure LSC funds are accounted for and efficiently spent to provide civil legal assistance to clients and to help grantees improve their program effectiveness. Increased funding will help meet the critical needs of grantees.

Impact of New Census Data and Proposed Legislative Changes

Since 1996, LSC's annual appropriation has mandated that the Corporation distribute funds for basic field programs—grants to legal aid programs around the country—so as to provide an equal figure per individual in poverty for each LSC-defined geographic service area. The appropriations bill has further mandated that the number of individuals in poverty for each geographic area be determined by the Bureau of the Census “on the basis of the most recent decennial census.” The 2010 decennial census, however, did not collect poverty data for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico. A change in the language of LSCs' appropriations legislation is therefore needed regarding how the number of individuals in poverty should be determined and how frequently the distribution of basic field grant funds should be reallocated. Changes in the location of the poverty population since the last funding redistribution in FY 2003 will result in significant reallocations among service areas. Preliminary estimates show that 25 states, including Alaska, California, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New York and Pennsylvania, will experience reductions in their share of LSC funds because of poverty population shifts. Other states will see significant increases in their share of LSC funding.

LSC Management presented recommendations for changes in appropriations language regarding poverty population data to the LSC Board of Directors in July 2011. In August, LSC published a Federal Register notice seeking public comments on the proposed statutory changes. On September 19, the Board, after carefully considering the comments received, voted to adopt Management's recommendations. The recommendations are:

- **Eliminate the decennial census reference in the appropriations legislation.** The determination of the number of individuals in poverty in each geographic area should be made by the U.S. Census Bureau, without any reference to the decennial census as the basis for that determination. The Census Bureau has other data from which it can calculate the number of individuals in poverty in LSC-funded services areas.
- **Redistribute every three years.** Instead of reallocating every 10 years based on decennial census, LSC funding should be reallocated among geographic areas every three years based on updated poverty population data determined by the Census Bureau.
- **Two-year phase in.** The first reallocation should be phased in during FY 2013 and FY 2014, one-half in each year.

LSC recommends that Section 501(a)(2)(A) of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321) be amended as follows:

(A) except as provided in subparagraph (B), an equal figure per individual in poverty for all geographic areas, as determined triennially by the Bureau of the Census on the basis of the most recent decennial census of population conducted pursuant to section 141 of title 13, United States Code (or, in the case of the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Alaska, Hawaii, and the United States Virgin Islands, on the basis of the adjusted population counts historically used as the basis for such determinations), except that the first redistribution of funds pursuant to this section among all geographic areas will be phased in over 2013 and 2014, with only 50% occurring in 2013.

The following table shows LSC's estimated distribution of basic field grants based on the states' share of the poverty population as determined by the 2010 American Community Survey.

Impact of Census Adjustment on LSC Grantee Funding by State (in order of percentage change)				
State	Current Funding (FY 2012)	Change in Poverty Population Share- 2000 - 2010	Estimated Funding Based on Full Census Adjustment¹	Change in Funding²
Puerto Rico	\$15,809,729	-31.9%	\$10,778,787	(\$5,030,941)
Louisiana	\$7,398,670	-27.7%	\$5,358,534	(\$2,040,136)
DC	\$951,876	-25.4%	\$671,661	(\$280,215)
West Virginia	\$2,745,177	-22.9%	\$2,120,356	(\$624,821)
New York	\$23,403,138	-21.8%	\$18,322,793	(\$5,080,345)
Montana	\$1,115,782	-18.1%	\$915,461	(\$200,321)
Wyoming	\$476,173	-16.1%	\$399,885	(\$76,288)
Hawaii	\$1,307,757	-15.9%	\$923,358	(\$384,399)
North Dakota	\$638,557	-13.8%	\$551,313	(\$87,244)
Mississippi	\$4,764,415	-12.4%	\$4,181,414	(\$583,001)
Rhode Island	\$1,046,256	-12.0%	\$923,377	(\$122,878)
South Dakota	\$833,653	-11.5%	\$738,764	(\$94,888)
Alaska	\$698,955	-10.3%	\$449,902	(\$249,054)
California	\$40,910,085	-8.3%	\$37,555,424	(\$3,354,661)
Maine	\$1,227,816	-7.9%	\$1,086,079	(\$141,737)
Oklahoma	\$4,270,274	-6.4%	\$4,004,302	(\$265,972)
New Mexico	\$2,859,393	-6.1%	\$2,687,573	(\$171,820)
Pennsylvania	\$11,336,605	-5.7%	\$10,703,404	(\$633,201)
New Jersey	\$6,082,169	-5.7%	\$5,745,872	(\$336,297)
Massachusetts	\$4,969,073	-5.7%	\$4,709,122	(\$259,952)
Maryland	\$3,813,382	-5.2%	\$3,618,100	(\$195,282)
Alabama	\$6,068,512	-5.1%	\$5,768,608	(\$299,904)
Kentucky	\$5,399,147	-3.9%	\$5,196,715	(\$202,432)
Arkansas	\$3,579,551	-3.1%	\$3,473,659	(\$105,892)
Virginia	\$5,708,138	-2.1%	\$5,597,678	(\$110,460)
Illinois	\$11,230,908	0.0%	\$11,245,834	\$14,926
New Hampshire	\$673,311	0.5%	\$686,981	\$13,669
Connecticut	\$2,240,282	0.7%	\$2,273,862	\$33,580
Vermont	\$474,895	2.6%	\$495,834	\$20,939
Missouri	\$5,545,145	3.9%	\$5,770,426	\$225,281
Texas	\$27,101,174	5.6%	\$28,667,901	\$1,566,727
Nebraska	\$1,401,901	6.4%	\$1,493,134	\$91,233
Iowa	\$2,242,847	7.1%	\$2,406,094	\$163,247
Washington	\$5,323,293	8.3%	\$5,771,387	\$448,094
Kansas	\$2,241,291	9.2%	\$2,451,702	\$210,411
Tennessee	\$6,491,789	9.4%	\$7,114,021	\$622,232
Delaware	\$607,645	10.4%	\$710,599	\$102,955
South Carolina	\$4,762,590	11.1%	\$5,297,561	\$534,971
Ohio	\$10,176,802	13.4%	\$11,553,139	\$1,376,337
Oregon	\$3,379,292	14.5%	\$3,873,109	\$493,817
Florida	\$16,974,078	16.4%	\$19,789,626	\$2,815,548
Arizona	\$6,073,485	16.8%	\$7,106,118	\$1,032,633
Minnesota	\$3,307,453	17.6%	\$3,893,292	\$585,839
Michigan	\$8,880,746	18.2%	\$10,509,057	\$1,628,310
Wisconsin	\$3,925,191	20.9%	\$4,750,268	\$825,077
Idaho	\$1,292,918	21.5%	\$1,573,329	\$280,411
Georgia	\$8,986,696	21.9%	\$10,968,024	\$1,981,328
Colorado	\$3,381,135	26.6%	\$4,284,689	\$903,555
North Carolina	\$8,333,630	26.7%	\$10,569,744	\$2,236,113
Indiana	\$4,863,558	28.4%	\$6,252,318	\$1,388,760
Utah	\$1,793,596	29.9%	\$2,332,939	\$539,343
Nevada	\$1,788,006	44.4%	\$2,584,811	\$796,804

¹ Estimated funding based on FY 2012 appropriation level.

² LSC proposes to phase-in the full census adjustment over two years; 50% in FY 2013, 50% in FY 2014.

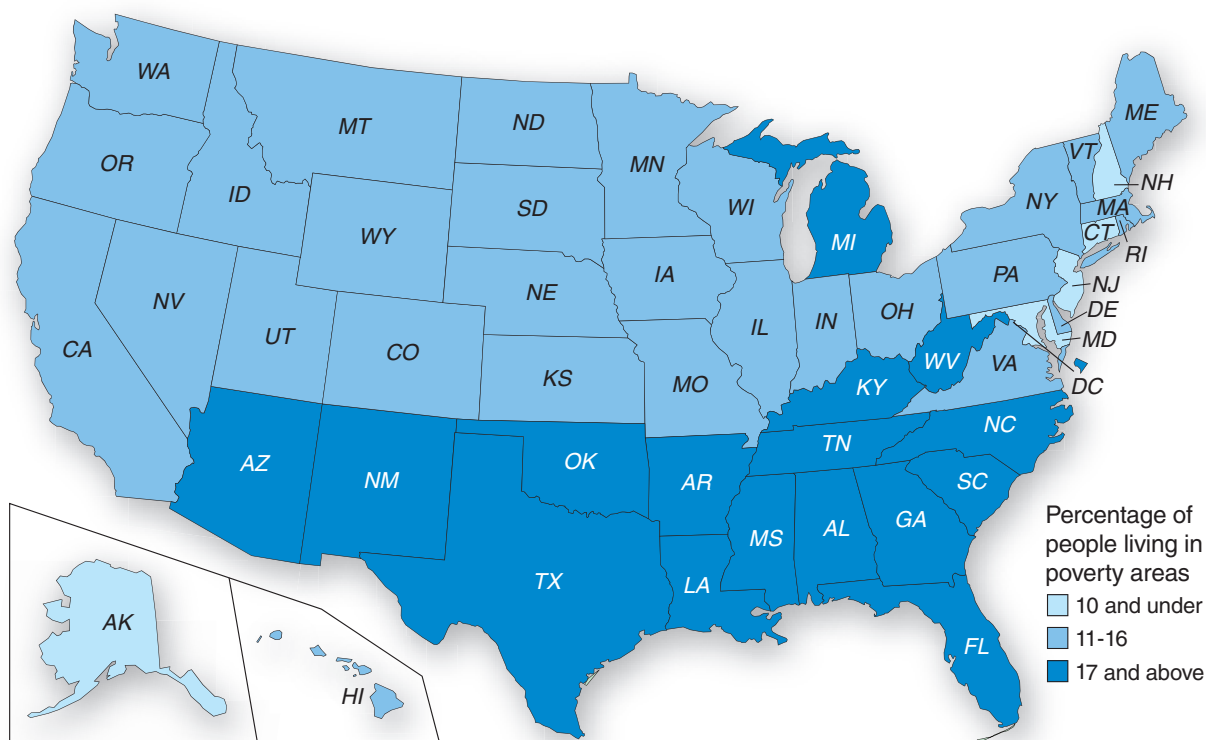
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Poverty: 1999, Census 2000 Brief, May 2003, Table 3 U.S. Bureau of the Census, Poverty: 2009 and 2010, American Community Survey Briefs, October 2011, Table 1.

BASIC FIELD GRANTS

LSC requests \$440,300,000 for basic field grants for FY 2013. This represents approximately 94 percent of the overall budget request. The field grants are distributed to 135 nonprofit legal aid organizations with offices in every state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and every territory with the current exception of American Samoa, to help address the civil legal problems of low-income Americans.

In the aftermath of the 2008 recession, millions of Americans have lost their jobs and have slipped into poverty. As noted elsewhere, the U.S. Census Bureau data show that more than 60 million Americans were eligible for LSC-funded services in 2010,⁵ and LSC estimates the number of people who qualify for civil legal assistance will reach 66 million in 2013. From 2007 to 2010, the number of individuals eligible for legal services jumped by 19 percent, according to Census Bureau data.

Percentage of People Living in Poverty Based on 2010 American Community Survey



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table S1701, Poverty Status in the Past 12 months.

Civil Legal Assistance Is a Good Investment

For low-income Americans, legal aid improves their chances of keeping their home rather than moving into a shelter, retaining custody and support of their children rather than losing them to foster care,

State-by-State Basic Field Grants (FY 2013 State Estimates Based on 2000 Decennial Census)

State	FY 2011 Appropriation	FY 2012 Appropriation	FY 2013 Request
Alabama	7,127,137	6,068,512	8,287,735
Alaska	1,419,097	1,208,313	1,650,186
American Samoa	354,725	302,036	412,489
Arizona	10,724,439	9,131,491	12,470,830
Arkansas	4,203,987	3,579,550	4,888,574
California	49,023,913	41,742,183	57,007,080
Colorado	4,077,186	3,471,584	4,741,124
Connecticut	2,648,405	2,255,027	3,079,678
Delaware	713,646	607,645	829,857
District of Columbia	1,117,927	951,876	1,299,973
Florida	19,935,130	16,974,077	23,181,410
Georgia	10,554,384	8,986,696	12,273,084
Guam	355,205	302,445	413,047
Hawaii	1,789,266	1,523,499	2,080,634
Idaho	1,590,324	1,354,107	1,849,296
Illinois	13,190,087	11,230,907	15,337,992
Indiana	5,711,984	4,863,559	6,642,136
Iowa	2,634,101	2,242,847	3,063,044
Kansas	2,632,274	2,241,291	3,060,919
Kentucky	6,341,004	5,399,148	7,373,588
Louisiana	8,689,334	7,398,670	10,104,326
Maine	1,513,298	1,288,521	1,759,727
Maryland	4,478,609	3,813,382	5,207,916
Massachusetts	5,835,905	4,969,073	6,786,237
Michigan	10,612,039	9,035,789	12,340,129
Micronesia	1,820,506	1,550,098	2,116,961
Minnesota	4,148,768	3,532,533	4,824,362
Mississippi	5,687,495	4,842,706	6,613,659
Missouri	6,512,470	5,545,146	7,572,976
Montana	1,486,551	1,265,747	1,728,624
Nebraska	1,683,019	1,433,033	1,957,086
Nevada	2,247,003	1,913,246	2,612,911
New Hampshire	790,767	673,311	919,538
New Jersey	7,143,175	6,082,170	8,306,386
New Mexico	3,897,281	3,318,402	4,531,923
New York	27,485,709	23,403,138	31,961,544
North Carolina	10,028,803	8,539,181	11,661,916
North Dakota	1,047,911	892,260	1,218,555
Ohio	11,952,098	10,176,801	13,898,406
Oklahoma	5,920,891	5,041,436	6,885,063
Oregon	4,172,986	3,553,154	4,852,524
Pennsylvania	13,314,224	11,336,605	15,482,342
Puerto Rico	18,567,663	15,809,728	21,591,264
Rhode Island	1,228,770	1,046,256	1,428,866
South Carolina	5,593,401	4,762,590	6,504,244
South Dakota	2,011,874	1,713,042	2,339,493
Tennessee	7,624,252	6,491,789	8,865,802
Texas	31,863,468	27,130,651	37,052,189
Utah	2,197,482	1,871,081	2,555,326
Vermont	557,738	474,895	648,562
Virgin Islands	356,624	303,653	414,697
Virginia	6,703,897	5,708,136	7,795,574
Washington	6,567,018	5,591,591	7,636,407
West Virginia	3,224,060	2,745,177	3,749,074
Wisconsin	4,781,507	4,071,291	5,560,139
Wyoming	750,383	638,925	872,576
TOTAL	\$378,641,200	\$322,400,000	\$440,300,000

receiving early medical care and avoiding costly hospitalization, and escaping an abusive relationship rather than suffering further injury or death. The federal contribution to civil legal assistance ensures that low-income Americans have the opportunity for self-sufficiency and stability in securing their basic necessities.

Recently, three of the largest states—New York, California and Texas—have studied the benefits of civil legal services. In November 2011, New York's Task Force to Expand Access to Civil Legal Services issued a report determining that civil legal services can generate \$200 million in annual savings in the state, including \$85 million to avert expenses from domestic violence and \$116 million by preventing evictions and shelter costs.⁶

The New York study found that no more than 20 percent of the legal needs of low-income families and individuals are met due to inadequate resources for civil legal services. As reported in the Task Force's study in 2010, more than 2.3 million New Yorkers navigate the state's civil justice system each year without an attorney. Beyond harming vulnerable low-income families and individuals, the crisis of the unrepresented burdens the courts and represented parties. The study determined that with increased numbers of unrepresented New Yorkers in court, the overall quality of justice suffers, because courts are less efficient when resources have to be diverted from matters involving represented parties to assist unrepresented parties. Ensuring that more people are represented with an attorney in court helps the economic bottom line for private businesses, government and represented parties.⁷

Recent hearings in California on the civil justice crisis found that cuts in funding for the civil justice system undermine the efficient and effective use of taxpayer dollars and the protection of rights, create barriers for businesses, and jeopardize access to basic necessities of life for low-income Californians. The hearings were sponsored by the California Commission on Access to Justice, the California Chamber of Commerce, and the State Bar of California. A report will be presented at state legislative hearings this year.⁸

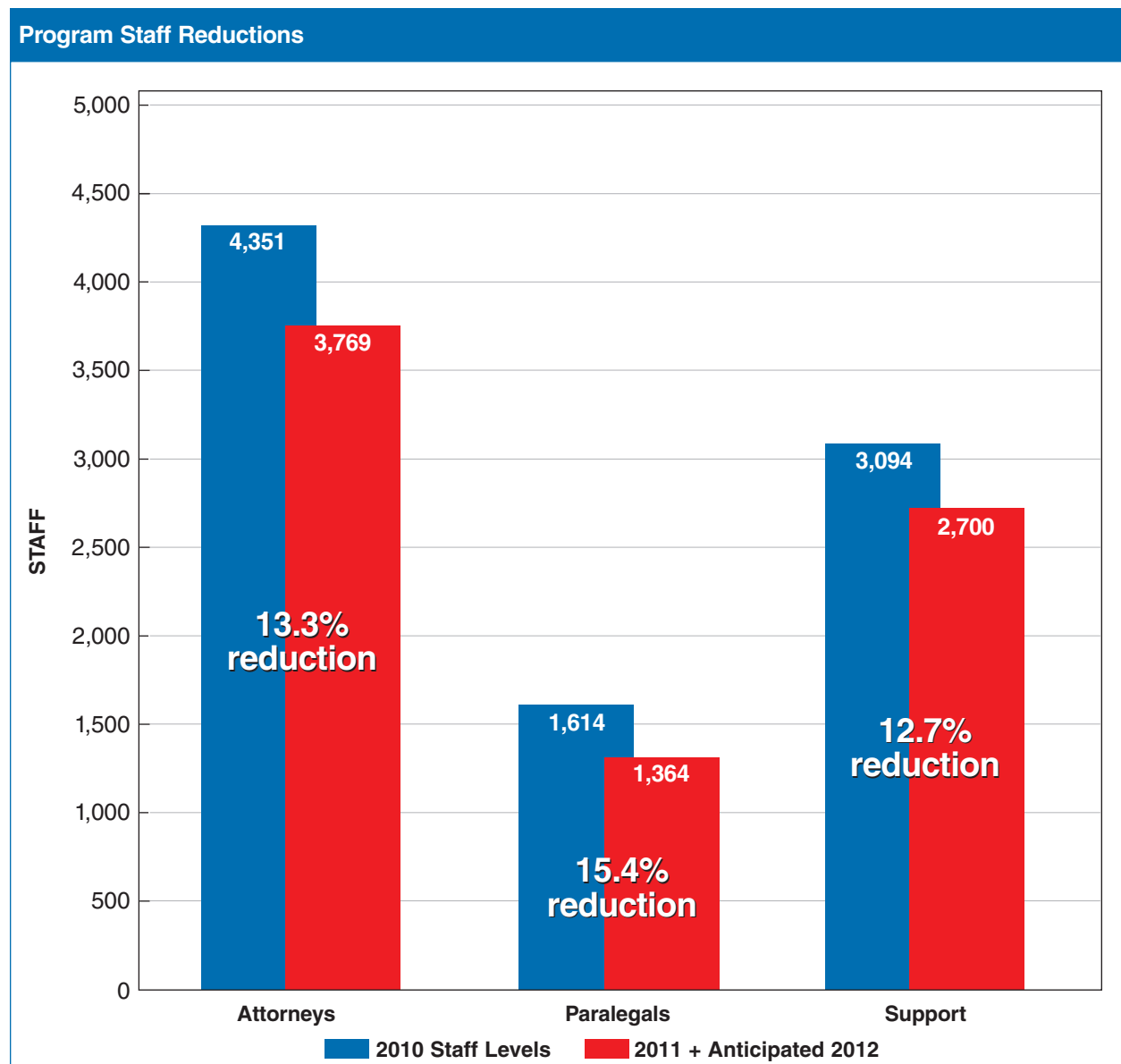
Similarly, the Supreme Court of Texas underscored our nation's obligation to ensure access to justice during its discussions on civil legal aid funding with the state's legislature. "For its own integrity's sake, the civil justice system must be available to every Texan victimized by domestic violence, to each veteran wrongly denied the benefits our country has promised, and to all families who have paid their bills but are nevertheless evicted from their homes. These situations occur in Texas. But under current funding sources, we can reach less than one-fourth of those in need."⁹

Impact of Funding Cuts on LSC Grantees

Reductions in federal, state, and Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts (IOLTA) funding have led to staff cuts at LSC-funded programs and a retrenchment in client services. The basic field appropriation alone declined by 18 percent between FY 2010 and FY 2012. Because of inadequate resources, LSC-funded programs are turning away far too many people who qualify for legal services.

While LSC grantees receive funding from a variety of sources, LSC is the nation's single largest funder of civil legal assistance. LSC received its largest appropriation in FY 2010 at \$420 million, with \$394.4 million provided to local legal aid organization to provide civil legal assistance to low-income Americans. The LSC budget in FY 2012 is \$348 million, with \$322.4 million for basic field grants.

In late December 2011 and early January 2012, LSC surveyed its 135 grantees about the impact of funding cuts. Ninety-eight percent of the programs responded. Largely because of budget constraints at the federal and state levels, many LSC-funded programs in 2012 expect to downsize, close offices, limit intake and screening of new clients, and reduce the level of civil legal assistance provided to low-income Americans. Low morale is common at many programs, and the uncertain funding outlook has raised concerns about their ability to recruit and retain attorneys.



Layoffs and Staff Reductions

According to the survey, LSC-funded programs anticipate laying off 393 employees, including 163 attorneys, in 2012. The reductions continue a staffing downturn that began about a year ago. In December 2010, LSC-funded programs employed 4,351 attorneys—1,614 paralegals and 3,094 support staff. During 2011, LSC programs reduced their staffing by 833 positions through layoffs and attrition. They now anticipate a new round of layoffs this year, bringing the staffing loss to 1,226 full-time personnel.

In addition to the reductions in staff personnel, LSC programs have been forced to reduce employee benefits and freeze or reduce salaries. In 2011, nearly half of the programs had to freeze salaries. For 2012, 65 percent of the respondents plan to freeze salaries, and 47 percent anticipate they will reduce employee benefits. As described elsewhere, civil legal aid attorneys are the lowest-paid group in the legal profession. Sixty-seven percent of the programs project budget deficits of nearly \$37 million in 2012.

Office Closures

With reductions in funding, some LSC programs have had to close offices. Twenty-four of the respondents to the survey anticipate closing or consolidating offices. Office closures in rural areas are particularly troubling; in some instances, a person might have to drive three hours round-trip for a 30-minute meeting with a lawyer. Below are some examples from various programs:

- **California Rural Legal Assistance** has had to close offices in Santa Barbara, Monterey, Santa Cruz, and Gilroy (which had been open for more than 40 years).
- **Florida Rural Legal Services** has closed 2 offices.
- **Legal Aid of Western Michigan** is closing an office in Big Rapids after 30 years of operation.
- **Legal Services Alabama** has closed 2 offices and plans to close another office in 2012.
- **New Mexico Legal Aid** closed a rural office in 2011.

The following excerpts are from the comments included in survey responses:

- **Bay Area Legal Services, Tampa:** "Our 2012 budget was more than \$1 million less than our 2011 budget because we received cuts at all levels of government and because we received drastic cuts from the organization that provides IOLTA funding. Reductions in funding in 2012 will directly affect client service because 85 percent of our expenses are in the personnel line item. Each attorney, on average, closes about 300 cases a year. The loss of eight attorneys in 2011 will result in Bay Area serving about 2,400 fewer clients per year. Because of the 2012 reduction, we will lose more attorneys resulting in even less service."
- **Blue Ridge Legal Services, Va.:** "By March 2012, we will have lost 26 percent of our entire staff, compared to the end of 2010 (from 23.5 down to 18), and we will have lost 36 percent of the attorney staff we had at the end of 2010, 15 months earlier (from 12.5

down to 8). These cuts are hollowing out our program. While we are still maintaining four small offices, they will now have skeleton staffs. Our costs per case are increasing dramatically as we will have lost all benefits of economies of scale. For example, we still have to maintain our Harrisonburg office infrastructure at the same costs as previously, yet we have only three attorneys there rather than six.”

- **Legal Aid Society of Orange County, Calif.:** “The domestic violence programs in the Compton and Norwalk courthouses have been reduced to morning appointments only with afternoon appointments being eliminated. The office appointments in the Santa Ana office have been reduced by 40 percent from the previous year. These reductions have decreased access for clients with very serious legal problems.”
- **Pine Tree Legal Assistance, Maine:** “Ironically, Pine Tree will mark its 45th anniversary as a legal aid provider in 2012 with a lower staffing level than the program had in 1972 at its 5th anniversary.”

Keeping Families in Homes

LSC programs closed 23,984 foreclosure cases in 2010, an increase of 20 percent from 2009. More than 40 LSC programs have established foreclosure units. Foreclosure and predatory-lending cases are complex and labor-intensive, and LSC programs expect to continue handling them in the coming years.

For some low-income homeowners, foreclosure may be unavoidable. But many borrowers have legitimate legal defenses to foreclosure that require the skills of a legal aid attorney. LSC programs can help homeowners trying to save their homes through loan modifications. LSC programs have also trained *pro bono* lawyers and have partnered with statewide groups to ensure that low-income homeowners rights are protected during foreclosure actions.

Many people face foreclosure without a lawyer, and are not represented in court cases and mediation sessions. A 2011 report by the Brennan Center for Justice at the New York University School of Law found:¹⁰

- In Philadelphia, more than 95 percent of homeowners in the city's nationally recognized foreclosure mediation program did not have legal representation.
- In New Jersey, 93 percent of defendants in foreclosure cases had no attorney of record in 2010.
- In Franklin County, Ohio, homeowners in 87 percent of cases scheduled for mediation did not have legal representation in 2009 and 2010.

The **Legal Assistance Foundation of Metropolitan Chicago** has long represented homeowners, especially the elderly, who were tricked or pressured into unaffordable loans with oppressive terms and who ended up, almost inevitably, in foreclosure.

- One of the Legal Assistance Foundation of Metropolitan Chicago's recent cases

involved a family with three children living in a southern suburb of Chicago. The father serves in the Illinois National Guard and has been deployed overseas, including to Afghanistan. As the economy became more difficult, the father's hours at a trucking company were reduced and the family soon could not make their mortgage payments. They filed for bankruptcy to try to save their home, and then were contacted by a home rescue company that offered to help them out of bankruptcy and into a new affordable home loan. The company did not tell the family they were actually transferring title to their home, or selling it, and that the family would lose everything—the home and their equity. When the family realized they had lost their ownership, they came to the Legal Assistance Foundation. Just as the program accepted the case, the father was redeployed to Afghanistan. During the litigation, the family saved money, and was able to reach a settlement that included an \$11,000 payment to the family. They used that as a down payment on a new home and were able to move on with their lives. None of this would have been possible without legal aid attorneys to help them navigate the process.

LSC-funded attorneys help ensure the legal process is followed properly, help low-income Americans renegotiate their loans, raise claims to protect homeowners from lenders who may have violated law, and help tenants when a landlord's property is in foreclosure. LSC programs also help guard against predatory lending scams.

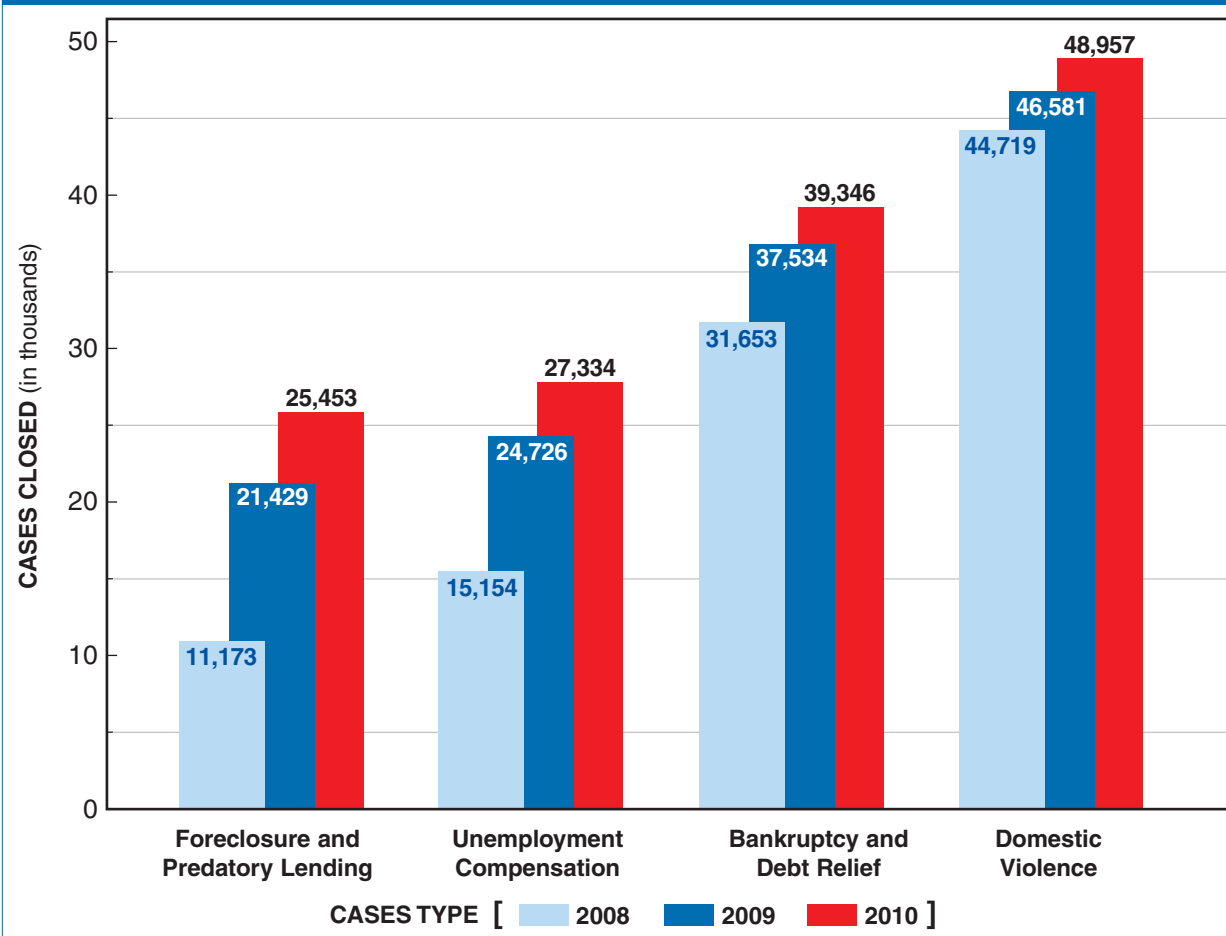
The **Atlanta Legal Aid Society** has for worked for years to assist low-income homeowners who may have been targeted for predatory mortgage lending or servicing practices, and/or who may be eligible for loan modifications under the Home Affordable Modification Program (HAMP). Many of the Atlanta program's clients are longtime homeowners, elderly and/or disabled, living on very modest retirement or disability checks, as well as families experiencing layoffs or substantially reduced wages because of the economy.

The Atlanta program has saved clients' homes by stopping or rescinding foreclosure sales; restructuring mortgage loans with lower balances, interest rates; and monthly payments, and negotiating short payoffs of mortgage loans using reverse mortgage proceeds for senior homeowners. Since November 2005, Atlanta Legal Aid attorneys have obtained almost \$3.7 million in mortgage balance reductions (through loan modifications, cancellations, or reverse mortgage short payoffs for seniors). Between September 2007 and October 2011, the program's attorneys have obtained loan modifications that on average have reduced the monthly mortgage payments by 38 percent.

- One of the homes saved belonged to a 58-year-old woman, who had lived in her house in Decatur, Georgia, for 30 years and had received Social Security widow's and/or disability benefits since 1988. Her mental and physical health is poor and she requires an extensive medication regime. Her adult daughter, who lives with her, is profoundly mentally retarded and suffers from seizures. In 2006, a large national mortgage company made the woman two loans that should never have been made. The combined monthly payments were 200 percent of her monthly income. Inevitably,

the homeowner was not able to keep up the mortgage payments. She contacted Atlanta Legal Aid for legal assistance. The program investigated her loans, determined she had a number of legal claims, attempted to settle her claims outside of court (without success), and then filed a lawsuit on her behalf. After several years in court, the case settled. The second mortgage loan was cancelled. The balance of the first loan, the interest rate, and the monthly payments were all reduced substantially. The woman and her daughter are now able to live in their home with mortgage payments they can afford.

Recession-Related Cases on the Rise



Unemployment

Jobs are still hard to find, especially for the long-term unemployed. LSC-funded programs assist unemployed clients who are in economic distress. If grantees are able to help clients assert their legal rights and obtain unemployment benefits, the workers can pay rent, mortgages, consumer debt, provide for their families, and not be forced to seek other public benefits. Many LSC programs participate in community events to provide brief advice to jobless persons and develop materials to assist clients in filing appeals challenging improper administrative or procedural hurdles. For example:

- **Community Legal Services** in Phoenix, Arizona, recently helped a Spanish-speaking client with limited English proficiency appeal a denial of unemployment insurance after he lost his job. The client had missed his hearing because the Arizona Department of Economic Security had transposed his address numbers and put the wrong apartment number on his correspondence. Initially denied unemployment insurance because he had missed the hearing, the client prevailed before the Appeals Board and received a check for more than \$12,000 for one year's unemployment insurance. The award allowed him to pay his bills and get a fresh start. Legal aid is often the only recourse for low-income individuals with limited English proficiency who believe they have not been treated fairly.
- **Legal Aid of NorthWest Texas** recently won an unemployment benefits case in state court. The case involved an employee dismissed by her employer without warning and with conflicting testimony about the circumstances that led to the employee's firing. Legal Aid of NorthWest Texas successfully demonstrated to the court that a decision by the Texas Workforce Commission was improper, leading the court to award \$5,000 in back benefits to the client. It allowed the client to pay housing and other bills, as she sought a new job.

Innovative Project Seeks to Help Qualified Individuals Find Work

While the Texas unemployment rate is lower than the national average, some Texans are unable to find work no matter how hard they try. Removing impediments to employment is the principal mission of an innovative program operated by Legal Aid of NorthWest Texas.

Implemented in 2010, Project HIRED was founded on the principle that being employed is the primary vehicle through which individuals and families can escape or avoid poverty. HIRED, an acronym for Helping Individuals Remove Employment Disadvantages, helps job seekers remove legal obstacles to their employment, such as the inability to obtain a driver's license based on problems with a driving record. Since its inception, Project HIRED has received 158 applications for legal services.

Protecting Victims of Domestic Violence

Family law cases represent about a third of the cases closed by LSC-funded programs each year, and the legal services provided to victims of domestic violence are among the most important in this category. Studies show that domestic violence occurs more frequently in households facing economic stress.¹¹ In 2010, domestic violence cases at LSC-funded programs increased by 5 percent, to 48,957.

LSC's programs are on the front lines with law enforcement authorities in protecting those facing family violence and abuse. For example:

- **Georgia Legal Services Program** received a referral from a battered women's shelter for a client seeking a protective order. The woman lived in rural north Georgia and had given birth to twins who required a two-month hospitalization. When the mother and infants came home, her husband held a gun to her head and forced her to lie motionless under a blanket for several hours. The infants and another child, their 3-year-old son, were in

the room. Then her husband left, and she had no food and no car. At the hearing, the husband accused his wife of being crazy and sought custody of the children. But with the help of a legal aid lawyer, the mother was granted full custody and awarded child support. Today, she is working, has an apartment, and is supporting her family.

- **Kansas Legal Services** last year was contacted by a mother of two children for assistance in obtaining a divorce from her husband, who had mental health and drug abuse problems. With the divorce process underway, her husband began sending threatening text messages to his wife, told her that he was thinking of killing law enforcement officers, and refused to return the children when his visitation time was over. His threats led to a 20-hour standoff with police as he refused to release the children. Kansas Legal Services helped the mother obtain sole custody. The children are in counseling, and the father's visits must be supervised by an outside party.

Medical-Legal Partnerships

Medicine alone cannot solve the health problems of people who struggle with chronic hardships like hunger and safety. To help address non-medical issues that may be affecting an individual patient's health, more than 50 LSC-funded programs have formed medical-legal partnerships (MLPs) with providers such as hospitals and community health centers. MLPs aim to improve the health and well-being of vulnerable individuals, children and families by integrating legal assistance into the medical setting. Just as a referrals are made to cardiologists for heart problems, a healthcare provider can refer a patient to an on-site attorney when an underlying legal circumstance, such as a violation of a housing code, is impairing a patient's health.

Helping Military Veterans

The need for civil legal assistance is growing among the nation's veterans and military families. With troops returning from Iraq and Afghanistan, LSC and its grantees have geared up to better serve our veterans. A report prepared by the Chairman's staff of the U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee found that 12.4 percent of post-9/11 veterans in 2010 lived in poverty. **The percentage of all veterans in poverty has increased significantly in recent years, rising from 5.4 percent in 2007 to nearly 7 percent in 2010.** In all, more than 1.4 million veterans are living in poverty, with more than 1 million more veterans at risk of slipping into poverty, according to the report.¹²

Local legal aid offices are gateways for veterans in need of civil legal assistance with such matters as child custody, unemployment, debt collection, and homelessness. LSC grantees have established networks with bar association pro bono programs, law school clinics, and social service agencies to serve veterans.

- The **Legal Aid Society** in Louisville, Kentucky, came to the assistance of a Marine stationed in Thailand. He had allowed his parents, who had poor credit, to purchase a home in his name with a power of attorney. When his dad lost his job, the couple fell behind on their mortgage and the home went into foreclosure. The Marine worried that

the foreclosure would lead to a revocation of his security clearance and result in a discharge, perhaps affecting his eligibility for veterans' benefits. Through the advocacy of the Legal Aid Society, the bank agreed to dismiss the foreclosure action.

In November 2010, **Pine Tree Legal Assistance**, in Portland, Maine, used a technology grant from LSC to launch StatesideLegal.org—the first website in the nation to focus exclusively on federal legal rights and legal resources important to veterans. In 2011, the website recorded more than 70,000 unique visitors and 249,100 page views, with the visitors coming from every state and 100 countries worldwide. This free resource for veterans covers an array of topics, including disability benefits and legal protections for service members confronted with foreclosure proceedings. Content on the website is updated regularly. The Department of Veterans Affairs, in a directive, encouraged use of the website in connection with service to homeless veterans.¹³

Traditionally, there has been little collaboration between legal aid programs and military legal assistance providers or the non-lawyer advocacy provided by veteran's service organizations. While StatesideLegal.org is starting to build bridges between legal aid and the military community, more needs to be done. LSC grantees are reaching out to VA Readjustment Counseling Centers to share information about legal services and to create appropriate referral procedures at the local level to minimize veterans' frustration in obtaining advice and representation on civil legal problems.

Responding to Disasters

LSC-funded programs provide low-income disaster victims with legal assistance on matters ranging from temporary housing, to disaster benefits, to consumer fraud, to family issues, such as child-custody agreements affected by a parent's death and child-support payments that have not been made because of disaster-related issues. In 2011, three LSC-funded programs in particular rose to the challenges posed by major natural disasters:

- **Legal Services Alabama (LSA)** - When the largest outbreak of tornadoes in U.S. history ripped through the South in April 2011, Alabama was the hardest hit state, with more than 200 deaths and more than 6,000 homes destroyed. In the first days following the tornadoes, LSA conducted a thorough assessment of the impact, set up a hotline, and dispatched staff members to disaster assistance centers across the state. They also produced informational fliers on how to deal with contractors for repairs, what kinds of benefits are available to victims, and how to terminate a lease because of storm damage. (In Alabama, tenants have 14 days to give notice that they are terminating a lease on destroyed or damaged rental property or they could be liable for rent). LSA coordinated its efforts with the four volunteer lawyer projects in the state, all of which receive funding from LSA, with the state bar's Young Lawyers Division, as well as with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the American Red Cross.
- **Legal Aid of Western Missouri (LAWMO)** - A deadly tornado devastated Joplin, Missouri, destroying a hospital and more than 8,000 homes and apartments and killing more than 150 people. LAWMO immediately began working with FEMA, the American Red Cross,

National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster, AmeriCorps, the state bar, community organizations, and churches. In addition to more common post-disaster legal issues, one of the biggest challenges facing Joplin residents in the months since the disaster has been a severe housing shortage and massive rent increases and rent gouging. LAWMO has handled a number of cases involving fraud related to clean-up and repairs, illegal evictions, and rent-gouging.

- **Law Line of Vermont (Law Line)** - When back-to-back hurricanes in August 2011 caused massive flooding in Vermont, LSC-funded Law Line quickly responded in coordination with other legal services programs, the private bar, FEMA, and the Red Cross. Law Line has dedicated a full-time attorney to provide legal assistance to persons affected by the flooding. In addition to assisting flood victims, the attorney is advising pro bono attorneys and working with local, state, and federal agencies addressing the needs of flood victims. The attorney also will be available as a resource for Vermont's Long Term Recovery Task Force.

Debt Relief and Bankruptcy

LSC-funded programs closed nearly 5 percent more debt relief, bankruptcy, and consumer finance cases in 2010 compared to the previous year.

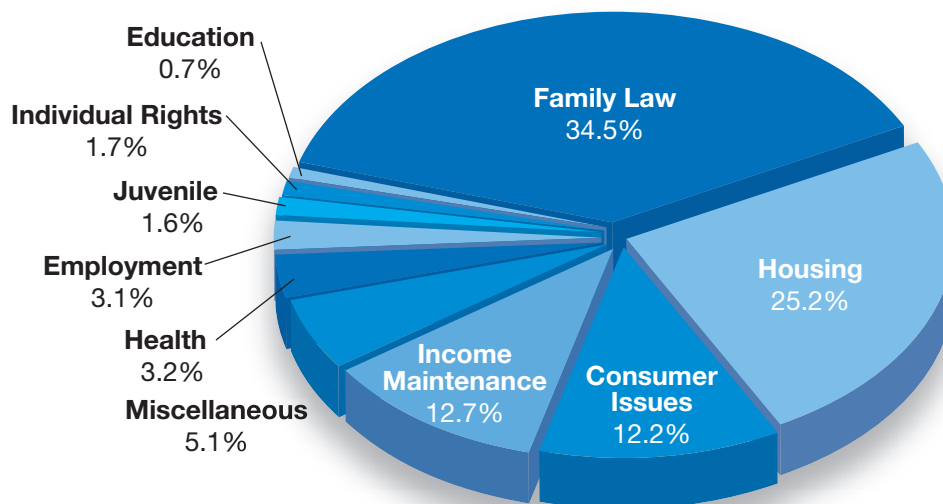
LSC programs have obtained relief for elderly couples who were duped by scams that have left them in debt and at risk of losing their homes, helped homeowners obtain loan modifications, and have filed for bankruptcy on behalf of clients who lacked the income to pay their bills. For example:

- **Legal Aid of Southeastern Pennsylvania** came to the rescue of a divorced mother of five children who had once served in the military. The mother was a military veteran. After her divorce, she purchased a mobile home for \$2,300. But she was laid off and forced to rely on unemployment compensation, child support, and food stamps. She fell behind on her bills, and her electricity was scheduled to be shut off because she was in arrears for \$1,371. The legal aid program filed an emergency Chapter 7 bankruptcy petition for her, which prevented her electricity from being cut off, kept her and the children together in the home, and provided the woman with an opportunity to get back on the job market.
- **Indiana Legal Services** represented a client with disabilities whose sole income was Social Security Disability benefits. A former landlord had won a judgment against the client in small claims court, and over a period of years urged the court to hold the client in contempt because she was unable to pay the judgment. A magistrate judge sentenced her to 30 days in jail when she could not pay \$110. The client avoided jail when a stranger paid the debt. In a subsequent proceeding, Indiana Legal Services challenged a Superior Court rule that permitted plaintiffs in judgment cases to file contempt citations because the defendant had not made payments. The Indiana Supreme Court found the court's rule to be in violation of a state constitutional provision prohibiting incarceration for debt. The state Supreme Court also ruled that the client could not be repeatedly brought back to court absent a showing that she had non-exempt income.

Cases Closed by Grantees in 2010

The client population served by LSC grantees is diverse, encompassing all races, ethnic groups and ages, including the working poor, military veterans, homeowners and renters facing foreclosures or evictions, families with children, farmers, people with disabilities, victims of domestic violence, the elderly, and victims of disasters.

2010 Cases Closed (most recent data available)



LSC-funded programs closed 932,406 cases in 2010, an increase of nearly 12,000 cases, or 1.3 percent, from the previous year. Below are among the key highlights of increases from 2009 to 2010:

HIGHLIGHTS

Percentage Increases in 2010 from 2009

Programs closed a total of 24,000 **foreclosure** cases

+20%

27,000 **unemployment** compensation cases

+10.5%

71,444 **pro bono** cases

+9.9%

49,000 **domestic abuse** cases

+5%

40,000 **bankruptcy** filings assistance

+5%

Encouraging and Expanding Pro Bono

In March 2011, the LSC Board of Directors established a Pro Bono Task Force to identify and recommend to the Board new and innovative ways to promote and enhance pro bono initiatives throughout the country. The Task Force convened its inaugural meeting on August 1, 2011 at Harvard Law School. Led by Martha Minow, Vice Chair of the LSC Board and Dean of the Harvard Law School, and Harry J.F. Korrell III, a member of the LSC Board and a partner in the Seattle office of Davis Wright Tremaine LLP, the Task Force has 56 members and includes prominent judges, law firm leaders, law school deans, legal services lawyers, bar association leaders, and pro bono experts. The Task Force will be reviewing reports from its working groups and is expected to report recommendations in spring 2012. The working groups are focused on:

- Best practices for expanding pro bono in urban and rural settings.
- Best practices for enhancing pro bono through the use of technology.
- Obstacles that hamper or discourage pro bono service.
- “Big ideas” for breakthroughs in pro bono in the context of civil legal assistance.

LSC also is collaborating with the American Bar Association and others in the legal profession on new ways to enhance and expand pro bono. Members of the Task Force and LSC staff participated in the National Pro Bono Summit, held in Washington in October 2011, sponsored by the ABA Standing Committee on Pro Bono and Public Service. The Summit was convened to facilitate a national dialogue regarding new approaches for the pro bono legal services delivery system throughout America. LSC is committed to expanding pro bono services to low-income Americans who qualify for assistance at LSC-funded programs. LSC's most recent data, from 2010, show that pro bono attorneys closed 71,444 cases at LSC-funded programs that year, a 9.9 percent increase from 2009. This significant contribution of volunteer time underscores LSC's success as a public-private partnership.

LSC and its grantees celebrate the contributions of lawyers and firms providing pro bono services to low-income clients. Some examples in 2011 include:

- More than 800 attorneys and law firms, including attorneys from large corporations, were recognized for their volunteer service by **Prairie State Legal Services** in Illinois.
- **Texas RioGrande Legal Aid** recognized more than 2,500 private attorneys who helped in the program's access to justice efforts.
- In Virginia, the LSC Board last year received a presentation from Firms in Service, a consortium of large law firms in Richmond that meet regularly to share information about their respective pro bono and community service initiatives and their partnerships with LSC-funded programs.

Pro bono efforts to assist low-income Americans require a strong legal aid infrastructure. “Although pro bono is a model public/private partnership that can leverage large contributions of donated service and expertise, it simply cannot function effectively in the absence of fully funded programs that specialize in legal services to the poor,” Esther F. Lardent, president and chief executive officer of the Pro Bono Institute, wrote in the *National Law Journal* in February 2012. “The reality is that pro bono can supplement but never supplant legal aid.” Without a strong core of full-time advocates, pro bono simply does not work.”¹⁴

TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE GRANTS

LSC requests \$5,000,000 for Technology Initiative Grants (TIG) in FY 2013. Currently, the TIG program is funded at \$3,400,000.

To date, TIG has made 457 grants totaling more than \$39.7 million. Through the TIG program, LSC-funded programs are leading the use of technology to develop self-help forms and online information—assisting people in navigating the legal system and improving the efficiency of the courts. By promoting technology initiatives on a national level, LSC encourages state and local projects and partnerships, including projects with state courts that can be replicated in other areas, and creates coordinated, national resources, such as a system of statewide websites, and A2J Author—a software program that creates guided online interviews to collect information needed for intake, forms, and legal problem assessments.

The FY 2013 funding request for TIG would enable LSC to continue expanding access to legal services through online intake systems so that those in need can apply “24/7.” Online intake systems allow applicants’ information to go directly into case management systems, which saves time for legal services staff, meaning more time to help clients. Also, these systems help users assess their legal needs, and to find immediate help through online information, such as videos and automated forms, so that they may be able to help themselves.

Another of LSC’s efforts through TIG expands e-filing systems that deliver the efficiencies and cost savings sought by courts without creating new cyber-barriers for the disadvantaged seeking access to those courts. LSC is working to make online document automation system compatible with case management systems used by the courts and to build into these systems the safeguards needed for low-income filers, such as the ability to request fee waivers online.

A 2010 Pew Research Center study found that 71 percent of adults earning under \$30,000 per year had cell phones. To help bridge the digital divide, TIG has been working to ensure that information on LSC grantee websites and intake systems are available to the client population through their cell phones, mobile browsers, and text messaging. In addition, TIG continues to invest in improving access for persons with limited English proficiency by adding more resources in other languages and by exploring technology solutions to make translations less costly.

Finally, TIG has been working to improve the understanding of materials available online by improving the readability through training and tools for plain language. TIG created the Plain Language Library, which is available to legal aid programs, courts, administrative agencies, and all who desire to make their forms and materials more easily understood. Part of this project included the creation of the Online Plain Language Gadget to help those creating content to check language for its readability.

TIG Accomplishments in 2011

LSC awarded 36 grants totaling \$3.4 million in 25 states.

LSC grantees operate client intake using systems that often depend on telephone hotlines and in-person interviews. With the sharp rise in demand for legal services, the most recent round of technology grants continues efforts to develop new, user-friendly online intake systems for clients who need alternatives that permit the filing of applications for legal assistance outside normal business hours. Six LSC grantees were awarded TIG funds to develop online intake systems that can be accessed around the clock to help clients.

Other examples of TIG grants in 2011 include a grant to enhance access to legal aid resources for Spanish-speaking, limited English proficient, clients nationally with a LiveHelp “chat” feature, and a project for a one-stop, easy-to-understand information source to merge self-help forms and information about the state court systems.

New Initiatives for 2012 and 2013

As legal services programs and the courts are asked to do more with less, it is becoming critically important to efficiently connect those seeking help with the right resources. TIG plans to partner with others to create access points that can, through a series of automated diagnostics questions, direct persons to the best available resource to assist them. The goal is to help everyone seeking assistance with the highest level of service that resources will allow.

LSC plans to create a “Statewide Online Access System” that allows all legal services programs in a state (whether funded by LSC or not), the courts, volunteer lawyer projects, law school clinics, and any other partners to join together and form one single point of online entry for those seeking legal assistance. Website users will answer a series of questions, and based on those answers, the system will direct users to the most appropriate resources for their legal problem. For one user this could mean a connection to self-help guides and automated form preparation tools on a website; while another user would be referred to a court self-help center; and yet another would be directed to an online intake system for a legal services program or volunteer lawyers’ project that can provide full representation. The key is to provide the most appropriate level of assistance available to all who seek it using an automated, coordinated system that frees scarce human resources.

An increase in TIG funding will enable LSC-funded programs to expand legal information available for mobile viewing, enable low-income users to complete automated forms on such devices, and even expand the availability of online intake to cell phones. Coupled with TIG’s integration with e-filing, this means that a low-income self-represented litigant will be able to learn about his/her legal problem, complete the automated court forms needed for the case, and file these forms, all from a smart phone. In its continuing efforts to help programs deal with doing more with less, TIG plans to pilot projects that leverage technology resources across multiple programs. This might be the creation of a legal services cloud that can store information for multiple programs, saving staff and infrastructure

2011 TIG Grants (Total Funding Awarded = \$3,445,546)

State	Award Amount	Key Grant Project
Arkansas	\$43,100	Develop a court channel on statewide website to provide comprehensive information about state court system and court proceedings
California	\$354,800	Update the I-CAN! E-file software in English, Spanish & Vietnamese; expand case management system to e-file complex array of domestic violence restraining and protective orders; install a comprehensive IP desktop video conferencing system for all program offices.
Colorado	\$36,293	Implement a web-based screening tool and training modules to assist attorney and clients with bankruptcy issues.
Florida	\$82,325	Provide automated templates to create legal forms on domestic violence, housing and public benefits law for use by pro-se users; improve online intake system.
Georgia	\$170,735	Develop information access project for a one-stop online portal for document sharing and information; improve statewide website.
Idaho	\$388,475	Upgrade guided interviews for end-users on any internet browsers including mobile devices and provide training & support; create an online intake system.
Illinois	\$127,467	Develop statewide online access system available on the statewide website that involves all three LSC grantees in the state.
Iowa	\$22,269	Upgrade database for volunteer lawyers to enter data securely.
Kentucky	\$51,600	Use mobile technologies to implement a legal assessment tool for medical/legal partnerships.
Louisiana	\$51,617	Provide touch-screen monitors at local senior centers to access legal education information.
Maine	\$192,200	Funding to use video technology to increase access to civil legal information, tools, and assistance to rural clients; expanding and improving Statesidelegal.org for women veterans and service members.
Massachusetts	\$70,205	Develop a statewide pro bono website.
Michigan	\$41,600	Expand content on the new statewide website to assist self-represented litigants.
Minnesota	\$177,100	Implement a nationwide access-friendly e-filing system for pro-se users.
Montana	\$104,778	Integrate VOIP telephone system and smartphones with its case management system.
Nebraska	\$91,600	Develop a one-stop web portal resource on statewide website with comprehensive legal information, including an online "help chat" feature.
New York	\$161,975	Create audio/video website content for limited-English-proficient clients, including online intake interviews in English & Spanish.
Ohio	\$532,500	Funding to continue support of the national server legal services programs use to generate automated legal documents and guided interviews for self-represented individuals.
Pennsylvania	\$78,546	Implement online intake system in English & Spanish; upgrade case management system and automatic statistical data.
Tennessee	\$83,976	Implement electronic document management system, create desktop faxing, upgrade a unified communications system and computer hardware and software upgrades; develop online intake system.
Texas	\$72,600	Create a one-stop, user-friendly automated system for pro-se users, including guidance in English, Spanish and Vietnamese.
Utah	\$42,700	Expand the HotDocs library with court information and docs for contested domestic cases for volunteer attorneys and pro-se users.
Virginia	\$91,285	Improve intake system with VOIP telephone system and call center software.
Washington	\$300,400	Continue funding for the Legal Services National Technology Assistance Project; implement document management system.
Wisconsin	\$51,600	Implement a secure, disaster-ready central repository.

resources. It might be the sharing of IT staff across multiple programs by the creation of a joint helpdesk that can provide remote assistance from any location using a shared computer desktop and remote administration.

OIG Audit Report on TIG

In December 2010, the Office of Inspector General (OIG) issued a report on the TIG program, which included 36 recommendations. Based on actions taken by LSC, the OIG has closed 13 recommendations. Of the remaining 23 open items, LSC Management has submitted reconciliation requests to close 12 recommendations, 9 of which were submitted in September 2011. The OIG reviewed Management's reconciliation requests and sought additional information regarding four recommendations, provided Management with additional information regarding seven recommendations, and left open one recommendation pending resolution of the others. LSC Management will continue to work with the OIG to conclude all recommendations in the near future.

LOAN REPAYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

LSC requests \$1,000,000 for the Herbert S. Garten Loan Repayment Assistance Program (LRAP) for FY 2013, the same amount as the current level. Starting as a pilot program in 2005, LRAP has enabled LSC grantees to recruit and retain high-quality attorneys. Evaluations of the program show that large law school loan debts of legal aid attorneys, coupled with low salaries, constitute major barriers for programs in hiring and keeping talented lawyers. The evaluations found that LSC's LRAP mitigates the economic hardships confronting grantee attorneys and increases their ability and willingness to stay with their legal services program.

LSC's LRAP provides participants up to \$5,600 per year for up to three years—a maximum of \$16,800. Since the program's inception, LSC has provided loan repayment assistance to a total of 325 attorneys at 90 programs. In 2011, LSC provided loan repayment assistance to 198 attorneys, including 77 new LRAP participants. The FY 2013 request for \$1 million would permit LSC to assist an additional 89 attorneys for three years.

To qualify for LSC's Loan Repayment Assistance Program, an attorney must:

- Be a full-time employee of an LSC grantee.
- Have a tenure of no more than five years with the LSC-funded organization.
- Have at least \$50,000 in qualifying law school debt.
- Have a total income (from all sources) of no more than \$55,000 (\$61,300 for employees of Alaska Legal Services Corporation).
- Have a total net worth of no more than \$35,000.

In 2011, LSC's LRAP received 257 applications (new and renewal) from attorneys at 85 programs in 42 states. The average law school debt of all 2011 applicants was \$96,567. For first-year attorneys starting at LSC-funded programs, the average law school debt was higher, at \$113,037. Based on the National Association for Law Placement (NALP) 2010 study, civil legal aid lawyers continue to be the

Legal Industry Salary Scale	
Category	Salary
Private Lawyers	\$115,000
Local Prosecutors	\$50,000
Public Defenders	\$45,700
Other Public Interest Lawyers	\$45,000
Civil Legal Aid	\$42,000

lowest paid group in the entire legal profession, earning less than public defenders and other public interest lawyers.¹⁵ The gap between private sector and public interest lawyer salaries remains large. While LSC grantees cannot compete with attorney salaries and benefits in the private sector, the competitive disadvantage with other public sector organizations is evident. For example, a junior attorney earning an annual salary of \$50,000 at a LSC-funded program in Los Angeles left in 2011

to obtain a job in the Public Defender's office in Sacramento, for an annual salary of \$80,000.

According to the NALP study, entry-level civil legal aid lawyers earn a median salary of \$42,000, while the median starting salary of a first-year lawyer at a private firm is \$115,000.¹⁶ Even among attorneys in public service, civil legal aid lawyers are earning on average \$3,000 to \$8,000 less annually than public defenders and prosecuting attorneys. NALP's findings are consistent with LSC's own salary surveys, which show that first-year staff attorneys at LSC grantees earn an average of \$43,000 a year and can expect to earn about \$59,000 a year after 10-to-14 years of experience.

While the Congress has established other loan repayment assistance programs for civil legal attorneys, Congress did not appropriate funds to the Civil Legal Assistance Attorney Student Loan Repayment Program (CLAARP) authorized in the Higher Education Act for FY 2012. Although another federal program forgives the student debt of civil legal attorneys after 10 years of service, LSC's LRAP program remains a critical tool for grantees in hiring and retaining qualified lawyers.

MANAGEMENT AND GRANTS OVERSIGHT

LSC requests \$19,500,000 for FY 2013 for Management and Grants Oversight (MGO), the same amount LSC requested last year, a \$2.5 million increase from the current level. As in past years, this request represents a very low administrative cost (4 percent) of the total LSC budget request. Grants oversight, one of the Corporation's main functions, represents more than 50 percent of the overall MGO request.

The recommended amount is necessary to continue LSC's oversight of grantee compliance with regulations and congressional restrictions, to expand training, to help enhance the quality of civil legal services provided to clients, and to improve fiscal oversight.

The Office of Compliance and Enforcement (OCE) has primary responsibility for monitoring grantee compliance with the LSC Act, congressional restrictions on LSC funds, and LSC regulations. In carrying out its responsibilities, OCE conducts oversight reviews of compliance with the LSC Act and other LSC guidance, including fiscal-related regulations; enforces LSC's Accounting Guide; initiates questioned-cost proceedings; identifies required corrective actions and necessary follow-ups; and provides technical assistance and training.

LSC's Office of Program Performance (OPP) continues to invest resources in program quality visits, capability assessment visits, technical assistance, and other initiatives for program support. OPP has the primary responsibility for implementing the competitive grants application and awards process, sharing best practices for providing high-quality civil legal services, and promoting innovative uses of technology by grantees. These initiatives are led by OPP staff. Temporary employees with expertise in legal services delivery systems supplement staff resources on program visits.

If approved, the MGO funding would permit LSC to increase the number of visits to programs. Enhanced oversight and additional training will help ensure that LSC funds are accounted for and efficiently spent to provide civil legal assistance to clients and to help grantees improve their program effectiveness. The FY 2013 request would set aside \$450,000 to implement other web-based and in-house training initiatives to:

- Expand the provision of grantee board member training and the dissemination of best practices on board governance and oversight in order to support better prepared and engaged board members who can conduct more informed oversight of their programs;
- Expand grantee staff and board training on fiscal oversight and management best practices to produce better internal controls and more effective management;
- Expand grantee staff and board training on LSC regulatory compliance requirements;

- Provide other assistance on managing private attorney involvement, leadership mentoring, technology and program development.

MGO Accomplishments in 2011

The Corporation continued to enhance its capacity to perform grantee oversight. In 2011, OPP and OCE staff completed 67 program performance and oversight visits in the following states and U.S. territories: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Micronesia, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming. Approximately 70 program performance and oversight compliance visits are planned for 2012.

LSC continues to take corrective actions against programs that do not comply with the LSC Act and other laws and regulations. Questioned-cost proceedings were completed against two programs in 2011, and LSC recovered \$192,000 as a result of those cost proceedings and/or investigations of disallowed costs from grantees. LSC placed special grant conditions with rigorous reporting requirements on 11 grantees for the 2011 grant awards.

In November 2011, LSC launched its newly redesigned website, www.lsc.gov. The redesign emphasizes the importance of LSC's mission—providing equal access to justice and ensuring the delivery of high-quality civil legal assistance to low-income Americans. The redesign keeps pace with changes in web technology to meet visitor expectations and provides easy-to-use navigation tools for visitors seeking legal assistance, including translations in Spanish.

LSC's Fiscal Oversight Task Force

The Special Task Force on Fiscal Oversight (Task Force), established by the LSC Board of Directors in July 2010, completed its review of how the Corporation performs fiscal oversight of its grantees and presented its report and recommendations to the Board on August 1, 2011. Subsequently, the Board sought public comment on the report for a 30-day period, ending September 30, 2011.

Members of the Task Force included business leaders, attorneys, certified public accountants, grant makers, former Inspectors General, and four LSC Board members with expertise in nonprofit organization, internal controls, and financial operations. The aim of the Board was to ensure that LSC was establishing a “gold standard” for conducting fiscal oversight. At its January 2012 quarterly meeting, the LSC Board adopted the recommendations of the Task Force and directed management to begin implementation.

Below is a summary of the Task Force recommendations:

- Strengthen cooperation and information sharing among the Board, Management and the Office of Inspector General.
- Consolidate all of LSC's oversight responsibilities into a single office.

- Conduct a unified, comprehensive LSC risk assessment process that includes financial risks and current best practices for addressing such risks.
- Improve on identifying and monitoring conflicts of interest related to staff and grantees.
- Establish training programs for LSC staff, grantees—including grantee Board members—and Independent Public Accountants (IPA).

GAO Recommendations

In addition to focusing its resources on initiatives to improve the Corporation's fiscal oversight responsibilities, LSC made significant strides in implementing the recommendation of the Government Accountability Office (GAO) June 2010 report on *LSC's Grant Awards and Grantee Program Effectiveness*. Based on actions taken by LSC to date, the GAO has determined that LSC has implemented 9 of the 17 recommendations. A number of the remaining recommendations are being taken up as part of the LSC Board's recently commenced strategic planning efforts. LSC will continue to work with the GAO to implement and complete all the recommendations to their satisfaction in a timely manner.

Disaster Preparation and Response

In the six years since Hurricane Katrina, LSC has worked to build a network of experience and expertise—comprising both legal services and other organizations—to help its grantees better serve clients when disaster strikes. The fruit of that effort was evident in 2011, when LSC assisted grantees in more than 28 states with disaster preparation and response. After the largest outbreak of tornadoes in U.S. history ripped through Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee, the Office of Program Performance shared information and made connections that helped programs respond effectively. After a deadly tornado devastated Joplin in May, LSC staff traveled there to provide technical assistance to Legal Aid of Western Missouri. When back-to-back hurricanes caused massive flooding in Vermont and other eastern seaboard states, LSC was there with expertise and contacts. Alabama Legal Services, Legal Aid of Western Missouri, and Legal Services Law Line of Vermont were approved to receive emergency grants from LSC to help meet the additional demand for services resulting from the disasters. LSC staff maintained regular communication with the American Red Cross and FEMA to ensure coordination of response in all disaster zones. LSC also hosted quarterly National Disaster Update and Networking calls during FY2011.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL (OIG)

(As submitted without change)

The OIG is an independent office within LSC whose statutory mission is to promote economy and efficiency and to combat fraud and abuse in the programs and operations of LSC and its grantees. The OIG has a dual reporting responsibility, charged with keeping the Board of Directors and the Congress fully informed about significant issues affecting LSC. Additionally, as set out in the LSC's annual appropriation acts, the OIG assists in monitoring grantee compliance with congressional restrictions through its oversight of the annual financial and compliance audits of LSC grantees performed by the independent public accountants (IPAs). The Act also specifies the OIG's authority to conduct its own reviews of grantee operations. The OIG is funded through a separate budget line to help ensure OIG independence.

The requested funding will enable the OIG to continue to perform its statutorily mandated functions and to provide relevant, timely and professional reporting to LSC and the Congress on core management and oversight issues, identifying opportunities for LSC to be more effective and efficient in carrying out its mission and increasing public confidence in the expenditure of scarce LSC funds.

In FY 2013, the Office of Inspector General is requesting \$4,200,000, the same amount appropriated (pre-rescission) since FY 2009. The OIG request is less than 1 percent of the total LSC budget request and considers the existing constraints on LSC funding as well as anticipated expenditure of funds carried over as a result of operational savings. The request provides for 28 full time equivalent positions and will enable the OIG to continue vigorous reviews of LSC programs and operations and audit quality checks to help assure proper financial stewardship and compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements. It provides for a robust OIG presence in the field, auditing and investigating the functions and operations of the 135 federally-funded grantees, an important deterrent to fraud, waste and abuse. Additionally, the request will enable continuing investments in the OIG's information support systems to improve office effectiveness and efficiency.

FY 2011 Highlights

OIG highlights from FY 2011 activities include the delivery of:

- 67 recommendations for improvements to Management/Grantees;
- \$1,178,836 in questioned costs;
- 59 IPA findings referred to LSC Management for action; and,
- \$2,296,781 in court ordered investigative recoveries.

The activities of the office are presented in detail in the OIG's Semiannual Reports to Congress, posted to the OIG website at <http://www.oig.lsc.gov/>.

FY 2013 Plan

In FY 2013, as guided by our Strategic Plan, the OIG will use its risk to determine the assignment of OIG resources. As much as practical, the OIG sets the highest priority to the following areas of work: governance and accountability, fraud prevention and detection, statutory and regulatory compliance, effectiveness of LSC grants administration, and grantee operations, with special focus on internal controls and oversight of the grantee audit process.

The request will fund the OIG's operation of the LSC audit program. The program assesses internal LSC operations as well as reviews all of LSC grant recipients' audits produced by the IPAs annually. Each IPA report reviews the grantee's financial condition, internal controls, and compliance with mandated restrictions and prohibitions. The OIG refers significant audit findings to LSC Management for resolution, and tracks the progress of corrective actions. The review of grant recipients' fiscal condition and compliance with law is an explicit Congressional requirement. The request will support the mandated OIG oversight of the IPA audit process, including an expanded audit quality control review program providing for quality control reviews of each IPA on a four-year cycle. Additionally, the OIG will continue to conduct reviews of grantees' internal controls and will oversee the annual audit of LSC's financial statements.

The OIG also conducts investigations of criminal and civil fraud against LSC and LSC grant recipients, as well as administrative inquiries, and operates a national fraud, waste and abuse reporting hotline. The OIG conducts compliance investigations, fraud vulnerability assessments and prevention briefings, issues fraud alerts, and as resources allow evaluates practices to improve effectiveness and efficiency in the administration of legal services to low-income persons. Separately, the OIG issues advisories, as warranted, to the Board and LSC regarding compliance and regulatory assessments. The OIG also provides comments and proposals on significant legislative, regulatory, and policy initiatives affecting LSC.

As required by the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, I, Jeffrey E. Schanz, Inspector General of the Legal Services Corporation, certify that the amount requested satisfies foreseeable OIG training needs for FY 2013 and includes the OIG's pro rata share for support of the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency. I am pleased to note for the Congress that the LSC Board adopted the full OIG FY 2013 request without amendment. The submitted budget level is necessary for the OIG to adequately perform the core missions required by the Inspector General Act (as amended), and remain fully responsive to requests from the Congress, the LSC Board of Directors, Management, grant recipients and the public.

ENDNOTES

¹ "Simulating the Effect of the 'Great Recession' on Poverty," Emily Monea and Isabel Sawhill, The Brookings Institution, September 13, 2011, Figure A.

² Congressional Budget Office, *The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022*, January 2012, Table E-1.

³ Projections of the Population and Components of Change for the United States: 2010 to 2050 Constant Net International Migration Series (NP2009-T1-C), U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Release Date: December 16, 2009, Table 1-C.

⁴ Letter to Sen. Royce West, Texas State Senate, from Chief Justice Wallace B. Jefferson and Justice Nathan L. Hecht of the Supreme Court of Texas, June 1, 2011.

⁵ "Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2010," U.S. Census Bureau, September 2011; <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/incpovhlth/2010/index.html>

⁶ "Report to the Chief Judge of the State of New York," The Task Force To Expand Access to Civil Legal Services in New York, November 2011. <http://www.nycourts.gov/ip/access-civil-legal-services/>

⁷ In the New York hearings, business leaders testified to the urgent need for civil legal services for low-income New Yorkers. The witnesses included the general counsel of GE Global Research, the regional vice president of Coca-Cola Refreshments USA, the chairman and CEO of Carver Federal Savings Bank, the president and CEO of Albany Medical Center, and the president and CEO of the Center for Economic Growth.

Craig L. Reicher, vice chairman of CB Richard Ellis, testified that "a well-functioning judicial system that works for everyone regardless of income encourages employment growth, and therefore City personal income, corporate, business, sales and use, real property, commercial rent, mortgage recording, transfer, and hotel tax revenue."

Donna Cirolia, regional vice president of Coca-Cola Refreshments, said, "When the least fortunate among us are unable to gain access to the judicial system because they cannot obtain legal help with their civil legal problems, the impact is broad in our community and in the stability of that community. When a family, struggling to get by, is not aware of their civil legal rights, or unable to exercise those rights, it can tear into their economic future."

⁸ www.californiahearings.org

⁹ Letter to Sen. Royce West, Texas State Senate, from Chief Justice Wallace B. Jefferson and Justice Nathan L. Hecht of the Supreme Court of Texas, June 1, 2011.

¹⁰ "Facing Foreclosure Alone: The Continuing Crisis in Legal Representation," Nabanita Pal, Brennan Center for Justice at New York University School of Law, November 2011; http://www.brennancenter.org/content/resource/facing_foreclosure_alone_the_continuing_crisis_in_legal_representation/

¹¹ "Explaining the Recent Decline in Domestic Violence," Amy Farmer and Jill Tiefenthaler, Oxford University Press, 2003; "When Violence Hits Home: How Economics and Neighborhoods Play a Role," National Institute of Justice, 2004.

¹² "Broken Promise: The Need to Improve Economic Security for Veterans," U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee Chairman's Staff, November 2011; http://jec.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?a=Files.Serve&File_id=628ca26b-7433-4fca-8f53-aa713eb3e756

¹³ VHA Directive 2011-034; www.va.gov/vhapublications/ViewPublication.asp?pub_ID=2449

¹⁴ "The Crisis in Legal Services Funding: Pro Bono Is Not a Panacea," Esther F. Lardent, *The National Law Journal*, February 28, 2011.

¹⁵ "Public Sector & Public Interest Attorney Salary Report," National Association for Law Placement, August 2010.

¹⁶ Ibid.

Appendix—FY 2013 Budget Request Tables

BUDGET REQUEST — FISCAL YEAR 2013

(dollars in thousands)

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	FY 2012 Request	FY 2012 Continuing Resolution	FY 2013 Request
I. DELIVERY OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE	491,700	382,034	445,300
A. PROGRAM SERVICES TO CLIENTS	484,900	378,641	440,300
B. TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES	6,800	3,393	5,000
II. LOAN REPAYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	1,000	998	1,000
III. MANAGEMENT & GRANTS OVERSIGHT	19,500	16,966	19,500
IV. OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL	4,350	4,192	4,200
TOTAL	516,550	404,190	470,000

BUDGET IN BRIEF — FISCAL YEAR 2013

(dollars in thousands)

	<u>2011 Budget</u>		<u>2012 Budget</u>		<u>2013 Estimate</u>		<u>Change from 2012 to 2013</u>	
	Amount	Perm Posn's	Amount	Perm Posn's	Amount	Perm Posn's	Amount	Perm Posn's
I. CLIENT SERVICES	389,249		334,302		445,300		110,998	
Appropriation	382,034		325,800		445,300		119,500	
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	4,255		5,493		-		(5,493)	
US Court of Veterans Appeals Funds	2,315		2,280		-		(2,280)	
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	533		4		-		(4)	
Other Funds Available	112		725		-		(725)	
A. PROGRAM SERVICES TO CLIENTS	382,519		327,076		440,300		113,224	
Appropriation	378,641		322,400		440,300		117,900	
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	918		1,667		-		(1,667)	
US Court of Veterans Appeals Funds	2,315		2,280		-		(2,280)	
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	533		4		-		(4)	
Other Funds Available	112		725		-		(725)	
B. TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES	6,730		7,226		5,000		(2,226)	
Appropriation	3,393		3,400		5,000		1,600	
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	3,337		3,826		-		(3,826)	
II. LOAN REPAYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	3,162		2,182		1,100		(1,082)	-
Appropriation	998		1,000		1,000		-	-
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	2,164		1,182		100		(1,082)	
III. MANAGEMENT & GRANTS OVERSIGHT	21,406	97	21,320	101	21,800	104	480	3
Appropriation	16,966	97	17,000	101	19,500	104	2,500	3
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	4,423		4,210		2,280		(1,930)	
Other Funds Available	17		110		20		(90)	
IV. OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL	6,344	28	6,432	28	5,200	28	(1,232)	-
Appropriation	4,192	28	4,200	28	4,200	28	-	-
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	2,152		2,232		1,000		(1,232)	
TOTAL - REQUIREMENTS	420,161	125	364,236	129	473,400	132	109,164	3
Appropriation	404,190	125	348,000	129	470,000	132	122,000	3
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	12,994		13,117		3,380		(9,737)	
US Court of Veterans Appeals Funds	2,315		2,280		-		(2,280)	
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	533		4		-		(4)	
Other Funds Available	129		835		20		(815)	

APPROPRIATION REQUEST IN RELATION TO FUNDS AVAILABLE

(dollars in thousands)

	Positions	Amount
1. Total Funds Available in Fiscal Year 2012		
Appropriation, FY 2012	129	348,000
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year		13,117
US Court of Veterans Appeals Funds		2,280
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year		4
Other Funds Available, FY 2012		835
Total available in FY 2012	129	364,236
2. Request for Fiscal Year 2013 – Summary of Changes		
Appropriation, FY 2012	129	348,000
Adjustment to Base	3	122,000
Appropriation, FY 2013	132	470,000
3. Total Funds Available in Fiscal Year 2013		
Requested Appropriation	132	470,000
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year		3,380
Other Funds Available		20
Total available in FY 2013	132	473,400

PROGRAM AND FINANCING FOR FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS — FISCAL YEARS 2011, 2012, & 2013

(dollars in thousands)

	2011 Budget	2012 Budget	2013 Estimate
I. CLIENT SERVICES			
A. Program Services to Clients	382,519	327,076	440,300
B. Technology Initiatives	6,730	7,226	5,000
II. LOAN REPAYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	3,162	2,182	1,100
III. MANAGEMENT & GRANTS OVERSIGHT	21,406	21,320	21,800
IV. OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL	6,344	6,432	5,200
Total program costs, funded	420,161	364,236	473,400
Change in Selected Resources:			
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	(12,994)	(13,117)	(3,380)
US Court of Veterans Appeals Funds	(2,315)	(2,280)	-
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	(533)	(4)	-
Other Funds Available	(129)	(835)	(20)
Total obligations (object class 41)	404,190	348,000	470,000
Financing:			
Budget Authority (appropriation)	404,190	348,000	470,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
Obligations incurred, net	404,190	348,000	470,000
Obligated balance, start of year	83,595	80,126	65,963
Obligated balance, end of year	(80,126)	(65,963)	(80,983)
Outlays	407,659	362,163	454,980

ACTIVITIES IN BRIEF

(dollars in thousands)

	2012 Budget		2013 Base		2013 Estimate		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
	Perm		Perm		Perm		2013 Base to 2013 Est.
	Amount	Posn's	Amount	Posn's	Amount	Posn's	Amount Posn's
I. CLIENT SERVICES							
Total	334,302		325,800		445,300		119,500
Appropriation	325,800		325,800		445,300		119,500
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	6,218		-		-		-
US Court of Veterans Appeals Funds	2,280		-		-		-
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	4		-		-		-
Other Funds Available	-		-		-		-
A. PROGRAM SERVICES TO CLIENTS							
Total	327,076		322,400		440,300		117,900
Appropriation	322,400		322,400		440,300		117,900
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	2,392		-		-		-
US Court of Veterans Appeals Funds	2,280		-		-		-
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	4		-		-		-
1. Basic Field Programs							
Total	324,067		322,400		440,300		117,900
Appropriation	322,400		322,400		440,300		117,900
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	1,667		-		-		-
2. Grants from Other Funds Available							
Total	725		-		-		-
Appropriation	-		-		-		-
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	725		-		-		-
3. US Court of Veterans Appeals Funds							
Total	2,284		-		-		-
Appropriation	-		-		-		-
US Court of Veterans Appeals Funds	2,280		-		-		-
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	4		-		-		-

ACTIVITIES IN BRIEF

(dollars in thousands)

	<u>2012 Budget</u>		<u>2013 Base</u>		<u>2013 Estimate</u>		<u>Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) 2013 Base to 2013 Est.</u>	
	Amount	Perm Posn's	Amount	Perm Posn's	Amount	Perm Posn's	Amount	Perm Posn's
B. TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES								
Total	7,226		3,400		5,000		1,600	
Appropriation	3,400		3,400		5,000		1,600	
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	3,826		-		-		-	
II. LOAN REPAYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM								
Total	2,182		1,100		1,100		4,960	-
Appropriation	1,000		1,000		1,000		-	-
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	1,182		100		100		-	
III. MANAGEMENT & GRANTS OVERSIGHT								
Total	21,320	102	19,320	104	21,800	104	2,480	-
Appropriation	17,000	102	17,000	104	19,500	104	2,500	-
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	4,210		2,300		2,280		(20)	
Other Funds Available	110		20		20		-	
IV. OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL								
Total	6,432	28	5,200	28	5,200	28	-	-
Appropriation	4,200	28	4,200	28	4,200	28	-	-
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	2,232		1,000		1,000		-	
TOTAL	364,236	130	351,420	132	473,400	132	121,980	-
Appropriation	348,000	130	348,000	132	470,000	132	122,000	-
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	13,842		3,400		3,380		(20)	
US Court of Veterans Appeals Funds	2,280		-		-		-	
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	4		-		-		-	
Other Funds Available	110		20		20		-	

APPROPRIATION BUDGET BY ACTIVITY — FISCAL YEARS 2012 & 2013

(dollars in thousands)

	2011 Funds Carried Forward to 2012		2012 Budget		2013 Base		2013 Estimate	
	Amount	Perm Posn's	Amount	Perm Posn's	Amount	Perm Posn's	Amount	Perm Posn's
Loan Repayment Asst Program	1,182		1,000		1,000		1,000	
Funds Carried Forward from FY 2012 to FY 2013	-		-		-		100	
Management & Grants Oversight	4,210		17,000	101	17,000	104	19,500	104
Funds Carried Forward from FY 2012 to FY 2013	-		-		-		2,280	
Other Funds Available	110		-		-		20	
Office of Inspector General	2,232		4,200	28	4,200	28	4,200	28
Funds Carried Forward from FY 2012 to FY 2013	-		-		-		1,000	
SUBTOTAL	7,734		22,200	129	22,200	132	28,100	132
Program Activities	6,218		325,800		325,800		445,300	
Funds Carried Forward from FY 2012 to FY 2013	-		-		-		-	
Veterans Appeals Funds	4		2,280		-		-	
TOTAL	13,956		350,280	129	348,000	132	473,400	132

MANAGEMENT & GRANTS OVERSIGHT, & INSPECTOR GENERAL TOTAL SUMMARY — FISCAL YEARS 2012 & 2013

(dollars in thousands)

SUMMARY TOTALS	Mgt. & Grants Oversight, & Inspector General		Program Authorities		Totals		CHANGE
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Management & Grants Oversight	21,320	21,800	-	-	21,320	21,800	480
Office of Inspector General	6,432	5,200	-	-	6,432	5,200	(1,232)
Grants and Contracts	-	-	334,302	445,300	334,302	445,300	110,998
Loan Repayment Asst. Prgm.	-	-	2,182	1,100	2,182	1,100	(1,082)
Total Summary	27,752	27,000	336,484	446,400	364,236	473,400	109,164

Sources of Funds for the Delivery of Legal Assistance

Appropriation	325,800	445,300
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	5,493	-
US Court of Veterans Appeals Funds	2,280	-
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	4	-
Other Funds Available	725	-
Total	334,302	445,300

Sources of Funds for the Loan Repayment Assistance Program

Appropriation	1,000	1,000
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	1,182	100
Total	2,182	1,100

Total Sources of Funds

Appropriation	348,000	470,000
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	13,117	3,380
US Court of Veterans Appeals Funds	2,280	-
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	4	-
Other Funds Available	835	20
Total	364,236	473,400

MANAGEMENT & GRANTS OVERSIGHT BUDGET BY OBJECT CLASS — FISCAL YEARS 2012 & 2013

(dollars in thousands)

OBJECT CLASS	Management & Grants Oversight		Program Authorities		Totals		CHANGE
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Personnel Compensation	10,050	10,548			10,050	10,548	498
Employee Benefits	3,332	3,941			3,332	3,941	609
Other Personnel Services	615	966			615	966	351
Consulting	1,057	791			1,057	791	(266)
Travel and Transportation	1,299	1,290			1,299	1,290	(9)
Communications	152	176			152	176	24
Occupancy Costs	1,759	1,762			1,759	1,762	3
Printing and Reproduction	91	92			91	92	1
Other Operating Expenses	2,576	1,918			2,576	1,918	(658)
Capital Expenditures	389	316			389	316	(73)
Total for Management & Grants Oversight	21,320	21,800	-	-	21,320	21,800	480

Sources of Funds for Management & Grants Oversight

Appropriation	17,000	19,500
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	4,210	2,280
Other Funds Available	110	20
Total	21,320	21,800

INSPECTOR GENERAL BUDGET BY OBJECT CLASS — FISCAL YEARS 2012 & 2013

(dollars in thousands)

OBJECT CLASS	Office of Inspector General		Program Authorities		Totals		CHANGE
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Personnel Compensation	3,033	2,953			3,033	2,953	(80)
Employee Benefits	857	773			857	773	(84)
Other Personnel Services	40	30			40	30	(10)
Consulting	660	844			660	844	184
Travel and Transportation	385	336			385	336	(49)
Communications	34	34			34	34	-
Occupancy Costs	6	1			6	1	(5)
Printing and Reproduction	10	10			10	10	-
Other Operating Expenses	1,332	154			1,332	154	(1,178)
Capital Expenditures	75	65			75	65	(10)
Total for Inspector General	6,432	5,200	-	-	6,432	5,200	(1,232)

Sources of Funds for Inspector General

Appropriation	4,200	4,200
Funds Carried Forward from Previous Year	2,232	1,000
Total	6,432	5,200

STAFF POSITIONS — FISCAL YEARS 2011, 2012, & 2013

	2011 Budget	2012 Budget		2013 Estimate	
	Number of Positions*	Change From 2011	Number of Positions*	Change From 2012	Number of Positions*
OFFICE					
Executive Office	2	3	5	2	7
Legal Affairs	8	0	8	1	9
Government Relations / Public Affairs	6	0	6	0	6
Human Resources	6	0	6	0	6
Financial & Administrative Services	9	0	9	0	9
Information Technology	9	0	9	0	9
Program Performance	27	1	28	0	28
Information Management	6	0	6	0	6
Compliance & Enforcement	24	0	24	0	24
	97	4	101	3	104
Inspector General	28	0	28	0	28
TOTAL	125	4	129	3	132

* Full-time equivalents

STAFF SALARIES — FISCAL YEARS 2011, 2012 AND 2013

MANAGEMENT AND GRANTS OVERSIGHT

SALARY RANGES	2011 Budget	2012 Budget		2013 Estimate	
	Number of Positions*	Change From 2011	Number of Positions*	Change From 2012	Number of Positions*
LSC BAND I					
\$31,681 - \$58,540	5	(1)	4	0	4
LSC BAND II					
\$52,493 - \$93,642	30	3	33	0	33
LSC BAND III					
\$83,310 - \$135,715	51	1	52	2	54
LSC BAND IV					
\$118,445 - \$159,654	8	0	8	0	8
LSC BAND V					
\$138,841 - \$168,348	2	1	3	1	4
Unclassified Positions	1	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	97	4	101	3	104

* Full-time equivalents

STAFF SALARIES — FISCAL YEARS 2011, 2012 AND 2013

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARY RANGES	2011 Budget	2012 Budget		2013 Estimate	
	Number of Positions*	Change From 2011	Number of Positions*	Change From 2012	Number of Positions*
LSC BAND I \$31,681 - \$58,540	0	0	0	0	0
LSC BAND II \$52,493 - \$93,642	6	0	6	0	6
LSC BAND III \$83,310 - \$135,715	16	0	16	0	16
LSC BAND IV \$118,445 - \$159,654	5	0	5	0	5
LSC BAND V \$138,841 - \$168,348	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified Positions	1	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	28	0	28	0	28

* Full-time equivalents

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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For information about LSC, visit www.lsc.gov

Legal Services Corporation

BUDGET REQUEST FISCAL YEAR 2013

FY13

**Estimated LSC Basic Field Funding by State Based on 2013 Senate Appropriations mark with
50% Phase-In and Full Adjustment for 2011 American Community Survey Poverty Population Estimates
(States Ordered by Largest % Decrease to Largest % Increase in Poverty Population Share)**

<i>State</i>	<i>2012 Funding Level</i>	<i>2000-2011 Change in Poverty Population Share</i>	<i>FY 2013 Funding Based on Senate Mark with 50% of Census Adjustment (est.)</i>	<i>FY 2013 Funding Based on Senate Mark with Full Census Adjustment (est.)</i>
Puerto Rico	\$15,845,685	-34.4%	\$15,312,847	\$12,130,452
District of Columbia	\$954,041	-28.8%	\$953,119	\$792,671
West Virginia	\$2,751,421	-24.4%	\$2,819,379	\$2,427,272
Louisiana	\$7,415,498	-23.9%	\$7,619,707	\$6,583,971
North Dakota	\$640,010	-21.5%	\$666,632	\$586,239
Montana	\$1,118,320	-20.0%	\$1,174,714	\$1,044,114
New York	\$23,456,366	-19.9%	\$24,660,454	\$21,942,405
Wyoming	\$477,256	-18.5%	\$505,499	\$453,940
South Dakota	\$835,548	-17.7%	\$888,742	\$802,224
Mississippi	\$4,775,251	-15.4%	\$5,144,384	\$4,715,047
Rhode Island	\$1,048,636	-12.0%	\$1,151,315	\$1,078,651
Vermont	\$475,975	-11.3%	\$528,112	\$500,661
Hawaii	\$1,310,731	-10.6%	\$1,448,566	\$1,367,234
Alaska	\$700,546	-9.1%	\$780,444	\$743,203
Alabama	\$6,082,314	-8.9%	\$6,784,061	\$6,468,785
New Jersey	\$6,096,003	-8.6%	\$6,809,782	\$6,504,249
Massachusetts	\$4,980,374	-8.2%	\$5,582,974	\$5,352,806
Oklahoma	\$4,279,986	-8.1%	\$4,792,917	\$4,590,192
California	\$41,003,129	-7.3%	\$46,104,405	\$44,349,549
Pennsylvania	\$11,362,389	-7.3%	\$12,777,501	\$12,292,708
Maryland	\$3,822,055	-7.1%	\$4,303,111	\$4,145,080
Kentucky	\$5,411,427	-6.9%	\$6,098,234	\$5,880,197
New Mexico	\$2,865,898	-4.7%	\$3,266,817	\$3,188,530
Maine	\$1,230,609	-4.0%	\$1,379,388	\$1,322,397
Arkansas	\$3,587,691	-3.8%	\$4,108,310	\$4,029,031
Virginia	\$5,721,119	-1.7%	\$6,621,940	\$6,566,133
New Hampshire	\$674,842	2.3%	\$802,325	\$816,967
Missouri	\$5,557,757	2.8%	\$6,578,077	\$6,669,085
Illinois	\$11,256,450	3.7%	\$13,382,385	\$13,626,129
Nebraska	\$1,405,089	3.7%	\$1,670,615	\$1,701,196
Connecticut	\$2,245,378	3.8%	\$2,679,778	\$2,738,729
Iowa	\$2,247,948	4.7%	\$2,684,931	\$2,746,035
Texas	\$27,162,812	5.8%	\$32,627,147	\$33,549,589
Kansas	\$2,246,389	6.0%	\$2,700,703	\$2,779,398
Delaware	\$609,027	6.9%	\$735,343	\$759,823
Washington	\$5,335,400	8.2%	\$6,481,432	\$6,735,333
Tennessee	\$6,506,555	9.0%	\$7,936,993	\$8,279,470
South Carolina	\$4,773,422	11.5%	\$5,891,369	\$6,211,152
Ohio	\$10,199,947	12.4%	\$12,641,989	\$13,378,499
Wisconsin	\$3,934,120	14.6%	\$4,926,288	\$5,260,632
Florida	\$17,012,682	15.8%	\$21,429,411	\$23,001,450
Minnesota	\$3,314,976	16.5%	\$4,188,679	\$4,508,086
Michigan	\$8,900,946	18.1%	\$11,331,198	\$12,273,123
Oregon	\$3,386,978	21.4%	\$4,376,796	\$4,800,277
Idaho	\$1,295,858	22.2%	\$1,680,497	\$1,848,455
Arizona	\$6,087,298	22.8%	\$7,914,111	\$8,723,067
Colorado	\$3,388,825	23.5%	\$4,421,043	\$4,886,617
North Carolina	\$8,352,584	25.0%	\$10,966,483	\$12,183,747
Georgia	\$9,007,135	26.0%	\$11,880,419	\$13,247,620
Indiana	\$4,874,621	28.8%	\$6,508,817	\$7,327,928
Utah	\$1,797,675	29.5%	\$2,407,635	\$2,717,006
Nevada	\$1,792,073	47.9%	\$2,592,388	\$3,093,051
Total	\$311,615,065	NA	\$363,720,206	\$363,720,206

Source: 2011 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, S1701, *Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months*, with statutorily required adjustments for Alaska and Hawaii. Does not include funding for Native American service areas and service areas without ACS poverty estimates. Funding levels based on FY2012 appropriation and FY2013 Senate appropriation.

**Estimated LSC Basic Field Funding by State Based on 2013 House mark with
50% Phase-In and Full Adjustment for 2011 American Community Survey Poverty Population Estimates
(States Ordered by Largest % Decrease to Largest % Increase in Poverty Population Share)**

<i>State</i>	<i>2012 Funding Level</i>	<i>2000-2011 Change in Poverty Population Share</i>	<i>FY 2013 Funding Based on House Mark with 50% of Census Adjustment (est.)</i>	<i>FY 2013 Funding Based on House Mark with Full Census Adjustment (est.)</i>
Puerto Rico	\$15,845,685	-34.4%	\$12,289,291	\$9,735,267
District of Columbia	\$954,041	-28.8%	\$764,923	\$636,157
West Virginia	\$2,751,421	-24.4%	\$2,262,686	\$1,948,002
Louisiana	\$7,415,498	-23.9%	\$6,115,179	\$5,283,951
North Dakota	\$640,010	-21.5%	\$535,004	\$470,485
Montana	\$1,118,320	-20.0%	\$942,764	\$837,952
New York	\$23,456,366	-19.9%	\$19,791,193	\$17,609,828
Wyoming	\$477,256	-18.5%	\$405,687	\$364,308
South Dakota	\$835,548	-17.7%	\$713,258	\$643,823
Mississippi	\$4,775,251	-15.4%	\$4,128,614	\$3,784,051
Rhode Island	\$1,048,636	-12.0%	\$923,985	\$865,669
Vermont	\$475,975	-11.3%	\$423,835	\$401,804
Hawaii	\$1,310,731	-10.6%	\$1,162,543	\$1,097,270
Alaska	\$700,546	-9.1%	\$626,343	\$596,456
Alabama	\$6,082,314	-8.9%	\$5,444,533	\$5,191,509
New Jersey	\$6,096,003	-8.6%	\$5,465,176	\$5,219,971
Massachusetts	\$4,980,374	-8.2%	\$4,480,603	\$4,295,882
Oklahoma	\$4,279,986	-8.1%	\$3,846,545	\$3,683,848
California	\$41,003,129	-7.3%	\$37,000,987	\$35,592,631
Pennsylvania	\$11,362,389	-7.3%	\$10,254,555	\$9,865,485
Maryland	\$3,822,055	-7.1%	\$3,453,452	\$3,326,625
Kentucky	\$5,411,427	-6.9%	\$4,894,124	\$4,719,139
New Mexico	\$2,865,898	-4.7%	\$2,621,777	\$2,558,948
Maine	\$1,230,609	-4.0%	\$1,107,025	\$1,061,287
Arkansas	\$3,587,691	-3.8%	\$3,297,115	\$3,233,490
Virginia	\$5,721,119	-1.7%	\$5,314,423	\$5,269,636
New Hampshire	\$674,842	2.3%	\$643,904	\$655,655
Missouri	\$5,557,757	2.8%	\$5,279,221	\$5,352,259
Illinois	\$11,256,450	3.7%	\$10,740,003	\$10,935,619
Nebraska	\$1,405,089	3.7%	\$1,340,748	\$1,365,291
Connecticut	\$2,245,378	3.8%	\$2,150,650	\$2,197,961
Iowa	\$2,247,948	4.7%	\$2,154,786	\$2,203,824
Texas	\$27,162,812	5.8%	\$26,184,844	\$26,925,148
Kansas	\$2,246,389	6.0%	\$2,167,443	\$2,230,600
Delaware	\$609,027	6.9%	\$590,148	\$609,794
Washington	\$5,335,400	8.2%	\$5,201,659	\$5,405,426
Tennessee	\$6,506,555	9.0%	\$6,369,816	\$6,644,670
South Carolina	\$4,773,422	11.5%	\$4,728,105	\$4,984,746
Ohio	\$10,199,947	12.4%	\$10,145,800	\$10,736,884
Wisconsin	\$3,934,120	14.6%	\$3,953,581	\$4,221,908
Florida	\$17,012,682	15.8%	\$17,198,126	\$18,459,762
Minnesota	\$3,314,976	16.5%	\$3,361,615	\$3,617,954
Michigan	\$8,900,946	18.1%	\$9,093,828	\$9,849,768
Oregon	\$3,386,978	21.4%	\$3,512,588	\$3,852,452
Idaho	\$1,295,858	22.2%	\$1,348,679	\$1,483,473
Arizona	\$6,087,298	22.8%	\$6,351,452	\$7,000,678
Colorado	\$3,388,825	23.5%	\$3,548,099	\$3,921,743
North Carolina	\$8,352,584	25.0%	\$8,801,127	\$9,778,039
Georgia	\$9,007,135	26.0%	\$9,534,604	\$10,631,848
Indiana	\$4,874,621	28.8%	\$5,223,637	\$5,881,012
Utah	\$1,797,675	29.5%	\$1,932,242	\$2,180,528
Nevada	\$1,792,073	47.9%	\$2,080,515	\$2,482,321
Total	\$311,615,065	NA	\$291,902,840	\$291,902,840

Source: 2011 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, S1701, *Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months*, with statutorily required adjustments for Alaska and Hawaii. Does not include funding for Native American service areas and service areas without ACS poverty estimates. Funding levels based on FY2012 appropriation and FY2013 House appropriation.

From: Rebecca Weir
Sent: Thursday, May 02, 2013 5:43 PM
To: 'eric_haren@feinstein.senate.gov'
Cc: Carol Bergman; Ben_Kramer@feinstein.senate.gov
Subject: Pleasure to Meet You and Follow-Up

Dear Eric,

It was a pleasure meeting with you today. Thank you for being so engaged and asking such good questions. You really understand the value of providing civil legal aid to the nation's most vulnerable populations, particularly women/children and veterans, and how our grantees can help Senator Feinstein's constituents. I am glad that we had an opportunity to arm you with detailed information about the challenges LSC has overcome and good work that LSC's grantees do every day.

As promised, please find a link to the California study on the civil justice crisis in CA and the benefits of legal aid. I now recall why it wasn't included in our budget request; most of its economic benefit conclusions are anecdotal. But I still think the report paints a good picture of the judicial landscape in CA and how our grantees can help alleviate the ongoing burdens.

<http://californiahearings.files.wordpress.com/2012/10/report-hearings-on-californias-civil-justice-crisis.pdf>

Also, I have reflected upon our conversation about grantee lobbying activities and would like to follow-up with our CA grantees that met with you a few weeks back. Would you mind sharing their names with me? Thanks.

We look forward to working with you, Ben, and Senator Feinstein in the upcoming appropriations cycle. In the meantime, if we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Enjoy the rest of the recess,

Rebecca D. Weir
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	LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION							
	2013 GRANTEE FUNDING LEVELS							
	-- approximate May 2013 Grant Checks to LSC Programs							
	CAUTION: THESE GRANTS AND GRANT CHECKS DO NOT INCLUDE ANY CENSUS 2013 ADJUSTMENTS							
	Program Number	Program Name	State	Service Areas			Approximate May Grant Amounts (\$)	Approximate (2) May Payment Amounts (\$)
				Basic Field	Migrant	Native American		
1	107000	STATEWIDE LS OF CONNECTICUT	CT	CT-1			181,894	181,894
2	120000	PINE TREE LEGAL ASSISTANCE	ME	ME-1			90,161	
3	120000	PINE TREE LEGAL ASSISTANCE	ME		MMX-1		9,533	
4	120000	PINE TREE LEGAL ASSISTANCE	CT			NCT-1	1,198	
5	120000	PINE TREE LEGAL ASSISTANCE	ME			NME-1	4,928	105,820
6	122007	VOL. LAWYERS PROJ. OF BOSTON BAR	MA	MA-11			155,375	155,375
7	122087	SOUTH COASTAL COUNTIES LGL SERVICES	MA	MA-12			69,643	69,643
8	122090	MERRIMACK VALLEY LS	MA	MA-4			63,329	63,329
9	122107	MASS JUSTICE PROJECT, INC.	MA	MA-10			115,100	115,100
10	130010	LGL ADVICE & REFERRAL CENTER, INC.	NH	NH-1			54,666	54,666
11	140000	RHODE ISLAND LEGAL SERVICES	RI	RI-1			84,947	84,947
12	146010	LS LAW LINE OF VERMONT, INC.	VT	VT-1			38,559	38,559
13	233010	LAS OF NORTHEASTERN N.Y.	NY	NY-21			102,538	102,538
14	233047	NEIGHBORHOOD LEGAL SERVICES	NY	NY-24			102,595	102,595
15	233070	NASSAU/SUFFOLK LAW SERVICES	NY	NY-7			106,133	106,133
16	233100	LS FOR NEW YORK CITY	NY	NY-9			1,165,058	1,165,058
17	233130	LEGAL ASSISTANCE OF WESTERN NY, INC.	NY	NY-23			131,749	131,749
18	233150	LAS OF MID-NEW YORK	NY		MNY		21,126	
19	233150	LAS OF MID-NEW YORK	NY	NY-22			134,404	155,530
20	233160	LEGAL SERVICES OF THE HUDSON VALLEY	NY	NY-20			136,522	136,522
21	253010	PUERTO RICO LEGAL SERVICES	PR		MPR		22,185	
22	253010	PUERTO RICO LEGAL SERVICES	PR	PR-1			1,235,258	1,257,443
23	253030	COMMUNITY LAW OFFICE, INC	PR	PR-2			26,154	26,154
24	254000	LS OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS	VI	VI-1			24,654	24,654
25	308010	LSC OF DELAWARE, INC.	DE	DE-1			47,444	47,444
26	309080	NEIGHBORHOOD LS PROGRAM OF DC	DC	DC-1			77,284	77,284
27	321016	LEGAL AID BUREAU, INC.	MD	MD-1			302,671	
28	321016	LEGAL AID BUREAU, INC.	DE		MDE		1,898	
29	321016	LEGAL AID BUREAU, INC.	MD		MMD		6,939	311,508
30	331016	LEGAL SERVICES OF NORTHWEST JERSEY	NJ	NJ-15			29,975	29,975
31	331020	SOUTH JERSEY LEGAL SERVICES	NJ		MNJ		9,210	
32	331020	SOUTH JERSEY LEGAL SERVICES	NJ	NJ-16			102,041	111,251
33	331050	NORTHEAST NEW JERSEY LGL SERVICES	NJ	NJ-18			135,548	135,548
34	331060	ESSEX-NEWARK LS PROJECT, INC.	NJ	NJ-8			82,948	82,948
35	331100	OCEAN-MONMOUTH LS, INC.	NJ	NJ-12			50,808	50,808
36	331110	CENTRAL JERSEY LGL SERVICES, INC.	NJ	NJ-17			83,291	83,291
37	339000	PHILADELPHIA LGL ASSIST. CENTER	PA		MPA		12,650	
38	339000	PHILADELPHIA LGL ASSIST. CENTER	PA	PA-1			234,181	246,831
39	339026	LAUREL LEGAL SERVICES, INC.	PA	PA-5			58,181	58,181

	Program Number	Program Name	State	Service Areas			Approximate May Grant Amounts (\$)	Approximate (2) May Payment Amounts (\$)
				Basic Field	Migrant	Native American		
40	339040	MIDPENN LEGAL SERVICES	PA	PA-25			167,815	167,815
41	339060	NEIGHBORHOOD LEGAL SERVICES ASSOC	PA	PA-8			126,821	126,821
42	339070	NORTH PENN LEGAL SERVICES	PA	PA-24			137,177	137,177
43	339080	SW PENNSYLVANIA LEGAL SERVICES	PA	PA-11			42,271	42,271
44	339111	NORTHWESTERN LEGAL SERVICES	PA	PA-26			55,353	55,353
45	339141	LGL AID OF SOUTHEASTERN PA, INC	PA	PA-23			85,994	85,994
46	423010	LS OF SOUTH CENTRAL MICHIGAN	MI	MI-12			97,488	
47	423010	LS OF SOUTH CENTRAL MICHIGAN	MI		MMI		45,933	143,421
48	423060	LS OF EASTERN MICHIGAN	MI	MI-14			104,551	104,551
49	423130	LS OF NORTHERN MICHIGAN	MI	MI-9			53,881	53,881
50	423141	LEGAL AID OF WESTERN MICHIGAN	MI	MI-15			127,222	127,222
51	423148	LEGAL AID & DEFENDER ASSOC., INC	MI	MI-13			291,968	291,968
52	436030	COMMUNITY LGL AID SERVICES, INC.	OH	OH-20			127,158	127,158
53	436040	LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF GTR CINCINNATI	OH	OH-18			109,903	109,903
54	436050	LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF CLEVELAND	OH	OH-21			161,784	161,784
55	436070	OHIO STATE LEGAL SERVICES	OH	OH-17			130,320	
56	436070	OHIO STATE LEGAL SERVICES	OH	OH-5			97,295	227,615
57	436183	LEGAL AID OF WESTERN OHIO	OH		MOH		9,612	
58	436183	LEGAL AID OF WESTERN OHIO	OH	OH-23			190,203	199,815
59	447007	LEGAL SERVICES OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA	VA	VA-20			84,419	84,419
60	447020	SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA LAS	VA	VA-15			62,611	62,611
61	447026	LAS OF EASTERN VIRGINIA, INC.	VA	VA-16			108,165	108,165
62	447030	CENTRAL VIRGINIA LAS	VA		MVA		12,039	
63	447030	CENTRAL VIRGINIA LAS	VA	VA-18			76,838	88,877
64	447061	VIRGINIA LEGAL AID SOCIETY	VA	VA-17			65,176	65,176
65	447081	BLUE RIDGE LEGAL SERVICES	VA	VA-19			54,213	54,213
66	449041	LGL AID OF WEST VIRGINIA, INC.	WV	WV-5			222,884	222,884
67	514020	LAF (LGL ASSIST FNDDT. OF METRO. CHICAGO)	IL	IL-6			493,010	
68	514020	LAF (LGL ASSIST FNDDT. OF METRO. CHICAGO)	IL		MIL		19,051	512,061
69	514050	LAND OF LINCOLN LGL ASSIST. FNDDT.	IL	IL-3			188,868	188,868
70	514076	PRAIRIE STATE LEGAL SERVICES	IL	IL-7			210,917	210,917
71	515030	INDIANA LEGAL SERVICES, INC.	IN	IN-5			386,199	
72	515030	INDIANA LEGAL SERVICES, INC.	IN		MIN		8,677	394,876
73	516006	IOWA LEGAL AID	IA	IA-3			179,220	
74	516006	IOWA LEGAL AID	IA		MIA		2,883	182,103
75	517001	KANSAS LEGAL SERVICES	KS	KS-1			181,972	181,972
76	524006	LEGAL AID SERV. OF N.E. MINN.	MN	MN-1			31,889	31,889
77	524020	CENT MINNESOTA LEGAL SERVICES	MN	MN-6			99,931	99,931
78	524027	LS OF NW MINNESOTA CORP.	MN	MN-4			28,579	28,579
79	524030	S. MINN. REGIONAL LEGAL SERVICES	MN		MMN		15,270	
80	524030	S. MINN. REGIONAL LEGAL SERVICES	MN	MN-5			92,875	
81	524030	S. MINN. REGIONAL LEGAL SERVICES	ND		MND		8,848	116,993
82	526010	LGL AID OF WESTERN MISSOURI	MO		MMO		6,216	
83	526010	LGL AID OF WESTERN MISSOURI	MO	MO-3			135,500	141,716
84	526020	LS OF EASTERN MISSOURI	MO	MO-4			149,594	149,594

	Program Number	Program Name	State	Service Areas			Approximate May Grant Amounts (\$)	Approximate (2) May Payment Amounts (\$)
				Basic Field	Migrant	Native American		
85	526041	MID-MISSOURI LSC	MO	MO-5			29,823	29,823
86	526051	LS OF SOUTHERN MISSOURI	MO	MO-7			129,089	129,089
87	528020	LEGAL AID OF NEBRASKA	NE	NE-4	MNE		3,230	
88	528020	LEGAL AID OF NEBRASKA	NE				110,600	
89	528020	LEGAL AID OF NEBRASKA	NE			NNE-1	2,526	116,356
90	535007	LS OF NORTH DAKOTA	ND	ND-3			43,001	
91	535007	LS OF NORTH DAKOTA	ND			NND-3	20,576	63,577
92	542026	EAST RIVER LEGAL SERVICES	SD	SD-2			30,987	30,987
93	550010	LEGAL ACTION OF WISCONSIN	WI		MWI		6,952	
94	550010	LEGAL ACTION OF WISCONSIN	WI	WI-5			244,523	251,475
95	550020	WISCONSIN JUDICARE	WI			NWI-1	11,850	
96	550020	WISCONSIN JUDICARE	WI	WI-2			67,219	79,069
97	601037	LEGAL SERVICES ALABAMA, INC	AL	AL-4			490,195	490,195
98	604020	LEGAL AID OF ARKANSAS	AR	AR-6			114,173	114,173
99	604061	CENTER FOR ARKANSAS LS	AR	AR-7			170,429	170,429
100	610010	COMMUNITY LS OF MID-FLORIDA	FL	FL-15			236,498	236,498
101	610020	FLORIDA RURAL LEGAL SERVICES	FL	FL-17			211,262	
102	610020	FLORIDA RURAL LEGAL SERVICES	FL		MFL		68,527	279,789
103	610040	LS OF GREATER MIAMI	FL	FL-5			270,893	270,893
104	610044	LS OF NORTH FLORIDA	FL	FL-13			111,238	111,238
105	610050	BAY AREA LEGAL SERVICES	FL	FL-16			200,673	200,673
106	610061	THREE RIVERS LEGAL SERVICES	FL	FL-14			137,010	137,010
107	610090	COAST TO COAST LGL AID OF SOUTH FL	FL	FL-18			142,044	142,044
108	611010	ATLANTA LEGAL AID SOCIETY	GA	GA-1			197,600	197,600
109	611020	GEORGIA LS PROGRAM	GA	GA-2			502,121	
110	611020	GEORGIA LS PROGRAM	GA		MGA		29,918	532,039
111	618004	LEGAL AID OF THE BLUE GRASS	KY	KY-10			96,863	96,863
112	618010	LEGAL AID SOCIETY	KY	KY-2			89,910	89,910
113	618030	APPALACHIAN RES. & DEF. FND OF KY	KY	KY-5			155,153	155,153
114	618036	KENTUCKY LEGAL AID	KY	KY-9			93,199	93,199
115	619051	ACADIANA LEGAL SERVICES CORP	LA	LA-10			153,161	153,161
116	619061	LS OF NORTH LOUISIANA, INC.	LA	LA-11			143,706	143,706
117	619081	SOUTHEAST LOUISIANA LSC (2)	LA	LA-1			108,131	
118	619081	SOUTHEAST LOUISIANA LSC (2)	LA	LA-12			193,610	301,741
119	625040	NORTH MISSISSIPPI RURAL LS	MS	MS-9			153,118	153,118
120	625071	MISSISSIPPI CENTER FOR LGL SERVICES	MS	MS-10			229,355	
121	625071	MISSISSIPPI CENTER FOR LGL SERVICES	MS			NMS-1	6,350	235,705
122	634032	LEGAL AID OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.	NC		MNC		40,895	
123	634032	LEGAL AID OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.	NC	NC-5			635,715	
124	634032	LEGAL AID OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.	NC	NNC-1		NNC-1	16,674	693,284
125	641030	SC LEGAL SERVICES, INC	SC		MSC		15,094	15,094
126	641030	SC LEGAL SERVICES, INC	SC	SC-8			371,582	386,676
127	643020	LEGAL AID OF EAST TENNESSEE	TN	TN-9			165,692	165,692
128	643030	MEMPHIS AREA LEGAL SERVICES	TN	TN-4			108,469	108,469
129	643040	LAS OF MIDDLE TN & THE CUMBERLANDS	TN	TN-10			197,466	197,466

	Program Number	Program Name	State	Service Areas			Approximate May Grant Amounts (\$)	Approximate (2) May Payment Amounts (\$)
				Basic Field	Migrant	Native American		
130	643061	WEST TENNESSEE LS	TN	TN-7			50,609	50,609
131	703030	COMMUNITY LEGAL SERVICES	AZ	AZ-3			297,237	
132	703030	COMMUNITY LEGAL SERVICES	AZ		MAZ		11,328	308,565
133	703050	SOUTHERN ARIZONA LEGAL AID	AZ	AZ-5			143,364	
134	703050	SOUTHERN ARIZONA LEGAL AID	AZ			NAZ-6	48,688	192,052
135	703068	DNA-PEOPLE'S LEGAL SERVICES	AZ	AZ-2			41,185	
136	703068	DNA-PEOPLE'S LEGAL SERVICES	AZ			NAZ-5	199,310	
137	703068	DNA-PEOPLE'S LEGAL SERVICES	NM	NM-1			16,564	
138	703068	DNA-PEOPLE'S LEGAL SERVICES	NM			NNM-2	1,739	258,798
139	705158	CALIFORNIA INDIAN LS	CA	CA-1			2,593	
140	705158	CALIFORNIA INDIAN LS	CA			NCA-1	67,480	70,073
141	706060	COLORADO LS	CO	CO-6			263,183	
142	706060	COLORADO LS	CO		MCO		11,333	
143	706060	COLORADO LS	CO			NCO-1	7,336	281,852
144	723146	MICHIGAN INDIAN LS	MI			NMI-1	12,573	12,573
145	724018	ANISHINABE LEGAL SERVICES	MN			NMN-1	18,258	18,258
146	732010	NEW MEXICO LEGAL AID	NM		MNM		6,667	
147	732010	NEW MEXICO LEGAL AID	NM	NM-5			208,928	
148	732010	NEW MEXICO LEGAL AID	NM			NNM-4	35,491	251,086
149	737018	OKLAHOMA INDIAN LS	OK	NOK-1		NOK-1	62,539	62,539
150	737066	LGL AID SERVICES OF OKLAHOMA	OK		MOK		4,776	
151	737066	LGL AID SERVICES OF OKLAHOMA	OK	OK-3			341,934	346,710
152	742018	DAKOTA PLAINS LS	SD			NSD-1	71,319	
153	742018	DAKOTA PLAINS LS	SD	SD-4			36,701	108,020
154	744050	LEGAL AID OF NORTHWEST TEXAS, INC.	TX	TX-14			577,381	577,381
155	744060	LONE STAR LEGAL AID	TX	TX-13			731,806	731,806
156	744100	TEXAS RIOGRANDE LEGAL AID	AL		MAL		2,513	
157	744100	TEXAS RIOGRANDE LEGAL AID	AR		MAR		6,031	
158	744100	TEXAS RIOGRANDE LEGAL AID	KY		MKY		3,251	
159	744100	TEXAS RIOGRANDE LEGAL AID	LA		MLA		2,106	
160	744100	TEXAS RIOGRANDE LEGAL AID	MS		MMS		4,360	
161	744100	TEXAS RIOGRANDE LEGAL AID	TN		MTN		4,842	
162	744100	TEXAS RIOGRANDE LEGAL AID	TX		MTX		105,990	
163	744100	TEXAS RIOGRANDE LEGAL AID	TX			NTX-1	2,393	
164	744100	TEXAS RIOGRANDE LEGAL AID	TX	TX-15			785,179	916,665
165	745000	UTAH LEGAL SERVICES	UT		MUT		5,181	
166	745000	UTAH LEGAL SERVICES	UT			NUT-1	6,286	
167	745000	UTAH LEGAL SERVICES	UT	UT-1			140,451	151,918
168	805010	GTR BAKERSFIELD LGL ASSIST	CA	CA-2			72,022	72,022
169	805060	CENTRAL CALIFORNIA LS	CA	CA-26			225,320	225,320
170	805080	LEGAL AID FNDT OF LOS ANGELES	CA	CA-29			622,293	622,293
171	805180	NGHBHD. LS OF LOS ANGELES CNTY	CA	CA-30			367,583	367,583
172	805230	INLAND COUNTIES LS	CA	CA-12			319,996	319,996
173	805240	LS OF N. CALIFORNIA	CA	CA-27			278,416	278,416
174	805250	LAS OF SAN DIEGO	CA	CA-14			223,767	223,767

	Program Number	Program Name	State	Service Areas			Approximate May Grant Amounts (\$)	Approximate (2) May Payment Amounts (\$)
				Basic Field	Migrant	Native American		
175	805260	CALIFORNIA RURAL LGL ASSIST.	CA	CA-31			367,341	
176	805260	CALIFORNIA RURAL LGL ASSIST.	CA		MCA		201,426	568,767
177	805270	BAY AREA LGL AID	CA	CA-28			328,219	328,219
178	805310	LAS OF ORANGE COUNTY	CA	CA-19			312,543	312,543
179	829050	NEVADA LEGAL SERVICES	NV			NNV-1	10,159	
180	829050	NEVADA LEGAL SERVICES	NV	NV-1			145,171	155,330
181	902000	ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES	AK	AK-1			56,752	
182	902000	ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES	AK			NAK-1	41,309	98,061
183	912000	LAS OF HAWAII	HI	HI-1			106,178	
184	912000	LAS OF HAWAII	HI			NHI-1	17,501	123,679
185	913000	IDAHO LEGAL AID SERVICES, INC.	ID	ID-1			90,715	
186	913000	IDAHO LEGAL AID SERVICES, INC.	ID		MID		14,262	
187	913000	IDAHO LEGAL AID SERVICES, INC.	ID			NID-1	4,967	109,944
188	927000	MONTANA LS ASSOC.	MT		MMT		4,169	
189	927000	MONTANA LS ASSOC.	MT	MT-1			86,431	
190	927000	MONTANA LS ASSOC.	MT			NMT-1	12,166	102,766
191	938004	LEGAL AID SERVICES OF OREGON	OR		MOR		42,506	
192	938004	LEGAL AID SERVICES OF OREGON	OR			NOR-1	14,103	
193	938004	LEGAL AID SERVICES OF OREGON	OR	OR-6			231,862	288,471
194	948010	NORTHWEST JUSTICE PROJECT	WA		MWA		55,698	
195	948010	NORTHWEST JUSTICE PROJECT	WA			NWA-1	21,763	
196	948010	NORTHWEST JUSTICE PROJECT	WA	WA-1			376,509	453,970
197	951050	LEGAL AID OF WYOMING, INC	WY			NWY-1	13,199	
198	951050	LEGAL AID OF WYOMING, INC	WY	WY-4			38,665	
199	951050	LEGAL AID OF WYOMING, INC	WY	WY-4			9,550	61,414
200	952000	MICRONESIAN LS	MP	MP-1			121,435	121,435
201	960007	GUAM LEGAL SERVICES	GU	GU-1			24,561	24,561
	Note 1 -- CAUTION: THESE GRANTS AND GRANT CHECKS DO NOT INCLUDE ANY CENSUS 2013 ADJUSTMENTS							
	Note 2 -- Not Including effects of any scheduled deductions from grant checks.							