



**FINAL REPORT TO THE  
CALIFORNIA  
ENDOWMENT ON  
ACCOMPLISHMENTS  
THROUGH THE  
EVICTION TSUNAMI  
GRANTS**

**DECEMBER 2022**



# Final Report to The California Endowment on Accomplishments through the Eviction Tsunami Grants

December 2022

---

## *Overview*

---

This final report supplements the California Access to Justice Commission’s July 28, 2022 mid-year report, in which we identified subgrantees and their local partners, described services and accomplishments compared with grant goals, and provided examples of how the grant funds in the first half year made a profound impact in stemming the eviction tsunami. In the last six months, subgrantees and partners continued to reach deep into low-income communities to provide housing information and advice to empower tenants to help themselves obtain cash assistance and stay housed, and to provide representation in litigation matters. Subgrantees recognized the time and attention necessary to deepen partnerships, and have nurtured those partnerships to the advantage of the legal aid organization, the community partners, and the clients that they together serve.

At the end of the grant year, subgrantees report that the eviction tsunami for low-income tenants has indeed hit – increases in eviction cases were as high as 250% of the level before the COVID-19 moratorium. The State rental assistance program ended in March and subgrantees saw a surge of tenants in jeopardy of losing their housing. Unfortunately, subgrantees also saw change in the overall landscape for unlawful detainers: some landlords’ lawyers are adopting more aggressive tactics that require a labor-intensive response on the tenants’ behalf. Such tactics make it more difficult to negotiate for tenants to stay in their current housing; and, after vacating, tenants face a scarce and unaffordable rental market. Moreover, many clients mistakenly expected their back rent would be canceled after the moratorium. Instead, after multiple extensions over the course of two years, many tenants have found themselves with overwhelming debt – often up to \$40,000, and in some cases, as much as \$70,000 in unpaid rent. As a result, subgrantees also saw an increase in consumer debt lawsuits, including in small claims court, increasing the problems impacting low-income communities of color.

Throughout the grant period, it has been abundantly clear that the eviction process exacerbates the racial disparities that already exist. Communities of color and other low-income or marginalized populations were hit hardest by the pandemic, and their families were the slowest to recover economically. Subgrantees note that housing issues cannot be fully resolved without addressing other factors that contribute to poverty, such as inadequate income or lack of social safety nets. Subgrantees continue to seek increased funding and support for emergency rental assistance, food and healthcare, and help accessing other benefits.

Concurrently with these external factors that aggravated the difficulties in responding to the growing number of eviction cases, subgrantees internally struggled against barriers to recruiting and retaining housing attorneys. That problem is ubiquitous among nonprofit organizations nationwide, but particularly acute for California legal aid programs, and for lawyers with housing experience most of all. The increased need and an unprecedented shortage of attorneys created the perfect tsunami that this grant program was created to address. As detailed herein, grant funds facilitated needed housing legal services to BIPOC communities.

These grant funds made a profound difference in filling the gap in legal aid capacity and addressing community needs to prevent homelessness for families on the edge of the safety net.

Community partners will continue to play a critical role in addressing housing matters. As you may recall, the genesis of these funds, was in part to help subgrantees get a head start on building key partnerships in anticipation of multi-millions in State homelessness prevention funds. The California Endowment funds accomplished these goals, facilitating partnerships and development of collaborative programming. While State funds were subsequently distributed, subgrantees continued to struggle to provide services, both hindered by COVID, but also by difficulties in recruiting and retaining housing attorneys. The community partnerships built with these funds played a key role in addressing those difficulties.

---

### *Report on Subgrantee Achievement of Goals*

---

***Goal 1: Increased capacity among legal aid organizations in the Los Angeles, San Diego, Orange, Sacramento, and San Francisco Bay Area Counties to respond to the growing demand from low-income BIPOC families and individuals for assistance related to housing matters.***

As reported at mid-year, the Access Commission regranted \$637,500 to seven legal aid organizations and their collaborations with community-based organizations with grants ranging from \$45,000 to \$116,875. With these funds, through both formal and informal partnerships, subgrantees in the identified counties facilitated leadership development and explored innovative ways of delivering services to ensure better housing outcomes in low-income BIPOC communities most impacted by COVID. The identity of subgrantees, their partners, geographic service area, and the languages in which they provide services is attached as Appendix 1.

Over the last six months, subgrantees have continued to build, develop and strengthen existing partnerships. Several organizations built new partnerships: Centro Legal de la Raza built a new partnership with Faith in Action (already working with Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto), and two renters' unions, My Eden Voice and Tenant and Neighborhood Councils (TANC). To serve hard hit Contra Costa County, Centro Legal also built ties to First 5 Contra Costa County. In August, Thai CDC extended its partnerships to include Maryvale, which provides temporary shelter to victims of human trafficking; and with the Chinatown Service Center, to serve clients in the San Gabriel Valley. PANA, which used grant funds to expand its capacity to provide housing legal services to its Black, African, Arab, Middle Eastern, Muslim, and South Asian (BAMEMSA) community partners, built a new partnership with University of San Diego Clinic to collaborate with USD to provide services to a client who was served with a 3-day notice.

---

*“The pandemic reduced our ability to provide legal information for large groups of people through in-person know-your-rights events. LSNC relied on our partners to relay the information from the train-the-trainers events to their client communities. This shift initially felt like a challenge but quickly became a benefit. The trusted partners, who had existing relationships, were able to dispel misinformation and myths and deliver much-needed legal information.”*

*LEGAL SERVICES OF  
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA*

---

While nonprofit organizations have always had difficulty with recruiting and retaining staff, the current level of unfilled legal aid positions, particularly housing attorneys, is unprecedented. Subgrantees consistently noted that their biggest challenge this year was hiring and retaining lawyers. For this reason, subgrantees had an even greater appreciation for the role that community partners play in expanding legal services. With

increased capacity, lawyers were able to focus on litigation and more complicated cases. Grant funds led to transformational partnerships that will live well beyond the duration of this grant program.

**Goal 2: Increased capacity among tenants in low-income BIPOC communities to: (1) navigate and access federal and state resources for rent relief; and, (2) achieve better outcomes through settlement or at trial, e.g., avoid a court record of eviction, negotiate rent waiver, other cost reduction, or more time to move out so tenants can find transitional or other housing and thereby avoid homelessness.**

As reported at mid-year, grant funds were used to empower tenants to apply for rental assistance, develop new tools to empower tenant capacity, test innovations to increase access, and to jumpstart anticipated State Homelessness Prevention Funds – those accomplishments are all indicators of success under Goal 2. In the second half of the grant, subgrantees continued this important work, including creatively expanding sources of rental assistance for tenants, and devising new ways to reach tenants through community events.

**Expanded sources of rental assistance subsequent to the termination of State Programs:** In all geographic regions served, rental assistance has proved to be a critical component of keeping tenants housed, or negotiating settlement to allow for delayed move out. In the first half of the grant, subgrantees focused on helping tenants apply for State rental assistance, which was a requirement before tenants could claim the protections of the State eviction moratorium. When the State rental assistance program ended in March of 2022, subgrantees pivoted to find other ways to empower tenants with rental relief.

For example, Thai CDC supported applications to the City of Los Angeles Council District 13 Rent Relief Program. Additionally, recognizing that economic empowerment from any source can help a tenant pay rent to stay housed, Thai CDC facilitated a dollar-for-dollar public benefit match for CalFresh, SNAP and WIC beneficiaries to buy fresh produce at the East Hollywood Certified Farmer’s Market, while at the same time, provided housing information. Open Door Legal expanded sources of rental assistance, connecting tenants to funds from the Rental Assistance Disbursement Component (RADCo), and to the local Seasons of Sharing fund.

**Developed new tools to empower tenant capacity:** As reported, in the first six months, subgrantees matched know-your-rights workshops and one-on-one counseling with self-advocacy tools and resources to empower tenants to represent themselves. The significance of this strategy was even more evident as the eviction tsunami hit, and in the last six months, subgrantees reported stepping up their efforts to empower clients to represent themselves.

With limited attorney capacity, Public Law Center, for example, prioritized helping tenants with their filings and counseled pro per litigants on how to raise their affirmative defenses in an eviction case, or to negotiate for a move-out date, or potential waiver or reduction in rental debt. Centro Legal de la Raza (Centro Legal) developed self-advocacy materials that have been translated into Spanish, including instructions on how to respond to an unlawful detainer summons and complaint, guidance for tenants whose landlords have sued them in small claims court to collect unpaid rental debt, guidance in responding to discovery, and responding to a motion for judgment on the

---

#### SELF-HELP TOOLS SHARED BETWEEN GRANTEES

*Subsequent to the Access Commission’s webinar bringing grantees and their partners together to collaborate, grantees shared a variety of resources and tools, including sample outreach flyers in multiple languages; job descriptions; sample pleadings, KYR flyers on specific topics, training slides “How to Help Families Avoid Evictions,” detailed outlines on best practices for Zoom clinics, and more.*

---

pleadings. Community Legal Services of East Palo Alto (CLSEPA) and others, also developed self-help materials and templates to reflect the changing law.

**Recruited Pro Bono Attorneys to Expand the Reach of Clinics.** In addition to stepping up community partnerships and providing pro se materials in response to the dearth of legal staff, subgrantees also stepped up their pro bono programs. For example, Centro Legal in the fourth quarter was able to increase the number of tenants who can be served at each workshop by leveraging law student and pro bono volunteers. Through CLSEPA’s intensified pro bono strategies, it placed several clients each week with volunteer attorneys who helped negotiate settlements in eviction cases. Over the grant period, LSNC attorneys supervised volunteer attorneys who helped over 245 families gather the necessary documentation to apply for rental assistance in Sacramento County, allowing staff attorneys to focus on representing more tenants in evictions.

**Adapted to meet emerging needs.** The grant period straddled tremendous turmoil, as subgrantees struggled with changing COVID restrictions, a changing workplace, shifting laws and protections, overburdened government agencies, and changing landlord strategies. In these constantly shifting winds, subgrantees demonstrated remarkable creativity and resiliency to meet the needs of underserved tenants. Whether it was CLSEPA’s building outdoor space for client intake, or LSNC’s changing the content and logistics of remote workshops, subgrantees met tenant needs where they arose.

For example, early during the grant program, Thai CDC, which hoped with these grant funds to build its legal team to increase its capacity to provide housing legal services, found that unlawful detainers are rarely filed in the Thai community because of customary practices and kinship networks that operate instead of legal remedies for housing problems. However, responding quickly to an immediate opportunity to improve housing opportunities for tenants, in the last quarter, Thai CDC utilized grant funds to educate and help Thai community members to apply for the HUD Section 8 waitlist for subsidized housing – a waitlist that opens only once every five years. Previously that list had generally been inaccessible to the Thai community due to linguistic and technological barriers. During the brief opening of this five-year window, Thai CDC helped over 75 Thai tenants apply for Section 8 housing, and at least 3 families were successful, notwithstanding low odds given the competition for scarce slots in Los Angeles County.

---

## A VIEW FROM THE NUMBERS

*While the power of these grant funds lies in the long-term impact of strengthened relationships and power-building in low-income BIPOC communities, we can get a measure of the impact from the numbers served. What follows is a sampling of the numbers in the second half of the grant year that help tell that story.*

---

**Centro Legal de la Raza (Centro Legal):** In the last six months, across its Tenant’s Rights practice, Centro Legal conducted over 50 phone clinics, 25 remote workshops and served over 896 tenants through direct legal consultation or representation. Centro Legal’s remote mass eviction defense effort used workshops to build tenant power by educating tenants on their rights, providing one-on-one consultations, and helping tenants and advocates prepare to defend against evictions.

**Community Legal Services East Palo Alto (CLSEPA):** In the last 6 months, CLSEPA provided legal services in 296 pre-eviction or active eviction cases. Fifty-three of these eviction cases have remained open beyond

---

## STORIES BEHIND THE NUMBERS

*Public Law Center (PLC) assisted a tenant in a nonpayment case. The tenant had not been properly served with a 30-day notice and PLC propounded discovery requests on the issue. The landlord ultimately dismissed the case and served PLC's client with a proper notice, thereby providing the client with a second opportunity to cure the nonpayment, which they did. The client was able to prevent homelessness.*

*In an ongoing and complicated case, Partnership for Advancement of New Americans (PANA) helped an 84-year-old senior successfully stop an eviction process in an affordable housing unit. Unfortunately, the management company still is requiring that the senior and her elder son complete requirements that seem unrealistic and therefore, PANA continues to be involved to ensure that this senior does not become unhoused, including engaging the San Diego Housing Commission which has been communicating directly with the management.*

*Over the summer, the largest landlord in East Palo Alto began issuing three-day notices and filing eviction complaints, jeopardizing hundreds of families' tenancies. Partners of Community Legal Services of East Palo Alto (CLSEPA) educated tenants of their rights and directed tenants to CLSEPA. CLSEPA provided legal advice and representation, and was also able to connect many of the tenants to local rental assistance providers; which was crucial given that state assistance had ended. In the majority of cases, CLSEPA was able to help them respond and negotiate to either stay in their homes or get additional time to relocate and avoid homelessness.*

---

the grant period, and CLSEPA continues to serve the families. Of the 85 eviction cases closed last quarter, CLSEPA enforced 31 families' rights to remain in their homes and helped another 37 families negotiate "soft landing" move-outs where they were given time or resources to move out and did not receive an eviction on their record. CLSEPA obtained financial settlements for 44 of the families served, including a \$20,000 resettlement award for one family and waivers of over \$200,000 in pandemic rent debt for 20 families.

**Open Door Legal (Open Door):** In the last 6 months, Open Door opened 116 new full scope cases, 71 of which were directly representing clients in eviction defense and the remaining 45 were for representation on other matters that could lead to an eviction or houselessness, such as habitability, administrative or recertification issues, invalid rent increases, and harassment. Additionally Open Door conducted over 23 hours of community outreach consisting of community organizing, street outreach, and collaborative efforts to promote referrals. Open Door also launched its bi-monthly Housing Clinics, of which it now has held five clinics in Bayview/Hunters Point, the Excelsior, and the Western Addition neighborhoods, which demographically serves 93% BIPOC, and 12% speak Spanish as their primary language.

**Partnership for Advancement of New Americans (PANA):** Throughout this year, PANA provided in-person Know Your Rights Trainings. In addition to their core services to the East African community, in the last quarter, PANA focused outreach on newcomer Haitian communities. PANA has been able to consistently host 1-2 in-person trainings a month, reaching between 25-30 participants in each session. With partners, PANA has been able to educate over 250 unique individuals through these trainings. At the same time, the trainings bring PANA closer to the community. For example, tenants who had lost their housing voucher attended a training, and through them, PANA learned their entire complex was going to be demolished within a year. Now PANA is working to keep those people from becoming homeless.

**Public Law Center (PLC).** During the last six months, Public Law Center continued to represent tenants in eviction cases, and where representation was not possible, to help clients prepare responsive pleadings to eviction complaints and prepare for trial in pro per. With grant funds, Public Law Center provided housing services

to an additional 74 clients that it could not otherwise have assisted.

**Legal Services of Northern California (LSNC).** This period, partner SacACT expanded legal education efforts to include outdoor canvassing in lower-income communities, and advanced housing training to community partners who serve the needs of BIPOC communities with limited resources. Sacramento ACT distributed over 2,000 know your right flyers in Del Paso Heights and West-Arden Arcade. The organizers also educated 30 faith leaders about eviction defense, rental assistance and the housing crisis, and assisted four families in navigating the eviction process and housing market. Last quarter alone, SacACT served 180 black and Latinx families.

**Thai Community Development Center.** During the last six months, Thai CDC distributed over 2,000 flyers about eviction defenses, hosted outreach twice a week at the East Hollywood Certified Farmers' Market, and also at the Thai temple in North Hollywood. Flyers were available in English, Spanish and Thai. Thai CDC referred about 20 cases to Neighborhood Legal Services of Los Angeles (NLSLA), partnering to provide critical translation and other client support to maximize NLSLA's capacity to provide legal representation.

*Goal 3: Enhanced collaboration between legal aid and community-based organizations, including tenant rights organizations, that are working to keep people in housing.*

In our mid-year report, we provided examples of the ways that subgrantees successfully reached difficult to reach populations through its community partners who already had earned the trust and confidence within the communities; how grant funds facilitated the development of deeper partnerships for more meaningful referral, and how low-income communities were empowered to achieve for themselves better outcomes, including with deeper expertise. All of these indicators of Goal 3 success continue to be extant during the last six months.

---

*“We continue to learn the lesson that scaling up and building new community relationships takes a significant amount of consistent time and effort. Attending 1-2 community meetings with a new partner is insufficient. As a result, we dedicated significant time to showing up to community events in person and inviting community partners to join our workshops, while joining community partners' meetings and community events. For example, we recently joined a community action to prevent a tenant from being illegally locked out of their unit through community presence and support. Because of our close relationship with Monument Impact Center, one of their organizers informed us of the community action event. As a result, we were able to attend the community action to prevent the tenant's illegal lockout, write a letter on behalf of the tenant to their landlord, and advise the tenant on their rights against self-help evictions.”*

CENTRO LEGAL DE LA RAZA

---

**Built New and Strengthened Existing Partnerships.** In the first six month, subgrantees established their partnership protocols and defined their respective roles and responsibilities. The second half of the grant period provided an opportunity to morph formal partnerships into intrinsically collaborative relationships, primed to identify issues and devise solutions. What started as periodic and formally scheduled meetings, became embedded, as partners discovered the benefits of meeting frequently to check in on trends, adjust referral processes, and to share resources.

Legal aid programs partnered with community-based organization by providing information flyers for outreach, and co-presenting at “know your rights” workshops. Legal aid organizations also developed trainings for trainers on tenant rights information, while accepting resultant referrals of tenants who need a one-to-one legal consultation or representation. Not only were legal aid organizations through these partnerships able to reach tenants that they otherwise would not have been able to reach, but the partnerships also freed up attorney time to

focus on representation, and allowed the partners to serve more tenants. Below are a few examples of strengthened partnerships.

At the end of the grant period, Thai CDC enhanced its collaboration with Neighborhood Legal Services of Los Angeles and gained access to housing resources, and increased its capacity to serve housing clients. Thai clients who were anxious about going outside their community to get help from Neighborhood Legal Services of Los Angeles, relaxed when they knew that a Thai CDC interpreter would be by their side, providing guidance. NLSLA also was more willing to take on cases, knowing that Thai CDC would provide the caseworker support.

---

*Thai CDC received a call from a Thai tenant with mold and pests in her room, which her landlord refused to address. While very concerned about her health, the tenant could not afford to move and felt stuck. Thai CDC explained her right to a clean, livable space, and offered to connect her to legal aid. At first, she was reluctant because she was afraid she did not have the English language skills to communicate with a lawyer, but when Thai CDC assured her that they would work with the organization to make sure translation and other support is available, she agreed. Thai CDC made the referral, and the client received services.*

---

LSNC expanded the scope of services provided to partners by increasing their understanding of tenant protections, aiding the community's ability to track and identify opportunities for housing advocacy, and co-developing community-led solutions to problems that families with lower means are facing. LSNC's new housing resources coordinator attended those meetings to be another direct service provider and liaison to the community. Information gathered from those meetings informed LSNC's tenants' rights "lunch and learn" events and helped equip SacACT, Her Health First (BHC) and the Black Child Legacy sites' volunteers and employees as first responders with reliable legal information. The partners felt confident delivering immediate tenants' rights information, and the clients felt comfort receiving it from a trusted partner.

**Leveraged Eviction Tsunami Grant Funds to Get Other Funding.** We advised at mid-year that as a result of these funds, PANA was able to win a City contract to jointly host know-your-rights workshops with its partner Legal Aid Society of San Diego, bringing together 12 core organizations serving refugee and new immigrant populations in San Diego. In this grant period, Centro Legal formalized a new partnership with My Eden Voice, a renters' union in Alameda County, and has obtained a grant that will fund the creation of a Housing Navigator position to liaise between the community and My Eden voice's community organizers and Centro Legal, thereby helping to advocate for stronger tenant protections and educate more tenants about their housing rights. Centro Legal is planning a forum with community-based tenant advocacy organizations to provide tenants with Know Your Rights information, employment information, housing information, and other community resources.

**Continuing Impact of Grant Funds.** Grant funds fostered new and deepened community relationships, and empowered low-income BIPOC communities to improve client outcomes and overcome barriers to access created by COVID during the grant year. However, these partnerships not only improved community access to legal aid during the grant year, but created a new knowledge base within low-income BIPOC communities to increase their political power. For example, Sacramento ACT reached 180 primarily Black and LatinX families this fall, and used the information gained in canvassing to empower those voices to reach elected officials. Sacramento ACT's executive director now regularly meets with the City and County's decision makers to address additional rental assistance funding to those in need. She credits her partnership with LSNC as a way to "leverage power" with decision makers and quickly



“fact check” their legal and fiscal claims. Community partners rely on LSNC to provide technical/legal support as needed.

Open Door continued to grow not only its community partnerships, but also its community involvement. In the last half year, Open Door supported community-organized tenant groups as they met with their management company to discuss grievances. In addition, Open Door engaged with the local housing authority, and a group of other legal aid service providers, around the need for new property management for subsidized housing complexes. Open Door has been working alongside the local city attorney’s office to aid in investigations into landlords for illegal housing conditions or harassment. In the last quarter, Open Door placed a special emphasis on attending local community meetings and street outreach efforts hosted by local tenant organized groups to hear the needs of the community members and help amplify their voices.

---

### Conclusion

---

The stated purpose of this grant was

"Addressing Evictions During COVID-19 to Support Health and Equity: To strengthen legal aid capacity to represent and assist low-income Black and Indigenous families and individuals and people of color in California who are in jeopardy of losing their housing and experiencing related health impacts because of back rent due to the COVID-19 pandemic."

As this report demonstrates, The California Endowment's grant has achieved its goals and fostered new relationships between legal aid organizations, their partner community organizations, and low-income BIPOC communities. The subgrants empower community partners with legal knowledge they share with community clients. The subgrants

also enable community leaders to connect with their local governments and other housing providers. Because of the expanded network of community organizers, legal aid subgrantees were able to reach deeper into communities and to expand their language capacities. Legal aid subgrantees were also freed up to provide enhanced representation on more complicated cases.

The Access Commission and the subgrantees that it serves are immensely grateful to The California Endowment for creating this opportunity.

Respectfully submitted,



Jack W. Londen, Executive Director  
California Access to Justice Commission

---

*"This quarter was incredibly educational for our team. It illuminated the new legal trends surrounding eviction cases and has helped our Housing Team lay the groundwork as they determine how to navigate the storm of cases brought on by the midst of the eviction tsunami. The greatest lesson learned has been around —as we suspected — strengthening our team to manage the increasing workload."*

OPEN DOOR LEGAL

---

## APPENDIX 1: Subgrantees, Partners and Target Low-Income Communities Served

The Access Commission has used the grant to provide \$637,500 to seven legal aid organizations and their collaborations with community-based organizations with grants ranging from \$45,000 to \$116,875. With these funds, through both formal and informal partnerships, subgrantees in the identified counties facilitated leadership development and explored innovative ways of delivering services to ensure better housing client outcomes in low-income BIPOC communities most impacted by COVID.

<b>SUBGRANTEES, PARTNERS AND TARGET LOW-INCOME COMMUNITIES SERVED</b>
<b>Centro Legal de la Raza (“Centro Legal”) \$116,875</b>
<b>Partners:</b> Hayward Collective, Causa Justa, La Familia, EBASE, East Bay Housing Organizations, Monument Impact and Freedom Community Clinic, Faith in Action, My Eden Voice, Tenant and Neighborhood Councils, First 5 Contra Costa <b>Communities served:</b> Latinx communities in Alameda and hard-hit Contra Costa County
<b>Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto (“CLSEPA”) \$116,875</b>
<b>Partners:</b> Youth United for Community Action, Nuestra Casa, The Primary School and Faith in Action <b>Communities served:</b> Latinx and other BIPOC families in Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties
<b>Legal Services of Northern California (“LSNC”) \$65,000</b>
<b>Partners:</b> Sacramento Act and Her Health First <b>Communities served:</b> Black and Latinx families in Del Paso Heights and North Highlands in Sacramento
<b>Open Door Legal (“Open Door”) \$116,875</b>
<b>Partners:</b> Daybreak, SF Housing Development Corporation, and Neighbors United for D5 <b>Communities served:</b> low-income BIPOC communities in the Bayview/Hunters Point, Western Addition and Excelsior districts of San Francisco
<b>Partnership for the Advancement of New Americans (“PANA”) \$60,000</b>
<b>Partners:</b> San Diego Volunteer Legal Services Program, Legal Aid Society of San Diego, University of San Diego Clinics, and 12 core grassroots community organizations <b>Communities served:</b> Black, African, Arab, Middle Eastern, Muslim and South Asian (“BAMEMSA”) communities in San Diego, and specifically Syrian, Kurdish and Afghan families in El Cajon
<b>Public Law Center (“PLC”) 45,000</b>
<b>Partners:</b> Latino Health Access, VietRISE and Tenants United <b>Communities served:</b> predominantly Latinx and Vietnamese families in Orange County
<b>Thai Community Development Center (“TCDC”) \$116,875</b>
<b>Partner:</b> Neighborhood Legal Services of Los Angeles, Maryvale, Chinatown Service Center <b>Communities served:</b> predominantly Thai and Latinx communities in Los Angeles County, including San Gabriel Valley
<b>TARGET LANGUAGES</b>
Spanish, Thai, Armenian, Somali, Oromo, Ethiopian, Karen, Swahili, Arabic, Pashto, Farsi, and Haitian
<b>GRANT PERIOD</b>
The grant period is October 1, 2021 to September 30, 2022, with potential for carryover, given that extension of the State moratorium against evictions pushed the anticipated eviction tsunami from September 30, 2021 to March 31, 2022.