

Legal Services Corporation

§ 1619.2

AUTHORITY: Secs. 1006(b)(1), 1006(b)(2), 1006(b)(5), 1007(d), 1008(e); (42 U.S.C. 2996e(b)(1), 2996e(b)(2), 2996e(b)(5), 2996f(d), 2996g(e)).

SOURCE: 41 FR 51608, Nov. 23, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1618.1 Purpose.

In order to insure uniform and consistent interpretation and application of the Act, and to prevent a question of whether the Act has been violated from becoming an ancillary issue in any case undertaken by a recipient, this part establishes a systematic procedure for enforcing compliance with the Act.

§ 1618.2 Definition.

As used in this part, *Act* means the Legal Services Corporation Act or the rules and regulations issued by the Corporation.

§ 1618.3 Complaints.

A complaint of a violation of the Act by a recipient or an employee may be made to the recipient, the State Advisory Council, or the Corporation.

§ 1618.4 Duties of Recipients.

A recipient shall:

(a) Advise its employees of their responsibilities under the Act; and

(b) Establish procedures, consistent with the notice and hearing requirements of section 1011 of the Act, for determining whether an employee has violated a prohibition of the Act; and shall establish a policy for determining the appropriate sanction to be imposed for a violation, including:

(1) Administrative reprimand if a violation is found to be minor and unintentional, or otherwise affected by mitigating circumstances;

(2) Suspension and termination of employment; and

(3) Other sanctions appropriate for enforcement of the Act; but

(c) Before suspending or terminating the employment of any person for violating a prohibition of the Act, a recipient shall consult the Corporation to insure that its interpretation of the Act is consistent with Corporation policy.

§ 1618.5 Duties of the Corporation.

(a) Whenever there is reason to believe that a recipient or an employee may have violated the Act, or failed to comply with a term of its Corporation grant or contract, the Corporation shall investigate the matter promptly and attempt to resolve it through informal consultation with the recipient.

(b) Whenever there is substantial reason to believe that a recipient has persistently or intentionally violated the Act, or, after notice, has failed to take appropriate remedial or disciplinary action to insure compliance by its employees with the Act, and attempts at informal resolution have been unsuccessful, the Corporation may proceed to suspend or terminate financial support of the recipient pursuant to the procedures set forth in part 1612, or may take other action to enforce compliance with the Act.

PART 1619—DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

Sec.

1619.1 Purpose.

1619.2 Policy.

1619.3 Referral to the Corporation.

1619.4 Exemptions.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 1006(b)(1), (42 U.S.C. 2996e(b)(1)); sec. 1008(e), (42 U.S.C. 2996g(e)).

SOURCE: 42 FR 4848, Jan. 26, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1619.1 Purpose.

This part is designed to insure disclosure of information that is a valid subject of public interest in the activities of a recipient.

§ 1619.2 Policy.

A recipient shall adopt a procedure for affording the public appropriate access to the Act, Corporation rules, regulations and guidelines, the recipient's written policies, procedures, and guidelines, the names and addresses of the members of its governing body, and other materials that the recipient determines should be disclosed. The procedure adopted shall be subject to approval by the Corporation.

§ 1619.3 Referral to the Corporation.

If a person requests information, not required to be disclosed by this part, that the Corporation may be required to disclose pursuant to part 1602 of this chapter implementing the Freedom of Information Act, the recipient shall either provide the information or inform the person seeking it how to request it from the Corporation.

§ 1619.4 Exemptions.

Nothing in this part shall require disclosure of:

- (a) Any information furnished to a recipient by a client;
- (b) The work product of an attorney or paralegal;
- (c) Any material used by a recipient in providing representation to clients;
- (d) Any matter that is related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of the recipient; or
- (e) Personnel, medical, or similar files.

without limitation, providing representation in litigation, administrative proceedings, and negotiations, and such actions as advice, providing brief services and transactional assistance, and assistance with individual Private Attorney Involvement (PAI) cases.

(b) A *matter* is an action which contributes to the overall delivery of program services but does not involve direct legal advice to or legal representation of one or more specific clients. Examples of matters include both direct services, such as community education presentations, operating pro se clinics, providing information about the availability of legal assistance, and developing written materials explaining legal rights and responsibilities; and indirect services, such as training, continuing legal education, general supervision of program services, preparing and disseminating desk manuals, PAI recruitment, intake when no case is undertaken, and tracking substantive law developments.

PART 1620—PRIORITIES IN USE OF RESOURCES

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- 1620.3 Establishing priorities.
- 1620.4 Establishing policies and procedures for emergencies.
- 1620.5 Annual review.
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- 1620.7 Reporting.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 2996f(a)(2); Pub. L. 104-208, 110 Stat. 3009; Pub. L. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321.

SOURCE: 62 FR 19408, Apr. 21, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1620.1 Purpose.

This part is designed to provide guidance to recipients for setting priorities and to ensure that a recipient's governing body adopts written priorities for the types of cases and matters, including emergencies, to which the recipient's staff will limit its commitment of time and resources.

§ 1620.2 Definitions.

(a) A *case* is a form of program service in which an attorney or paralegal of a recipient provides legal services to one or more specific clients, including,

§ 1620.3 Establishing priorities.

(a) The governing body of a recipient must adopt procedures for establishing priorities for the use of all of its Corporation and non-Corporation resources and must adopt a written statement of priorities, pursuant to those procedures, that determines the cases and matters which may be undertaken by the recipient.

(b) The procedures adopted must include an effective appraisal of the needs of eligible clients in the geographic area served by the recipient, and their relative importance, based on information received from potential or current eligible clients that is solicited in a manner reasonably calculated to obtain the views of all significant segments of the client population. The appraisal must also include and be based on information from the recipient's employees, governing body members, the private bar, and other interested persons. The appraisal should address the need for outreach, training of the recipient's employees, and support services.

(c) The following factors shall be among those considered by the recipient in establishing priorities: