



**HELPING THOSE IN NEED:
BAR FOUNDATIONS AND OTHER LEGAL FOUNDATIONS
ARE MAKING AN IMPACT NATIONWIDE**

***National Conference of Bar Foundations
Report on “The State of Bar Foundations” Survey
Part I – Cumulative Impact Analysis***



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July 30, 2008

To: Officers, National Conference of Bar Foundations (NCBF):

Pauline Gee, President
Briana Wagner, President-Elect
Sandra Cousins, Secretary
Christine Hickey, Treasurer
Bob Glaves, Immediate Past President

Board of Trustees, NCBF

Roseanne Lucianek, Director, Division of Bar Services

From: Kim McKelvey, Executive Director, ALPS Foundation Services

Re: Report on Part I of the NCBF Survey “The State of Bar Foundations”

ALPS Foundation Services is pleased to submit its report on Part I of the NCBF Survey “The State of Bar Foundations” (Survey). The primary purpose of Part I of the Survey is to determine the cumulative impact bar foundations and other legal foundations have on communities nationwide.

As the preeminent authority on bar foundations, NCBF seeks to advance the work of bar foundations by promoting the integral role they play in advancing law-related philanthropy and assisting them in carrying out their missions. The Survey is intended to advance NCBF’s mission by providing NCBF members and Survey participants with in-depth analysis of data related to the revenue, distributions, value, and impact of bar foundations and other legal foundations nationwide.

In October 2007, NCBF contracted with ALPS Foundation Services to conduct a national survey of bar foundations and legal foundations. ALPS Foundation Services is a philanthropic management and consulting firm based out of Missoula, Montana. ALPS Foundation Services specializes in consulting with bar foundations and associations across the United States and Canada.

A six-member Survey Committee was formed to provide general oversight in the process. Committee members included Pauline Gee, Bob Glaves, Christine Hickey, and Briana Wagner, NCBF Officers; NCBF member David Snyder, Executive Director, New Hampshire Bar Foundation; and Roseanne Lucianek, Director, Division Bar Services. .

This report begins with an overview of the Survey respondents by type and size of related bar associations, and an overview of the missions, revenue and distributions of bar foundations and other legal foundations. The overview is followed by an in-depth analysis of foundation revenue and distribution. The report concludes with several key findings and questions raised by Part I of the Survey. In the Appendix, you will find lists of those who responded to Part I and the Part I Survey questions.

ALPS Foundation Services and NCBF express their sincere appreciation to participating foundations who gave their valuable time and information in responding to the Survey. In addition, we wish to thank the NCBF Survey Committee members for their time in working with ALPS Foundation Services to identify Survey subject areas of inquiry and review report drafts. We are especially grateful to Roseanne Lucianek and her staff for their support during this project, including their diligent efforts to encourage foundations to respond to Parts I and II of the Survey.

Thank you for allowing us to share in your work.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kim McKelvey", with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Kim McKelvey
Executive Director, ALPS Foundation Services

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

From March to July, 2008, the National Conference of Bar Foundations (NCBF) distributed Parts I and II of the National Conference of Bar Foundations Survey on the “The State of Bar Foundations” (Survey). The Survey, the first of its kind, is intended to gather comprehensive data related to the work and overall impact of bar foundations and other legal foundations nationwide.

269 foundations¹ received the Survey in March, 2008. 137 (51%) of 269 foundations responded to the Survey (see Appendix 1).²

The data compiled from the questions in Part I of the Survey is the subject of this report (see Appendix 2). Part I assesses the cumulative value and impact foundations have on communities and society at the local, state and national levels. Part II of the Survey provides NCBF with additional data focused on donor impact, the diversity of foundation work, and other information to help build capacity within the foundation community. A complete report on Part I and II of the Survey will be available later in the year.

Helping those in need

Bar foundations and other legal foundations are the visible charitable arms for bar associations and for the legal community. Foundations provide a mechanism for organized contributions to legal causes from related bar association members, the legal community, and the general public. Foundations generate revenue from a variety of sources, including donations from the legal community and general public, Interest on Lawyer Trust Accounts (IOLTA), and endowments. Between 2005 and 2007, foundation revenue has grown by over 180%,³ indicative both of the changing interest rate environment in those years and of increased fund development activities by foundations.

In 2007, the 137 foundations responding to Part I of the Survey impacted their communities and society by contributing over \$210 million toward law-related causes through grants, scholarships, loan repayment assistance, and other programs. Over 50% of foundations identify their primary mission as ensuring access to justice for all community members. In 2007, 70% of foundation funding, or over \$140 million, supported access to justice efforts, helping those in need nationwide.

¹ For the purposes of the NCBF Survey, “foundation” is defined as a bar foundation, IOLTA foundation or IOLTA program. Legal foundations formed for the primary purpose of funding internal programming (e.g. legal services foundations, legal advocacy program foundations) are not included in the term “foundation.” 300 possible foundations received the NCBF Survey, and 269 of those met the Survey’s definition of foundation.

² The confidence interval for the total sample is 95% with a margin of error for the total sample of plus or minus 7 percentage points.

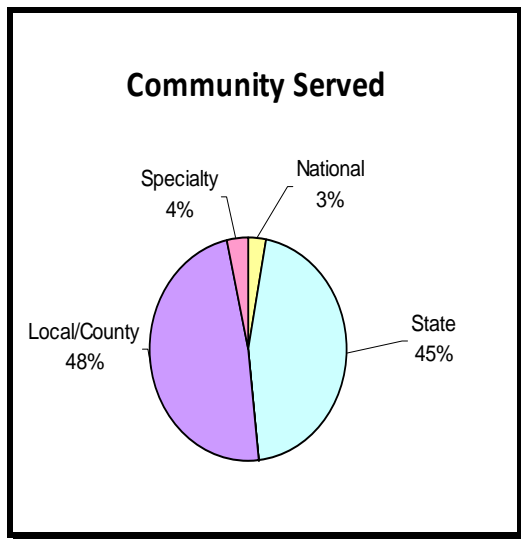
³ Percentage adjusted for inflation.

II. OVERVIEW OF FOUNDATIONS

A. Specialty, local/county, state, national, IOLTA

The majority of foundations are local/county or state foundations. 48% of foundations classified themselves as local/county foundations, and 45% classified themselves as state foundations.

At the other end of the spectrum were 5 specialty foundations (e.g. Utah Women Lawyers Foundation, Asian/Pacific Bar Association of Sacramento Law Foundation) and 4 national foundations, totaling 7% of the Survey respondents.

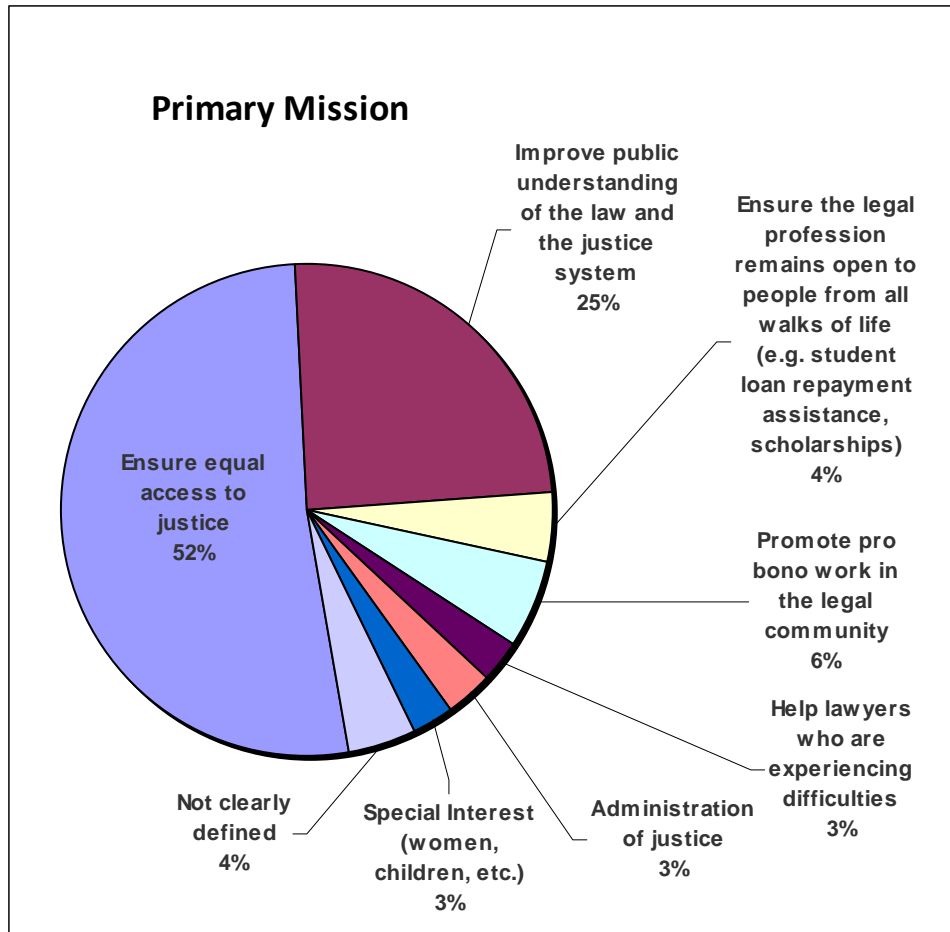


Of the 137 respondents to the Survey, 41 foundations indicated they administer IOLTA funds.

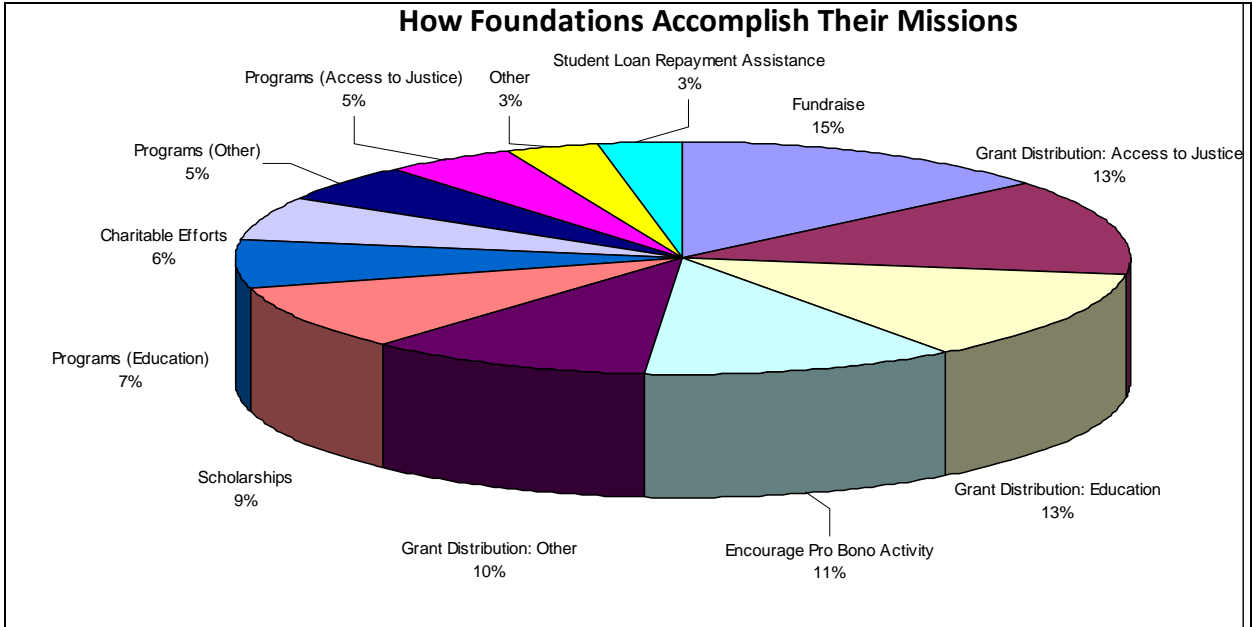
B. Value and impact

1. Mission

Over half of foundations listed “ensure access to justice” as their primary mission. Almost one-fourth of foundations seek to “improve public understanding of the law and the justice system” as their primary mission. The remaining one-fourth engage in a variety of activities, with slightly larger percentages providing loan repayment assistance and scholarships or promoting pro bono efforts in their communities.

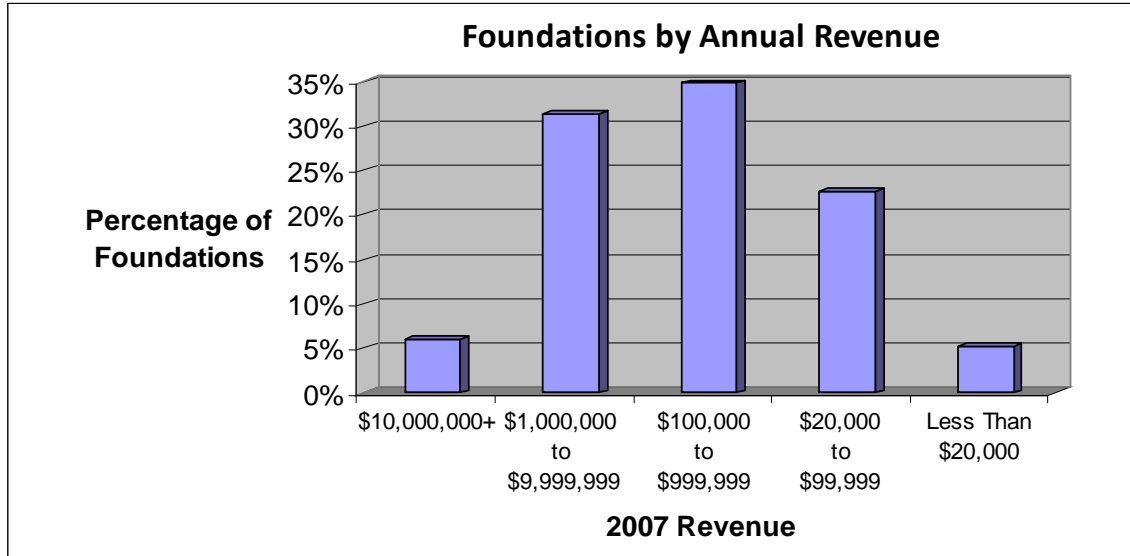


26% of foundations accomplish their missions through grant distribution. Only 15% of foundations reported accomplishing their missions through fundraising, though many foundations may have assumed fundraising was implicit in their other activities. Encouraging pro bono activity and providing scholarships account for 11% and 9% respectively. 17% of foundations provide their own programs, including access to justice, education and other programs.



2. Overview of revenue generated

Foundations surveyed generated \$200 million in revenue in 2005, \$300 million in 2006, and \$400 million in 2007. Only 6% of foundations reported revenue over \$10 million and 5% reported revenue under \$20,000. In the middle range, 31% reported revenue between \$1 million and \$10 million, 35% generated revenue between \$100,000 and \$1 million, and 22% reported revenue between \$20,000 and \$100,000.



3. Overview of distribution and impact on communities

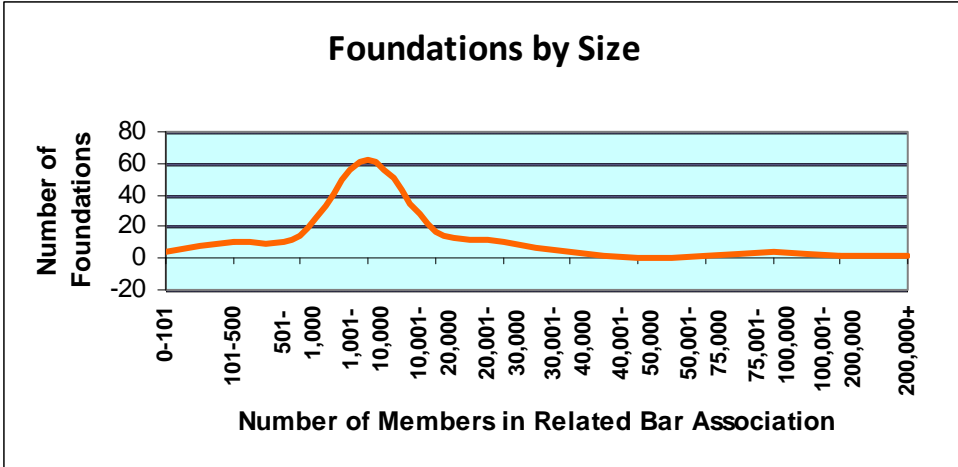
In 2007, foundations surveyed distributed \$210 million to the communities they serve. Using this figure as a starting point, and averaging the 110 responses over 269 foundations in the United States, it is possible to estimate that total foundation giving in 2007 was over \$500 million.

C. Number of related bar association members

The average foundation's related bar association has between 1,001 and 10,000 members. Out of 131 responses to the question, "How many members are in your bar foundation's related bar association?" over half (62) fall into this narrow middle range.

Only 4 of the Survey respondents' related bar associations have fewer than 101 members. The California Bar Foundation and the Legal Services Trust Fund of the State Bar of California both reported that their bar association, the State Bar of California, has over 200,000 members. These 2 California foundations, and 6 others comprise the full list of foundations with bar association memberships over 50,000.

6 state IOLTA programs did not report any members in a related bar association, indicating those 6 programs are not affiliated with a bar association.



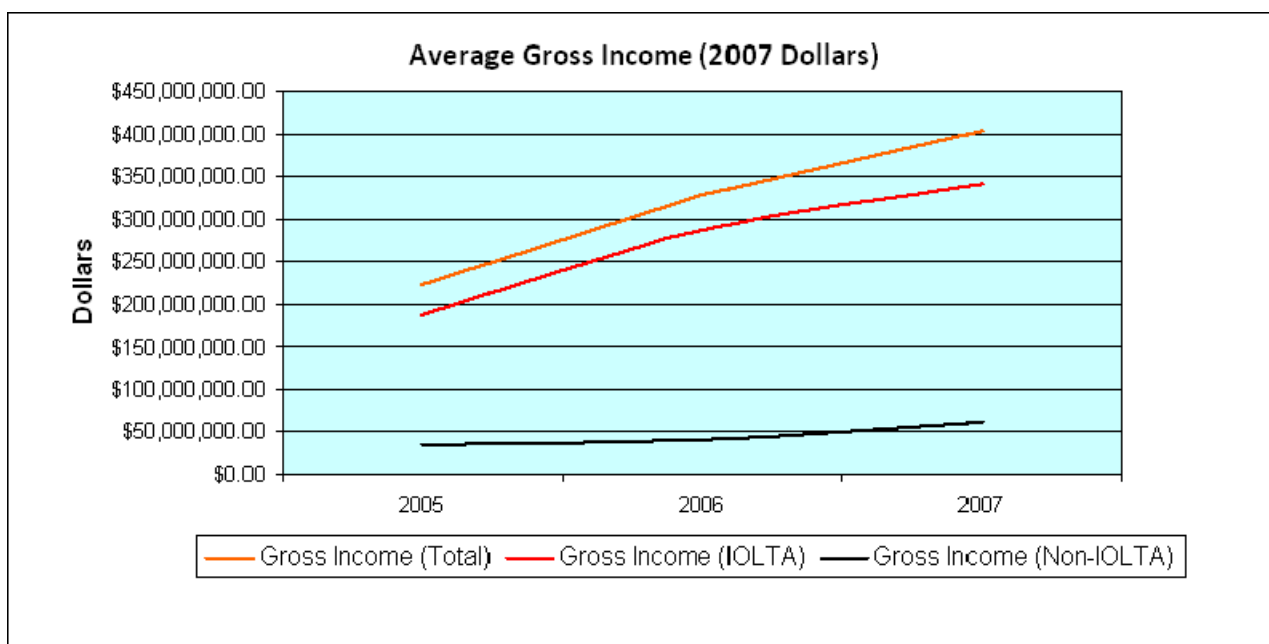
III. ANALYSIS OF FOUNDATION REVENUE AND DISTRIBUTION

A. Revenue generated

1. Overview

Foundation revenue increased by 182% between 2005 and 2007.⁴ In 2005, foundation revenue was \$200 million. In 2006, foundations generated \$307 million in revenue, an increase of 147% over 2005. In 2007, foundation revenue topped \$400 million, an increase of 120% over 2006, indicating the rate of growth is slowing.⁵ The largest revenue for a single foundation in 2007 was \$83 million, and the smallest \$1,000.

Foundations have been experiencing strong growth, regardless of the type of income stream. For example, IOLTA funding to foundations accounts for the bulk of foundation revenue for a total of \$340 million in 2007. Funding from sources other than IOLTA account for the remaining \$60 million. IOLTA funding and non-IOLTA funding increased at roughly the same rate from 2005 to 2007.



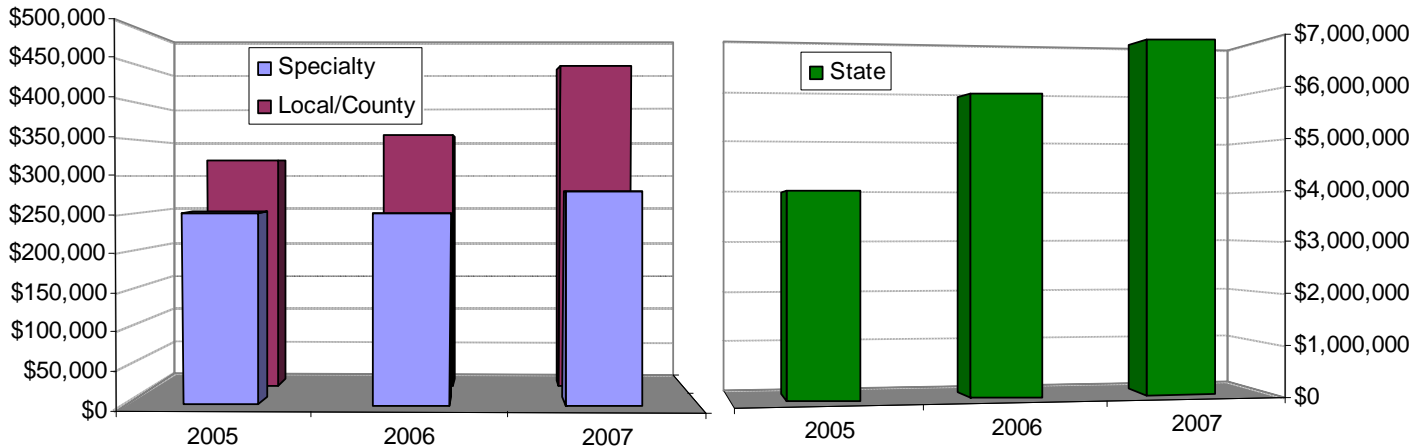
⁴ Percentage adjusted for inflation.

⁵ Amounts adjusted for inflation.

2. Revenue growth

From 2005 to 2007, state foundations experienced an average annual growth rate of 57%. Many state foundations administer IOLTA funds; therefore, a large growth rate in a strong interest rate environment can be expected. Additionally, many state foundations realized gains in this period on their assets, including large endowments. Local/county foundation revenue grew annually at an average rate of 24%. Specialty foundations saw very little growth, with an average revenue increase of only 5%.⁶

Revenue Growth by Foundation Type

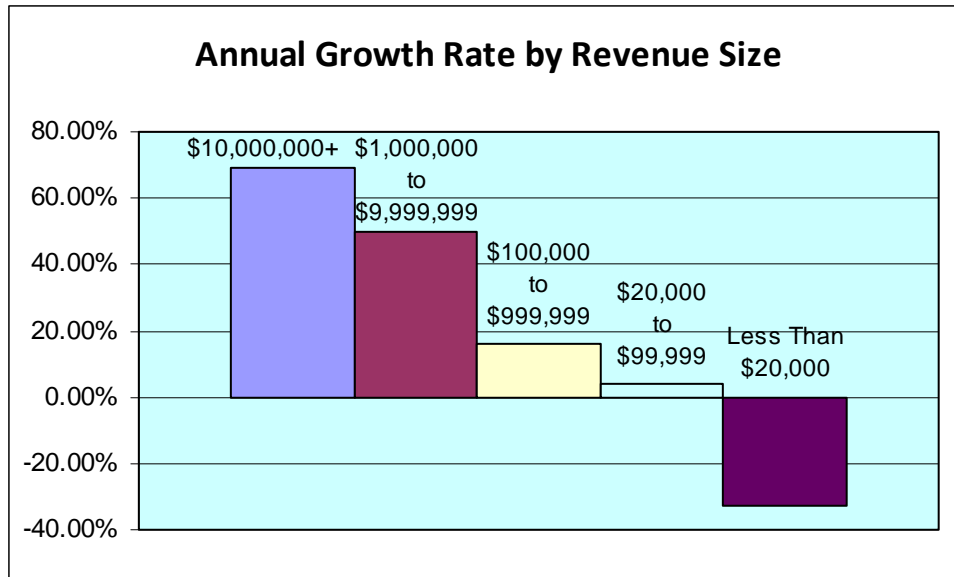


From 2005 to 2007, a clear trend exists in foundation growth rates in relation to their revenue.⁷ Of note is the 32% loss in revenue for foundations that generated less than \$20,000 annually in revenue between 2005 and 2007. Foundations with annual revenue between \$20,000 and \$100,000 experienced negligible growth in the same period. Only foundations with annual revenue over \$100,000 experienced growth from 2005-2007, with the biggest leaps in the foundations with the highest revenues.

Foundations with higher annual revenue experienced a 70% growth in revenue, a significantly stronger growth than foundations with less revenue. This is to be expected, in part because most of the foundations with annual revenue over \$10 million and many of the foundations with annual revenue over \$1 million are IOLTA foundations. As stated above, many IOLTA foundations experienced an increase in revenue due to the positive interest rate environment between 2005 and 2007. Additionally, foundations with higher annual revenue are more likely to realize gains from improved earnings on large endowments.

⁶ Percentages adjusted for inflation.

⁷ Percentages adjusted for inflation.

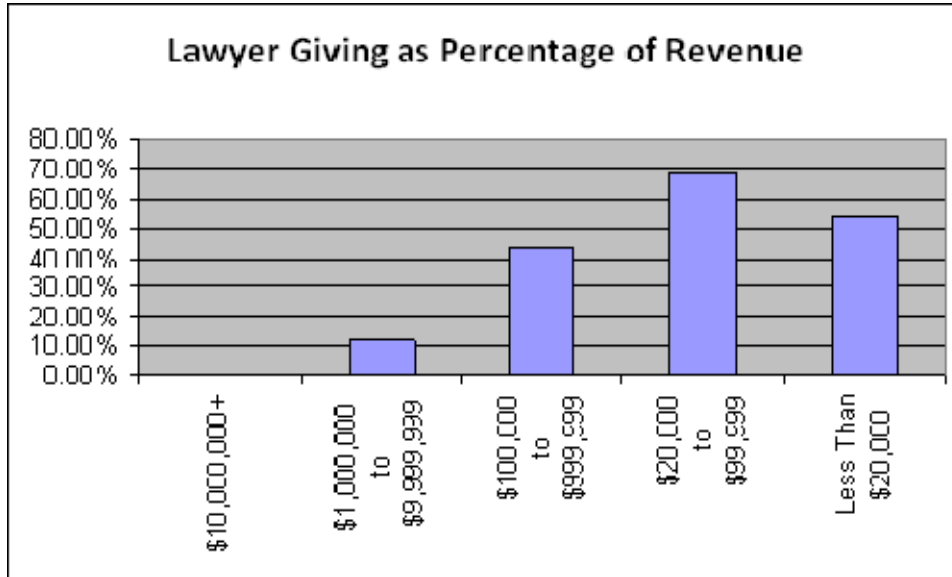


3. Revenue generated by lawyer giving

Foundations maximize value and impact of lawyer giving by providing an organized forum, with focused law-related missions and projects, for donations from the legal community. For the purposes of this Survey, lawyer giving is defined as giving through Fellows programs, law firm drives and campaigns, individual lawyer donations, and dues check off programs.

Lawyer giving accounted for \$24 million of the total revenue generated by foundations in 2007. State, local/county and specialty foundations all averaged \$219,000 per year from lawyer giving.

Amounts from lawyer giving to a foundation varies widely in relation to the revenue size of the foundation. Foundations with revenue over \$1 million received only 11% of their revenue from lawyer giving, likely due to the fact that many of the top revenue-generating foundations receive the majority of their funds from IOLTA. Foundations with revenue under \$1 million generate much higher percentages from lawyer giving: 44% for foundations with revenue between \$100,000 and \$1 million, 69% for foundations with revenue between \$20,000 and \$100,000, and 54% for foundations with less than \$20,000 in revenue.



Lawyer giving as a percentage of total revenue is, as expected, higher in bar foundations⁸ than in IOLTA programs.⁹ Lawyer giving to bar foundations accounted for 24% of those foundations’ total 2007 revenue, for a total of \$15 million. Lawyer giving to IOLTA programs accounted for 2% of those foundations’ revenue, for a total of \$7 million.

⁸ For the purposes of this survey, a bar foundation is a foundation that does not administer Interest on Lawyers Trust Account (IOLTA) funds.

⁹ For the purposes of this survey, an IOLTA program is a bar foundation, legal foundation, or program that administers IOLTA funds.

4. Bar foundation¹⁰ and IOLTA program revenue¹¹

a. Bar foundation revenue

Bar foundations generated \$62 million in revenue in 2007. 8.3% of bar foundations generated over \$1.5 million in revenue in 2007. 9.7% of bar foundations generated less than \$20,000 in revenue in 2007. The remaining 82% generated amounts in the middle, with 35% falling between \$100,000 and \$1 million. A comparison of the types of bar foundations generating under \$20,000 in revenue and those generating over \$1.5 million indicates that the population base and the size of the related bar association substantially impact bar foundation funding.

b. IOLTA program revenue

IOLTA programs generated \$340 million in revenue in 2007. 66% of the revenue generated in 2007 for IOLTA programs came from IOLTA contributions. Not surprisingly, the revenues at the high end of the scale came from IOLTA programs in large population density states such as Florida (pop. 18 million), New Jersey (pop. 8 million), New York (pop. 19 million), and California (pop. 36 million). Surprisingly, Connecticut (pop. 3 million) joined the top 5 IOLTA programs by doubling its revenue since 2005.¹²

31% of IOLTA programs generated between \$1 million and \$3 million. 14.6% of IOLTA programs generated over \$20 million in revenue in 2007. 9.8% of IOLTA programs generated less than \$200,000 in revenue in 2007.

¹⁰ For the purposes of this survey, a bar foundation is a foundation that does not administer Interest on Lawyers Trust Account (IOLTA) funds.

¹¹ For the purposes of this survey, an IOLTA program is a bar foundation, legal foundation, or program that administers IOLTA funds.

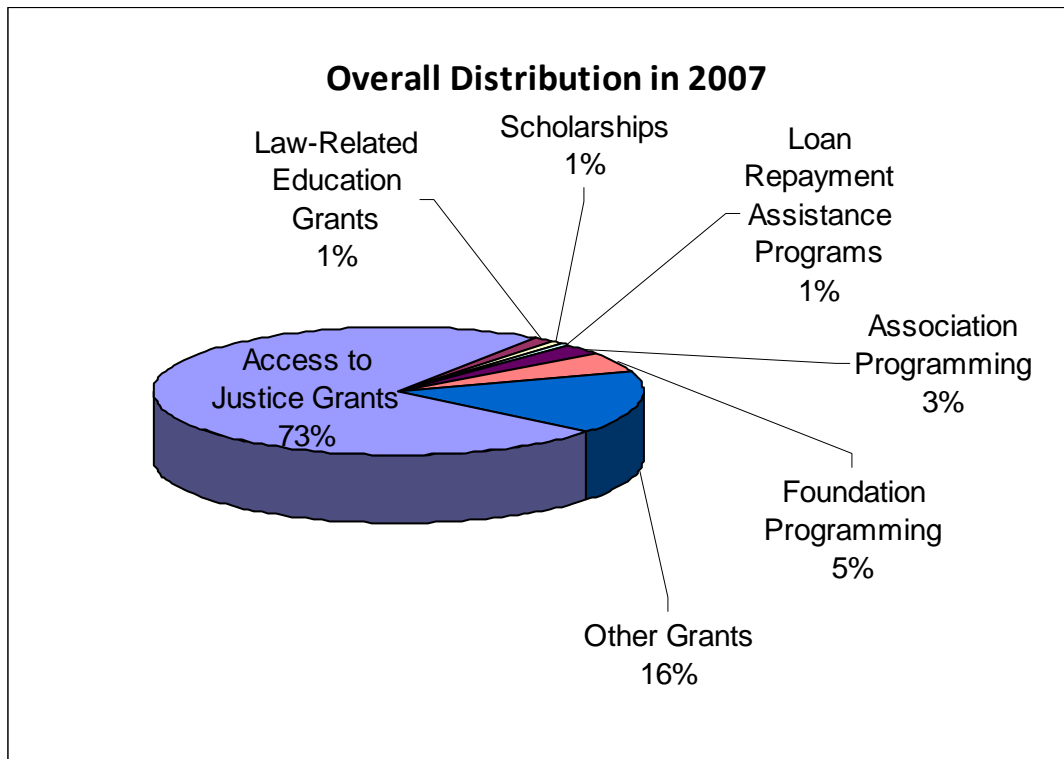
¹² U.S. Census Bureau, "Population and Household Economic Topics," *available at* <http://www.census.gov/population/www/>.

B. Distribution

1. Overview

Foundations surveyed returned over \$210 million of their 2007 annual revenue to their communities. Not surprisingly, state foundations, which include most IOLTA programs, accounted for \$198 million. Local/county foundations distributed \$11 million. The five specialty foundations responding to the Survey distributed \$1.2 million to their communities.

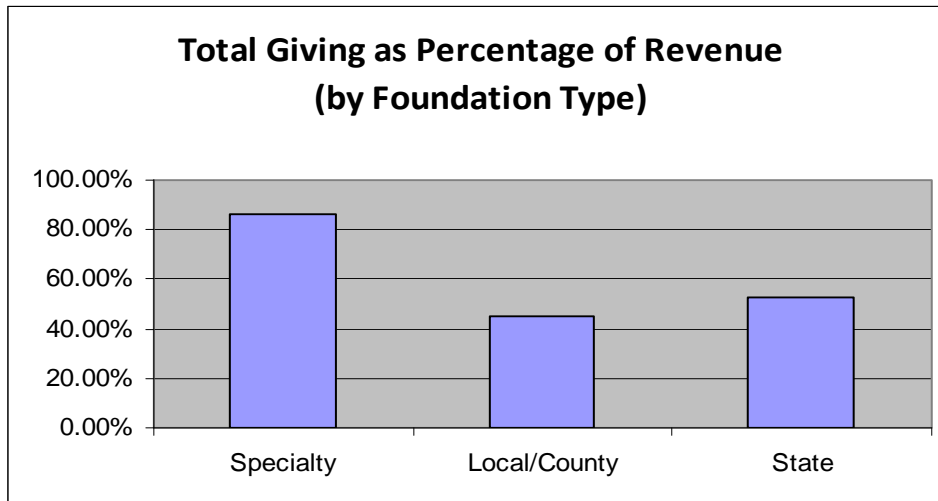
The vast majority (73%) of foundation funding supported access to justice efforts in foundations' respective communities in 2007. Foundations also provided funds for association and foundation programming, scholarships, and provided loan repayment assistance, and other grants. Only 1% of funds were earmarked for law-related education grants, surprisingly low considering that 24% of all foundations chose "improve public understanding of the law and the justice system" as their primary mission.



2. Foundation distributions as a percentage of revenue

The average foundation gave over 66% of its annual revenue back to the community in 2007. Analysis of the percentage of revenue returned by type of foundation indicates state foundations distributed over 50% of the revenue they generated in 2007. Local/county foundations distributed 45% of their revenue in 2007.

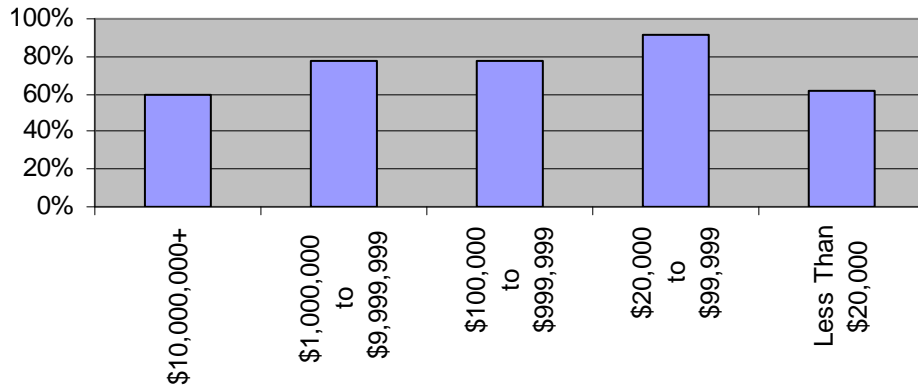
Specialty foundations gave back 86% of their revenue in 2007, a significantly higher percentage than local/county or state foundations. Specialty foundations' high rate of return is tempered by their sluggish growth from 2005 to 2007 (5% growth compared to a 24% growth rate for local/county foundations and a 57% growth rate for state foundations).¹³



Foundations, regardless of their revenue size, give similar percentages of their revenue back to their communities. Foundations that generate between \$20,000 and \$100,000 distribute a larger percentage of their revenue (over 90%).

¹³ Percentages adjusted for inflation.

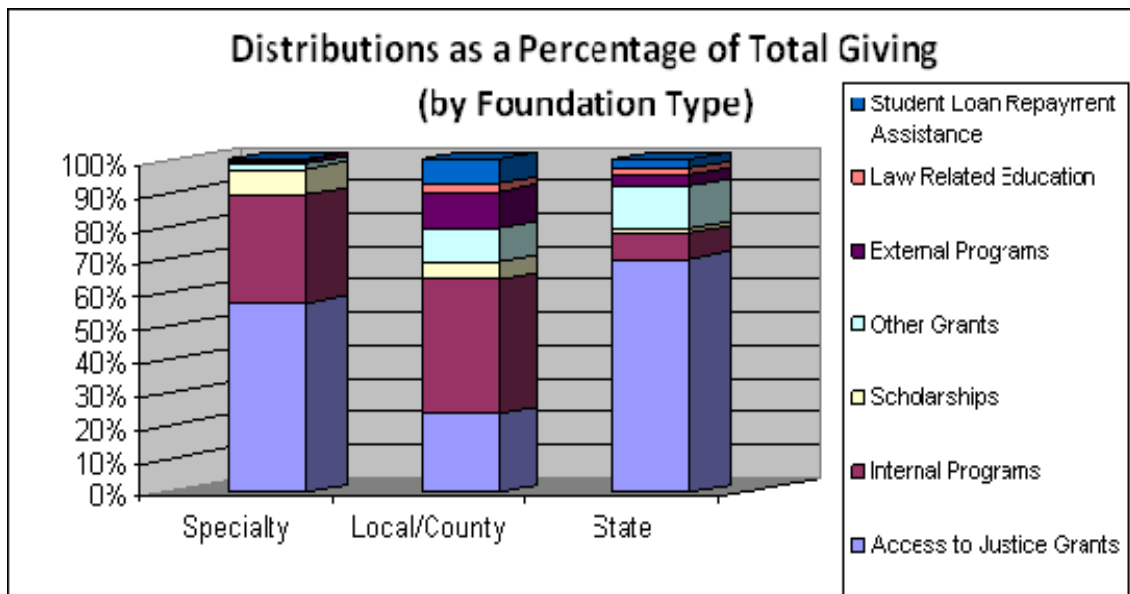
Total Giving as a Percentage of Revenue (by Foundation Revenue)



3. Beneficiaries of foundation distributions

Foundations chose grants as the primary vehicle by which to distribute funds in 2007. 85% of foundation distributions were in the form of grants in 2007. 55% of those grants were distributed to support access to justice efforts; 77% of foundations reported they gave one or more access to justice grants in 2007. Of note, while 24% of foundations listed law-related education as their primary mission, only 1% of the total distributions from all foundations in 2007 were distributed in law-related education grants.

Specialty foundations and local/county foundations distribute a fairly significant portion of their funds to internal programs at 32.8% and 40.4% respectively. Specialty foundations distribute a relatively large percentage of their funds to scholarships, but negligible funds to external programs. State programs provide relatively few funds to scholarships and law-related education programs as a total percentage of distributions.



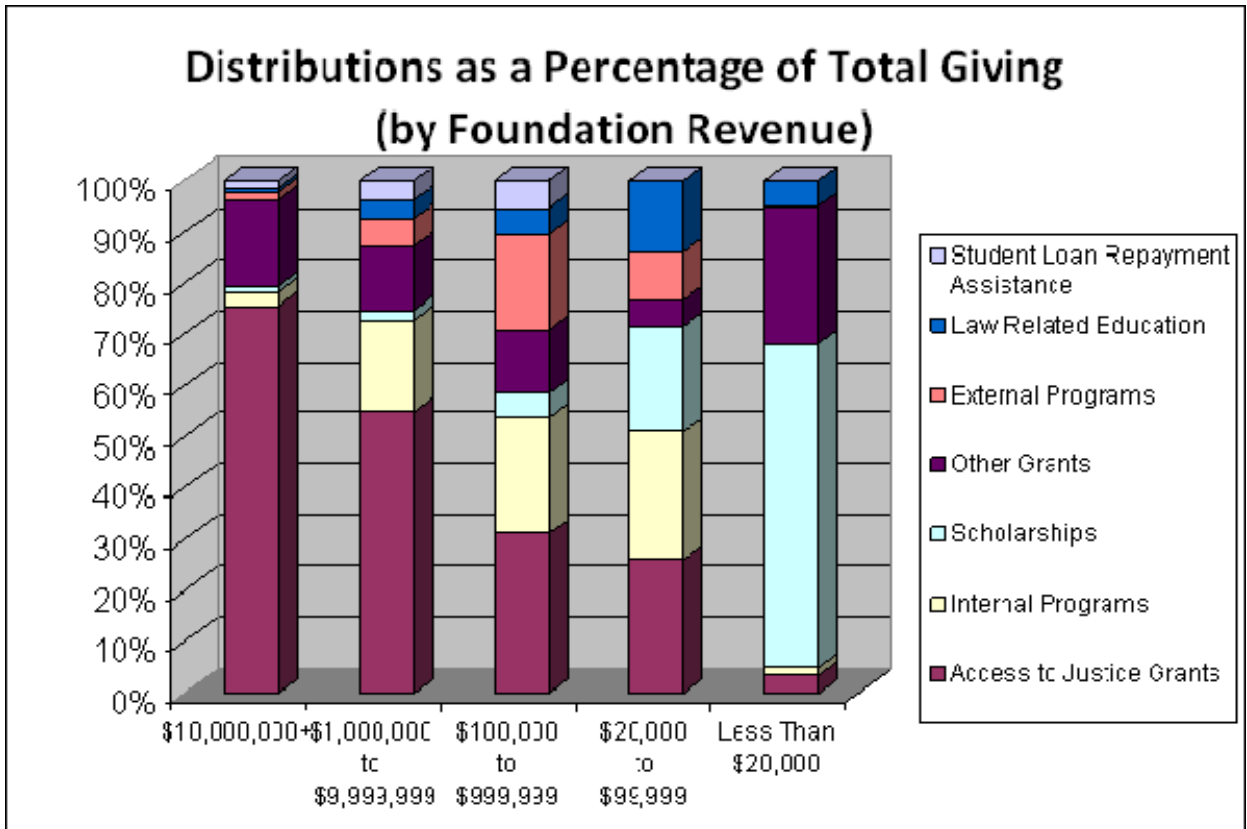
Foundation distributions vary considerably depending on foundation revenue. Foundations with the greatest revenue (many of which administer IOLTA funds) distribute over 70% of their funds for access to justice grants. The percentage of funding for access to justice grants steadily decreases foundation revenue decreases, falling to under 5% in foundations with less than \$20,000 in revenue.

The same is true in reverse for scholarships. Foundations with the smallest revenue give up to 60% of their distributed funds to scholarships. The percentage decreases as foundation revenue increases, until it is almost negligible in foundations with over \$10 million in revenue.

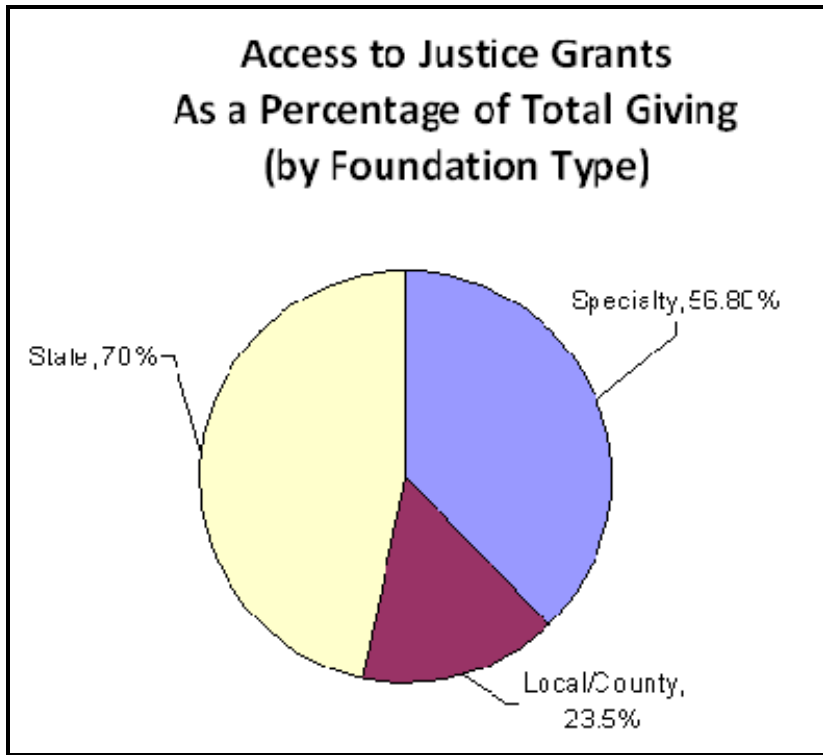
Foundations with revenue under \$100,000 distribute no funds for loan repayment assistance. With the exception of foundations with revenue between \$20,000 and

\$99,999, foundations distribute less than 10% of their available funds to law-related education grants.

Foundations with revenues of \$20,000 to \$1 million provide a greater percentage of their revenue to programs run within the foundations themselves (internal programs on the chart below). Foundations in this revenue range also provide a greater percentage of their funding to their related bar associations to run programs (external programs on the chart below). The foundations with the largest and smallest revenues distribute almost no funds for internal and external programs.

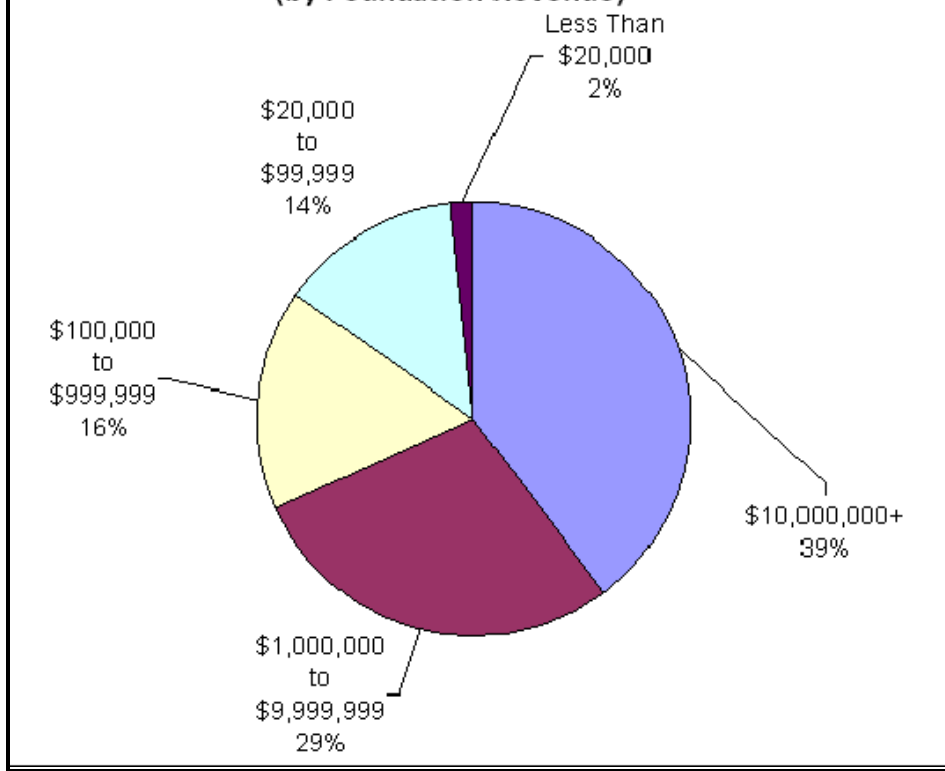


State foundations spent 70% of their 2007 distributions on access to justice grants. This is not surprising considering many IOLTA programs are mandated to distribute IOLTA funds through grants (often to access to justice grants specifically). Specialty foundations also spent a large percentage of their distributions (56.8%) on access to justice efforts.



Similarly, foundations with larger revenues (again, often large state foundations that administer IOLTA programs) provide the largest percentage of funds for access to justice grants. However, foundations with revenue under \$1 million still account for 32% of all distributions for access to justice efforts.

**Access to Justice Grants
As a Percentage of Total Giving
(by Foundation Revenue)**



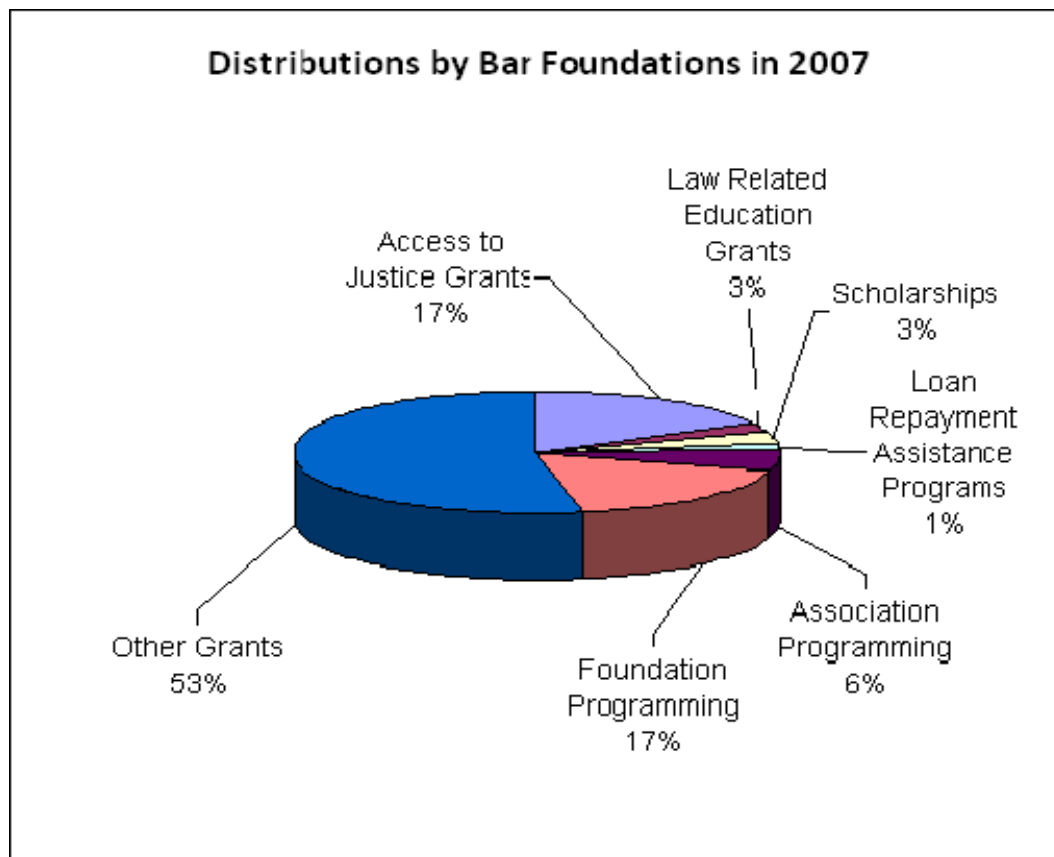
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4. Bar foundation¹⁴ and IOLTA program¹⁵ distributions

a. Bar foundation distributions

Bar foundations account for \$37 million of \$210 million given to communities in 2007. Annual bar foundation giving ranges from \$500.00 to \$18 million per bar foundation. More than 31% of bar foundations distributed between \$100,000 and \$1 million in 2007. Of interest, when given the choice between access to justice grants, law-related education grants, and other grants, foundations indicated that 53% of their funds support other grants. Access to justice grants and foundation programming both received 17% of bar foundation distributions. Law-related education grants received only 3% of bar foundation funding in 2007.

Bar foundations gave 6% of their funding to the related bar associations to run programs. Bar foundation distributed 3% of their funding to scholarships. Student loan repayment assistance distributions were only made by the largest bar foundations to respond to the Survey.



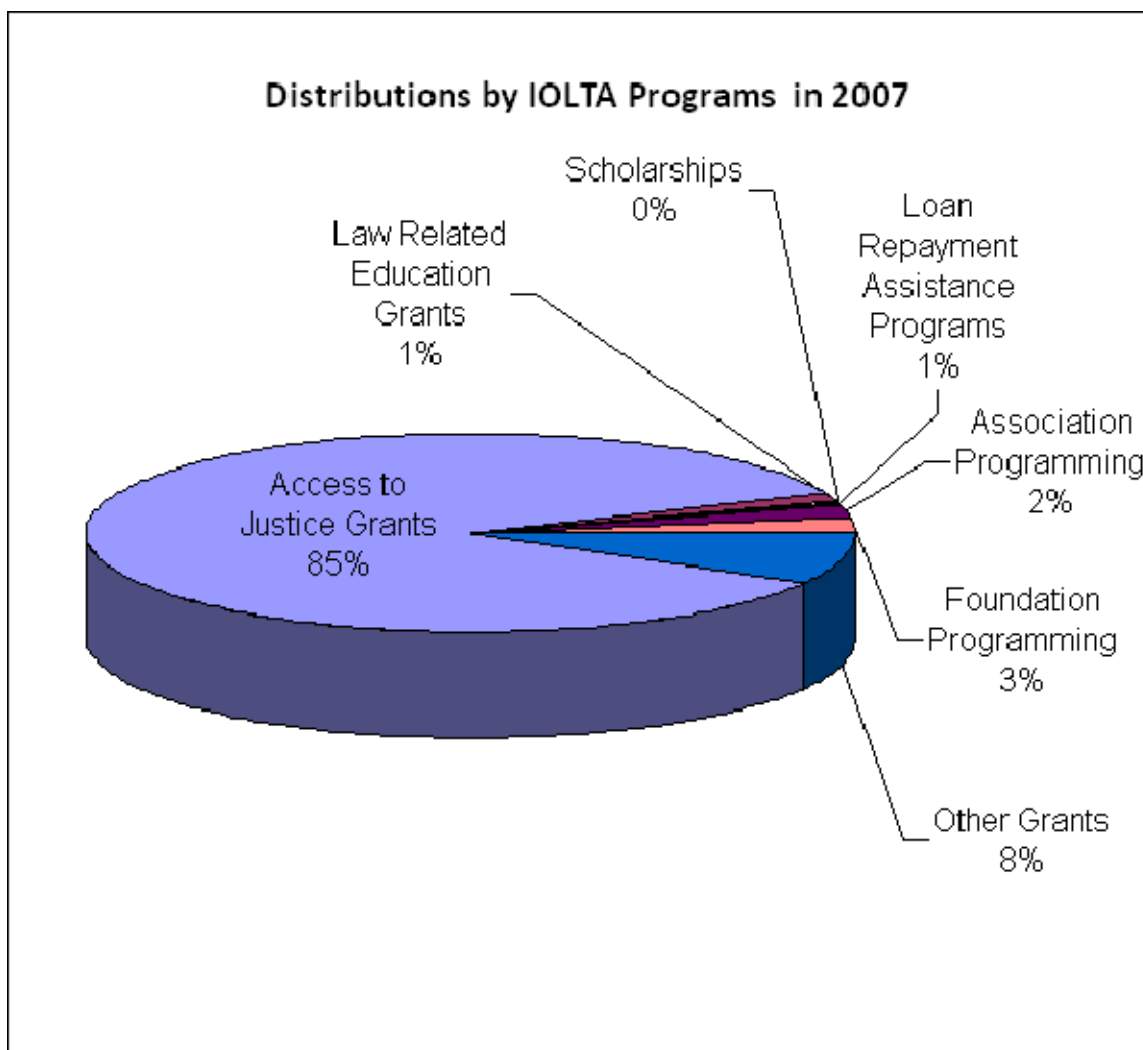
¹⁴ For the purposes of this survey, a bar foundation is a foundation that does not administer Interest on Lawyers Trust Account (IOLTA) funds.

¹⁵ For the purposes of this survey, an IOLTA program is a bar foundation, legal foundation, or program that administers IOLTA funds.

b. IOLTA program distributions

IOLTA programs gave \$173 million (82% of the total amount given by all foundations) in 2007. 12% of IOLTA programs (all from states with large populations) distributed more than \$10 million, and 10% of IOLTA programs distributed less than \$100,000 per year. More than 35% of IOLTA programs gave between \$1 million and \$2 million in 2007.

Over 90% of IOLTA program distributions were in the form of grants in 2007. 83% of those grants supported access to justice efforts. Only 8 IOLTA programs reported providing grants to support law-related education. No IOLTA program reported distributing funds for scholarships. IOLTA programs gave 3% of their 2007 revenue to foundation programming in 2007, and 2% to their related bar association for programming.



IV. CONCLUSION

A. Cumulative impact: helping those in need

Foundations significantly impacted their communities by distributing over \$210 million in 2007. Foundations support law-related causes through grants to access to justice programs, law-related education programs, law-related charitable projects, and provide scholarships and loan repayment assistance.

73% of foundation distributions were given to support access to justice efforts in 2007. Traditionally, access to justice programs obtain legal representation for members of society who cannot afford to retain lawyers. By granting \$153 million to these efforts in 2007, foundations played a major role in the access to justice movement. To put the significance of foundation contributions into perspective, the Legal Services Corporation, a federal agency charged with funding legal aid programs, received \$329 million from Congress in 2007. Collectively, foundations contributed an additional \$153 million nationally to legal services for those who lack financial resources to access the justice system, increasing the pool of funds by 33% over the government appropriation for Legal Services Corporation.

B. Complete Survey report: a preview

A complete report on Parts I and II of the NCBF Survey, scheduled for distribution later this year, will shed light on several questions raised by this report on Part I of the Survey:

- Can foundations increase the percentage of revenue they distribute in their communities? In 2007, foundations distributed 66% of their revenue in grants, scholarships and loan repayment programs. Some foundations distributed over 90% of their 2007 revenue, and others distributed less than 20%. Specialty foundations distributed 86% of their revenue, but realized relatively little revenue growth between 2005 and 2007. What can foundations learn from those who distribute greater percentages of their revenue? How much should foundations reinvest in their fund development programs to maximize their ability to generate revenue?
- Do foundations provide sufficient funding to law-related education programs? 24% of foundations reported that their primary mission is to provide law-related education. Yet only 1% of foundation revenue, or \$2.1 million, was distributed to law-related education grants in 2007. Are foundations focusing their grants outside their primary missions, thus diluting their purpose and message? Or is the grantee pool for law-related education too shallow?
- Have foundations maximized their fundraising potential? Only 15% of respondents indicated that fundraising is a component in achieving their missions, and only 6% of foundation revenue was generated from lawyer giving. After taking into account that many foundations may have felt that fundraising was implicit in their other activities, and that some foundations that administer IOLTA

do not engage in any fundraising activities, the question still remains: are foundations engaging in adequate levels of fund development or IOLTA enhancement activities? How can foundations better access their legal communities for donations?

- While larger foundations are experiencing exponential rates of growth, small foundations have experienced little growth or, in the case of the smallest foundations in the country, have lost revenue from 2005 to 2007. On the other hand, the data indicates the same foundations have a higher than average percentage of lawyer giving. What accounts for the slow or negative rate of growth for these foundations?

Part II of the NCBF “The State of Bar Foundations” Survey collected data relevant to these discussions. In Part II, respondents described their revenue streams, delineating specific types of lawyer giving, earned income, fundraising, and IOLTA funds. Part II respondents provided information about foundation expenses by type and amount, including expenditures related to fundraising. Part II generated detailed information about dues check-off programs, board giving, Fellows Programs, and IOLTA enhancement activities. This data, and more, will be analyzed and, when combined with the analysis from Part I, will shed light on several questions raised in this report.

The detailed data gathered in Part II of the Survey is intended to complement the baseline data provided in Part I. The complete report on Parts I and II will analyze the successes and best practices of foundations and the challenges facing foundations today. By examining how differences in revenue, foundation type, or lawyer population may impact effective fundraising and giving, the report will provide food for thought for foundations of all sizes and budgets on how to increase foundation value and impact in our communities and throughout the nation.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Respondents to the NCBF Survey, Part I

1. Akron Bar Foundation
2. Alabama Law Foundation
3. Alaska Bar Foundation
4. Allegheny County Bar Foundation
5. Allen County Bar Foundation
6. Amarillo Area Bar Foundation
7. American Immigration Law Foundation
8. Arapahoe County Bar Foundation
9. Arizona Foundation for Legal Services & Education
10. Arkansas Bar Foundation
11. Arlington County Bar Foundation
12. Asian/Pacific Bar Association of Sacramento Law Foundation
13. Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund
14. Atlanta Volunteer Lawyers Foundation
15. Bar Association of San Francisco Foundation
16. Berks County Bar Foundation
17. Birmingham Bar Foundation
18. Boston Bar Foundation
19. California Bar Foundation
20. Campaign for Equal Justice
21. Chicago Bar Foundation
22. Cincinnati Bar Foundation
23. Clearwater Bar Foundation
24. Cleveland Bar Foundation
25. Collier County Bar Foundation
26. Colorado Bar Foundation
27. Colorado Lawyer Trust Account Foundation
28. Columbus Bar Foundation
29. Connecticut Bar Foundation
30. Cumberland County Bar Association
31. Dauphin County Bar Foundation
32. Dayton Bar Association Foundation
33. District of Columbia Bar Foundation
34. Delaware Bar Foundation
35. Durham County Bar Foundation
36. Erie County Bar Foundation
37. Escambia/Santa Rosa Bar Foundation
38. Evansville Bar Foundation
39. Fairfax Law Foundation
40. Fayette County Bar Foundation
41. Florida Bar Foundation
42. Foundation of the Federal Bar Association
43. Foundation of the Monroe County Bar
44. Genesee County Bar Foundation
45. Georgia Bar Foundation

46. Greensboro Bar Association Foundation
47. Hawaii Justice Foundation
48. Hennepin County Bar Foundation
49. Hispanic National Bar Foundation
50. Idaho Law Foundation
51. Illinois Bar Foundation
52. Illinois Judges Association Foundation
53. Indiana Bar Foundation
54. Indianapolis Bar Foundation
55. IOLA Fund of the State of New York
56. IOLTA Fund of the Bar of New Jersey
57. Iowa State Bar Foundation
58. Johnson County Bar Foundation
59. Kansas Bar Foundation
60. Kentucky Bar Foundation
61. King County Bar Foundation
62. Knoxville Bar Foundation
63. Lake County Bar Foundation
64. Legal Foundation of Washington
65. Legal Services Trust Fund of the State Bar of California
66. Los Angeles County Bar Foundation
67. Louisiana Bar Foundation
68. Louisville Bar Foundation
69. Macomb County Bar Foundation
70. Mahoning County Bar Association Foundation
71. Maine Bar Foundation
72. Maricopa County Bar Foundation
73. Massachusetts Bar Foundation
74. Mecklenburg Bar foundation
75. Memphis Bar Foundation
76. Michigan State Bar Foundation
77. Middlesex County Bar Foundation
78. Milwaukee Bar Association Foundation
79. Minnesota Justice Foundation
80. Minnesota Lawyer Trust Account Board
81. Mississippi Bar Foundation
82. Missouri Bar Foundation
83. Missouri Lawyer Trust Account Foundation
84. Montana Justice Foundation
85. Montgomery Bar Foundation
86. Montgomery County Bar Foundation (Maryland)
87. Multnomah Bar Foundation
88. Nashville Bar Foundation
89. Nebraska Lawyers Foundation
90. Nebraska State Bar Association Charitable Funds
91. Nebraska State Bar Foundation

92. Nevada Law Foundation
93. New Hampshire Bar Foundation
94. New Haven County Bar Foundation
95. New Mexico State Bar Foundation
96. New York Bar Foundation
97. New York County Lawyers Association Foundation
98. New York Women's Bar Association Foundation
99. North Carolina Bar Association Foundation
100. North Dakota Bar Foundation
101. Orange County Asian American Bar Foundation
102. Ohio State Bar Foundation
103. Oklahoma Bar Foundation
104. Orange County Bar Foundation
105. Oregon Law Foundation
106. Oregon Women Lawyers Foundation
107. Pennsylvania Bar Foundation
108. Pennsylvania IOLTA Board
109. Philadelphia Bar Foundation
110. Rhode Island Bar Foundation
111. Roanoke Bar Association Foundation
112. San Antonio Bar Foundation
113. San Diego County Bar Foundation
114. South Carolina Appleseed Legal Justice Center
115. South Carolina Bar Foundation
116. South Dakota Bar Foundation
117. St. Petersburg Bar Foundation
118. State Bar of California, Legal Services Trust Fund Program
119. Tarrant County Bar Foundation
120. Tennessee Bar Foundation
121. Texas Access to Justice Foundation
122. Texas Bar Foundation
123. Toledo Bar Association Foundation
124. Tulsa County Bar Foundation
125. Utah Bar Foundation
126. Valley Community Legal Foundation
127. Vermont Bar Foundation
128. Virgin Islands Legal Assistance Foundation
129. Virginia Law Foundation
130. Volusia Bar Foundation
131. Washington State Bar Foundation
132. Washoe County Bar Foundation
133. West Virginia Bar Foundation
134. Westmoreland Bar Foundation
135. Women Lawyers of Utah
136. Wyoming State Bar Foundation
137. York County Bar Foundation

Appendix 2: National Conference of Bar Foundations “The State of Bar Foundations” Survey Questions: Part I

1. Please enter your information
 - a. Foundation name
 - b. Your name
 - c. Your title
 - d. Foundation address
 - e. City/Town
 - f. State
 - g. Zip
 - h. Contact e-mail
 - i. Foundation phone number

2. What is your bar foundation's primary mission? (choose only 1)
 - a. Ensure equal access to justice
 - b. Improve public understanding of the law and the justice system
 - c. Ensure the legal profession remains open to people from all walks of life (e.g. student loan repayment assistance, scholarships)
 - d. Promote pro bono work in the legal community
 - e. Help lawyers who are experiencing difficulties
 - f. Other (describe)

3. What does your bar foundation do to achieve its mission? (check ALL that apply)
 - a. Distribute grants for access to justice
 - b. Distribute grants for law-related education
 - c. Distribute grants for other causes
 - d. Encourage pro bono activity
 - e. Fundraise
 - f. Provide access to justice programs
 - g. Provide law-related education programs
 - h. Provide other programs
 - i. Provide scholarships
 - j. Student loan repayment assistance
 - k. Supporting other charitable efforts
 - l. Other (please specify)

4. Describe your bar foundation (check ALL that apply):
 - a. National
 - b. State
 - c. Local/County
 - d. Specialty (e.g. Women’s Association Foundation)

5. How many members are in your bar foundation's related bar association?
 - a. 1-100
 - b. 101-500
 - c. 501-1,000
 - d. 1,001-10,000
 - e. 10,001-20,000
 - f. 20,001-30,000
 - g. 30,001-40,000
 - h. 40,001-50,000
 - i. 50,001-75,000
 - j. 75,001-100,000
 - k. 100,001-200,000
 - l. 200,000+

6. List your bar foundation's total income for fiscal year 2005 (please indicate if using actual numbers or approximations):

7. List your bar foundation's total income for fiscal year 2006 (please indicate if using actual numbers or approximations):

8. List your bar foundation's total income for fiscal year 2007 (please indicate if using actual numbers or approximations):

9. Of your total income in fiscal year 2007, what amount was generated from lawyer giving or fundraising within the legal community (e.g. Fellows program, law firm drives, individual lawyer giving, dues check-off)? (please do not include IOLTA income)

10. Does your bar foundation administer any portion of the state Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts (IOLTA) program? (if you check "No," you will skip to question 14)

11. List your bar foundation's IOLTA income for fiscal year 2005 (please indicate if using actual numbers or approximations):

12. List your bar foundation's IOLTA income for fiscal year 2006 (please indicate if using actual numbers or approximations):

13. List your bar foundation's IOLTA income for fiscal year 2007 (please indicate if using actual numbers or approximations):

14. In fiscal year 2007, list the total amount your bar foundation distributed in grants (do not include student loan repayment assistance, scholarships, etc.) (please indicate if using actual numbers or approximations):

15. In fiscal year 2007, list the amount your bar foundation distributed in access to justice grants (including grants to courts, legal aid organizations and legal service organizations) (please indicate if using actual numbers or approximations):
16. In fiscal year 2007, list the amount your bar foundation distributed in law-related education grants (do not include student loan repayment assistance, scholarships, etc.) (please indicate if using actual numbers or approximations):
17. In fiscal year 2007, list the amount your bar foundation distributed in scholarships (please indicate if using actual numbers or approximations):
18. In fiscal year 2007, list the amount your bar foundation distributed to student loan repayment assistance programs (please indicate if using actual numbers or approximations):
19. In fiscal year 2007, list the amount your bar foundation provided to the related bar association to run programs (including association-run access to justice, law-related education, loan repayment assistance, and lawyers assistance programs) (please indicate if using actual numbers or approximations):
20. In fiscal year 2007, list the amount your bar foundation utilized to run its own programs (including access to justice, law-related education, loan repayment assistance, and lawyers assistance programs) (please indicate if using actual numbers or approximations):