

CRS Report for Congress

Legal Services Corporation: Background and Funding

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Legal Services Corporation: Background and Funding

Summary

The Legal Services Corporation (LSC) is a private, nonprofit, federally funded corporation that helps provide legal assistance to low-income people in civil (i.e., non-criminal) matters. The primary responsibility of the LSC is to manage and oversee the congressionally appropriated federal funds that it distributes in the form of grants to local legal services providers, which in turn give legal assistance to *low-income* clients in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and Micronesia (including the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Palau).

Although the authorization of appropriations for the LSC expired at the end of FY1980, the LSC has operated for the past 28 years under annual appropriations laws. The LSC is currently funded at \$350.5 million for FY2008 (P.L. 110-161). P.L. 110-329, the continuing appropriations law for FY2009, continues LSC funding at FY2008 levels (\$350.5 million) through March 6, 2009. Current LSC funding remains below the LSC's highest funding level of \$400 million in FY1994 and FY1995.

Under the LSC's competitive process, legal services providers in every jurisdiction bid to become the LSC grantee for a designated service area in a state. During 2007, the LSC funded 138 local programs/grantees in 923 offices employing about 3,900 attorneys. Local programs establish their own eligibility criteria, in which clients served may not have income that exceeds 125% of the federal poverty guidelines. In 2007, 73% of LSC clients were females and 27% were males. The majority of LSC clients (85%) were between the ages of 18 and 59, 13% were age 60 or older, and 2% were under the age of 18. Almost 46% of LSC clients were non-Hispanic white, 25% were non-Hispanic black, 8% were of other races, and 20% were Hispanic. In 2007, LSC grantees in each year closed about 907,000 cases involving issues primarily related to families (divorce, child support, etc.), housing, income maintenance, consumer finance, and individual rights.

Although the LSC is the largest single source of funding for the civil legal services system in the United States, it is not the only source of funding. Local legal services programs supplement their LSC grants with funds from a variety of governmental and private sources. LSC funding accounts for about 42% of all funding for civil legal services for the poor in the United States. This report will be regularly updated.

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Legal Services Corporation: Background and Funding

Introduction

The Legal Services Corporation (LSC) is a private, nonprofit, federally funded corporation that helps provide legal assistance to low-income people in non-criminal (i.e., civil) matters. The LSC is governed by an 11-member board appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, of whom no more than six members may be of the same political party. The primary responsibility of the LSC is to manage and oversee the congressionally appropriated federal funds that it distributes in the form of grants to local legal services providers, which in turn give legal assistance to *low-income* clients in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and Micronesia (including the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Palau).

The federal government has administered a program of legal services for the poor since 1966. Originally, the program was administered through the Office of Economic Opportunity, a now-defunct agency that had led the War on Poverty in the mid-1960s. In 1971, President Nixon proposed establishment of a separate corporation to deliver legal services to insulate the program from political pressure.¹ Authorizing legislation was enacted in 1974 (P.L. 93-355), and the LSC came into existence the following year. In 1977, the LSC was extended through FY1980 (P.L. 95-222). Although Congress has not reauthorized the LSC statute since FY1980, it has continued to fund LSC every year, and has included legislative language affecting LSC activities in the annual appropriations laws.

LSC Laws and Appropriations

P.L. 93-355 (July 25, 1974)
P.L. 95-222 (Dec. 28, 1977)
P.L. 105-12 (Apr. 30, 1997)
P.L. 106-185 (Apr. 25, 2000)
P.L. 104-134 (Apr. 26, 1996)
P.L. 104-208 (Sept. 30, 1996)
P.L. 105-119 (Nov. 26, 1997)
P.L. 105-277 (Oct. 21, 1998)
P.L. 106-113 (Nov. 29, 1999)
P.L. 106-553 (Dec. 21, 2000)
P.L. 107-77 (Nov. 28, 2001)
P.L. 108-7 (Feb. 20, 2003)
P.L. 108-199 (Jan. 23, 2004)
P.L. 108-447 (Dec. 8, 2004)
P.L. 109-108 (Nov. 22, 2005)
P.L. 110-5 (Feb. 15, 2007)
P.L. 110-161 (Dec. 26, 2007)
P.L. 110-329 (Sept. 30, 2008)

¹ Center for Law and Social Policy. *Securing Equal Justice for All: A Brief History of Civil Legal Assistance in the United States*, by Alan W. Houseman and Linda E. Perle, November 2003, p. 17, [http://www.clasp.org/publications/Legal_Aid_History.pdf]. See also President Nixon, *Special Message to the Congress Proposing Establishment of a Legal Services Corporation*, May 5, 1971, [<http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/print.php?pid=2998>].

Program Mechanics

The LSC does not provide legal services directly. Rather, it funds local legal services providers, referred to by the LSC as “grantees.” Grantees may include nonprofit organizations that have as a purpose the provision of legal assistance to eligible clients, private attorneys, groups of private attorneys or law firms, state or local governments, and certain sub-state regional planning and coordination agencies.

During 2007, the LSC funded 138 local programs in 923 offices employing about 3,900 attorneys. These numbers are reduced from 1994, when 320 local programs employed about 4,500 attorneys. Each local program is governed by its own board of directors, of which a majority are attorneys and one-third are eligible clients. Local programs establish their own eligibility criteria, under which a client’s household income may not exceed 125% of the federal poverty guidelines.² Each local program must spend an amount equal to at least 12.5% of its basic grant to encourage private attorneys to provide pro bono legal aid to the poor.

Since April 1996 (P.L. 104-134), LSC grantees (i.e., legal services agencies/providers/programs) have been selected on a competitive basis.³ Under the LSC’s competitive process, legal services providers in every jurisdiction bid to become the LSC grantee for a designated service area in a state. Pursuant to its 1998 State Planning Initiative, the LSC has sought to streamline its delivery system. During the competition process, the LSC evaluates applications according to established quality standards and awards grants to those providers judged best qualified to provide high-quality legal services in accordance with applicable legal requirements. Federal regulations (Title 45 C.F.R. Part 1634) stipulate the procedures to be followed in awarding LSC grants. Grants are made for one to three years. Multi-year awardees must submit reports and grant renewal forms as part of the annual grant renewal process.

Before the implementation of the 1998 State Planning Initiative, LSC grantees often were unaware of other LSC grantees in the state. Work and training collaborations and other cooperative endeavors were rare among LSC grantees in the same state, and practically nonexistent among LSC grantees in other states. Further, most legal services programs only had superficial relationships and minimal contact with law firms and local judges. In anticipation of reduced federal funding, the LSC first encouraged and later directed grantees to form partnerships with the judiciary, private bar associations, and with each other. The 1998 State Planning Initiative was the means by which the LSC sought to ensure that LSC funds were efficiently and effectively used to provide legal services to poor persons in all areas of the states and

² In 2007, 125% of the federal poverty guidelines was \$25,813 for a household of four (higher in Alaska and Hawaii).

³ This system supplanted the previous system of presumptive refunding for LSC grantees. The LSC is prohibited from granting any preference to current or previous grantees of LSC funds (Section 503(e) of P.L. 104-134, enacted April 26, 1996).

jurisdictions. Pursuant to the 1998 Initiative, the LSC made participation in statewide civil legal services delivery systems a condition of receipt of LSC funding.⁴

It is generally agreed that poor persons in need of legal assistance have benefitted from the LSC's statewide delivery system approach. The LSC has done this by requiring federally funded legal services providers to coordinate their work with other persons and organizations within a state, including groups historically considered funding "competitors" (other nonprofit organizations and non-LSC legal services programs) or "unlikely partners" (judges, legislators, bar leaders).⁵

Restrictions on Activities

Since its inception, the legal services program has been controversial, and Congress has imposed restrictions on activities of local attorneys. The authorizing statute contains restrictions against lobbying, political activities, class actions except under certain conditions, and cases involving abortion, school desegregation, and draft registration or desertion from the military. Additional restrictions have been included in appropriations laws each year. Under the current appropriations law, LSC grantees may not

- engage in partisan litigation related to redistricting;
- attempt to influence regulatory, legislative or adjudicative action at the federal, state, or local level;
- attempt to influence oversight proceedings of the LSC;
- initiate or participate in any class action suit;
- represent certain categories of aliens, except that both LSC and non-LSC funds may be used to represent aliens who have been victims of domestic violence or child abuse;
- conduct advocacy training on a public policy issue or encourage political activities, strikes, or demonstrations;
- claim or collect attorneys' fees;
- engage in litigation related to abortion;
- represent clients in eviction proceedings if the eviction was based on drug-related activities;
- represent federal, state, or local prisoners;
- participate in efforts to reform a federal or state welfare system;
- engage in activities related to assisted suicide, euthanasia, or mercy killing; or
- solicit clients.

⁴ Legal Services Corporation. *State Planning — A Five Year Overview*, 2005, pp. 1-7, [http://www.lsc.gov/pdfs/030194_sp5yrrprt.pdf].

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 8.

LSC grantees must establish priorities, and staff must agree in writing not to engage in activities outside these priorities. Moreover, federal law prohibits the LSC from receiving nonfederal funds, and grantees are prohibited from receiving non-LSC funds, unless the source of funds is told in writing that these funds may not be used for any activities prohibited by the LSC Act or the appropriations law.

Clients and Cases

Legal services provided through LSC funds are available only in civil matters to individuals with household incomes of less than 125% of the federal poverty guidelines. The LSC places primary emphasis on the provision of routine legal services. Legal services cases deal with a variety of issues, including family-related issues (divorce, separation, child custody, support, adoption, spousal abuse, child abuse or neglect); housing issues (evictions, foreclosures); welfare or other income maintenance program issues (access to health care, unemployment compensation benefit claims); consumer and finance issues (consumer fraud, debt collection); and individual rights (employment, health, juvenile, and education).

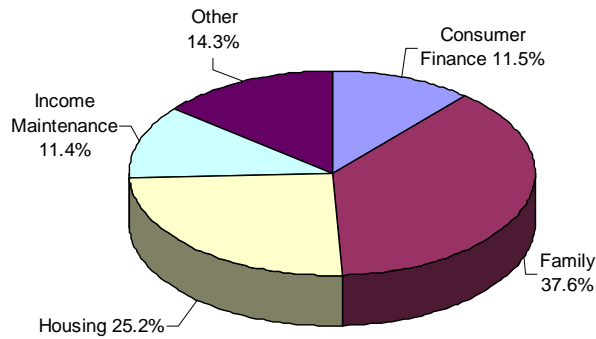
During 2007, legal services attorneys closed 906,507 cases. Family issues such as divorce and separation, custody and visitation, domestic abuse, and child support were the substance of about 38% of cases handled by field offices; housing issues, including eviction cases, comprised about 25% of cases; income maintenance issues represented another 11% of cases; and consumer finance and individual rights issues comprised about 26% of cases. Most of the cases handled by LSC are resolved through advice and referral. In 2007, only about 13% of cases were resolved in court, primarily because they involved family law issues (e.g., protective orders, child support, etc.) in which court action was required by state law.⁶

LSC Cases Closed

FY2002:	978,834
FY2003:	935,793
FY2004:	901,067
FY2005:	906,338
FY2006:	895,488
FY2007:	906,507

⁶ Legal Services Corporation, *Legal Services Corporation Fact Book 2007*, June 2008, [<http://www.lsc.gov/pdfs/factbook2007.pdf>].

Figure 1. LSC Cases Closed in 2007, by Legal Problem



Source: Figure prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

LSC grantees have closed about 1 million cases annually for the last several years. In addition, they have handled another 4 million legal service “matters” such as helping self-represented (i.e., pro se) litigants obtain the information they need to pursue their lawsuits, disseminating legal services materials in communities, referring clients to appropriate services, and providing mediation assistance.

According to the LSC Fact Book for 2007, LSC clients were of all races and ethnic groups. LSC clients include the working poor, veterans, family farmers, people with disabilities, battered women, women seeking divorces or child support, and victims of natural disasters such as Hurricane Katrina. In 2007, 73% of LSC clients were females and 27% were males. Approximately 85% of LSC clients were between the ages of 18 and 59, 13% were age 60 or older, and 2% were under age 18.

Race and Ethnicity of LSC Clients, 2007	
White, not Hispanic	46.4%
Black, not Hispanic	25.1%
Hispanic	20.3%
Native American	2.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2.4%
Other	3.4%

In 2005, LSC staff were directed by the LSC to document the extent to which the civil legal needs of low-income persons were not being met. Based on three methodologies, the LSC found that (1) 50% of potential clients requesting legal assistance were denied assistance because the LSC did not have the resources to help them; (2) eight of nine state studies conducted in the last five years indicated that at least 80% of persons who were eligible for LSC services do not have access to such services when they need them; and (3) there is one legal services attorney for every 6,861 low-income persons — the comparable number for the general population is one attorney for every 525 persons, a difference of 13 to one.⁷

⁷ Legal Services Corporation. Documenting the Justice Gap in America — The Current Unmet Civil Legal Needs of Low-Income Americans. September 2005, available at [http://www.lsc.gov/press/documents/LSCJusticeGap_FINAL_1001.pdf].

Funding History

When the LSC was first established, its initial goal was to provide all low-income people with at least “minimum access” to legal services, defined as the equivalent of one legal services attorney for every 5,000 poor persons. This goal was briefly achieved in FY1980, but not maintained due to inflation and subsequent budget cuts. For example, in FY2004, the LSC estimated an appropriation of \$683 million would have been needed for minimum access; however, the LSC received \$335 million in appropriations that year. According to a 2005 LSC study (cited above), there is one legal services attorney for every 6,861 poor persons.

Funds for the LSC are included in the annual appropriation for Science, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and Related Agencies (House) and Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (Senate). **Table 1** shows LSC appropriations for selected years from FY1976 (the first full year of LSC operations) to FY2008. Current funding remains below the LSC’s highest funding level of \$400 million in FY1994 and FY1995. LSC funding accounts for less than half (42%) of all funding for civil legal services for the poor in the United States (discussed in more detail later in this report).

Table 1. LSC Appropriations History
(\$ in millions)

FY	\$	FY	\$	FY	\$	FY	\$	FY	\$
1976	92	1990	317	1995	400	2000	304	2005	331
1980	300	1991	328	1996	278	2001	329	2006	327
1984	275	1992	350	1997	283	2002	329	2007	349
1988	306	1993	357	1998	283	2003	337	2008	351
1989	309	1994	400	1999	300	2004	335		

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

FY1996

From its inception through FY1995, LSC appropriations gradually increased. However, for FY1996, Congress funded the LSC at \$278 million, for a reduction of almost 31% from the previous year. In its FY1996 budget resolution, the House assumed a three-year phase-out of the LSC, recommending appropriations of \$278 million in FY1996, \$141 million in FY1997, and elimination by FY1998. The House Budget Committee stated in its report (H.Rept. 104-120):

Too often, ... lawyers funded through federal LSC grants have focused on political causes and class action lawsuits rather than helping poor Americans solve their legal problems.... A phase out of federal funding for the LSC will not eliminate free legal aid to the poor. State and local governments, bar associations, and other organizations already provide substantial legal aid to the poor.

The FY1996 appropriation for the LSC entirely eliminated funding for supplemental legal assistance programs, including Native American and migrant farm worker support, national and state support centers, regional training centers, and other national activities.

FY1997-FY2001

The phase-out of the LSC envisioned by the House budget resolution did not occur. Instead, between FY1996 and FY2001, LSC funding was gradually increased. For FY1997, Congress funded the LSC at \$283 million (P.L. 104-208). For FY1998, Congress again funded the LSC at \$283 million (P.L. 105-119). For FY1999, Congress funded the LSC at \$300 million (P.L. 105-277). For FY2000, Congress funded the LSC at \$305 million, but also included a provision in the legislation that mandated a 0.38% government-wide rescission of discretionary budget authority for FY2000. The funding for the LSC for FY2000 was thereby decreased to \$304 million (P.L. 106-113).

For FY2001, the Clinton Administration requested \$340 million for the LSC. The Clinton Administration had requested \$340 million every year since FY1997, in an effort to partially restore the 1996 cutback in funding. P.L. 106-553 included \$330 million for LSC for FY2001, and was signed by President Clinton on December 21, 2000. P.L. 106-554 mandated a 0.22% government-wide rescission of discretionary budget authority for FY2001 for almost all government agencies. Thus, the \$330 million appropriation for LSC for FY2001 was reduced to \$329.3 million.

FY2002-FY2005

For FY2002 through FY2005, the Bush Administration requested \$329.3 million in annual appropriations for the LSC. In carrying out the LSC's vision of an effective and efficient statewide system of delivering legal services to the poor, grantees had been merging and reconfiguring their legal services programs to better use every federal dollar allocated to them.⁸ The House report (H.Rept. 107-139) indicated concern about the LSC overruling, without appeal, certain configurations implemented by grantees via the state planning process. The House report directed the LSC to review the state planning process and report back to the committee with a proposal that outlined the reconfiguration standards and the process for states to appeal LSC's decisions. P.L. 107-77 included \$329.3 million for LSC for FY2002.

For FY2003, Congress funded the LSC at \$336.6 million (P.L. 108-7); this funding level included a \$9.5 million allotment to offset decennial Census funding reallocations (i.e., to partially compensate some service areas for smaller LSC funding levels for FY2003 than the area received for FY2002 as a result of the change in state poverty populations based on census data for 2000), and a mandated 0.65% government-wide rescission.

⁸ Legal Services Corporation, A Special Report to Congress, *State Planning & Reconfiguration*, September 2001, pp. 2-3, 10.

For FY2004, Congress funded the LSC at \$335.3 million (P.L. 108-199); this funding level included a 0.59% across-the-board government-wide rescission and an additional 0.465% uniform rescission applicable only to funding for the Commerce, Justice, State, and Related Agencies appropriation (which included the LSC).

For FY2005, Congress funded the LSC at \$330.8 million (P.L. 108-447); this funding level included a provision that allowed the LSC to spend up to \$1 million of prior-year funding balances for a school student loan repayment pilot program, a 0.8% across-the-board government-wide rescission, and an additional 0.54% uniform rescission applicable only to funding for the Commerce, Justice, State, and Related Agencies appropriation (which included the LSC).

FY2006-FY2008

For FY2006, the Bush Administration requested \$318.3 million for the LSC. P.L. 109-108 included \$330.8 million for the LSC for FY2006 — the same amount originally passed by the House, instead of \$358.5 million, as passed by the Senate. P.L. 109-108 also included a general rescission equal to 0.28% of funding for the Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies appropriation (which includes the LSC). P.L. 109-148 included a 1% government-wide rescission on discretionary programs. Thus, the LSC appropriation for FY2006 was lowered to \$326.6 million.

For FY2007, the Bush Administration requested \$310.9 million for the LSC. P.L. 110-5 included language that specified that the LSC would be funded at \$348.6 million for FY2007. P.L. 110-5 incorporated the fourth continuing resolution for FY2007 (H.J.Res. 20), which included provisions to fund most of the government agencies, including the LSC, through FY2007.

For FY2008, the Bush Administration requested \$311 million for the LSC. The Administration's budget request included \$289 million for basic field programs and requires independent audits; almost \$13 million for management and administration; \$5 million for client self-help and information technology; and \$3 million of the Office of the Inspector General.

For FY2008, the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended \$390 million for the LSC (S. 1745), a \$41.4 million increase above the FY2007 LSC appropriation, and \$79.1 million above the Administration's FY2008 budget request for the LSC. During the Senate debate on the bill (H.R. 3093), an amendment by Senator Bingaman was passed to permit LSC-funded legal services programs to provide legal assistance to "H2B" workers — temporary foreign workers employed in the forestry industry — in matters directly related to their employment. LSC-funded programs are currently prohibited from serving H2B workers. The Senate-passed bill provided \$390 million for the LSC for FY2008.

For FY2008, the House Appropriations Committee recommended \$377 million for the LSC, a \$28.4 million increase above the FY2007 LSC appropriation, \$66.1 million above the Administration's FY2008 budget request for the LSC, and \$13 million below the Senate-passed bill. The House-passed bill (H.R. 3093) included \$377 million for the LSC for FY2008.

Pursuant to a continuing appropriations resolution (H.J.Res. 52), enacted September 29, 2007, the LSC operated at FY2007 funding levels through November 16, 2007 (P.L. 110-92). Pursuant to a second continuing appropriations resolution in the FY2008 Department of Defense appropriation (H.R. 3222), enacted November 13, 2007, the LSC operated at FY2007 funding levels through December 14, 2007 (P.L. 110-116). Pursuant to a third continuing appropriations resolution (H.J.Res. 69), enacted December 14, 2007, the LSC operated at FY2007 funding levels through December 21, 2007 (P.L. 110-137). Pursuant to a fourth continuing appropriations resolution (H.J.Res. 72), the LSC operated at FY2007 funding levels through December 31, 2007 (P.L. 110-137).

P.L. 110-161, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (H.R. 2764 — enacted December 26, 2007), included \$350.5 million for the LSC for FY2008. This amount is \$1.9 million above the FY2007 appropriation for the LSC and \$39.6 million above the Administration's FY2008 budget request for the LSC. However, it is below the amounts that were passed by the House and the Senate. The FY2008 appropriation for the LSC includes \$332.4 million for basic field programs and required independent audits, \$12.5 million for management and administration, \$2.1 million for client self-help and information technology, \$3.0 million for the Office of the Inspector General, and \$0.5 million for loan repayment assistance. According to the LSC, pursuant to P.L. 110-161, LSC-funded legal services programs can now provide limited representation to temporary forestry workers.

FY2009

For FY2009, the Bush Administration requested \$311.0 million for the LSC.⁹ The Administration's budget request would include \$290.1 million for basic field programs and required independent audits; \$12.8 million for management and administration; \$5.0 million for client self-help and information technology; and \$3.0 million for the Office of the Inspector General.

For FY2009, the House Appropriations Committee approved \$390 million for the LSC. The House committee-approved draft bill would provide 11% more than the FY2008 LSC appropriation and 25% more than the FY2009 request for the LSC. It would include \$367 million for basic field programs and required independent audits, \$16 million for management and administration, \$3 million for client self-help and information technology, \$3 million for the Office of the Inspector General, and \$1 million for loan repayment assistance.

⁹ Each year the LSC submits its own budget request to Congress. In most years, the LSC budget request is significantly higher than the amount that appears in the President's annual budget. For FY2009, the LSC requested an appropriation of \$471.4 million, a 52% increase over the President's budget request of \$311 million for the LSC. The reasons cited for the significant increase included legal problems of existing and new clients stemming from the recent crises in the mortgage and housing industries, the ongoing impact of natural disasters, and widespread domestic violence, along with recent LSC findings that there is significant unmet need among America's poorest populations with regard to civil legal assistance.

For FY2009, the Senate Appropriations Committee, like the House committee, also approved \$390 million for the LSC. However, the Senate committee bill (S. 3182) would include \$369 million for basic field programs and required independent audits, \$13 million for management and administration, \$3.8 million for client self-help and information technology, \$3.2 million for the Office of the Inspector General, and \$1 million for loan repayment assistance.

P.L. 110-289, the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (enacted July 30, 2008), included a provision that provides \$30 million for pre-foreclosure and legal counseling through a new grant program. Under the new program, the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, a congressional chartered nonprofit organization, is required to make grants to housing counselors to hire LSC attorneys to assist homeowners who have legal issues directly related to the homeowner's foreclosure, delinquency, or short sale.¹⁰

P.L. 110-315, the College Opportunity and Affordability Act of 2008 (enacted August 14, 2008), included a provision that authorizes \$10 million for the U.S. Department of Education to distribute as loan repayment assistance grants (up to \$6,000 per year, \$40,000 for a lifetime) to full-time civil legal aid lawyers who agree to remain employed as such for at least three years.¹¹ Although the loan repayment program was authorized, funding for the program has not yet been appropriated.

P.L. 110-329, the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (enacted September 30, 2008), among other things, requires that the LSC continue to operate at FY2008 funding levels (i.e., \$350.5 million) until March 6, 2009, or until LSC's regular FY2009 appropriation is enacted.

It is important to note that since FY1996, all of the LSC appropriations laws have included language stipulating the provisions restricting the activities of LSC grantees enacted in previous LSC appropriations laws.¹² (See the earlier section titled "Restrictions on Activities.") **Table 2** shows LSC appropriations for FY2001-FY2008, by component of funding.

¹⁰ See sections 2305 and 2401 of P.L. 110-289.

¹¹ See section 431 of P.L. 110-315.

¹² Although the authorizing statute contains some restrictions on LSC activities, many more restrictions were added by P.L. 104-134 in 1996. Other restrictions and modifications or clarifications were added in 1997 (P.L. 105-119) and 1998 (P.L. 105-277). All LSC appropriation laws enacted after 1996 have included language referencing the restrictions in prior appropriation laws.

Table 2. LSC: Funding for Program Components, FY2001-FY2008
(\$ in millions)

LSC Program Components	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Basic field programs	309.3	310.0	308.0	316.4	312.4	308.4	330.8	332.5
Management and administration	10.8	12.4	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.5
Client self-help and information technology	6.9	4.4	3.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.1	2.1
Office of the Inspector General	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0
Offset for census-based reallocations	0.0	0.0	9.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Student loan repayment program	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Total	329.3	329.3	336.6	335.3	330.8	326.6	348.6	350.5

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

Note: These data reflect appropriations after all rescissions; numbers may not add to total due to rounding.

Distribution of LSC Funds and Non-LSC Resources

LSC funds appropriated for basic field programs are distributed to the states and jurisdictions on a per capita basis, according to U.S. Bureau of the Census data¹³ on the number of “poor” persons in each service area.¹⁴ Grantees within each state or jurisdiction then compete among themselves for funding.

Although the LSC is the largest single source of funding for the civil legal services system in the United States, it is not the only source of funding. Local legal services programs supplement their LSC grants with funds from a variety of governmental and private sources. Non-LSC funding sources include state and local grants; state Interest on Lawyers’ Trust Accounts (IOLTAs) programs;¹⁵ federal programs such as the Title XX Social Services Block Grant, the Older Americans Act, the Violence Against Women Act, and Community Development Block Grants; and private grants from entities such as the United Way, foundations, and national, state, and local bar associations. In addition, private attorneys accept referrals to

¹³ The census data is based on the most recent decennial census — currently, the year 2000.

¹⁴ In other words, if a specific state has 12% of the U.S. poverty population, that state generally would receive about 12% of the LSC funding amount allocated for local legal services programs.

¹⁵ These funds represent interest earned on sums deposited by clients with attorneys for short periods of time.

provide legal services to the poor, primarily through LSC-funded pro bono programs.¹⁶

As shown in **Table 3**, in 2007, LSC funding accounted for about 42% of the \$844.4 million spent in the United States for civil legal services for the poor.¹⁷

Table 3. Funding for LSC and Non-LSC Programs, by Jurisdiction, FY2007

State	LSC Funding FY2007	Number of LSC Programs	Non-LSC Funding FY2007	Total Funding	LSC as a % of Total
Alabama	6,463,907	1	984,747	7,448,654	86.8
Alaska	1,271,971	1	1,741,210	3,013,181	42.2
Arizona	9,916,097	3	4,573,845	14,489,942	68.4
Arkansas	3,808,626	2	1,699,733	5,508,359	69.1
California	45,808,829	11	45,180,132	90,988,961	50.3
Colorado	3,609,142	1	7,414,826	11,023,968	32.7
Connecticut	2,590,894	1	149,787	2,740,681	94.5
Delaware	625,739	1	518,862	1,144,601	54.7
District of Columbia	983,988	1	407,723	1,391,711	70.7
Florida	19,152,571	7	17,351,369	36,503,940	52.5
Georgia	9,502,812	2	13,048,243	22,551,055	42.1
Hawaii	1,598,503	2	5,057,743	6,656,246	24.0
Idaho	1,409,850	1	1,074,450	2,484,300	56.8
Illinois	11,699,140	3	16,956,750	28,655,890	40.8
Indiana	5,426,207	1	2,536,419	7,962,626	68.1
Iowa	2,369,374	1	4,873,282	7,242,656	32.7
Kansas	2,309,399	1	6,823,114	9,132,513	25.3
Kentucky	6,185,115	4	12,391,043	18,576,158	33.3
Louisiana	8,406,311	4	4,785,869	13,192,180	63.7
Maine	1,420,593	1	4,173,143	5,593,736	25.4
Maryland	3,978,010	1	18,483,060	22,461,070	17.7
Massachusetts	5,468,715	4	1,652,312	7,121,027	76.8
Michigan	9,621,410	6	12,907,858	22,529,268	42.7
Minnesota	3,695,306	5	14,893,503	18,588,809	19.9
Mississippi	5,281,120	2	2,331,820	7,612,940	69.4
Missouri	5,832,090	4	10,651,490	16,483,580	35.4
Montana	1,423,153	1	1,843,601	3,266,754	43.6
Nebraska	1,470,195	1	492,878	1,963,073	74.9
Nevada	1,987,552	1	503,142	2,490,694	79.8
New Hampshire	691,432	1	150,436	841,868	82.1

¹⁶ In 2007, approximately 31,000 private attorneys accepted referrals to help LSC clients.

¹⁷ Legal Services Corporation, *Legal Services Corporation Fact Book 2007*, June 2008, [http://www.lsc.gov/pdfs/factbook2007.pdf].

State	LSC Funding FY2007	Number of LSC Programs	Non-LSC Funding FY2007	Total Funding	LSC as a % of Total
New Jersey	6,684,595	6	43,744,148	50,428,743	13.3
New Mexico	3,458,198	1	2,342,217	5,800,415	59.6
New York	25,651,160	7	54,178,907	79,830,067	32.1
North Carolina	9,632,153	1	11,124,691	20,756,844	46.4
North Dakota	993,516	1	1,424,393	2,417,909	41.1
Ohio	10,857,758	6	46,015,263	56,873,021	19.1
Oklahoma	5,539,055	2	5,631,925	11,170,980	49.6
Oregon	3,658,517	1	4,514,758	8,173,275	44.8
Pennsylvania	11,832,331	8	25,630,759	37,463,090	31.6
Rhode Island	1,073,387	1	2,725,225	3,798,612	28.3
South Carolina	5,303,683	1	3,972,905	9,276,588	57.2
South Dakota	1,781,220	2	1,163,818	2,945,038	60.5
Tennessee	7,470,959	4	12,136,886	19,607,845	38.1
Texas	32,201,428	3	19,896,888	52,098,316	61.8
Utah	1,989,701	1	2,619,500	4,609,201	43.2
Vermont	547,546	1	34,892	582,438	94.0
Virginia	6,229,887	6	8,536,770	14,766,657	42.2
Washington	7,375,225	1	12,967,184	20,342,409	36.3
West Virginia	2,830,468	1	3,744,827	6,575,295	43.0
Wisconsin	5,052,482	2	6,170,513	11,222,995	45.0
Wyoming	720,493	1	50,500	770,993	93.5
American Samoa	94,627	1	0	94,627	100.0
Guam	340,818	1	579,928	920,746	37.0
Micronesia	1,600,722	1	583,139	2,183,861	73.3
Puerto Rico	16,885,393	2	3,790,003	20,675,396	81.7
Virgin Islands	332,208	1	974,437	1,306,645	25.4
Total: States and DC	334,891,813	132	484,279,359	819,171,172	40.9
Total: States, DC, and Territories	354,145,581	138	490,206,866	844,352,447	41.9

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service, using data from the Legal Services Corporation, *Legal Services Corporation Fact Book 2007*, June 2008, [<http://www.lsc.gov/pdfs/factbook2007.pdf>]. Compilation of state and territory program data is based on information from the LSC website [<http://www.lsc.gov/map/index.php>].