LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OPERATIONS AND REGULATIONS COMMITTE MEETING OPEN SESSION

Friday, November 19, 1999 10:50 a.m.

750 First Street, N.E. 9th Floor Conference Room Washington, D.C. 20002-4250

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

LaVeeda Morgan Battle, Chair F. William McCalpin Ernestine P. Watlington

John N. Erlenborn

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:

Edna Fairbanks-Williams Douglas S. Eakeley, ex officio

Maria Luisa Mercado

STAFF AND PUBLIC PRESENT:

Linda E. Perle, CLASP Alan W. Houseman, CLASP John McKay, President Danilo Cardona Victor M. Fortuno, VP Legal Affrs, GC & Corp Sect

Suzanne B. Glasow, LSC Laurie Tarantowicz Joan Kennedy Ted Faris

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Opening remarks	3
Amendment to agenda	3
Consider and act on proposed program of giving cash awards to individual corporation employees	5
Approval of the minutes	50
Consider and act on timekeeping regulation	56
Consider and act on proposed property manual acquisition procedures and property standards.	107
Consider and act on fund balance regulation	160
Consider and act on LSC's FOIA handbook	207

MOTIONS: pgs. 4, 40, 43, 47, 55, 104, 158, 206, 213, 214.

PROCEEDINGS

CHAIR BATTLE: I'm going to go ahead and call to order this meeting of the operations and regulations committee. This is November 19th, 1999. We have with us three of the four members of this committee, John Erlenborn and Ernestine Watlington are with us. Good morning to you.

MS. WATLINGTON: Good morning.

CHAIR BATTLE: And Bill McCalpin is here. He has not yet joined us, but I'm certain he will be joining us shortly.

This meeting is running contemporaneous with the provisions committee meeting, so we don't have a lot of additional board members participating with us this morning.

We have before us an agenda and I believe that I will entertain a motion to approve the agenda. What I'd like to do is change the agenda around a bit and delete one of the items on the agenda.

Item number seven, which is consider and act on proposed procedures to handle grievances filed against the corporation's president or its inspector

general is one that I'd like to delete for purposes of our discussion today. I understand that at a later time we are going to be addressing a personnel manual revision, and this item can be considered along with our consideration of the employee personnel manual and handbook.

Secondly, what I'd like to do is to move up item eight to item one. And item eight is, of course, consider and act on a proposed program of cash awards to individual corporation employees in recognition of their outstanding performance. I'd like to defer until after that, consideration of our minutes and the other items that we have on our agenda.

And with those changes, I'll entertain a motion to adopt an agenda.

MOTION

MS. WATLINGTON: I'll so move.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, it's been moved. And with that nod seconded --

MR. ERLENBORN: Second.

CHAIR BATTLE: -- that we adopt the agenda as revised. All in favor?

1 (Chorus of ayes.)

CHAIR BATTLE: All opposed?

(No response.)

CHAIR BATTLE: The motion carries. So we have before us Joan Kennedy, who will present to us our now item one, which is consider and act on proposed program of cash awards to individual corporation employees for recognition of outstanding performance.

MS. KENNEDY: Good morning, Ms. Battle, and members of the committee. For the record, my name is Joan Kennedy, I am director of administration and human resources here at the corporation.

Thank you for allowing me to come before you this morning. I want to share with you the latest piece of our continuing efforts to develop a professionalized human resources program for the Legal Services Corporation.

As I mentioned to some of you earlier in a briefing that we had, one of the goals of the corporation is to move toward professionalization of its staff, move toward providing an employee-friendly workplace, a family-friendly workplace, and we're in

the process of developing a number of initiatives which move us closer to that goal.

You will recall we have come before you before with our initiative to undertake a comparability study to look at the salaries inside the organization and how they compare internally, as well as how they compare externally in the marketplace.

We've also brought before you a number of other initiatives that we have implemented here at the corporation to improve working conditions for our employees, to include the transportation allotment and a comprehensive benefits program.

The program that I'm going to be presenting to you today is yet another step, it's just one step in that whole process of moving us toward that ideal employee-friendly workplace that I speak about.

For several months now, we've been working as a team here, at the corporation, in the development of an awards and recognition program. We've worked both with managers and directors as well as received feedback from the Office of Inspector General. And what I plan to present to you today is an overview of

what we're calling our awards and recognition program.

You will recall that in our personnel manual currently, we have a special awards initiative. And that awards program allows for the presentation of awards for outstanding performance up to \$500. That is a program that's been in existence for some time now. The program that we're talking about today replaces that program, but yet includes that part of the program that has existed in the past.

We have a number of initiatives in the corporation which our employees are implementing. We are in a market in the Washington, D.C. area that is competitive.

If you will recall from some of the information that has been shared with you about our comparability study results, while our salaries are generally competitive externally, there are some features which the consultant has recommended that we add to make our salaries more competitive.

And one of the things that we're doing to enhance that is the creation of this awards program, which allows for employees to be recognized in several

different categories for outstanding performance.

1.2

Those categories are the Spot Awards, which replaces our current special awards program. The Spot Awards allow for the awarding of cash up to \$500, as does our current special awards program. And this award can be presented by managers and directors directly. It does not have to go through the selection committee, which I will speak with you about very shortly.

And any member of a director or manager staff who performs outstandingly, either on a special project or a project of some shorter duration, is eligible with the eligibility period to be recognized on the spot with a cash award.

The next award is the LSC Image Award, which recognizes staff for community service which improves the quality of life for the clientele that we serve, specifically the poor and needy, for example, through pro bono work, or through literacy volunteerism and those kinds of things, mentorships. And that award, too, can be awarded up to \$500.

The third award is the personal achievement

award, and the cash range for that award is \$501 to \$1,500. And it recognizes employees who perform exceptionally and improve themselves such that they are better employees or more valuable employees to the corporation, for example, by completing a degree program that helps them bring additional skills to the corporation.

1.2

1.5

And next is the Sustained Excellence Award. And as the name implies, it's awarded to an employee who performs outstandingly for an extended period of time during the eligibility period. And that award ranges from \$1,501 up to \$5,000.

And finally, the President's Award recognizes individuals who have performed in an unparalleled way, whose contributions are transcendent and on some special long-term project such as an improvement to the delivery system or developing an innovative project that they've had an opportunity to work on and such that it makes a major difference to the corporation.

And that award ranges from \$5,001 to \$10,000.

I mentioned to you that the procedure for awards includes, with the exception of the Spot Awards,

that nominations can be made by the manager and director and the nominations are then forwarded to the selection committee.

On the selection committee sits the president, sits the vice president for programs, the vice president for administration, and the director of administration and human resources serves as an ex officio advisory member to the committee, specifically for facilitating the processing of the nominations and seeing that the connectivity between the nominations process and the final award process occurs.

Many different agencies use cash awards as incentives to attract highly qualified employees, to retain highly qualified employees. It is more commonplace in the market now, particularly when you are in a very competitive environment, such as the one that we find ourselves located in.

The nature of our work is that we require highly skilled employees in the delivery system, and in this market, the political capital of the world, lawyers and people who are skilled in those areas are much sought after.

So we see this as another step in helping us to be able to attract those kinds of employees and to retain those kinds of employees.

1.3

The eligibility period, or nomination period, is the fiscally year, October 1 through September 30.

And the selection committee will meet three times during that eligibility period to review nominations that have been made, and to act upon them.

And thereafter, if approved by the selection committee, the awards are made through the assistance of the office of administration and human resources, in conjunction with the controller's office.

As I said earlier, this kind of program is standard in the industry. I brought some materials with me today to share with you about the federal government. The Department of Energy has a special awards program too, whereby it awards both cash incentives as well as non-cash incentives. And they award in various categories which include the ones that we award. Personal achievement, for example, they have what they call an on-the-spot award, a performance award, a special act of community service award, and so

forth and so on.

So I make that point merely to share with you that it is common in the industry in general, it's also common in the federal government. And while we are not able to mirror the programs, because of budgetary constraints here at the corporation, that the federal government has, we do think that, again, this is one step in helping us to be able to attract and retain highly qualified employees.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. Are there any questions from members of the committee about the program?

MR. ERLENBORN: Or comments?

CHAIR BATTLE: Or comments?

MR. ERLENBORN: I'm not sold on the idea, let me say that. I think it may be a bit too ambitious. I served on the board of a corporation that has an awards program, and there are three people who get the president's award that's determined by the president of the corporation, and then there's one who get the board award. The board of directors makes that determination. No spot awards, just these four awards in the course of any fiscal year.

And this corporation has about 4,000 employees. Now I think with a small group of employees that we have, this is a rather ambitious program, and I think there are too many awards.

I think maybe the Spot Award, which could be for more than one. I understand that. In the course of the year, there seems to be no limit as to the number of Spot Awards.

But it's also made -- a determination by one individual, a supervisor. Just as a suggestion, I think rather than put it through the committee, if the president of the corporation would have to sign off on this, the supervisor could determine that someone is eligible for the award, and the supervisor would make that award subject to the approval of the president of the corporation.

And then, as I say, there apparently would be no limit as to the number of those, because the different segments of the administration of this corporation and the various supervisors could make a number of these awards.

Just as kind of thinking off the top of my

head, maybe there should be some limit in a particular division of the administration, so that you wouldn't have one generous supervisor making a lot of awards in that particular division.

And although we may not want to have an absolute number for the entire administration, maybe within a division of the corporation. There should be some constraint with a limitation.

And then the other award that I would think would be sustainable is the President's Award. Now, this is my suggestion, but you have the Spot Awards and the President's Award, and forget the others, which seem to, in a way, be awards for something that may not be directly advantageous to the corporation.

For instance, the personal achievement award recognizes individual employees for exceptional personal accomplishments attained independently through personal resources which bring benefit to the corporation. A relative college degree? Well, I'm not sure there's a direct relation between obtaining a college degree and an advantage to the corporation.

Professional certification? Publication of a book or

professional journal?

Well, I'm not going to go on and on, but let me just say that would be my suggestion, we only have the two awards, Spot Awards and the President's Award, and not the other two.

CHAIR BATTLE: Any other questions?

MR. MCCALPIN: I'm sorry, Madame Chair, I have not been goofing off. I have been in a very difficult session.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. We take that, and we'll give you an excused absence for now.

MR. MCCALPIN: The awards program?

CHAIR BATTLE: We're dealing with the awards program first now, so what I'd like to do, is let's find out what the present circumstance is with regard to how the corporation, or if the corporation has an awards program, and how it has operated, and whether some of the concerns that have been raised here about the operation of such a program have been experienced, if you can help us with that.

MS. KENNEDY: Currently we have what we call a special awards program and it's been in existence for

some time. It allows for cash awards of up to \$500. 7 And I've been at the corporation for four years, and in 2 that four-year period, we've seen four cash awards 3 4 made. Four nominations, four nominations were accepted, four persons were awarded --5 6 CHAIR BATTLE: How much do we really have in 7 our budget for awards at present, over the four 8 years --9 MS. KENNEDY: At this current time, we don't have it budgeted over the four-year period. 10 11 CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. 12 MS. KENNEDY: The policy allows for the implementation of the program on a year-to-year basis, 13 as budgetary constraints allow. That's very clear in 14 15 the policy language. This year we've identified \$50,000 maximum for cash awards under the new 16 17 quidelines that we're developing and proposing to you. 18 Our experience -- I think you make a very 19 important point -- our experience has been that 20 nominations are not rampant. They do not come

> Diversified Reporting Services, Inc. 1025 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 1250 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 (202) 296-2929

regularly or routinely from the workplace. I think

managers have been judicious in the implementation of

21

22

the existing policy, and quite frankly, cautious about making those kinds of nominations because I think they realize some of the implications of making several awards, and some of the perceptions that could be created or developed if there's a strong --

٦.

CHAIR BATTLE: Let me ask a question. Is the present special awards program organized exactly the way the Spot Award is? That is, that it is initiated by an employee's manager and approved by the office director or VP and that's as far as it goes. Is that the way it's organized?

MS. KENNEDY: No, it's not exactly organized that way. Right now the special awards program, anyone can nominate. Any employee can nominate any other employee. So the proposal that is contained in this policy guideline narrows the nomination process considerably, and allows only for the director or manager to make nominations for Spot Awards.

And there is a standard process for doing that, standard forms, with considerable justification required for even making a Spot Award. So there is some difference. The dollar amounts are the same.

1	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. Did you have a question?
2	MR. MCCALPIN: I have one question. I worry
3	that at the \$5,000 and \$10,000 level there's more
4	incentive or temptation to do things, but I see that
5	those are awarded to teams. How would you divide an
6	award within a team?
7	MS. KENNEDY: Before I respond directly to
8	that question, a team is not a requirement, it can be
9	an individual or a team.
10	MR. ERLENBORN: I understand that.
11	MS. KENNEDY: But you would divide it equally
12	among the members of the team.
13	MR. ERLENBORN: Even if one person is a leader
14	of the team and the others are members of the team?
15	MS. KENNEDY: Yes. That is the intent.
16	MR. ERLENBORN: I assume that the one
17	nominating could choose either the individual or the
18	team.
19	MS. KENNEDY: Absolutely.
20	MS. WATLINGTON: LaVeeda, I guess I'm still
21	from the feeling that teachers and people in service
22	organizations, I always felt that you're there because

you like what you're doing, or doing it because you know you're applying a service. You're not making money there. And today's salaries are much more liveable to me than they used to be. And with the economy the way it is, and you have so many programs being defunded or having to cut there.

1.5

Well, we've always looked as the top programs as being so different in all ends of it, not just a place where the money's coming in. The people in the field are doing the work, you know, as the money comes through. And when you see that top level having that kind of money, letting those attorneys just out there working with the clients, you know, getting money for the programs, you know, there's not enough people there that I find these kind of programs kind of difficult to even have their existence.

I mean I guess just the way I look at it. You don't change some things.

MS. KENNEDY: I understand.

CHAIR BATTLE: We've had two at least thoughts from board members. One is that we look at the program and maybe streamline it to consider Spot Awards and the

1	Presidential Awards as opposed to
2	MR. MCCALPIN: That's true. I came in as John
3	was making that proposal.
4	CHAIR BATTLE: Right, right.
5	MR. MCCALPIN: Which two did you suggest?
6	CHAIR BATTLE: I was just about to tell you.
7	It's the Spot Award for extraordinary performance and
8	the President's Award. And so that you would have the
9	opportunity for, you know, a spot cash award for an
10	excellent or extraordinary performance, and then for
11	those transcendant and unparalleled activities, the
12	President's Award would be awarded.
13	And the President's Award as presently
14	designed would go before the committee, and the Spot
15	Award would not be required to go before the committee,
16	is the way that that's organized. That's at least one
17	proposal.
18	Then Ernestina has basically said she doesn't
19	believe in these kinds of programs and people make
20	their money
21	MS. WATLINGTON: But if it's something
22	workable. But \$10,000, I think, is an awful lot of

money when you're talking about our budgets and that type of thing, just for an incentive to do your job better.

CHAIR BATTLE: But you've got a team, as well as individuals, so probably the way that that's designed is so that if there's a team that has worked on something, you would be able to have sufficient dollars to divide it up among those members of the team.

MR. ERLENBORN: That might explain the reason that I suggest those two and not the other two. Those two are directly related to the job performance here in the appropriation. The other two can be pro bono work, literacy tutoring, mentorships, and so forth, which is apart from job performance.

The other one, personal achievement, could be getting a college degree, or things like that. Again, apart from performance on the job. So that was really the reasoning that I had in choosing the Spot Award and the President's Award.

CHAIR BATTLE: Let me, John, I'd like to just say particularly about the image award, that one of the

things that I think Legal Services has worked hard to do in order to multiply the effect of its ability to reach as many clients as possible has been to encourage pro bono activity in the private sector.

2.0

And so I can see a job-related connection between awarding that kind of conduct within our own offices, if we are to encourage law firms and other people to value that as part of how they do their work. So they're --

MR. MCCALPIN: Yes, but the law firms don't get any additional compensation for pro bono. They consider it as part of the regular obligation of the members of the bar in that firm.

what I'm saying is, in terms of whether it is jobrelated, that was particularly the point that he was
making, whether this particular award is job-related.

I can see that doing something to recognize someone for
doing that because we do raise that issue, makes it
job-related, in my view.

MR. MCCALPIN: But suppose you have everybody here on the staff doing pro bono? Are you going to

1	give it to all of them?
2	CHAIR BATTLE: I think it's for extraordinary
3	performance, so you
4	MS. KENNEDY: That's how it's set up.
5	MR. MCCALPIN: "Personal, voluntary community
6	service to improve the quality of life for the poor."
7	So every member of the staff that did pro bono work
8	would be entitled to that award.
9	MS. KENNEDY: The intent of the policy is,
10	just as Ms. Battle suggested, that it's for outstanding
11	and exceptional performance
12	MR. MCCALPIN: It doesn't say that.
13	MS. KENNEDY: around. It doesn't say that,
14	but that is the intent. And so that is an area where
15	we need to make that clear in the language.
16	CHAIR BATTLE: Well, did you have any I'm
17	sorry, I didn't mean to
18	MS. KENNEDY: That's okay.
19	CHAIR BATTLE: Did you have any other comments
20	about the program? Have you had a chance to review it?
21	MR. MCCALPIN: Well, it's the same comment
22	that I made yesterday, and that is I think you're being

optimistic that it will be more helpful than divisive. 1 MS. KENNEDY: May I just add a couple of other 2 3 things? CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. 4 MS. KENNEDY: I want to speak to Mr. 5 Erlenborn's point about no limit on-the-spots. 6 is a ceiling of 20 percent to 25 percent per office. 7 That's in the language earlier, under administrative 8 quidance on page three. 9 MR. ERLENBORN: That would be 25 percent of 10 11 the staff? MS. KENNEDY: Of that division, of that 12 office, yes. So there is a ceiling there. 13 And then the other thing, the other point that 14 I wanted to share with you is that this program is 1.5 intended to be implemented only when budget permits. 16 So there is the flexibility, if the budget does not 17 permit it, that the program may not be implemented. 18 And finally, as we shared on yesterday, there 19 is no requirement that an award be made in each 20 category that exists annually. So if there is not 21 someone who performs up to the criteria that are listed 22

-- for example, in the President's Award, there may not be an awardee in that category. So it requires a lot of -- it relies a lot on the judgement of the selection committee, the president, the vice president, upon the advice of human resources. And that flexibility does exist.

So it is not intended that there will be a guaranteed awardee in each program from year to year. It's intended that management will study the program, will review it each year, annually, and will be reported to the board.

So this program has built into it the opportunity for the board to review its operations and to make recommendations or requirements for change upon that review and the provision of that information.

MR. ERLENBORN: Would there be contemplated a budgetary allocation for Spot Awards seperate from the others?

MS. KENNEDY: Yes, exactly, but not this year.

Because we are just now proposing to implement the program, we did not have an opportunity to budget for the Spot Awards in this current fiscal year. So we're

1	looking to see the experience of this first year of
2	implementation and use that as a base line for
3	budgeting for 2001. So yes, there is an expectation
4	that there will be a seperate budgetary allotment in
5	that office budget for the Spot Awards program.
6	MR. ERLENBORN: I can see the pros and cons to
7	that. Number one, I think it is good that there would
8	be a limitation, monetary limitation, for the Spot
9	Awards, a budgetary allocation.
10	On the other hand, if it's solely within the
11	discretion of the manager, there might be the tenancy
12	to make these awards early in the year, before the
13	budget runs out.
14	MR. MCCALPIN: Or to then make sure you expend
15	100 percent of the budget.
16	MR. ERLENBORN: Yes, but each manager will not
17	have an allocation, as I understand it. It would be
18	just overall allocation for Spot Awards?
19	MS. KENNEDY: No, no. Each office will
20	have
21	MR. ERLENBORN: Oh, each office will have a
22	seperate I see.

MS. KENNEDY: That's the expectation.

1.3

MR. MCCALPIN: So there wouldn't be that tendancy to be in competition with other divisions of the --

MS. KENNEDY: I wouldn't expect so. I think our managers will be judicious in their use of the funds that are made available for the Spot Awards. And I say that based upon the experience of the last several years with the existing special awards program, which in general mirrors the Spot Awards program. We have not found that to be the case.

But of course, as I said again, and again, we will be reviewing this closely, we will be looking at it at the end of the year, we'll be making reports to the president, we'll be making reports to the board about its operations, and then if we need to step back and adjust some things, and we'll have an opportunity to do that on an ongoing basis.

CHAIR BATTLE: So essentially where we are, the corporation already has an award program -- we'll call it special award program -- and we have a proposal before us to expand that program to include a number of

other awards beyond the special award.

And I'm hearing feedback from members of the committee about this expansion of the awards program. Are there any other questions about this, or are we prepared to vote on this? We need to vote if we're to implement this at this meeting. What I'm hearing is some significant revision may, if done, secure an expansion of the program from the existing special awards program, but that it may make sense to take into account the discussion that we've had here today and to come back with a program that includes some of the thoughts from the board, maybe at the next board meeting.

And the effect of that would be,
unfortunately, that we wouldn't have a program for this
year, but we would be able to get it implemented for
later on in this fiscal year. Am I hearing that
correct, or --

MS. WATLINGTON: Also, like don't we have, within our employment practice, that -- what is it -- the awards or raises that is given for if you do a good job, or --

1	MS. KENNEDY: Well, merit increases are
2	completely seperate from these cash awards.
3	MS. WATLINGTON: I know that, but don't we
4	already have but do we have one set up in our
5	MS. KENNEDY: We do, I think we do.
6	MS. WATLINGTON: Okay, so you know, it's
7	that's an incentive to do your job good.
8	MS. KENNEDY: That is, that's right.
9	MS. WATLINGTON: Still questioning the sense
10	of an award program along with that.
11	CHAIR BATTLE: Well, we have an existing
12	awards program, I think the question is
13	MS. WATLINGTON: Right, but
14	CHAIR BATTLE: The question is whether we will
15	expand this awards program to include these areas.
16	At least my thoughts are that I think that the Spot
17	Award, the Image Award, the Sustained Excellence Award,
18	and the President's Award have merit. The concern
19	about the budget, I think, is a legitimate one, in
20	terms of how much money we have available in order to
21	make awards in different areas.
22	And we may need to revisit and reconstruct a

program that the board would accept, that takes into account the discussion that we've had today and how to present --

MS. KENNEDY: May I just make one clarification about the budget?

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.

MS. KENNEDY: Funds have already been identified for Fiscal Year 2000 to accommodate the awards program.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.

MS. KENNEDY: So there are no budgetary constraints for the program that we've identified for this current year. And of course, each year, as we go into the fiscal year, we would have to re-evaluate and determine if, in fact, there are funds available during that year to implement the awards program.

But the constraints which may exist for this year are not related to the budget, and therefore we had hoped that if the board were to approve this program, we could go ahead and begin to implement in whatever format was approved, the awards for this year, and we had expected to be able to do that within the

1	first nomination period, which would be by the end of
2	this calendar year.
3	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, well I at least heard
4	from John Erlenborn a proposal which would include the
5	Spot Awards and the presidential award. Is there any
6	other suggestion about
7	MR. MCCALPIN: I'd be more comfortable with
8	the monetary value if the President's Award was \$5,000
9	instead of \$10,000.
10	MR. ERLENBORN: I would agree.
11	MS. WATLINGTON: I would agree to that.
12	CHAIR BATTLE: Well, what about teams? Are
13	you setting a \$5,000 max for individuals and if you're
14	awarding a team, the team would then split up the
15	\$10,000?
16	MR. MCCALPIN: No, the \$5,000.
17	CHAIR BATTLE: Split a \$5,000?
18	MR. MCCALPIN: Well, but I'm just making this
19	comment with respect to the suggestion that John made.
20	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, okay. John, I think what
21	I'm hearing is in order to meet the fiscal realities of
22	what we're trying to do, if we have a proposal that we

can accept today, then it makes sense to go forward 1 with that, rather than have it completely revamped. 2 Yes. MS. KENNEDY: 3 Is there anything else about 4 CHAIR BATTLE: this program that we need to look at? The types of 5 awards is what our discussion is focused on the most. 6 Is there anything else about it? 7 MR. MCCALPIN: Well, yesterday we raised the 8 9 issue of to whom the program ought to be available, and 10 I think there was some unease about making a \$5,000 or 11 \$10,000 available to highly paid employees, employees 12 who are highly paid anyway. 13 But I think that was just a concern that was 14 raised yesterday, and we were told that it's applicable 15 to everybody except, I assume, the president, who's 16 already at the compensation limit. 17 And I suppose if there's only very little room 18 between the compensation of the IG and the statutory limit. 19

MS. WATLINGTON: There's a committee that also -- other than just the -- there's someone else that they'd have to take it through to make the --

20

21

22

CHAIR BATTLE: Awards committee, yes. 1 MS. KENNEDY: The selection committee includes 2 the president, the vice president for programs, and the 3 vice president for administration. Those are the three 4 voting members of the selection committee. 5 Presumably by the time it gets to the 6 selection committee, however, it has gone past the 7 manager and the director, and each of them has approved 8 9 it and then it's finally at the point where the selection committee is essentially reviewing the 10 11 recommendation of the director and the manager. MR. MCCALPIN: I assume it's clear that the 12 selection committee could not vote to award this to one 13 of the members of that committee. 14 MS. KENNEDY: No, that is not clear. If the 15 president nominates one of the vice presidents for an 16 award, then the decision of the president is final in 17 that instance. 18 Oh, no. No, no, no. 19 MR. MCCALPIN: MR. ERLENBORN: How about excluding corporate 20 officers? 21 MR. MCCALPIN: That has some appeal. 22

1	haven't thought of all the implications of it, but it
2	has some appeal.
3	And let me say this. I certainly don't want
4	to leave in the hands of the president alone the right
5	to make this award to a vice president.
6	MS. WATLINGTON: He makes a final decision
7	MR. MCCALPIN: Pardon?
8	CHAIR BATTLE: After a selection committee
9	did.
10	MS. WATLINGTON: after the selection
11	committee will review and forward a document and make
12	recommendations for award approval, then the president
13	will make a final decision. But it's very important
14	who's on that selection committee.
15	MR. ERLENBORN: Well, as to corporate
16	officers, that really is
17	MR. MCCALPIN: Four vice presidents, the
18	treasurer
19	MS. KENNEDY: That's it. The four vice
20	presidents and the controller/treasurer.
21	MR. MCCALPIN: And the president.
22	MS. KENNEDY: And the president.

1 CHAIR BATTLE: Those are all the officers, right? 2 MR. FORTUNO: The vice presidents, the 3 president, the secretary, and the treasurer. 4 MR. MCCALPIN: Well, but the secretary and the 5 6 vice president were the same office. The IG is not a 7 corporate officer. MR. FORTUNO: 8 No. CHAIR BATTLE: How would this work, with 9 10 respect to the IG's office? I assume with the 11 selection committee, that the IG would make a selection 12 for the OIG, but will the OIG, will the office have a selection committee as well? 13 14 MS. KENNEDY: I will defer to Laurie on that, 15 because I think they're working on their own setup 16 procedures for implementation. 17 MS. TARANTOWICZ: Good morning. We don't have 18 a formal -- I don't think we have a process that covers 19 the OIG, but we contemplated using the awards program, 20 and of course given the situation, we would be using 21 the selection committee as outlined here, because it

> **Uiversified Reporting Services, Inc.** 1025 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 1250 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 (202) 296-2929

wouldn't be appropriate for management --

22

1	CHAIR BATTLE: Sure, we understand that, but
2	we were wondering what you were going to do in the IG
3	shop on this.
4	MS. TARANTOWICZ: As far as who would be on
5	the committee?
6	CHAIR BATTLE: Yes. How do you do your
7	special awards now? I mean, in other words, there's a
8	program already in place that allows for selection of
9	people to receive special awards.
10	MS. TARANTOWICZ: I don't recall recently a
11	special award being awarded within the OIG. I believe
12	under the current I mean, it hasn't happened, so
13.	it's hard to say.
14	CHAIR BATTLE: Sure, I understand.
15	MS. TARANTOWICZ: I mean, I know it's happened
16	in the past, and I think that it was recommended either
17	by the direct supervisor and approved by the IG, or if
18	the IG is the direct supervisor, just approved by the
19	IG.
20	CHAIR BATTLE: It would be important for us to
21	know exactly how that's going to be organized, so that
22	the board, just as it's voting on the management's

proposal with regard to how to organize this awards program, could vote on the proposal as to how the IG would organize its awards program as well.

MS. TARANTOWICZ: I would imagine if, in management it was going to be the president and the vice presidents, it would be the IG and the assistant IGs in the OIG.

CHAIR BATTLE: But you all don't have a program as of yet, so it's in progress. When you get it, let us see it.

MS. TARANTOWICZ: Oh, I'm sorry, we weren't under the impression that we had to draft our own, but we can do that.

CHAIR BATTLE: Well, I guess what I'm saying is however you organize your selection committee so that it's clear, I think this is going to ultimately go in our manual, and it needs to be clear how that whole process takes place, corporation-wide. So we do need to have that.

MS. TARANTOWICZ: I should also say that the IG has determined that if the five categories of awards listed here are approved by the board, that his

1	intention would be not to award an Image Award or a
2	Personal Achievement Award for reasons similar to those
3	that Mr. Erlenborn stated earlier.
4	MS. WATLINGTON: I think we've eliminated
5	those two.
6	CHAIR BATTLE: Those two are really not under
7	discussion right now. I think we have under discussion
8	the special award and the President's Award, those two.
9	
10	MR. MCCALPIN: Spot.
11	CHAIR BATTLE: Spot, it's Spot to replace the
12	special, I'm sorry, Spot Award.
13	MS. KENNEDY: And is it also under
14	consideration the Sustained Excellence? There are
15	five, and I understand that you eliminated two, the
16	Image and the Personal Achievement. That leaves the
17	Sustained Excellence, the Spot Award, and the
18	President's Award. Is that correct?
19	MR. MCCALPIN: I think John's suggestion was
20	only
21	MS. WATLINGTON: His suggestion was just the
22	two.

MS. KENNEDY: Ckay.

MR. ERLENBORN: I don't think I was really clear. I was talking about eliminating two.

The Sustained Excellence Award and the President's Award seem to me to be pretty much the same thing, however, based on the same sort of performance.

And I can't say that I've clearly decided whether we ought to have both of them or combine them into the President's Award.

MS. KENNEDY: Well, the intent is that they be considerably different. The Sustained Excellence is award is generally for outstanding performance of your regularly assigned duties and responsibilities, whereas the President's Award is intended to be applied to special projects, innovative projects that may not be a part of your routine day-to-day duties and responsibilities, but some special project, one-time project, that may have lasted over a sustained period of time, however.

CHAIR BATTLE: It looks like what's happened is the Sustained Excellence Award and the President's Award for different performance items.

1	MS. KENNEDY: Yes.
2	
3	CHAIR BATTLE: But the amounts are about the
4	same, based on what's being recommended.
5	MS. KENNEDY: Well, actually
6	MR. MCCALPIN: Well, let me ask you, I don't
7	remember what are the different marks that you get in
8	the performance review, but what's the top one?
9	MS. KENNEDY: Exceeds fully successful.
10	MR. MCCALPIN: Would you think that everybody
11	that gets that mark gets the Sustained Excellence
12	Award?
13	MS. KENNEDY: No, no, that is not the intent
14	of the program. The intent of the program is that some
15	outstanding performance above and beyond what's implied
16	in the performance management system, the performance
17	appraisal system, is what would warrant consideration
18	for Sustained Excellence Award. So they're not
19	intended to lay over on top of each other.
20	MOTION
21	MR. ERLENBORN: To help bring this to a

conclusion, let me move, if that would be in order at

22

1	this time, to approve the program, with the exception
2	of the Image Award and the Personal Achievement Award.
3	I would also like to move to and I offer
4	this secondly I'd like to move to exclude corporate
5	officers from the program. They're, in a way, they're
6	the ones that are going to be making the final
7	determination anyhow.
8	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
9	MS. WATLINGTON: Is that also the \$5,000?
10	MR. ERLENBORN: Well, let me just offer the
11	one to exclude the Image and Personal Achievement
12	Awards, and then I'll offer that other one separately.
13	MS. WATLINGTON: I will second that.
14	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. You've heard the motion.
15	All in favor?
16	(Chorus of ayes.)
17	CHAIR BATTLE: All opposed?
18	(No response.)
19	CHAIR BATTLE: All abstentions?
20	(Laughter.)
21	CHAIR BATTLE: All here?
22	MR. MCCALPIN: Well, you know, I would
ļ	

1	approve, just reserving the right to vote against the
2	whole thing when it comes up.
3	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. Well, a majority of the
4	members of the committee have voted to exclude to adopt
5	the award recognition program with the following
6	modifications to it: that we would exclude the Image
7	Award and the Personal Achievement Award, and that
8	corporate officers would be excluded from consideration
9	for the awards.
10	MR. MCCALPIN: I thought he was going to make
11	that separate.
12	MR. ERLENBORN: Let me offer that separately.
13	CHAIR BATTLE: Oh, okay.
14	MR. ERLENBORN: It probably will get the same
15	vote, I guess.
16	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
17	MR. ERLENBORN: Rather than spending
18	CHAIR BATTLE: Oh, I'm sorry. So these are
19	two separate motions. I'm sorry.
20	MR. ERLENBORN: Yes, all right.
21	CHAIR BATTLE: I didn't do that correctly.
22	MR. ERLENBORN: Better give people an

1	opportunity of voting opposite ways on those two.
2	MOTION
3	But anyhow, I would move now to exclude corporate
4	officers. And for, I think, a very good reason. If
5	the corporate officers, who are already the highest
6	paid, get these awards, I don't think it necessarily
7	would set very well with the other people in the
8	corporation who are not as highly compensated.
9	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, it's been properly moved.
10	Is there a second?
11	MS. WATLINGTON: I'll second.
12	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, we moved and seconded
13	that the awards program be recommended to the board
14	with the express caveat that corporate officers would
15	be excluded from consideration under the awards
16	program.
17	All in favor of that motion?
18	(Chorus of ayes.)
19	CHAIR BATTLE: All opposed?
20	(No response.)
21	CHAIR BATTLE: Motion carries.
22	MR. ERLENBORN: Let me just say this. I don't

1	know, Bill, if you want to do anything about the
2	President's Award. I'm of two minds about that.
3	Monetary limitation
4	MR. MCCALPIN: Well, if you've got the other
5	one in at \$5,000, maybe you want to have some monetary
6	differential between them.
7	I thought that you were only going to have the
8	Spot and the President, and nothing in between, when I
9	said that I thought it ought to go down to \$5,000.
10	But if you're going to have both of them, and
11	I can see a reason for a monetary differential.
12	MR. ERLENBORN: Let me just finally say that I
13	think the board should and will take a special effort
14	to monitor the implementation of this over the course
15	of the next year or so. I think there's some
16	reluctance on the part of some of us, but
17	CHAIR BATTLE: I'd like to also say that the
18	board really does appreciate the work and performance
19	that is over and above the call of duty, and we have
20	seen that happen on many occasions in some of our
21	darkest hours over the last six years.
22	The fact that the existing awards program,

which allows for special awards and special cash amounts of \$500 to employees has been implemented over the last four years at least, only in four instances, tells me something about how judicious the staff will probably be if we have a more expanded program which will allow for awards.

But I certainly would applaud our human resources person and also the staff for the work that has been done, for the vision to see that it is important, that people be rewarded other than with their salaries for the work that they do that is really outstanding and above the call of duty.

So with that, and with the point that I think Mr. Erlenborn just made about the fact that we do want to monitor this and make sure that it is a positive impact and not one that creates a problem for our employees, I think that's where we are on this program.

MS. WATLINGTON: I just wanted to say, I think people know where I'm coming from. If I change that -- we do what we do and we don't know what money is. You have to be there and in the trenches every day, as I am, to know, and I'm also applauding the field, because

they're the ones that's there in the trenches doing all that work all the time, and they don't even get the amount of salaries they should be getting. But the corporation staff is doing a lot for their clients and the clients that the -- everything, people, and in the community.

Things are getting worse, not better, so I just advocate that way and I hope the time comes when I don't have to feel that way, but it isn't that I don't admire or appreciate the staff and their commitment.

MS. KENNEDY: We thank you for your support.

And we certainly will keep you both informed and involved throughout this process.

There was one clarification I'm seeking with respect to the inspector general. Laurie and I were a little bit unclear about that. Is the inspector general omitted along with the corporate officers, or not?

MS. TARANTOWICZ: He's not covered by your -obviously, he wouldn't nominate himself for an award
and he wouldn't take an award, just wanted to clarify.

CHAIR BATTLE: Why don't we do that, just to

1	exclude the inspector general as well?
2	MR. ERLENBORN: Yes, I think that it's
3	probably not necessary, but I think it has good
4	publicity value.
5	MS. KENNEDY: Thank you very much.
6	CHAIR BATTLE: Let's take a vote on that
7	inspector general motion as well.
8	MOTION
9	MR. ERLENBORN: I'll so move.
10	MS. WATLINGTON: Second.
11	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. It's been properly moved
12	and seconded that we also exclude the inspector general
13	from consideration for the awards recognition program.
14	All in favor?
15	(Chorus of ayes.)
16	CHAIR BATTLE: All opposed?
17	(No response.)
18	CHAIR BATTLE: Let me just clarify for the
19	record what it is I think we have now voted on and what
20	it is we're going to recommend to the board on
21	tomorrow. And that is after our careful review of the
	comorrow. Interest to areas that earliest service of the

1	made to the board, that this committee would recommend
2	tomorrow to the board the adoption of the awards and
3	recognition program with the following changes to it.
4	One, that the program would exclude the LSC
5	Image Award and the Personal Achievement Award.
6	Two, that the awards program would exclude
7	corporate officers and the inspector general.
8	MR. ERLENBORN: Could I ask, just for
9	clarification, what are the corporate officers? I
10	think was there only four?
11	CHAIR BATTLE: The vice presidents,
12	president
13	MR. MCCALPIN: President, four vice
14	presidents
15	CHAIR BATTLE: secretary and treasurer.
16	MR. ERLENBORN: Oh, okay. And that
17	MR. MCCALPIN: And the secretary is also a
18	vice president. So they're not two separate
19	individuals.
20	MR. ERLENBORN: At this time.
21	MS. WATLINGTON: And the human resources, they
22	administer the program?

1	MS. KENNEDY: Human resources will serve as
2	advisory to the selection committee.
3	MS. WATLINGTON: No, no, the selection
4	committee act in the place of the
5	MS. KENNEDY: Ex officio.
6	CHAIR BATTLE: One thing that I'd like to
7	mention, we've approved the program, so the program
8	itself can go forward. But I also know that we are
9	going to be looking at the personnel manual later on
10	down the line.
11	At that point in time, I really would like to
12	see the selection committee's section, as it pertains
13	to the inspector general, clarified so we know exactly
14	how that process is going to work.
15	MS. KENNEDY: Sure.
16	MR. ERLENBORN: Let me ask this for
17	clarification. The Office of Inspector General
18	implementing this program, will they use funds
19	allocated to that office, rather than general project
20	funds?
21	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Yes, of course.
22	MR. ERLENBORN: All right. Okay.

MS. KENNEDY: Thank you very much.

CHAIR BATTLE: Any other questions? Thank you very much. We have next on our agenda -- we waited,
Bill, for you, before we approved our minutes because we wanted to make sure that if you had any corrections or suggestions for changes to our minutes, that you were present.

You should have in your board book a copy of the committee meeting's minutes for the meeting on June 11, 1999.

MR. MCCALPIN: Yes, on the third page of the minutes, which has a five in the lower right-hand corner, the motion says that I moved .1641 as amended by the committee.

The problem is that the preceding paragraph does not really amend. It says, "Ms. Tarantowicz suggested the following changes. Board clarified the definition -- in addition, to clarify the following --" but there's no action amending, so that the motion which says we approve the amended motion, the amended part, it doesn't refer to an actual amendment.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. I think the process that

1	we have used and Suzanne, will you help me with
2	this?
3	We have, in our deliberations, suggested
4	changes to the language of a proposed rule when we'd
5	gotten it, and made it clear to the staff what those
6	changes are, and then moved for the adoption, subject
7	to those changes.
8	Now, I don't know that we have ever voted on
9	every single change, Bill, I just
10	MS. GLASOW: It might help if you just change
11	the word to revised, because you're in the process of
12	making the revisions one by one, and then you vote on
13	it at the end, so
14	MR. MCCALPIN: Yes.
15	MS. GLASOW: it's the end vote that
16	actually amends everything that you've changed in the
17	language.
18	CHAIR BATTLE: So use the word revised?
19	MS. GLASOW: Would that help, Bill?
20	MR. MCCALPIN: Yes.
21	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. All right. Please don't
22	make us vote on every single "and" and "or."

1	MR. MCCALPIN: No. On the following page,
2	three, four, five lines down, this, "Ms. Kennedy
3	recommended the board approve an amendment that would
4	increase the level of employer contribution."
5	Is that what we're talking about, an employer
6	contribution level to the plan? It seemed to me that
7	that left some ambiguity, unless we said, "increase the
8	level of employer contribution to the plan."
9	CHAIR BATTLE: You're suggesting that we say
10	increase the level of employer contribution to the
11	plan?
12	MR. MCCALPIN: To the LSC 401
13	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, we can do that.
14	MR. MCCALPIN: Then it says, "The
15	contributions level to 8.51 percent." Of what?
16	MR. ERLENBORN: I'm trying to recall now I
17	think that refers to
18	CHAIR BATTLE: Of the employee contribution.
19	MR. ERLENBORN: that's of the employee's
20	CHAIR BATTLE: Contribution.
21	MR. ERLENBORN: Contribution

1	MR. ERLENBORN: to the plan.
2	MR. MCCALPIN: Or employee compensation.
3	MR. ERLENBORN: Contribution.
4	CHAIR BATTLE: Contribution?
5	MR. MCCALPIN: Compensation.
6	MS. WATLINGTON: Compensation.
7	CHAIR BATTLE: Compensation.
8	MR. MCCALPIN: Base compensation
9	MR. ERLENBORN: Oh, this is the base
10	allocation, not the one that's tied to the contribution
11	that the employee makes? There are two. There's an
12	automatic allocation to the 403(b) plan, and then if
13	the employee chooses to make an additional
14	contribution, then there is an additional contribution
15	made by the employer, a magic contribution.
16	MR. FORTUNO: And I think the two combined
17	could go as high as 8.51 percent.
18	CHAIR BATTLE: Joan was the one that presented
19	this to us. Do we need clarification from her?
20	Because I think your point is well taken. We need the
21	minutes to reflect what that 8.51 percent relates to.
22	MR. ERLENBORN: I think that this should say

1	it. I think this is a good point, Bill. It should say
2	the maximum contribution level. It's not automatically
3	the 8.51
4	CHAIR BATTLE: Employer's maximum.
5	MR. ERLENBORN: it's the maximum
6	contribution cannot exceed 8.51 percent of the
7	employee's compensation.
8	MR. FORTUNO: Right, correct.
9	MR. ERLENBORN: Now, is that total
10	compensation? Would that include overtime and various
11	other things, or is it just the base compensation?
12	MR. FORTUNO: Base compensation.
13	MR. MCCALPIN: Base compensation? So the
14	employee may actually get more compensation in a year
15	than the base compensation?
16	MR. FORTUNO: And it would not include special
17	awards
18	MR. ERLENBORN: fringe benefits
19	MR. MCCALPIN: Like this bonus that we're
20	talking about.
21	MR. FORTUNO: Pardon?
22	MR. MCCALPIN: Like this bonus that we've just

1	been talking about?
2	MR. FORTUNO: It's just a base compensation.
3	MR. ERLENBORN: Maybe we should add that.
4	MR. MCCALPIN: Yes.
5	CHAIR BATTLE: Employee's base level of
6	compensation?
7	MR. MCCALPIN: Base, yes.
8	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, so the change would read,
9	"Ms. Kennedy outlined the proposal and explained the
10	necessity of increasing the employer's maximum
11	contribution level, so that it cannot exceed 8.51
12	percent of the employee's base compensation.
13	MR. MCCALPIN: I think that's correct.
14	MR. ERLENBORN: I think that does it.
15	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
16	MR. MCCALPIN: I think that does it.
17	CHAIR BATTLE: Any other changes to the
18	minutes?
19	(No response.)
20	MOTION
21	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, and with those
22	corrections, I will entertain a motion to approve the

minutes of the committee meeting of June 11, 1999.
MR. ERLENBORN: So moved.
MR. MCCALPIN: Second.
CHAIR BATTLE: Properly moved and seconded.
All in favor?
(Chorus of ayes.)
CHAIR BATTLE: All opposed?
(No response.)
CHAIR BATTLE: Motion carries. Okay, we
now
MR. ERLENBORN: Thank you, Bill, for your
contribution.
MR. MCCALPIN: Thank you for waiting.
(Laughter.)
CHAIR BATTLE: We can now move to, I guess,
consider and act on we've got two regulations.
We've got the timekeeping regulation and recipient fund
balance. Why don't we start with timekeeping, 45 CFR
1635, the timekeeping requirement.
MR. ERLENBORN: What's the page number
CHAIR BATTLE: Timekeeping?
MS. GLASOW: Twenty-seven.

1	MR. ERLENBORN: Twenty-seven?
2	CHAIR BATTLE: Twenty-seven.
3	MR. ERLENBORN: Thank you.
4	CHAIR BATTLE: Suzanne, would you come to the
5	table, please? Because I think in order for us to get
6	through this, we're going to need your help.
7	Is there someone from CLASP working on this as
8	well?
9	MR. PERLE: Yes.
10	CHAIR BATTLE: Linda, would you come forward?
11	MR. ERLENBORN: Bill, would you like a folder?
12	MR. MCCALPIN: No, I specifically reject them.
13	(Laughter.)
14	MR. MCCALPIN: I don't want to have to carry
15	them around. That's why I have all this in one file on
16	1635.
17	CHAIR BATTLE: We have judiciously seen
18	timekeeping requirement many times over the last six
19	years, and we have now probably our final revision to
20	this, based on an issue that came up during the audit
21	process.
22	And we have a couple of issues that I think

were presented through the comments that we received on this, and we need to hear about what they are, so that we can make a final decision on this one. Okay?

MR. FORTUNO: I think the Chair is correct.

You've seen this rule any number of times. I think the rule was republished so that a proposal to require attorneys and paralegals to provide a date, in addition to the time span, which is not something which had heretofore been required, was published and comments were received to that.

In addition, and possibly more significantly, the proposed rule asks that part-time attorneys and paralegals who work for the program and engage in restricted activities submit a certification concerning the time spent on the program's work and time spent on restricted work -- or just the program work, not the restricted work.

MS. GLASOW: It's if they're working part-time for another organization. They have to certify that while they're being compensated by the recipient, that they have not engaged in any restricted activity.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.

MR. FORTUNO: And there is, in the proposal, 1 an exception for de minimus activity, which we can get 2 to as we approach that point in the regulation itself. 3 4 I don't know how the Chair would propose to 5 proceed, whether just taking up the revisions one by 6 one as they occur in the regulation? 7 CHAIR BATTLE: I think that makes sense, because we've already approved everything else in the 8 9 regulation, and the only issue before us right now is 10 the issue of how we're going to address this issue of certification for part-time work. 11 MS. GLASOW: And we did it in the footnotes, 12 13 as you requested. 14 Yes. Okay, I've got a warped CHAIR BATTLE: member with a dissent. 15 16 MR. MCCALPIN: Every time you go through it, you know, we think of something else, but let me ask 17 18 you, in connection with 1635.(2)(B), in the last full 19 line, we have PAI recruitment. And previously we talked about a case -- what about working with a PAI in 20

> Diversified Reporting Services, Inc. 1025 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 1250 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 (202) 296-2929

education program, assisting, because PAIs do other

things than direct representation of plants.

21

22

60 Is that covered in the language of community 1 education presentations -- not necessarily presentation 2 -- providing, implement, develop written materials, and 3 so on. Do we include as a matter assisting a private 4 attorney in a non-case situation? 5 MS. GLASOW: I think we would, because for one 6 thing, these are examples. They're not all --7 MR. ERLENBORN: Not limitations. 8 Inclusive, right. And since MS. GLASOW: 9 community legal education and general supervision of 10 program services, et cetera, all of these would be a 11 matter because it's clear that a case is defined as 12 giving direct legal assistance to somebody. 13 MR. MCCALPIN: And then right after that we'll 14 use the work intake. Does that necessarily include 15 referral to a PAI, to another service agency? Or does 16

intake simply taking it into the program, or does it also include referral out of the program?

17

18

19

20

21

22

And there may be some involved in that. may have to look around for another service agency to assist the client. You may have to spend some time, and I know they do spend time trying to find a private

1	attorney who will take the case by referral. So that
2	does intake include referral?
3	CHAIR BATTLE: I think it does. My view, at
4	least, is that the only limitation on intake here is
5	when no case is undertaken. All other intake is a
6	matter.
7	MR. MCCALPIN: But is it intake if you don't
8	really take it in to the program, but just send it out?
9	MR. ERLENBORN: I'm not clear on this, but
10	doesn't intake also involve determining whether the
11	client is eligible?
12	CHAIR BATTLE: Right.
13	MR. MCCALPIN: Oh, yes. Oh, sure.
14	CHAIR BATTLE: So you
15	MR. ERLENBORN: So I would think that that is,
16	going through all of the same processes as you would if
17	the matter was handled by an in-house attorney.
18	MR. MCCALPIN: It may very well be that in
19	your preamble to this you can make sure that intake
20	includes those other activities, John's and mine, and
21	so on.
22	CHAIR BATTLE: Well, is intake defined

anywhere in our reg? Because we're using the term, and then we're asking the question what is encompassed in that term, and then we're trying to determine what's excluded from it, based on what we have here, and it's really two things.

One, we're listing examples, so we're trying to say what is a matter? We're distinguishing a matter from a case, we're saying what a case is, and then we're saying a matter is going to be all those things that are not a case.

MS. GLASOW: Actually, the way I would interpret this is I would include referral as a matter, but it's not the same as intake, necessarily. We've used those terms separately in many different ways in the corporation, in our CSR handbook, and in different regulations.

But definitely, looking at the definition of matter, as opposed to the other definitions, and opposed to case, if anybody asks for an opinion on it, I would definitely say referral was included as a matter, but it's not exactly the same as intake.

MR. MCCALPIN: As intake?

1	MS. GLASOW: Right.
2	MR. MCCALPIN: Well, then maybe we ought to
3	make sure that it's included.
4	CHAIR BATTLE: I just don't
5	MS. GLASOW: Okay, well actually, if the
6	committee likes, we could throw that term in the
7	examples
8	CHAIR BATTLE: That's fine.
9	MS. GLASOW: of what a matter is.
10	MR. ERLENBORN: While you're doing that, maybe
11	you want to say, "such as, but not limited to community
12	education and so forth," to make it clear that that is
13	not limiting, but just examples.
14	CHAIR BATTLE: But such as right at the point
15	on page 29, in about the one, two, three, four
16	MR. ERLENBORN: Third line? Third full line,
17	yes.
18	CHAIR BATTLE: Third full line?
19	MR. FORTUNO: Before "community education"?
20	MR. ERLENBORN: Yes, it would go, "such as"
21	MR. FORTUNO: But not limited to.
22	CHAIR BATTLE: But not limited to.

1	MS. PERLE: What about four lines down? You
2	were talking about direct services, and then you also
3	want to talk about indirect services.
4	CHAIR BATTLE: Such as but not limited to can
5	be
6	MR. ERLENBORN: Yes, I think it would be along
7	there as well. It may not be necessary. I think "such
8	as" indicates that it is only an example.
9	CHAIR BATTLE: But I think the point that
10	you're raising is well taken, that when you say, "such
11	as," and you don't list it, then there's a question as
12	to whether or not this is fully
13	MR. FORTUNO: Inclusive of
14	CHAIR BATTLE: Yes, yes, fully inclusive.
15	Right.
16	MR. FORTUNO: At the very least it reinforces
17	the point and maybe more than that, it eliminates an
18	ambiguity.
19	CHAIR BATTLE: Bill?
20	MR. MCCALPIN: Top of the next page, the
21	second line.
22	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, can we do this

1	MR. ERLENBORN: There's a word missing over
2	there.
3	MR. MCCALPIN: What does general mean?
4	MR. ERLENBORN: I think there's a word
5	missing.
6	CHAIR BATTLE: Where?
7	MR. ERLENBORN: D, top of page 30, the second
8	line, it's on a partial line, "Management and general,
9	and fundraising."
10	MS. GLASOW: That's a term of art, and I don't
11	think it's a mistake.
12	MR. MCCALPIN: Really? What does it mean?
13	MS. GLASOW: You know what?
14	MR. ERLENBORN: Refers back to action?
15	MS. GLASOW: No, but I have the original
16	publication of this rule. Let me see if they explained
17	it.
18	MR. ERLENBORN: I read that and I thought
19	there has to be a word missing.
20	MR. MCCALPIN: Yes.
21	MS. PERLE: I think it's a term of art in the
22	accounting trade, but I'm not sure I know exactly what

1	it means.
2	MS. GLASOW: I didn't do the original
3	publication of this rule, so I'm not as familiar.
4	MR. MCCALPIN: Well, you know, I don't care
5	whether it's in the original publication or not, if it
6	doesn't make sense, we ought to make it make sense.
7	MS. GLASOW: I know, I just don't know why
8	it's in there. Okay, original publication, 1635. This
9	is the definition of what?
10	MS. PERLE: The definition of supporting
11	activity.
12	MR. HOUSEMAN: Oh, general?
13	MS. GLASOW: Mm-hmm.
14	MR. HOUSEMAN: It's an accounting term that's
15	used in GAAP accounting.
16	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, you may need to, just for
17	the record, say who you are
18	MR. HOUSEMAN: Okay. She has my name, but
19	it's Alan Houseman.
20	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
21	MR. HOUSEMAN: And in accounting, and GAAP
22	you know, generally accepted accounting practices

when you get an audit back -- I don't think I have mine with me -- but management and general are one term, and the way the audit reads is management and general, and then fundraising over here, and then your programmatic audits, you know.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, mm-hmm.

MR. HOUSEMAN: So in an accounting sense, management and general is a term of art that would include stuff that you put in sort of like administrative, but the accounting term is management and general.

MR. FORTUNO: And just a note, the LSC accounting guide for LSC recipients, promulgated in August of 1997, defines it page 18. In discussing financial audits, says that, "Supporting activities include both management and general and fundraising expenses." I think it's --

CHAIR BATTLE: It comes straight out of the accounting guide, and is it defined anywhere in the accounting guide, so that people know what management and general is?

MS. GLASOW: It is actually talked about in

1	the preamble to that rule, and it says it's a name of a
2	subcategory in accounting.
3	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, so it is at least
4	explained in the preamble.
5	MR. ERLENBORN: I still wonder if it belongs
6	here, because we're not talking about a budget, we're
7	not talking about numbers or accounting, we're defining
8	an activity. I don't think you
9	MR. MCCALPIN: Then why don't we put a period
10	after "matter"?
11	MR. ERLENBORN: Well, fundraising, maybe you
12	want to include that.
13	MS. PERLE: I just afraid that people will
14	read something into that, to the change.
15	MS. GLASOW: We can put in the preamble that
16	no substantive change was intended.
17	MR. ERLENBORN: Does this really have any
18	this accounting term have any relevance to the
19	definition?
20	MS. GLASOW: It's just an example.
21	MR. ERLENBORN: No, does it have any
22	relevance? I mean, how do you determine what is

1 management and general activity? CHAIR BATTLE: And is that on your timekeeping 2 I mean, in other words, when you're trying to 3 4 determine how to keep time, are you trying to determine whether it's a case, whether it's a matter, or whether 5 there's a supporting activity, and is there any 6 7 subcategory of management in general? MS. PERLE: And the fact is, if it's not a 8. 9 case or a matter, it's got to be supporting activity. CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, Alan? 10 MR. HOUSEMAN: Yes, I mean, I don't think it 11 matters how you resolve this, probably, but in your 12 GAAP accounting and A110 accounting, you have to keep 13 time based on LSC's thing, but you also have to -- your 14 audit report will show management and general, and you 15 have to have a way of timekeeping to get the management 16 17 and general. CHAIR BATTLE: How much time is actually spent 18 19 on management on general.

MR. HOUSEMAN: Yes.

20

21

22

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.

MR. HOUSEMAN: And we do it by lumping

1	supporting activity for LSC purposes and fundraising
2	together, but somehow they get sorted out. If you look
3	at audits, you'll see it sorted out.
4	CHAIR BATTLE: How does this play out in
5	practical terms?
6	MR. HOUSEMAN: I mean, everybody knows what
7	this means. It's not
8	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, so in the field, even
9	though we don't
10	MR. ERLENBORN: Not everybody.
11	(Laughter.)
12	CHAIR BATTLE: Even though we're not familiar
13	with it, you're telling me that the significance of
14	breaking out matter to include management and general
15	and fundraising separately has some significance from
16	an accounting standpoint of view, ultimately?
17	MS. PERLE: I think that's true, and I think
18	Alan's right, that this has been a rule and people
19	pretty much understand what it means.
20	CHAIR BATTLE: I say leave it in.
21	MR. ERLENBORN: I guess if it ain't broke,
22	don't fix it.

if it's been in there from the beginning, and people understand it, and it has accounting significance, and you can accord for a time, if people in the field may have that particular section on their timekeeping records, it makes sense to leave it in, now that we understand it, with the preamble information explaining what it means.

2.0

MR. ERLENBORN: I still don't understand it, but --

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, let's do this, though.

Just for purposes of our discussion, let's go back. I know that Bill had some initial concerns that he wanted to raise, but let's go back and go in order through the rule, and we had stricken in subsection C to the definition section, 1635.2, some language and made some changes to it. So we need to go back and discuss that change.

And it looks like what we essentially did, was rather than breaking out certain specific parts of 1610, we've just referred everybody back to 1610, which has all the restrictions so that there's no question

1	that we're talking about when we say restricted
2	activities, be versed in 1610 so that you understand
3	that term and what it means. Is that basically what
4	that change is all about?
5	MS. GLASOW: Yes.
6	MR. FORTUNO: Yes.
7	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. All right. Okay,
8	anything else on page 30?
9	MR. MCCALPIN: Yes.
10	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
11	MR. MCCALPIN: (B)(2), "Each record of time
12	spent must contain, for a case, a unique client." Now,
13	do you have to have a unique client, or a specific
14	client.
15	MS. GLASOW: We only serve unique clients.
16	MR. MCCALPIN: Unique makes it sound like this
17	is an oddball client.
18	MS. GLASOW: Specific?
19	MR. MCCALPIN: I think specific would be
20	better, because somebody may say, "I don't have any
21	unique clients, they're all just normal clients."
22	CHAIR BATTLE: That's old language coming out

of the old rule.

MR. ERL

MR. ERLENBORN: Yes, I don't think it's terribly important, but I would read into this that if you have two Robert Smiths, you must identify them separately somehow. That's what would make it unique.

CHAIR BATTLE: If it's not broke, don't fix it on that one, too. Because I think there's a point to be taken about that. And I know when we do our -- we have to do conflict checks. Some of those names that come up, like a Robert Smith, or something like that, it is tough to keep them distinguished.

MR. ERLENBORN: Those common names could be, in any program, could be duplicated among the client population. And you have to be able to identify them separately in some way.

MS. PERLE: Case numbers, so --

CHAIR BATTLE: A unique client name or a case number, so you've got -- sometimes people keep their database based on names, alphabetically, or whatever, and then sometimes numbers. So --

MS. PERLE: Some programs use social security numbers. I mean, there are a variety of ways they can

1	make that unique.
2	MR. ERLENBORN: And is unique, in your opinion
3	then, a
4	MS. PERLE: I think it's probably
5	MR. ERLENBORN: A good word?
6	MS. PERLE: I don't have any objection to
7	unique. I never heard that that's a problem, and I
8	think it conveys the notion that there, you know, that
9	there's something special about
10	MR. ERLENBORN: It's different.
11	MS. PERLE: It's different in terms of
12	CHAIR BATTLE: The client's don't all of them
13	have to be named LaVeeda. We don't have to make up
14	names like that for them.
15	Okay, do we have anything else on page 30?
16	(No response.)
17	CHAIR BATTLE: Page 31?
18	MS. GLASOW: Yes, yes, the date, the issue.
19	MR. MCCALPIN: Yes. For one thing, you've
20	taken out C
21	MS. GLASOW: And not renumbered.
22	MR. MCCALPIN: And not renumbered D.

1	MS. GLASOW: Yes, relettered, I should say.
2	MR. MCCALPIN: Relettered. But then let me
3	direct your attention to that. "The timekeeping system
4	must be able to aggregate time record information from
5	the time of implementation " Implementation of what?
6	Of the whole system? Or are they really talking about
7	commencement of the particular representation?
8	MS. GLASOW: I'm sorry, where is he?
9	CHAIR BATTLE: He's at C, right after the
10	stricken C, the new C, "The timekeeping system must be
11	able to aggregate"
12	MR. MCCALPIN: "From the time of
13	implementation." It would seem to me that would say
14	from implementation of the system, and I think you're
15	really talking about from the commencement of the
16	representation.
17	CHAIR BATTLE: Well, no. Look at the line
18	that's been right before that, and it will make sense.
19	"The timekeeping system must be implemented within 30
20	days of the effective date of this regulation."
21	Then you go on to say, "Timekeeping system
22	must be able to aggregate time from the time of its

implementation on both closed and pending cases."
MS. GLASOW: Oh.
CHAIR BATTLE: And so you're really talking
here about something that's been stricken and it
doesn't make sense, once you strike the earlier
paragraph.
So we need to that's the change I think we
need to make.
MS. PERLE: Stricken from the time of
implementation, because you want to say, "Must be able
to aggregate time record information on both closed and
pending "
CHAIR BATTLE: Implementation of the system.
MR. MCCALPIN: I thought what they were trying
to say was that it had to aggregate the time record on
each individual representation from the time of the
commencement of the representation.
CHAIR BATTLE: Well, we could repeat
MR. FORTUNO: I think it's intended
CHAIR BATTLE: "of the timekeeping system"
there.
MR. FORTUNO: to aggregate kinds of cases,

1	so that you have you're able to aggregate time
2	record information to come up with a total for a
3	specific kind of legal problem.
4	MR. MCCALPIN: Oh, I don't think that I
5	wouldn't read that into it at all.
6	MS. PERLE: No, it's on a case-by-case.
7	MR. ERLENBORN: I think what's missing is what
8	was taken out above. We should just add that in.
9	"Implementation of the timekeeping system."
10	CHAIR BATTLE: Timekeeping system, and that
11	takes care of it. Yes, yes.
12	MR. ERLENBORN: Because that's what was
13	CHAIR BATTLE: Yes, that's right.
14	MR. ERLENBORN: That's what it meant before
15	that was taken out.
16	MS. PERLE: Well, except the timekeeping
17	system isn't implemented. You know, this was in the
18	original regulation, because it was referring to the
19	effective date of the regulation. That doesn't really
20	make any sense.
21	CHAIR BATTLE: So shouldn't we just say, "The
22	timekeeping system must be able to aggregate time

1	records on both closed and pending cases by legal
2	type?"
3	MS. PERLE: I think that's really all that we
4	need now. I don't know what
5	MR. MCCALPIN: You might have a system
6	longstanding, implemented years ago, which didn't have
7	this capacity, and they'd have to go back and redo it.
8	CHAIR BATTLE: Right, yes, yes. And we're
9	getting new service areas, new recipients over time,
10	so
11	MS. GLASOW: LaVeeda?
12	CHAIR BATTLE: Mm-hmm?
13	MS. GLASOW: Ted just informed us that Victor
14	was right. The timekeeping guide that we have that
15	went out to the field to implement this rule basically
16	does interpret this as saying that you need to be able
17	to aggregate cases by case type.
18	And that doesn't deal with the implementation
19	issue, but it does deal with why this is required.
20	CHAIR BATTLE: Well then, this is my
21	recommendation. "The timekeeping system must be able
22	to aggregate time record information on both closed and

1	pending cases by legal problem type." And that's the
2	way it needs to read now, okay?
3	All right, so in doing that you strike "from
4	the time of implementation" out of it.
5	MS. GLASOW: We need to go back to page 30.
6	There's an issue that needs to be resolved.
7	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, all right, let's go back
8	to page 30.
9	MR. FORTUNO: This would be 1635.3, subsection
10	B, time spent by attorneys and paralegals I'm sorry,
11	(B)(1) "Time records must be created
12	contemporaneously and account for time by date."
13	The proposed rule does require both full-time
14	and part-time attorneys and paralegals to provide the
15	date as well as the amount of time spent on each case,
16	matter, or supporting activity.
17	And it's our recommendation that the date
18	requirement be retained in the final rule.
19	MR. MCCALPIN: Oh, yes.
20	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, yes.
21	MS. GLASOW: We don't have any problem with
22	that.

1	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
2	MR. FORTUNO: And then I guess there needs to
3	be, on page 31, some revision of the subsection labels
4	there. We need what is now D should be C, what is E
5	should be D, and so on.
6	MR. MCCALPIN: Right.
7	MR. FORTUNO: And then we get to what is here
8	labeled E, but should be D, which is the other
9	significant change that we talked about at the very
10	outset, which has to do with certification.
11	MR. MCCALPIN: Where are you, Victor?
12	MR. FORTUNO: This is page 31, and it's
13	1635.3, subsection B.
14	MR. MCCALPIN: D, as in dog?
15	MR. FORTUNO: Pardon?
16	MR. ERLENBORN: That's after the change. It's
17	E here, right?
18	MR. FORTUNO: It's E on what you have, but it
19	actually should be D.
20	MR. MCCALPIN: D? Okay, all right. Well,
21	you're not talking about the
22	MS. GLASOW: No, not yet.

MR. FORTUNO: No, no, not yet.
MR. MCCALPIN: Oh, okay.
MR. FORTUNO: Why don't you go ahead and
MS. GLASOW: Okay. A comment, basically, said
that using the term time period in this paragraph could
suggest that we're requiring someone to could be
referring to the specific hours for an entire pay
period, such as a week or two-week pay period. And
that during that pay period, they couldn't be involved
in restricted activities.
What we're really trying to say is any time in
that period that you're being compensated by the
recipient, you cannot be engaged in restricted
activities.
CHAIR BATTLE: So if your start period
MS. GLASOW: So what we've done is take out
the word period.
CHAIR BATTLE: Yes, and that clears it up.
MS. GLASOW: Right.
CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. What about in that
paragraph, "Recipients shall require any attorney or
paralegal who works part-time" substituting the word

1	"employed part-time" for recipient and part-time "for
2	an organization that engages in restricted activity,"
3	because a person can work pro bono. And I think that
4	the distinction here that we're intending is if a
5	person is employed in both instances.
6	MS. GLASOW: I don't think we have a strong
7	feeling about either word. We will make it clear in
8	the preamble that basically what we're trying to say,
9	if you are doing work for which you're being
10	compensated by the recipient, then you cannot be
11	engaged in restricted activity.
12	MR. ERLENBORN: And employed
13	MS. GLASOW: Employed would do it, works would
14	do it, as far as we're concerned, so
15	MS. PERLE: And also, I don't have a strong
16	feeling one way or the other about that, but the
17	certification refers to time for which you're
18	compensated by the recipient.
19	CHAIR BATTLE: Right. Okay.
20	MS. GLASOW: Does anyone have a preference on
21	the word? Is it employed?
22	CHAIR BATTLE: I think employed is a better

1	word than works.
2	MS. GLASOW: "Who is employed."
3	CHAIR BATTLE: "Who is employed."
4	MR. FORTUNO: And then the last full sentence,
5	it starts in the text on that page, is where we get to
6	the de minimus exclusion from certification
7	requirements.
8	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
9	MR. FORTUNO: And that's discussed the
10	following couple pages.
11	MS. TARANTOWICZ: I'm sorry, I haven't thought
12	this through, but I'm wondering whether changing works
13	to employed would cover people that work on a contract
14	that are not regular employees. Do you know what I
15	mean?
16	MR. FORTUNO: The consultants as opposed to
17	employees?
18	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Mm-hmm.
19	MS. GLASOW: We could clarify it in the
20	preamble. I mean, basically what I've said in this
21	footnote we can say in the preamble and say, "Whether
22	the program considers it being employed or working for

1	the program, if they're being compensated for a job
2	being done, you cannot be involved with that," solve
3	the problem.
4	MS. PERLE: Well, I have a question about
5	that, with respect to consultants. Does that mean that
6	someone who is a management consultant for the program
7	and also does consulting for a program that does
8	MR. FORTUNO: Restrictive work?
9	MS. PERLE: Restrictive work, I'm sorry, I
10	don't think that you need to include that.
11	CHAIR BATTLE: This is really attorneys really
12	working on cases, I believe. But you're saying if an
13	attorney is a management consultant?
14	MS. PERLE: Laurie used the words consultants.
	MS. PERLE: Laurie used the words consultants.
15	MS. TARANTOWICZ: I didn't say that.
15	
	MS. TARANTOWICZ: I didn't say that.
16	MS. TARANTOWICZ: I didn't say that. MS. PERLE: Oh, you didn't?
16 17	MS. TARANTOWICZ: I didn't say that. MS. PERLE: Oh, you didn't? MR. FORTUNO: I did.
16 17 18	MS. TARANTOWICZ: I didn't say that. MS. PERLE: Oh, you didn't? MR. FORTUNO: I did. MS. PERLE: Oh, I'm sorry.
16 17 18 19	MS. TARANTOWICZ: I didn't say that. MS. PERLE: Oh, you didn't? MR. FORTUNO: I did. MS. PERLE: Oh, I'm sorry. MS. TARANTOWICZ: What I really mean is

1	employees that aren't employees in the strict sense.
2	MS. GLASOW: Well, for instance, if you had a
3	particularly difficult case or you didn't have enough
4	staff to handle a case, but you have the funds, you
5	could find an attorney, contract with that attorney to
6	do that one case for your program. That would be
7	covered in here.
8	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Right.
9	MS. GLASOW: But it would be a contract
10	situation, rather than, you know, "You're one of our
11	regular employees."
12	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. I don't feel that
13	strongly about it. I thought employed works well if
14	taking the word "employee" or "employed" somehow means
15	employee when we have people on contract, then go ahead
16	and go with "worked."
17	MR. FORTUNO: Go with "works" but provide some
18	explanation of that in the
19	CHAIR BATTLE: Exactly.
20	MR. FORTUNO: preamble so that
21	CHAIR BATTLE: Yes, okay. The de minimus is
22	the last sentence on that page, and it moves on to the

1	next. We've had a long discussion already about de
2	minimus. Are there any questions about the changes?
3	(No response.)
4	CHAIR BATTLE: Hearing none I'm sorry,
5	Linda.
6	MS. PERLE: Mr. McCalpin?
7	MR. MCCALPIN: If you start with the sentence
8	that begins on 32 and goes over, "Such de minimus
9	actions would include activities such as answering the
10	phone, opening or briefly screening mail." What about
11	e-mail, which is
12	CHAIR BATTLE: You do that the same way, you
13	open it and screen it.
14	MR. MCCALPIN: Yes, but does it prohibit
15	responding to e-mail?
16	MR. ERLENBORN: Again, this is not meant to be
17	limiting, because it does say "such as."
18	MR. MCCALPIN: Yes, but for instance, can
19	somebody get an e-mail which seems to demand an
20	immediate response and respond to it and still have
21	that considered de minimus?
22	MR. FORTUNO: I think that if you received a

letter asking to meet or asking that you immediately 1 contact someone, same would be true of e-mail. 2 could not engage in any substantive activity. 3 Certainly the fact that you get something 4 electronically or in written form, you don't know what 5 6 it is until you open it, and it's that involuntary 7 piece of it, open it to see what it is. Once you see what it is, you should not be taking any substantive 8 action other than setting aside a time outside of 10 program-compensated hours when you can deal with the 11 matter. Is that right? MS. PERLE: Well, I think that the examples 12 that are included here are much too limiting. 13 I mean, and you know, they suggest a very limited activity. 14 And I would prefer to leave the examples out and put 15 some discussion in the preamble of examples. 16

Alternatively, in the language that came up in the discussion here, page 32, the corporation staff has suggested some standards that deal with those things that are of little substance, require little time, not initiated by the employee, or generally are unavoidable. My suggestion is that I would prefer that

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

we just leave the examples out of the language of the rule and discuss it in more detail in the preamble or failing that, that we put in those standards than the specific examples.

Because I have a great deal of problem with answering the telephone and establishing another program time with the caller to discuss the restricted activity. I mean, what if the judge calls you and he wishes to change the time of a hearing? You're not going to say to the judge, "I'm sorry Judge, I can't talk to you right now," or, "I can't talk to the clerk right now, you have to come back in another -- you have to call me after 5:00 at home, or in my other office tomorrow."

I think that in terms of the practical realities of practicing law, that really doesn't make a lot of sense.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. Laurie, I should have invited you up when I invited everybody else up. I'm glad you joined us at the table. So if you've got some input that you want to do, you can do it contemporaneous with us going through the rule.

1	And Linda, in response to your point, I really
2	think not putting anything there doesn't give
3	sufficient guidance to people of what we intend de
4	minimus to mean, so we are going to have to address the
5	issue of de minimus in the rule itself.
6	MS. PERLE: Well, I'm suggesting that we put
7	in either examples in the preamble or the kind of
8	standards that Suzanne talked about in the written. My
9	suggestion would be that we add we take out the
10	examples but we put in something to the effect, "De
11	minimus actions are considered to be those that are of
12	little substance and require little time, and are not
13	initiated by the part-time employee, or are generally
14	unavoidable."
15	I don't have any problems with the notion that
16	we
17	CHAIR BATTLE: Tell me where you're reading
1.8	from, because I
19	MS. PERLE: I'm sorry, I'm reading it's
20	something that I put together.
21	MS. GLASOW: It's in the footnote, and it's
22	the second paragraph up from the bottom, and it's one,

1	two, three, four, five lines down.
2	MS. PERLE: I have a couple of extra copies of
3	this.
4	MS. GLASOW: "Actions which would meet the
5	standard"
6	MS. PERLE: My line, which is a little bit
7	different, but it's the gist of it I'm sorry I
8	didn't have extra copies of it. I did it just as I was
9	heading out the door. I mean, I didn't print out
10	copies, but I do have some one of the reasons I did
11	this is because I noticed I had a typo in it and I was
12	a little embarrassed.
13	CHAIR BATTLE: We will forgive you.
14	MS. PERLE: I've actually given away mine.
15	And what I'm reading from was an alternative one.
16	MR. MCCALPIN: I think the alternate one
17	it's a standard.
18	MR. ERLENBORN: Yes.
19	CHAIR BATTLE: A standard may be able to help
20	within that example, actually.
21	MS. PERLE: Pardon me?
22	CHAIR BATTLE: I said a standard may be more

helpful for the reason that I think one other example in the question does become if we give just these two examples, how informed will people be of what parameters replacing on what we mean by de minimus.

And then secondly, you're asking lawyers in the field to certify. And in doing that certification, I think it's fairer to have some sort of standard for them to be able to assess how that's supposed to work, rather than to just give them two examples out of the multitude of examples of contact that a person has during the course of the day.

I mean, and the way that the practice of law works, I mean, I've been practicing law since I've been here. I've gotten calls from my office and I've had to step out in the hall and respond and then come back in, and that's just the nature of the way it works.

So I think the standard is a clearer way to inform people of what we intend by de minimus.

MS. PERLE: And this makes it clear that if you get a long e-mail on another case, you know, you should a, probably not read the whole thing, put it off to another time, and b, not spend a lot of time

1	responding to it. But if the e-mail is, you know, "We
2	have to change the hearing to such and such a time,"
3	and it's on a case that you're doing for you can
4	respond to that and say, "Okay," or, "No, 10:00 doesn't
5	work for me," something like that. And the same thing
6	on a phone call.
7	MS. GLASOW: So are you suggesting what I said
8	in here? Is that the language
9	MS. PERLE: I'm suggesting the language here.
10	MS. GLASOW: Right here?
11	MS. TARANTOWICZ: So what you're suggesting
12	goes beyond the examples in the rule. In other rule,
13	the examples in the rules state basically you can't
14	avoid the contact, and you say, "I can't talk to you
15	now, I can talk to you at X time." But what you're
16	suggesting is that you do talk to them now.
17	MS. PERLE: Briefly. Very briefly, and that
18	it not be a discussion about the substance of the case.
19	That's what we've suggested, basically, all along. I
20	mean, this is not a change in our position.
21	MR. FORTUNO: It just seems that to the extent
22	that you look to see what it is you've been sent. Say,

for example, in a e-mail message or in a letter, or answer the phone to see who it is and who's ringing it off the hook. You don't know in advance to not take that action.

But it seems that once you see, once you hear who's on the other end and what it's about, or you get far enough down the letter or the e-mail message to see what it's about, you then have some discretion as to whether to proceed or not. And it seems that that's the pivotal point, is what you do then.

And I think that what's been proposed is such that once you reach that point, you need to say essentially the law doesn't -- whether you say it this way or not, you know, depends on the individual -- but, "The law doesn't permit me to do this just now. I need to speak with you, you know, tomorrow. I'll call you tomorrow, I'll call you after I leave here," however you want to do it.

And I think that's really where we are, is are we going to require folks to cut it off them, or allow some additional leeway?

CHAIR BATTLE: What are your thoughts about

using a standard as opposed to the two examples we have in that language?

1.5

MR. FORTUNO: I think I don't have a problem with using a standard, and I too believe that if we could craft it so that folks understand what it is that's meant, and then maybe use examples in the preamble, that would work better than the reverse, having the examples in the text and the standard in the preamble.

It's just that the standard that we would be more inclined to go with is more than just that one sentence in the middle of the third full paragraph of footnote six. That sentence in the middle says, "Actions which would meet this standard are those that meet all or most of the following criteria: actions that are of little substance, require little time, are not initiated by part-time employee, and for the most part, are unavoidable."

It wouldn't end there. The discussion here goes on to say that actions would not meet this standard -- "Actions which would not meet the standard include researching, preparing legal documents, meeting

with or providing advice to a client, and conferring 1 with third parties on behalf of the client." 2 MS. PERLE: Why isn't that --3 CHAIR BATTLE: Well, what you do is why not 4 have the standards set out in the rule and then 5 examples of what meets the standard and examples of 6 what does not meet the standard in the preamble. 7 That's exactly what --MS. PERLE: 8 And that way, what you've got CHAIR BATTLE: 9 is a standard that's set. You're asking lawyers to 10 certify on a quarterly basis based on that standard, 11 and you've given them examples. So if there is a 12 problem, at least they've had a chance to look at the 13 standard and look at its application in the preamble as 14 well. I think that's a fair way to resolve this 15 particular issue. 16 MS. GLASOW: So you want to use the language 17 that I have in footnote six, that sentence starts with, 1.8 "Actions which would meet as the standard --" 19 CHAIR BATTLE: Yes. 20 MS. GLASOW: And then we would put examples in 21

> Diversified Reporting Services, Inc. 1025 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 1250 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 (202) 296-2929

the preamble?

22

1	CHAIR BATTLE: In the preamble, both of what
2	meets the standard and what does not meet the standard.
3	MS. GLASOW: This is consistent with our
4	program integrity analysis too, it's a case by case
5	basis and we you know, look at the particular facts.
6	MR. FORTUNO: I do think that we need to
7	provide as by-the-line rule as we can, since there's a
8	requirement for certification by management and
9	liability involved.
10	So I think that we can discuss a standard
11	along the lines that the chair suggested. That is, the
12	general language then, would be examples of what meets
13	or doesn't meet the standard in the preamble.
14	MS. GLASOW: So we can discuss?
15	MR. ERLENBORN: I'm not certain when we get to
16	the real world that what we do here is going to be all
17	that important.
18	(Laughter.)
19	MR. FORTUNO: So that language
20	MS. GLASOW: That is the standard?
21	MR. FORTUNO: That would be the standard up in
22	the text. Okay, I think that moving that up to the

text as the standard with ample explanation in the 1 preamble on which we would consult with the OIG and 2 3 CLASP, we can do that. CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. This is our final read 4 on this, and we really need to have this language 5 before it goes in to the board tommorrow. 6 MS. GLASOW: I'll have it ready. 7 CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, all right. Okay, we've 8 gotten through de minimus with more than de minimus 9 time. Let's move on to the next issue. Do we have any 10 issue with anything on page 33 or 34? 11 MS. GLASOW: Yes, 33. 12 13 CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. Thirty-four opens the whole MR. MCCALPIN: 14 Pandora's box. 15 Tell us about 33 first. We CHAIR BATTLE: 16 talked about these dates being established by the 17 18 corporation. MS. GLASOW: Yes. There are basically two 19 issues here. There were some comments that did not 20 want to have to do quarterly reports, but we don't feel 21 that's too onerous or too large an administrative 22

burden, and also an employee's recollection of what they've done within a quarter would be fresher if they did it in a quarter's time. So we recommend maintaining, keeping the requirement for quarterly reports.

There was also a comment on the language we had about when the reports would be due. And we recommend revising that language so that there may be a difference when the person actually makes their certification and when the quarterly certifications are due, because there might be an instance where an employee's leaving the program, so he needs to make the certification before he or she leaves, but that quarterly report is due at the program on a particular date, and that's the date the corporation will make clear.

The other issue is one comment -- assume that the language required that the certifications be sent to the corporation on a regular basis, and we're making it clear that this is not a reporting requirement, it's a record-keeping requirement. So the certifications will be kept at the recipient's place, but they would

1	be available for us to look at, or any auditors, or
2	anybody who came in.
3	MS. PERLE: I'm not sure that it's clear from
4	the language.
5	MR. ERLENBORN: Does the use of the word "do"
6	have the implication of filing with somebody, or
7	MS. GLASOW: That may be the ambiguity.
8	MS. PERLE: I think that's ambiguous. I don't
9	think that the rule has stated as clear that they don't
10	have to be sent into the corporation. "Shall be made -
11	_ n
12	MR. ERLENBORN: Something like "completed,"
13	or
14	CHAIR BATTLE: Submitted to the recipient on
15	dates established
16	MS. GLASOW: Available at the recipient, or
17	I don't know.
18	MR. HOUSEMAN: Shall be submitted to the
19	recipient on dates established.
20	CHAIR BATTLE: Shall be submitted to the
21	recipient on dates established.
22	MS. PERLE: Well, except that that's really
	i de la companya de

the problem. That was the problem before --1 MS. GLASOW: Yes. 2 MS. PERLE: -- that you didn't want to say 3 that everybody had to do their certification on June 4 30th, you know, the person wasn't there that day or you 5 know, they had left on June 15th, or it was a Saturday 6 7 or Sunday. CHAIR BATTLE: The other question I had is are 8 we establishing what those quarterly due dates are, or 9 are we allowing the programs to establish their 10 quarterly due dates? If we're going to establish them, 11 then it seems that everybody across the country the day 12 before is going to be getting their reports in. 13 MS. PERLE: Now that I'm thinking about it, I 14 don't see why it just doesn't say, "Certification 15 should be made on a quarterly basis and shall be in a 16 form determined by the corporation." Do we really need 17 the business about the dates? 18 CHAIR BATTLE: I would prefer not to put 19 another date deadline on a lawyer if I can help it. 20 long as it's done quarterly and everybody has the 21

> Diversified Reporting Services, Inc. 1025 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 1250 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 (202) 296-2929

quarterly statements and the record-keeping is there,

22

1	I'd say it doesn't matter to us which dates you get
2	them, as long as they do them on a quarterly basis.
3	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Isn't quarterly pretty much
4	the same everywhere?
5	MS. GLASOW: And we'll just send other
6	guidance at some point and say, "Here is where the
7	first quarter starts," and you know, start from there.
8	MS. PERLE: And if the first quarter ends
9	March 30th, and they do them on April 30th, but they're
10	certifications for the period from January 1 to March
11	30. Is there a problem with that? As long as the
12	auditors come to look we'd have the certifications done
13	for the period.
14	CHAIR BATTLE: Right. I don't think that we
1.5	need a deadline. I think we just need quarterly
16	certification.
17	MS. PERLE: Okay.
18	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. All right?
19	MS. PERLE: Well, that's good work. The
20	lawyers across America will be happy when they see
21	that.
22	MR. FORTUNO: Lawyers rejoice.

1	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, 1635.4, administrative
2	provisions. Any questions there? Bill? No?
3	MR. MCCALPIN: I say it opens the whole
4	Pandora's box that we're wrestling with. Well, there's
5	nothing we can do about it here now, but
6	MS. GLASOW: This really
7	MR. MCCALPIN: I'm just telling you that it
8	raises the whole issue.
9	MS. GLASOW: There were no revisions in the
10	proposed rule to this, and have been no public comments
11	on it, so we are not recommending any changes. So
12	MR. HOUSEMAN: Let me say one thing on Bill's
13	point, because we should address it, which is time
14	records in legal services may be different than the
15	private practice. Most people keep time records based
16	on case numbers and they don't put client-identified
17	information in the time records. They're very careful
18	about that.
19	MR. FORTUNO: In legal services.
20	MR. HOUSEMAN: In legal service.
21	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
22	MR. HOUSEMAN: Not saying everybody, but most

of the systems are designed so that you don't have the 1 client identity hooked up with --2 CHAIR BATTLE: 3 Okay. MR. HOUSEMAN: -- necessarily with the 4 5 activities. It could be a case number in there. 6 CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. 7 Should the corporation take MR. ERLENBORN: some action to recommend that this be done for those 8 9 grantees who do not use case numbers? MR. HOUSEMAN: Actually, the time guide does 10 that. You have a guide, a timekeeping guide, that --11 MS. PERLE: And in a number of things that 12 we've sent out to field programs we've also encouraged 1.3 14 them not just in time records, but in financial records as well, to not have any information in them that 15 identifies the particular client. 16 CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. So if there are no 17 18 changes to that, then I will entertain a motion to 19 adopt the timekeeping record regulation with the 20 changes that have been discussed and revisions 21 discussed today. 22 MR. MCCALPIN: Wait a minute. This is a final

1	rule?
2	CHAIR BATTLE: Yes, that's right.
3	MS. GLASOW: Yes.
4	MR. MCCALPIN: Don't we, in a final rule,
5	simply recommend that the board adopt it
6	CHAIR BATTLE: Final rule.
7	MR. MCCALPIN: as a final rule and then it
8	becomes published and effective in 30 days and so
9	forth?
10	CHAIR BATTLE: Yes, yes.
11	MR. MCCALPIN: I think we simply, with respect
12	to final rules, recommend adoption by the board.
13	CHAIR BATTLE: That's right. I want us to, as
14	a committee, adopt the final then if the
15	recommendation to the board comes tomorrow
16	MOTION
17	MR. MCCALPIN: I move you will recommend to
18	the board an adoption of 1635 as before us with
19	amendments as a final rule.
20	MR. ERLENBORN: Second.
21	CHAIR BATTLE: And properly moved and
22	seconded, that we adopt 1635 as revised today. All in

1	favor?
2	(Chorus of ayes.)
3	CHAIR BATTLE: For approval by the board as a
4	final rule. Okay, somebody help me with my time. How
5	much time do we have for our committee? It's 12:30.
6	MR. FORTUNO: I think 12:30 is lunch.
7	CHAIR BATTLE: Do we have time to continue
8	this afternoon?
9	MR. MCCALPIN: Oh, yes. Why don't we come
10	back at 1:30.
11	CHAIR BATTLE: At 1:30?
12	MR. HOUSEMAN: I have a small problem. I
13	guess I just assumed we'd move faster. I have a
14	meeting at 2:00 with a number of other folks somewhere
15	else, and is there any way we could get to property in
16	time that I could try to get to the meeting at 2:00, or
17	give it a shot at least?
18	CHAIR BATTLE: Yes, if it's 12:30, do we need
19	a full hour for lunch, or can we do that in
20	MR. HOUSEMAN: I'm just doing property, so
21	that
22	MR. MCCALPIN: A property guide?

MS. PERLE: I'm going to do the fund balance,
so
CHAIR BATTLE: How long is your meeting? I
mean, can you get back and if we start
MR. HOUSEMAN: Normally they go two hours.
CHAIR BATTLE: Oh. That's
MR. HOUSEMAN: I mean, maybe I could get it in
an hour and a half.
MS. GLASOW: Because we've got the Erlenborn
commission thing at 5:00.
CHAIR BATTLE: At 5:00? Okay.
MR. FORTUNO: Well, I'd be happy to do the
property manual without Alan.
(Laughter.)
MR. FORTUNO: And maybe we can just get back
from lunch early
CHAIR BATTLE: Why don't we get the property
manual first
MR. FORTUNO: And pick it up first.
CHAIR BATTLE: off this afternoon, and let
you

1	MR. HOUSEMAN: Yes, I mean I can lay it out
2	MR. ERLENBORN: Why don't we try and get back
3	here at 1:15?
4	CHAIR BATTLE: Yes. We'll be back at 1:15,
5	we'll start with property manual, that will give you a
6	chance to
7	MR. HOUSEMAN: Sure, sure, that's fine.
8	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay? We will do that for you.
9	MR. FORTUNO: And for those who don't know,
10	lunch is being served in the OIG party room.
11	CHAIR BATTLE: We are now in recess until 1:15
12	this afternoon.
13	(Lunch recess taken at 12:40 p.m.)
14	CHAIR BATTLE: One of the participants in the
15	discussion on the next item that we have on our agenda,
16	which pertains to the now fourth item listed, consider
17	and act on proposed property manual acquisition
18	procedures and property standards.
19	You should have in your board book a little
20	history of what has happened in the past, as it relates
21	to property and as well, as proposed manual.
22	And it's, I think, appropriate to note that in

the past, we have had a collection of opinions and other interpretations of our responsibility as it relates to personal property, real property, and a manual was put together at one point, but we're at a point now where pulling all of that information together on one specific place seems to make sense and so the staff has proposed that this committee review these procedures and incorporate them in a manual.

We would put this out for public comment as we have in the past for rules, and the fact of putting the manual out for public comment will give us the opportunity to receive public comment before we make a final decision with regard to the provisions of this manual.

Can we get just briefly on the record as to the history leading up to this? Because this is a little bit different from what we've been handling so far, as it relates to changes in our regulations that will appear in the CFR.

MS. GLASOW: Basically, the corporation, in 1975 and again in 1979, we published instructions in the Federal Register setting out procedures for

procurement, inventory, control, and disposal of nonexpendable personal property by LSC recipients.

In 1981, the 1979 instruction was superseded by the property management manual for LSC programs, and that's what we've been using. But it only covers, in our view, non-expendable personal property.

And if the committee would like to refer to a chart, at the end of the rule it basically is a chart we put together showing how the federal government normally looks at the types of property.

So there's two types of property, real property and personal property. Under personal property it can be either tangible or intangible.

And tangible property also has two types. It can be expendable and non-expendable. Expendable property is considered normally to be supplies. And this manual that we're offering to you today does not cover supplies. So it doesn't cover expendable property.

In our view, there was really no clear guidance in any one document covering our regulation of real property. It has variously, over the years, been

dealt with through some letters that went out to field programs and interest agreements between the corporation and programs when they did use LSC funds to purchase real property.

Much of the documentation of that has been lost when we closed our regional programs who were handling those issues for us in the different regions.

Much of that documentation is lost.

We have done an extensive review of all our grantees, and we now know with which grantees we do have interest agreements and which ones we do not. And we're basically dealing with that.

And because of the lack of a clear document, in lack of having copies of any interest agreements, if they do exist, we have felt for some time that there was a need to put all this together into one manual guidance or something of some sort so that both the corporation and the grantees would have a clear indication of how they can use LSC funds to purchase, use, and dispose of property that is purchased with LSC funds.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okav. Are there any questions

about the background and history of how this particular item comes before the board? If not, why don't we go forward with an explanation of the actual property manual.

MS. GLASOW: I guess there's one point we should talk about before we get into the provisions of the manual, is the applicability of the manual and both the legal reasons and really just fairness reasons.

We clearly intend for the manual to be prospective and to only apply to purchases made after the effective date of this manual, and that it will apply to real and non-expendable personal property, but not to supplies.

We also highly recommend that this will be discussed and clarified in the preamble to the publication of this manual, and also that when the manual is published, it would be right up front in the introductory section, a statement of the applicability, so it's very clear to people, you know, what our intent is in that sense.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.

MR. ERLENBORN: To your knowledge, are there

any grantees who have purchased real property where 1 2 there is no agreement? MS. GLASOW: We suspect that exists, however 3 we're not terribly concerned. We're working with those 4 grantees. But some of the purchasing happened many, 5 many, many years ago, too, so it's -- I mean, the funds 6 have been wisely used and they've been grantees for 7 many years, so it certainly was worth the expenditure. 8 We just don't have any clear agreement as to what our 9 interest is, and therefore cannot really assert it, 10 other than to negotiate with the grantee about what 11 would happen when that period of time is over. 12 MR. MCCALPIN: In view of the fact that Alan 13 has a meeting, could I suggest that we let him take up 14 whatever issue is important to him, even out of turn, 15 so that he --16 That's fine. CHAIR BATTLE: 17 MR. HOUSEMAN: Okay. Thank you, Bill. I'm 18 Alan Houseman, on the record, representing National 19 Defenders' Association and its member programs. 20 I want to say first, our most significant 21

> Diversified Reporting Services, Inc. 1025 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 1250 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 (202) 296-2929

issue was the issue that Suzanne just addressed, and

22

the applicability of the manual, and we worked that out. Just one other introductory comment. At the last time we considered a proposed regulation on this and sent it back to staff, you essentially suggested that we all sit down and try to work this out, and I sat down with the vice president for operations, Danilo Cardona, who is here, and we worked through this and we reached an agreement on all of the major issues.

2.0

So I am in agreement with the substance of what is here in the manual. And we worked through a number of issues that I raised, and worked them out to my satisfaction. Some issues that I wanted to change, LSC wasn't willing to -- Suzanne was in this negotiation too -- but I thought it made sense to compromise and, you know, it was a very good exchange.

Now, that doesn't bind the board or anything, I understand that, but in terms of trying to present sort of a unified face before the committee, I want to make it clear that we tried our best to do that, and I think we reached agreement on that.

The only area where I actually have what I would call a relatively minor problem is -- I had it

1	marked, it was about the purchasing
2	MS. GLASOW: Real or
3	MR. HOUSEMAN: hang on.
4	CHAIR BATTLE: Tell us which page you're
5	referencing.
6	MR. HOUSEMAN: Well, I'm trying to find it,
7	that's the problem.
8	MS. GLASOW: Real or personal?
9	MR. HOUSEMAN: It's personal, and it's the
10	staff issue it's on a different page than I was
11	looking at.
12	MS. PERLE: That would be
13	MR. HOUSEMAN: Fifty on B.
14	MR. MCCALPIN: What?
15	MR. HOUSEMAN: On page 50, on B, says that,
16	"Recipient board members or employees involved in the
17	decision to disclose may not purchase or otherwise
18	acquire personal property." And if you look at the
19	footnote 37, it says that a, it's inconsistent with the
20	old property management manual, and b, there is no
21	limitation in the federal guidelines on sale to
22	employees.

And my recommendation would be to delete that section. I don't see what the problem is if other staff of a recipient can purchase personal property, whether board members or some employees involved in a decision might not be able to purchase personal property too.

Again, it's not different than you know, in my terms, when I'm thinking about running a program, if we have to downsize, and we get a whole set of new property in and we're trying to sell it, we can't sell some of it, there's some left over, and some staff wants to purchase it, I don't see what the problem is with that.

And if it happens to be a member of my board, or if it happens to be some administrative person in my office, say my office manager, who had something to do with it, to say well, she couldn't purchase it, but you know, Linda could purchase it doesn't make any sense to me.

And so I just don't see why we need this limitation here now. It's not a big issue, I want to be clear, but I don't understand the limitation that's

here. And as said, it's not consistent with federal standards, it's inconsistent with our prior standards, and to my knowledge, there hasn't been any use of this in the past and there's no specific information that I know of that suggests that there's been some problem that you need this kind of a measure. So I would just strike the whole paragraph, section.

MR. FORTUNO: I don't think we're familiar with any instance of abuse. And it's not something about which we feel terribly strongly. It's here largely because the inspector general's office has a concern about conflicts, self-dealing, more the appearance than anything else.

Nobody's suggesting that there have been instances of it, but the issue -- and for this reason, the corporation, LSC itself, doesn't take excess property and make it available to employees when we're unloading the property.

MR. MCCALPIN: You do or do not?

MR. FORTUNO: Do not, do not. It's because of concerns expressed by the IG. I think that the reason here for limiting it, one, it doesn't limit it

altogether. It's not a broad ban. It's narrow, and it's limited to the decision-makers. That is, those who decide we've got some property and we want to dispose of it. Let's make it available to ourselves and anyone else who's interested.

1.3

There is a potential for conflict there. And I think that's what the OIG was concerned about, and that's why it's aimed at the decision-makers.

CHAIR BATTLE: Help me to understand this about the way it's written. It says, "Unless the property has no current fair market value." Are we talking zero, you know, so if it's trash and it's worth zero, then you can sell it to --

MR. MCCALPIN: You can give it.

CHAIR BATTLE: Well, it says, "May not purchase or otherwise acquire," so I'm assuming you'll figure out what to do with it and if it has a fair market value, but it's de minimus.

And the reason I ask that question, we just underwent a huge renovation in my office and we had carrels that were built into the walls that we took down and we put up compartmentalized little areas. And

so all of the little desk areas that we had we couldn't use anymore. We took them up to another floor in the building, called up the staff, and said, "Anybody want these?"

Because really they were just salvageable half-desks that only would be useful to somebody who sat at that desk and said, "Hey, I could use this in the basement at home," or we would have had to sell them as salvage to some used furniture company, and I don't know that that would have had much value.

So under those circumstances, where it's not a question of, "Aha, this is a brand new computer. Let's now sell it," but just salvage material, I don't see that there's a conflict issue that would be of any real moment.

MR. MCCALPIN: Let me give you the same list.

We had much the same thing. Within the last month,

there came out a list. More than 300 items that were

available for disposal. People in the office bid on

them. They had an auction. You put in the written bid

on it and whoever bid the highest got it.

CHAIR BATTLE: Yes, so I guess the one issue

1	that really precipitated this is an issue of self-
2	dealing. As long as the decision that's made that it's
3	time to dispose of the property is made by a forum,
4	that assures that surely this is property that needs to
5	be disposed of, I'm wondering about where the conflict
6	would come in. I'm trying to understand the conflict.
7	For example, if the board makes a decision
8	we're going to dispose of this property, then it's no
9	longer useful to the recipient, then we're other
10	than the valuation of it, I mean, if it has
11	MR. FORTUND: Under this particular wording,
12	if the board or the body that made the decision, then
13	it would be available for purchase by all staff, just
14	not the board.
15	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
16	MR. FORTUNO: This proposes to exclude only
17	the decision-makers.
18	CHAIR BATTLE: Involved in the decision to
19	dispose.
20	MS. GLASOW: Or the board. It's always the
21	board.
22	CHAIR BATTLE: Is it always the board

that's --

1.

MS. GLASOW: It's always the board and staff, if they've been in the decision-making process.

MR. FORTUNO: So that you're fully informed, there was a time -- not all that long ago, either -- when the corporation, if it had excess property, would try to sell it and then eventually make it available to employees on a sealed bid basis. Put it all in a large room, you could go in and take a look at it.

CHAIR BATTLE: Same kind of thing as Bill was talking about.

MR. FORTUNO: Take a number off it, and offer a sealed bid. I think that the IG expressed some concern over that over time, and the result was, for example, when we purchased new computers recently, we had the old computers, which were certainly still usable, and some staff was interested in purchasing those and I know the decision, at least internally, was not to make it available to staff, but simply to donate it to things like schools and other non-profits.

MR. MCCALPIN: What was the concern over the prior example?

MR. FORTUNO: The IG's concern was, I think --1 oh, here, in fact, is Laurie, but I think it's a matter 2 of appearance of potential conflict. 3 MR. MCCALPIN: But if they put in sealed 4 bids --5 MR. FORTUNO: No, I think that the -- yes, 6 you're right, with a sealed bid, it's not as though by 7 making a decision to put something up for sale, you're 8 necessarily putting it into your own pocket, because 9 others can bid on it as well, but you do now have an 10 opportunity which you would not have otherwise. 11 is, it's now up for bid and you may be able to purchase 12 13 it and get a good deal on it. As I said, it's not something about which we 14 have strong feelings, but I think that the IG has 15 expressed some concern over it, and for that reason, I 16 thought that we ought to call that to your attention. 17 And now that Laurie Tarantowicz is in the room, maybe 18 19 have her come up and --CHAIR BATTLE: Laurie, come join us at the 20 21 table. 22 MR. MCCALPIN: Come defend yourself.

1	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Yes, if I knew we were
2	CHAIR BATTLE: Turn to page 50, at the top of
3	page 50, section B, there's a provision in the property
4	manual which pertains to the disposition of property.
5	And it addresses the issue of a concern evidently we've
6	been told that the inspector general's office had about
7	the possible conflict of interest in having either
8	board members or employees who have been involved in
9	the decision to dispose of the property being able to
10	purchase it or acquire it.
11	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Right. That was a
12	MR. MCCALPIN: And the suggestion was that
13	that be eliminated.
14	MS. TARANTOWICZ: We were just concerned with
15	the potential conflict of interest. I mean, you say
16	somebody that makes the decision to sell the property,
17	then turns around it may have a potential self
18	interest, if they're going to turn around and purchase
19	the property. I think that was our concern.
20	MR. MCCALPIN: Well, if you put it up for
21	sealed bids, would you still have the same problem?
22	Again, and let everybody bid on it?

1	MS. TARANTOWICZ: All employees?
2	MR. MCCALPIN: Yes.
3	CHAIR BATTLE: You have a provision for
4	selling the property after it's advertised for and
5	received quotes where but that provision only
6	pertains to when it's worth more than \$15,000. But
7	it's not a strong burning issue either way, I don't
8	think.
9	MR. HOUSEMAN: Well, I just think first, there
10	may be a distinction between LSC and recipients, but I
11	just think most non-profits don't operate with this
12	kind of a restriction on how they dispose of property.
13	And I don't see any justification for it here.
14	MS. TARANTOWICZ: You don't see a conflict?
15	MR. HOUSEMAN: No, I mean I don't see that
16	there's a potential for much of a conflict in this
17	area, and you know, I don't know how to say it any
18	other way. I just don't
19	MS. TARANTOWICZ: I don't see
20	MR. HOUSEMAN: talking about I don't see
21	the problem with employees or board members having an
22	opportunity to purchase property of a recipient that

	·
1	they're disposing of.
2	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Because they make the
3	decision of whether or not to dispose of it.
4	MR. HOUSEMAN: They may, but they make all
5	kinds of decisions all the time about
6	MS. TARANTOWICZ: And that's something that
7	involves their own interest, potentially, as a personal
8	interest.
9	MR. HOUSEMAN: Well, I think it's building way
10	up a personal interest. It seems to me, when you're
11	disposing of old personal property, which is normally
12	the case, you want to get rid of it, and you get rid of
13	it fast, if you want to get some money for it you can,
14	and if you can't, you want to get people that are
15	you know, know about it, have a chance to get it and
16	get some money out of it that way. It's just
17	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Do you think we wouldn't be
18	able to sell it if they didn't offer it to
L 9	CHAIR BATTLE: So often, it's hard to find
20	somebody to sell old stuff to. I mean, other than the
1	

Diversified Reporting Services, Inc. 1025 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 1250 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 (202) 296-2929

people around the office who know about it, it's -- I'm

trying to figure out, Laurie, help me to understand,

21

22

and give me an example of the conflict of interest that is embodied in this particular provision.

MS. TARANTOWICZ: If --

MR. FORTUNO: I think, just to maybe give

Laurie a second to get her thoughts together, since she

walked in and was sandbagged with this -- for which I

apologize, Laurie --

MS. TARANTOWICZ: No, it's my fault for coming late.

MR. FORTUNO: If, for example, over lunch I said something like, "Yes, my system blew up. I really need a new computer system. I'm going to have to go out and buy, and you know, prices, while they're not bad, I'm still not crazy about it." And then you heard that at the following senior staff meeting I proposed for consideration that we consider replacing all our computers and making those that we currently have available to employees and staff, you might wonder about my motivation.

And I think although that is not likely to happen, or happen very often, I think it's that kind of thing that the OIG seems to be concerned about, as I

understand it.

MR. ERLENBORN: It would seem to me if you can look back and say, "Without this restriction, we have not run into any conflicts of interest," that's kind of instructive. I can think of scenarios where there might be a conflict, but it's just pure speculation.

For example, if at the grantee's office they have a printer or a copier that collates and throws out 100 pages a minutes, or something like that, great big thing like that, probably there would be nobody among the employees who would want to buy it. And maybe a board member who has an office could use that. And so there's a potential.

But if it hasn't been happening, why do we have to throw this up to prohibit other situations where there isn't really that kind of a conflict?

MS. TARANTOWICZ: Well, I don't know that we know that it hasn't been happening.

CHAIR BATTLE: We've been using the, "If it ain't broke" kind of philosophy. Tell me -- okay, is the genesis of this provision in anything that we already have in writing in the corporation? So this is

1 | new?

MS. GLASOW: It only reflects what the corporation's policy is for its own property. And now we're about to apply that out.

CHAIR BATTLE: Well, but we haven't in the past applied this to all the programs?

MS. GLASOW: That's correct.

CHAIR BATTLE: The only thing -- now, I'm just looking at it from a practical standpoint of view.

Generally speaking, when you get down to salvage and getting rid of stuff when you buy new stuff, it's real hard to get rid of it. And only the people that are right there and around it are even interested, and you know, you generally will end up with zero.

In other words, for example, that collating machine he was talking about. Only somebody near enough to it could even have an interest in it, is even going to bid on it, and be willing to pay a penny for it. And the prospect of selling this stuff -- I'm just talking about the implications out there -- will be really low.

And what we might do with this is create a

circumstance where you end up having to trash a lot of stuff, because the people that are closest to it can't bid on it and so -- and there's no place you can go and really sell it, so it just has to go in a trash heap.

And I'm not sure that that's what we intend. We just intend for there to be no conflict of interest.

2.1

So maybe what we can do is draft a section that says we intend that there be no conflict of interest in how it's disposed of, and let that be it, without prohibiting the possibility of people who are close enough to this property being able to bid on it.

MR. ERLENBORN: I'd counsel against doing that, because it sounded to vague to me. I think if we just remove this and leave the regulations as they are now, we're probably better off.

MS. TARANTOWICZ: Would you have any objections to putting it out for comments?

MR. FORTUNO: This is something which has not yet been published for comment, and what you're doing is reviewing a document and then directing us to publish some version of this, whatever you agree on at the end of the meeting.

So if you wanted, you could leave this 1 provision in there for comment purposes, understanding 2 that it could be revisited later, and the final 3 decision would be made with additional information. 4 CHAIR BATTLE: I think that's fair. I don't 5 have a problem with that. Okay. 6 Something I just thought of is in 7 MS. GLASOW: 1630, the standards for allocation and cost, include 8 basic standards that apply to non-profits, in the sense 9 that you have to do things in an ethical manner. 10 I don't have the wording in front of me, but I 11 think some of the standards may cover that. But it's 12 13 something we can look into and think about. CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. All right. If we leave 14 it in for comment, we haven't lost anything. 15 MR. ERLENBORN: I would suggest if you leave 16 it in for comment, for clarity, it may be wise to put a 17 comment after "members," and on the next line after 18 19 property. Because the way I read this, it seemed to me that board members involved in the decision, which is 20 not what you meant. You mean the board members --21

> Diversified Reporting Services, Inc. 1025 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 1250 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 (202) 296-2929

Period.

CHAIR BATTLE:

22

1	MS. GLASOW: Right.
2	MR. ERLENBORN: period, yes. And I think
3	those comments might help to
4	CHAIR BATTLE: That's right.
5	MS. GLASOW: Okay.
6	MR. ERLENBORN: read it properly.
7	CHAIR BATTLE: Good enough.
8	MR. HOUSEMAN: Thank you. I'm going to now
9	drop this in Linda's lap and go to my other meeting,
10	which Linda may never forgive me for, but
11	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, all right, now we can go
12	through the entire manual, starting at page 40.
13	MR. FORTUNO: I should probably state, for the
14	record, that what you have before you, and what appears
15	in the board book, and was made available to the
16	public, does throughout have some spacing which is
17	and it's because of our technology. Probably us, as
18	operators, not the technology.
19	I'm sure the technology is fine, but in
20	transferring it from one person's machine to another,
21	over to network, and then having the pagination added,
22	and it printed out, we ended up with these spaces

glitches. You will see it throughout.

MR. ERLENBORN: I think you probably should make a decision to sell that, but nobody here is going to buy it.

MR. FORTUNO: Okay, how would the chair like to proceed with this?

CHAIR BATTLE: Well, normally we just take section by section, and if we've got questions, cover it. So let's start with the definition section. Are there any questions about the purpose and definition?

I do have a question, in H, about the reversionary interest agreement. When you think about a reversionary interest, a reversionary interest is an interest that one has which is transferred or conveyed to another retaining some portion of an interest and an opportunity to receive back the property under certain circumstances.

But usually a reversionary interest is one held by a previous owner of the property. And in the context that we're talking about now, we're really talking about being able to trace the source of funds to purchase the property. And I'm wondering if we need

to use the term reversionary interest agreement to 1 2 describe what we're doing. MS. GLASOW: Actually, we haven't had a chance 3 to ask Danilo, but reversionary interest agreement is a 4 term that's in our accounting guide, and we've been 5 using it for many years, but you are correct. 6 really suggests something other than what we're trying 7 to portray in this rule. 8 And we could change the term to LSC's property 9 interest agreement, if -- Danilo, are you okay with 10 11 that? MR. CORDONA: The only reason we have a 12 reversionary --13 14 CHAIR BATTLE: Why don't you come to the mic and tell us who you are, so we can have you identified? 15 16 MR. MCCALPIN: There's no mic. CHAIR BATTLE: I'm sorry -- there is a 17 microphone. 18 MR. CORDONA: My name is Danilo Cardona, I am 19 the acting vice president for programs. Madame Chair, 20 we don't have any objection of, you know, changing the 21 22 term of original interest agreement. The only reason

1	we left it there was not to confuse programs who are
2	used to that term.
3	MR. ERLENBORN: It would seem to me that as
4	long as you're using it in a sense of defining what the
5	term means for this purpose, you can continue to use
6	it. If it were standing alone, it would be confusing.
7	CHAIR BATTLE: Yes, yes.
8	MS. PERLE: Of course, there's something to be
9	said for the notion that since this manual is
10	prospective, it would be a problem to use a different
11	term, because it sets an example
12	MS. TARANTOWICZ: I don't feel very strongly
13	about this, but I would think you really would want to
14	define a sort of term that's commonly known to mean
15	something else as something it's not commonly known to
16	mean, but
17	MR. FORTUNO: Certainly for the record, I
18	agree that what we're talking about here is not what's
19	ordinarily thought of as a reversionary interest.
20	We're talking about recording an interest so that the
21	public is on notice that it's not free and
22	unencumbered, the property, that is, that we have an

interest in it.

So it need not be reversionary interest, and I agree that that does create some confusion, since it's a term thought of in a slightly different way.

MR. MCCALPIN: Well, why not just simply --

CHAIR BATTLE: Why not "LSC property interest agreement," as an alternative? Why don't we do that? I think prospectively, even though we can get used to using a term that has a different meaning, if you have an opportunity to clarify it and bring clarity to what you mean, I think this is the time to do it. And we can rumble that through our other places where this term was used to make it accurate. I mean, that would be my choice.

MR. FORTUNO: My purpose is --

CHAIR BATTLE: I know we normally say if it's not broke, don't fix it, but in a sense, this term is a little bit broke, because it's a misnomer.

MR. MCCALPIN: I was going to suggest redo used by so many people over such a long period of time, but add to the ending, "There's a formal written agreement between the corporation and the recipient

setting forth the terms of the corporation's approval 1 of the recipient's use of corporation funds to acquire 2 real property and the corporation's right to recoup 3 funds in the event of a sale of the property." 4 In other words, spell out what it really is. 5 We've talked about yesterday, I'm not wedded to those 6 words, but spell out that it's not just approval of the 7 use, but it's specifically reserving the right to 8 recapture, recoup all or part of the purchase price in 9 the event of disposition. 10 MS. GLASOW: I understand that concern, but we 11 actually say that in a later provision, when we get 12

into that, by just using this term. I mean, we say what you want to say in the definition later, when we get into the substantive provisions.

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

MR. ERLENBORN: But I tend to agree with Bill because here, the definition doesn't --

> Talk about reversionary at all. CHAIR BATTLE:

MR. ERLENBORN: It doesn't have anything in the context of the definition that would justify anything like reversion being used in the title.

> I know I sort of struggled with MS. GLASOW:

1	this too. I think we were basically copying the
2	federal government's definition for this type of entry,
3	so
4	MR. ERLENBORN: They're not
5	MR. MCCALPIN: Does the federal government use
6	this term?
7	MS. TARANTOWICZ: No.
8	MS. GLASOW: No.
9	CHAIR BATTLE: Ted's going no.
10	MS. PERLE: My husband's a real estate lawyer,
11	and I was talking about not this provision, but some
12	other thing about the corporation's reversionary
13	interest this was some time ago and he looked at
14	me like I was crazy. He says, "Well, what do you mean
15	by that?" And I explained what they were talking
16	about.
17	CHAIR BATTLE: That's the point. Lawyers are
18	going to think this means one thing, when it means
19	something else. So I really think
20	MR. FORTUNO: Can I just add that the purpose
21	of this rule is to reduce to writing in one place,
22	integrated, updated document. And if that's what we're

	137
1	going to do, it seems like this presents the ideal
2	opportunity to it may not be quite broke, but it's
3	limping along that's the way I am and could
4	probably use a little aid there.
5	CHAIR BATTLE: "LSC property."
6	MR. MCCALPIN: Give it a cane.
7	CHAIR BATTLE: My suggestion is that we go
8	with "LSC property interest." I mean, I think people
9	in the field will, if it's used in this context in this
10	manual, understand what we mean. This rule will only
11	have prospective application anyway, so if we got
12	reversionary in some of our previous agreements, that's
13	fine. It won't be affected, I mean, this won't affect
14	those agreements.
15	MR. FORTUNO: And again, this is just for
16	comment
17	MR. MCCALPIN: Put "LSC," or just "property
18	interest agreement"?
19	MS. GLASOW: "LSC's property interest
20	agreement."
21	MR. MCCALPIN: If you're going to call it LSC,

Biversified Reporting Services, Inc. 1025 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 1250 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 (202) 296-2929

then you got to move it up to B.

22

1	MS. GLASOW: Okay. It's in alphabetical
2	order?
3	MR. MCCALPIN: Yes.
4	CHAIR BATTLE: That's fine. You catch
5	everything for us, Bill, that's why we love having you
6	here. Okay, we move it up.
7	MR. FORTUNO: And again, this is for a
8	publication for comment, so if the field believes that
9	it creates some unnecessary confusion
10	CHAIR BATTLE: They can let us know.
11	MR. FORTUNO: we may hear that.
12	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
13	MS. GLASOW: I would like to make a correction
14	to footnote seven on page 40. It's missing some words
15	in the second line, the sentence that says, "An
16	acquisition can be through a " should be, "a purchase
17	of real property or a purchase or lease of personal
18	property."
19	CHAIR BATTLE: That's fine.
20	MR. FORTUNO: Okay.
21	MS. GLASOW: I would
22	MR. MCCALPIN: The sentence that starts, "An
:	

1	acquisition"?
2	MS. GLASOW: "An acquisition can be through a
3	purchase of real property or a purchase or lease of
4	personal property." And then a new sentence starts,
5	"It can consist" We just dropped language in here.
6	Somehow it got messed up.
7	MR. ERLENBORN: Why would you treat a personal
8	property lease differently than a real property lease?
9	MS. GLASOW: Danilo?
10	MR. CARDONA: What was the question?
11	MS. GLASOW: Why are we regulating leases of
12	personal property, but not leases of real property? We
13	had it in the
14	MR. CARDONA: Leases of personal property come
15	out of the 1630. They need prior approval. 1630
16	requires
17	MR. MCCALPIN: Then it makes even less sense,
18	that you have to get prior approval of a lease of
19	personal property, but not a real property.
20	MR. ERLENBORN: Yes, why would that be?
21	MR. MCCALPIN: I don't know. It doesn't make
22	any sense.

MR. FARIS: Well, if I may, my name is Ted FARIS. This policy dates from 1986, when the corporation initially promulgated 45 CFR 1630. As you've heard, that regulation requires the corporation's prior approval for certain purchases or leases of personal property over a threshold value, which is \$10,000.

At the time, the field sought and got clarification from LSC, that LSC's review and approval of leases of real property is not required.

My understanding of the basis for this is that the leases of personal property over \$10,000 are fairly infrequent, but that leases of real property are a common, every day occurance for most legal services programs, and therefore, should not have to go through a bureaucratic review process before they could occur.

MR. ERLENBORN: Probably involved more money, the personal property lease.

MR. PERLE: They're --

CHAIR BATTLE: But I guess what happens is, if you're leasing space, you're going to have to -- throughout the country, they're going to be renewing

those leases either on a biannual basis, every three or four years, and the question is, what interest would LSC have in being involved in that process of renegotiating that lease, or even if they have to move from one space to the other. All of it has to be done within whatever budget they have.

But actually, when you look at that, then I raise the question of if the \$10,000 amount was the amount set back in 1986, what is our interest today, and whether that \$10,000 is still consistent with what our interest is in a purchase, because we have some thought given, after reviewing this regulation, to the number of times now that one has to replace computers and printers and other items.

And at what level does LSC have an interest in assuring that these procedures are utilized in those acquisitions? And I guess we need a response to that.

MR. MCCALPIN: I can tell you that leases of personal property were infrequent in 1986. That is not the case in 1999. General electric has a whole business which is leasing any kind of equipment you can possibly be interested in.

1	CHAIR BATTLE: People lease computers today.
2	MR. MCCALPIN: Oh, sure.
3	CHAIR BATTLE: They lease their telephone
4	equipment, they lease
5	MR. MCCALPIN: Automobiles.
6	CHAIR BATTLE: You know, so today I think
7	there have been some changes that we might want to just
8	take pause and note about this process to just
9	determine exactly what the interest was at the onset,
10	and where we are today, in terms of our interest in and
11	the review of it.
12	MS. GLASOW: Actually, Ted knows this.
13	MR. FARIS: Madame Chair, if I could
14	illuminate this a bit. This particular committee, in
15	its infinite wisdom, saw this in 1997 and addressed it.
16	In the 1986 version of part 1630, the prior
17	approval requirement for personal property applied to
18	any combined purchase or lease of personal property
19	where the value exceeded \$10,000.
20	So if a program was going to lease a whole lot
21	of computer equipment, and all together, printers,
22	

the program had to come to LSC for prior approval. 1 What you did in 1997 was eliminated that 2 combined purchase or lease requirement, so that the 3 standard which is in place now is any single item of 4 personal property with value exceeding \$10,000 requires 5 6 an exchange with LSC. CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. So we had infinite 7 wisdom then. What have we got now? 8 MR. FORTUNO: You can't do any better than 9 10 that now. 11 MR. MCCALPIN: If we made a mistake, we're going to stick with it. 12 CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. All right. Anything 13 else in the definition section? The next section has 14 15 to do with acquisition procedures for personal property. Now we talk about aggregate costs over 16 \$10,000. Is this consistent with the change that we 17 18 made in the accounting guide? MR. FORTUNO: This is personal property with 19 an aggregated cost of over \$10,000. We talking about 20 section (3)(A)? 21 22 MS. TARANTOWICZ: Yes.

1	MS. PERLE: That's actually not consistent
2	is that 1630?
3	MS. TARANTOWICZ: 1630 says
4	MR. FORTUNO: Each individual item?
5	CHAIR BATTLE: Let's see what we say in 1630.
6	MS. GLASOW: We're talking about, I believe,
7	different actions. One is prior approval and one is
8	types of acquisition.
9	CHAIR BATTLE: Oh, this is like bidding?
10	Okay, all right.
11	MR. FARIS: The prior approval doesn't show up
12	until the top of page 43.
13	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, all right. Thanks for
14	joining us. We now have with us the president of the
15	corporation.
16	MR. MCCALPIN: The corporation is
17	MR. MCKAY: Yes. And they've eaten, so
18	we're
19	CHAIR BATTLE: We're on page 42.
20	MR. FORTUNO: We're discussing the procedures
21	to be followed in the case of acquisition of personal
22	property.

1	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, this is basically a
2	bidding procedure.
3	MR. MCCALPIN: What page are we on?
4	CHAIR BATTLE: Page 42
5	MR. FORTUNO: 42.
6	CHAIR BATTLE: section three
7	MR. MCCALPIN: 42?
8	MR. FORTUNO: Yes.
9	CHAIR BATTLE: acquisition procedures for
10	personal property, 42.
11	MR. MCCALPIN: Okay.
12	MR. FORTUNO: Basically what it does is
13	requires competitive quotes to ensure that the
14	recipient has a reasonable basis for determining
15	whether it's a fair deal. D does provide for sole
16	source acquisitions, where appropriate, but A sets out
17	the procedure to be followed in purchasing personal
18	property where the aggregate cost exceeds \$10,000.
19	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, yes.
20	MR. MCCALPIN: Do you really mean three
21	written requests, or do you mean a written request to
22	at least three vendors? You could publish a request

1	which would go worldwide, really. You don't really
2	mean you have to write three separate letters to three
3	separate vendors. Can't you just make a request that
4	goes broadly?
5	I think what you want is you make a request to
6	at least three vendors, not necessarily three written
7	requests.
8	MR. FORTUNO: Yes. No, that certainly sounds
9	reasonable. I don't see that anybody would take issue
10	with that.
11	MR. ERLENBORN: If it were taken the way it's
12	written now, you'd have different terms on those
13	requests. You have to be very fair to the people
14	you're sending them out to.
15	CHAIR BATTLE: Well, make a request to
16	three
17	MR. FORTUNO: The idea is to get three quotes.
18	The request can be one request
19	MR. MCCALPIN: That's right.
20	MR. FORTUNO: but what we're asking folks
21	to get is three quotes.
22	CHAIR BATTLE: Three competitive quotes for

1	the property. Okay, so we're proposing a change that
2	would read, "A recipient shall make a request to at
3	least three vendors for competitive quotes for the
4	property." Okay?
5	MR. MCCALPIN: Now, I raise with you the issue
6	that we wrestled with a good deal yesterday. And that
7	was that if what you want to buy is 20 pieces of
8	equipment at \$900 each personal property you
9	don't have to do this, because it's not property unless
10	it's \$1,000.
11	MR. FORTUNO: That's correct. Because of the
12	way property has been defined
13	MR. MCCALPIN: That's right.
14	MR. FORTUNO: in the definition section.
15	It doesn't meet the threshold, so it doesn't come up at
16	all under this formulation.
17	MR. MCCALPIN: So you divide \$18,000 worth, 20
18	years, \$900 each, and you don't have to go through
19	this.
20	MS. PERLE: It says as an aggregate cost.
21	MR. FORTUNO: No, no, but
22	CHAIR BATTLE: But property is

1	MR. FORTUNO: But property is defined as
2	CHAIR BATTLE: defined as something that is
3	valued over \$1,000, \$1,000 or more.
4	MR. MCCALPIN: It's not the piece of property
5	if it's \$900.
6	CHAIR BATTLE: I see, yes.
7	MR. MCCALPIN: Now, do you want to leave it
8	that way?
9	CHAIR BATTLE: I think so. I think you're
10	going to have to set a threshold for your definition.
11	MR. FORTUNO: Yes, whether it's \$1,000 or
12	\$500.
13	CHAIR BATTLE: If you set it at five, somebody
14	would buy a \$1,000,499 item.
15	MR. FORTUNO: And again, this is being
16	published for comment, so that hopefully some of the
17	comments we receive will help to clarify the issues
18	surrounding this and enable us to come back with a
19	better formulation.
20	But for now, \$1,000 any other number would
21	be I don't want to say it's over, because it
22	certainly isn't, but I don't know that there would be a

much stronger case for some other number, unless what 1 we're proposing doing is having a definition that 2 doesn't incorporate a number. 3 CHAIR BATTLE: I think we put it out for 4 comment and see what comes back on this particular 5 formulation, because it kind of closely is similar to 6 other governmental bid procedures. 7 MS. GLASOW: You're trying to meet which 8 computers were at that \$1,000 threshold. 9 MR. ERLENBORN: I just wonder what kind of 10 comments we're going to get back. Do you suppose that 11 grantees out there are going to say, "Oh, wait a 12 minute. We need more regulation, and so change that." 13

CHAIR BATTLE: It probably will go in the other direction, and say \$1,000 is too low.

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

Okay, is there anything else about at least section A through D? Because they all pertain to the bid procedure?

If I don't see any other questions, E then moves on to the prior approval provisions of the acquisition procedure for personal property. Are there any questions about the prior approval provision?

1	And Bill, just following up, the three written
2	quotes, the way that it's stated in (E)(1), is that
3	okay?
4	MR. MCCALPIN: Yes.
5	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
6	MR. MCCALPIN: Sure.
7	MR. ERLENBORN: Now this applies only to
8	purchases, not the leases.
9	CHAIR BATTLE: That's right.
10	MR. FORTUNO: Yes.
11	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. No questions about that?
12	We can move on to four, which has to do with
13	acquisition procedures for real property.
14	MS. GLASOW: Excuse me.
15	CHAIR BATTLE: Mm-hmm?
16	MS. GLASOW: It's an acquisition, and
17	acquisition is defined as including a purchase or lease
18	of personal property. And since we are talking about
19	personal property, it would include
20	MR. ERLENBORN: You're responding to my
21	comment? Well, I read this to say funds to purchase an
22	individual item. It doesn't say acquire.

1	MS. GLASOW: On what? Maybe I'm looking at
2	the wrong sentence.
3	MR. ERLENBORN: This is 43(E), page 43(E) at
4	the top.
5	MS. GLASOW: Okay, you're right. I'm sorry.
6	CHAIR BATTLE: So do you want to use the word
7	acquire instead of purchase?
8	MR. ERLENBORN: Well, I can't
9	MS. GLASOW: No, purchase is okay. As long as
10	we're not using acquisition.
11	MR. ERLENBORN: Is there some reason that
12	they're treated differently.
13	MS. GLASOW: Well, they're not all okay.
14	MR. ERLENBORN: Is the word acquisition used
15	properly there?
16	MS. GLASOW: Yes, Ted just told me it is,
17	because 1630 applies to both. So
18	MR. FARIS: And we've defined acquisition as
19	purchase of real property or a purchase or lease of
20	personal property.
21	MR. ERLENBORN: Well, then
22	CHAIR BATTLE: You used the word acquisition.

1	MR. FARIS: It would be acquisition.
2	MR. MCCALPIN: It says purchase at the top.
3	CHAIR BATTLE: Acquire?
4	MR. FARIS: Yes.
5	MS. GLASOW: Okay.
6	MR. ERLENBORN: It's acquire an individual
7	item.
8	MS. GLASOW: Thank you.
9	CHAIR BATTLE: That was a good catch, John.
10	Okay, anything else in section three? Any other
11	questions? Section four? Then we can move on to
12	acquisition procedures for real property.
13	Now, this acquisition procedure is pretty much
14	aligned with where we what the corporation now
15	requires for the acquisition of real property.
16	MR. FORTUNO: Yes.
17	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
18	MR. FORTUNO: We do, when you get to F, have a
19	couple of points to make, but I'm not sure if you're
20	ready to reach that yet.
21	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. All right, anything A
22	through D? Any questions? Let's move on to E. In

E(3), there was a question --

MR. FORTUNO: I ask that the record reflect that was the counsel of the inspector general's phone going off just now.

(Laughter.)

MS. TARANTOWICZ: That is not true.

CHAIR BATTLE: In E(3), which reads, "An agreement by the recipient to place appropriate language in the deed to the property to record the corporation's interest in the property," there's a question about how do you record that LSC interest, and whether the deed is the appropriate instrument for that recordation.

And my guess is that many states have different requirements with regard to how that is done, and particularly as we look at this and understand that it is not a reversionary interest, and therefore wouldn't ordinarily be recorded in the deed, but possibly in a separate instrument like a mortgage or some other security interest.

MR. FORTUNO: Certainly the corporation's interest is to have some public recordation of our

1	interest in the property, and it need not you're
2	right, that it need not be in the deed. And in fact,
3	in some jurisdictions, maybe it couldn't even be
4	recorded in that fashion, but we could probably work up
5	some language that accomplishes the goal of recording
6	our interest, so that the public is on notice that
7	there is a lean or encumbrance of some sort.
8	MS. TARANTOWICZ: What if it just reads, "An
9	agreement by the recipient to record the corporation's
10	interest in the property"?
11	CHAIR BATTLE: To record, in accordance with
12	state law, the corporation's interest in the property.
13	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Right.
14	CHAIR BATTLE: Does that work?
15	MR. ERLENBORN: Well, I don't know about the
16	accordance with state law. I know what you mean,
17	but
18	MS. TARANTOWICZ: In accordance with law?
19	MR. ERLENBORN: It sounds too broad.
20	CHAIR BATTLE: In accordance with appropriate,
21	applicable state law.
22	MR. ERLENBORN: Okay.

1	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
2	MR. MCCALPIN: Look at the second line of
3	paragraph E, right at the end.
4	CHAIR BATTLE: Written reversionary interest
5	agreement.
6	MR. MCCALPIN: Yes.
7	CHAIR BATTLE: We've already changed the name
8	of that.
9	MR. MCCALPIN: Yes.
10	CHAIR BATTLE: It's going to be a written LSC
11	interest agreement.
12	MR. MCCALPIN: Property?
13	CHAIR BATTLE: Property interest agreement.
14	Okay? Anything else in E? Any other questions or
15	concerns about E. Do we have any from any other
16	members of the committee or the board present?
17	(No response.)
18	CHAIR BATTLE: Hearing none, we can move on to
19	section five, retention and use of property purchase
20	with corporation funds.
21	MR. FORTUNO: Along the lines of Mr.
22	Erlenborn's comment earlier, I think that if we refer

1	back to the definition, we find that we don't need to
2	use in F the \$10,000 figure, because that's already in
3	the definition so that the use of \$10,000 in F is
4	redundant to the definition.
5	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Of capital improvement.
6	MR. FORTUNO: Because that, the capital
7	improvement definition, means any expenditure of an
8	amount exceeding \$10,000 to improve real property.
9	MS. TARANTOWICZ: So you need to use the term
10	capital improvement.
11	MR. FORTUNO: So we would have, instead, it
12	would read, "Expenditures for capital improvement
13	require the corporation's prior approval, pursuant
14	to" and go on. So we would be striking
15	CHAIR BATTLE: More than \$10,000 of
16	corporation funds to improve yes.
17	MR. FORTUNO: Of, all the way through
18	property.
19	CHAIR BATTLE: Yes, that makes sense.
20	MR. FORTUNO: Okay?
21	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
22	MR. FORTUNO: And then actually, the last

1	sentence could read
2	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, that same section? F?
3	MR. FORTUNO: Yes.
4	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
5	MR. FORTUNO: It could read, "When requesting
6	the corporation's prior approval of" insert "such"
7	before the word "expenditures," have it come after
8	that, and strike, "to improve real property."
9	MR. MCCALPIN: Say that again? "When
10	requesting the corporation's prior approval"
11	MR. FORTUNO: "Of such expenditures,
12	recipients shall provide to the corporation, in
13	writing, the following."
14	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. We can always do it a
15	little bit better. Anything else in F? Any other
16	changes to F?
17	Okay, then we move on to section five, which
18	has to do with retention and use of property purchase
19	with corporation funds. Any questions? Comments?
20	Section six, disposal of personal property
21	purchased with corporation funds. With the exception
22	of the one issue that we've already discussed in this

1	particular regulation, is there anything else?
2	Hearing none, section seven, disposal of real
3	property purchased with corporation funds.
4	Section eight, documentation and record-
5	keeping requirements. And recipient policies and
6	procedures.
7	MOTION
8	MR. MCCALPIN: Madame Chair, I move that the
9	committee approve the proposed property manual as
10	revised for publication with comments to be received in
11	we do it 60 or 30?
12	CHAIR BATTLE: It's going to be 60 before we
13	get back together, at least.
14	MR. MCCALPIN: Comments to be received in 60
15	days.
16	CHAIR BATTLE: Yes.
17	MS. WATLINGTON: Second.
18	CHAIR BATTLE: It's been properly moved and
19	seconded. All in favor?
20	(Chorus of ayes.)
21	CHAIR BATTLE: All opposed?
22	(No response.)

1	CHAIR BATTLE: Motion carries. Okay. Let us
2	take a break for five minutes. Let's take a five
3	minutes break. Ten minutes, let's take ten minutes and
4	we'll get back.
5	MR. MCCALPIN: You've got to call the office.
6	CHAIR BATTLE: Yes.
7	(Laughter.)
8	(A brief recess was taken.)
9	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, I'm missing at least one
10	or two board members. Do we have water in the back?
11	MR. FORTUNO: Actually, Madame Chair, before
12	we move on, one other thing with respect to the
13	property manual, which actually is just one word, but
14	may well be significant. It is at page 52. I don't
15	know if you would be willing to entertain any comment
16	with respect to that?
17	CHAIR BATTLE: Fifty-two? Tell us what it is.
18	MR. FORTUNO: Fifty-two. It's a paragraph,
19	it's C, and it's the second line. It currently reads,
20	"When a recipient owning real property purchased with
21	corporation funds ceases to receive funding from the
22	corporation, the recipient may, with the approval of

the corporation, dispose of the property," and then it goes through three scenarios that require corporation's approval.

I think what was intended there, and I've consulted the program folks on this, and they've confirmed that, in fact, what was intended was "shall," where "the approval of the corporation to dispose of the property, according to one of the following --"

CHAIR BATTLE: So the word "may" should be "shall"?

MR. FORTUNO: Yes.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. We'll take that amendment.

Recipient fund balances contained on page 14 of the board book, and Linda, we're going to take a few things out of order, because I know that you have a time deadline. So if you would like to address your concerns first?

MS. PERLE: Thank you. Well, this is a concern. I mean, I think this is a concern that has been expressed all along, and I understand that Alan raised this at the last meeting, when I wasn't there,

where we thought that there would be, and have, in fact, heard a few times in the past, at least, circumstances which are, you know, unusual but very compelling, where a program had acquired a fund balance in excess of 25 percent and we recommend, just as we're not committed to keep a balance -- the two places that -- I know that the LSC staff discussion talked about that one case, but I know that there was another situation which happened maybe prior to the time they were looking at the records.

One of the situations was insurance payments when a program was the victim of some type of disaster, maybe a flood or a fire, and got a large insurance award. That was the one that the corporation staff picked up.

And I was aware of another situation where a program had owned for many years a building which they were not using for their own offices, they were renting to tenants. The market was good, they decided to sell the building and put the money in a fund for future acquisition of real property. But they didn't want to buy at that time, and nobody needed the space for their

own needs.

1.3

And the corporation, at that time -- this was probably 10 years ago -- made some machinations but they did permit them to do it. But I think that the result -- the way that it was finally worked out, they were allowed to keep it, but I don't think it was consistent with the rule. They were making -- but there wasn't that kind of discretion within the corporation's rule, and I think there really should be.

MS. FAIRBANKS-WILLIAMS: So they were allowed to keep it as a capital fund for acquisition in the future, but not to spend on something else?

MS. PERLE: I believe that's right, as I recall. And we're not talking about a situation where they just allowed to keep it, like they can with the 10 percent. They have to have the corporation's approval for keeping it, and the corporation would -- you know, what we do, the corporation, should have the discretion in those very unusual circumstances to permit a program to keep funds of 25 percent.

Now, we tried to think of other examples. One of the examples that I put in here, which I'm not

saying has actually happened -- but that I wasn't aware that it happened over 25 percent -- where the program was involved in a lawsuit on their own behalf, and was given an award that would bring them over.

Or there are situations, which I think Alan raised last time, where programs involved in cases which began before April, 1996, where there were large attorney's fees. And you know, maybe they were involved in a case for 10 years before that, and they're under our rules.

MS. FAIRBANKS-WILLIAMS: Yes, we were involved with a migrant's case for over six.

MS. PERLE: But so maybe the case is over now, and there has been a large attorney's fee award. And you know, given a lot of other circumstances, it could well put them over the 25 percent.

Anyway, I'm not saying that there are a lot of examples, that I have a lot of examples, or that there are likely to be lots of situations, but I think that there has been a reason, occasionally, that it certainly could arise in the future, and I think that the corporation should have the discretion to do that.

You know, given that it was done only under a narrow set of circumstances.

CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, John?

MR. ERLENBORN: I would appreciate if someone would articulate the purpose for the rule? I see what it's addressing, that is, the fund balance that if it exceeds 25 percent of the total for the year, but why? What is the reason that we're doing this?

MR. FORTUNO: The articulated reason, it said on the rule, is to ensure timely expenditure of LSC funds for the effect of an economical provision of high quality legal assistance to eligible clients.

The rule has built into it a provision that allows the grantee to automatically, without LSC's consent, to carry over an amount up to 10 percent of its grant.

That would not include other funds received from other entities and special purpose grants, but it does cover LSC's support to them, Basic Field support, and some others. But they can also carry over above that, up to 25 percent, with LSC's approval.

MR. ERLENBORN: Did I understand you correctly

when you said it does not apply to sources other than LSC?

MR. FORTUNO: That's correct.

1.5

MR. ERLENBORN: Now, how would that then apply in the case of the insurance claim for damage in a hurricane, flood, whatever it might be, the source of that money is the insurance company.

MS. PERLE: I think we have to look at the definition, but I think that's probably -- assuming that the property that was destroyed was property that was purchased with LSC funds, then it would -- I mean, we all know that many LSC programs have their LSC share of their overall budgets is less and less, but we also know that in some areas of the country, particularly in the South, that many programs have almost all of their funds coming from LSC, and that any property that they've purchased, real or personal, would probably have been purchased with LSC funds.

CHAIR BATTLE: I think that's a good question,

John, and I think that one of the things when we last

looked at this rule that we asked the staff to do is to

go back and look across government at how -- this fund

balance is not unique to LSC. Any entity that has government funds has a balance at the end of the year that either has to be carried over or can be recouped.

And we wanted to find out what the experience across government was for this. And we found that the 25 percent cap that we have is actually stricter than most in other places.

So we have historically had a 10 percent carryover without having to request any kind of approval from LSC, and when it gets above that to 25 percent, we establish that cap.

And so that's a little bit of the history of it, and I think you're right, it is important to know the history of it before we begin to talk about what the future needs to be.

MR. ERLENBORN: I wonder if again, using an insurance claim as the example, if that's received late in the year, and has not been expended, does the 25 percent cap really do what is intended, and that is to assure the timely expenditure of funds?

It seems to me that it would be untimely expenditure, if in the last two months they had to

somehow or other spend the money that they got in that insurance claim.

why I think the proposal that Linda is making is to only cover those very extraordinary circumstances so that LSC will have the authority, under the rule, to give approval for those extraordinary circumstances where the funds come in in December. That's, I think, the nature of the proposal.

MS. PERLE: Yes, that's one example. My proposal does not have a particular time, because I use the example of the sale of a building where they didn't want to spend the money right away, they wanted to hold on to it until the market was better, whatever, they didn't need the space for their own operations.

And so say that they sold that property in March, and wanted to buy another a year later. I don't think that's -- if they could convince the corporation that it was a good idea, why should the corporation not be able to approve that. So my proposal does not have an end-of-the-year or last-month --

CHAIR BATTLE: And in the suggestion that you

made about a carryover of real estate proceeds, any amount over 10 percent would have to be approved by the corporation. So if that program carried it over for more than a year, we would know it. Because they'd have to request a waiver more than one time in order to do it. Go ahead, Bill.

MR. MCCALPIN: You know, as I understand it, the problem, the resistance to authorizing carryovers in excess of 25 percent doesn't have anything much to do with effective management, but simply the clinical reality of big carryovers, when you're looking to the congress for more appropriation.

And I suggest to you that while efficient management may decide to hold on to the fund until the market improves, that's a little dicey, clinically. I think it would be, if we're going to do it, we'd be on sounder ground to say that if it comes up toward the end of the year, where we don't have an opportunity to expend it wisely and effectively, then we may get away with it. But if we're just hanging on to it, waiting for the real estate market to improve, I don't think we're on the stronger ground.

MS. PERLE: But the corporation would have the authority to not grant that waiver if they thought that under those circumstances it wasn't an appropriate thing to do.

We all know that, you know, there are lots of things -- you could plan to, you know, settle on a property in December and something could happen where you couldn't settle on it. And that happens all the time. Especially in commercial situations.

Or what if you're using the money to construct a new facility?

MR. ERLENBORN: It takes time.

MS. PERLE: It takes time, and there's all sorts of things that, you know, may intervene that causes you not to have control over that.

MR. EAKELEY: I have a slightly different view. We have a GAO report of some vintage now, but nonetheless, that points fingers at fund balance retention. We have a continuing general issue in the congress, we have a recommendation by management and the OIG that relates not only to those sensitivities that are more heightened in this agency than perhaps

others, but also the concern that in a competitive grant-making environment, not every current grantee will continue to receive funding in the future, and that there is a loss of control associated with that, and a policy of recapture when that happens, and a greater risk of not being able to recapture if there are larger fund balances.

And it seems to me that this is an area where we should be guided by the recommendation of management and look to work or to make work the extraordinary event when and if it happens internally. This has only happened twice in 25 years?

MS. PERLE: No, I don't know that it's only happened --

MR. EAKELEY: Well, we're only aware of twice in 25 years --

MS. PERLE: No, I'd say in 10 years. We're only aware of --

MR. EAKELEY: Okay, but if, for example, the real estate example, I mean if the funds are obligated, they don't need to be expended, I think, in order to have a -- now, that's just within the 25 percent on the

1	waiver, Suzanne?
2	MS. GLASOW: It would be counted as a fund
3	balance, not
4	CHAIR BATTLE: You know, the problem becomes
5	this.
6	MS. GLASOW: You'd have to close on the
7	property for it to be obligated, I think.
8	MR. EAKELEY: Well, in any event, my thought
9	was if there is something that had to be recaptured
10	because it's in excess of 25 percent in those very
11	unusual and rare events, that there ought to be some
12	capacity to regrant those funds in an appropriate
13	circumstance.
14	But it just doesn't seem to me to be an issue
15	that we should be raising a flag about at this time.
16	MS. PERLE: I guess my response to that is if
17	someone found out that we did this regranting process
18	to basically void the operation of our own rules, that
19	would be more of a political problem.
20	CHAIR BATTLE: I think that that's
21	MR. EAKELEY: I wouldn't call it a voidance.
22	CHAIR BATTLE: Well, the concern I have is

that I think that we're faced with a situation where we've got a cap that assures that we don't have programs taking grant money and not using it, which is essentially what we're trying to do.

And we have the possibility of some extraordinary circumstances that do not happen very often, and we're trying to figure out what the appropriate, above-board way to address those issues might be and we have before us this recipient fund balance rule.

The issue that you raised, Doug, about the fact that we do now have a competitive process, it seems to me that since any of these requests for a fund balance would have to come before the corporation, certainly internally, we would know and be able to address where and when we might want to grant that waiver, and when we might not want to grant that waiver of anything over 10 percent.

So we'd have an opportunity to review that particular issue, but it doesn't resolve this one or two exceptional question. And my view is, a very strictly drawn statement that addresses those

1	exceptions keeps us honest with what the rule is and
2	the requirements are, and it gives notice to the
3	programs if that circumstance comes up, as to how it
4	ought to be addressed.
5	Now, we don't have any language that does that
6	in 1628, that addresses the issue, Linda, that you
7	raised. Do we have
8	MS. PERLE: I gave
9	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, I'm sorry.
10	MR. MCCALPIN: And you have my letter.
11	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. Bill, did you want to
12	address that?
13	MR. MCCALPIN: Well, I think everything I
14	might just say she'll understand the political
15	realities, you know, the problem part. That reminds me
16	of a saying that was rampant around the Hill among some
17	members, and that was, "If you want to get re-elected,
18	never cast a vote you have to explain."
19	That's not something that I followed myself.
20	I always had the concept that somebody who was elected
21	had an obligation of educating their constituency, not
22	just blowing with the political winds.

My point is that if there's possible criticism of what we've done, it ought to be explainable if we draft the exception carefully. For instance, instead of saying that the funds are attributable to LSC funding, it might say that the funds are not attributable to the current year's funding, or something to that extent.

In other words, saying that it's insurance recovery, it's the sale of property. It isn't current funding. These are not funds that were given to the recipient and unused during the year, but it was some exceptional circumstance that brought money into the recipient that could not be spent in a timely fashion.

But I think if we draft this carefully to meet those contingencies, we ought to be able to explain to somebody who asks the questions.

CHAIR BATTLE: I think that's a good --

MS. PERLE: The language that you suggested, and obviously you can use whatever language you want, but it says, "The corporation may grant a waiver to retain a fund balance over 25 percent only in extraordinary and compelling circumstances such as

insurance reimbursements, proceeds from the sale of 1 real property, settlement of a lawsuit." 2 You know, you obviously have the authority to 3 do it however you want. I think that meets the kinds 4 of concerns that you were talking --5 MS. TARANTOWICZ: Linda? May I ask -- I'm 6 sorry -- may I ask a -- how does the standard for the 7 waiver of the 25 percent differ really from the 8 standard for the waiver from the 10 percent? I thought 9 the understanding that they were supposed to be 10 emergencies unexpected -- I can't remember the exact 11 12 wording --This says, "emergencies unusual or MS. PERLE: 13 14 unexpected occurances." MS. GLASOW: The standard for 10 to 25 percent 15 of special circumstances and the factors you look at in 16 determining that include emergencies. It doesn't 17 necessarily make a lot of sense. 18 MS. PERLE: What this does, you know, the way 19 it's structured, the rule is structured, it's a lot of 20 kind of repetition. But I think that the suggestion is 21

> Diversified Reporting Services, Inc. 1025 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 1250 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 (202) 296-2929

that for the 25 percent, you look at all the things

22

that you look at for the 10 percent. But in addition, there has to be an extraordinary, rather than a special circumstance. And you know, maybe we need to think of other language. This is language that we've used before.

MS. GLASOW: The language we would suggest, if the committee wants to go that way, is to take out the "extraordinary and compelling" and just put the exact circumstances you want to cover and certainly to through in the year-end language to limit it to year-end, you know, money coming in at the year-end.

MS. PERLE: Well, I think if you want to use examples -- I'm not wild about examples as a rule, as was clear from our last discussion of the last rule, but I don't think you can just use one circumstance, because there are going to be more than one circumstance where it's going to really wreak havoc with a program or you know, impose a serious injustice if the corporation is forced to take back the money, because it doesn't have the discretion under the rule to take into account that circumstance, which is slightly different from whatever is there.

CHAIR BATTLE: Maria?

7.7

2.0

MS. MERCADO: No, my preference would be for you not to limit it to one circumstance, because just the examples alone that are given in Linda's example show that there's more than one circumstance, and we can probably think of others if we actually sat down and worked on it for a little while. There would be circumstances, not something that's under the --

MS. PERLE: Can I say something about the fact that we've only found two circumstances in the last 10 years? That may be because in the particular situation, instead of \$100,000 insurance reimbursement, the program got \$90,000, and so they were at 24 percent rather than 28 or 29 percent.

And so I think that there are probably lots of circumstances that have arisen where if the dollar amount was slightly higher, it would have put them above the 25 percent. But as it was, it was between 10 and 25 percent, and so the corporation had the discretion to permit it.

CHAIR BATTLE: What we're really talking about now is having specific, concrete language with

1	limitations so that it fully, on its face, explains
2	what the exceptions are and how it might apply in
3	extraordinary circumstances.
4	And we've got at least one proposal I think
5	Suzanne suggested that we take out the standard of
6	extraordinary and compelling and put instead, the
7	example of what did you say?
8	MS. GLASOW: Whatever situations this
9	committee decides on. Year-end insurance payments, or
10	year-end sale of a building.
11	MS. PERLE: But that limits you to those
12	particular
13	CHAIR BATTLE: If you take out the words "such
14	as," and say, "only in extraordinary and compelling
15	circumstances when the recipient receives a large
16	insurance reimbursement, proceeds from the sale of real
17	estate, or" then you're not using those as examples,
18	but you're saying these are the circumstances.
19	MS. PERLE: Well, I mean, I
20	MR. MCCALPIN: I don't think you want to do
21	that.
22	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay, what do you think?

MR. MCCALPIN: I think it's too restrictive. 1 Because something's going to come up inevitably that 2 will not be one of these. 3 MS. PERLE: Yes, exactly. 4 MS. FAIRBANKS-WILLIAMS: There's another 5 problem too, is what you think about the year end. 6 When they make their requests, they will probably make 7 a request in November and something might happen 8 between November and December. 9 Now, some programs are rather clever about 10 spending their year-end money that might go over the 10 11 percent. Vermont, in times past, has had two 12 disasters. One a fire, and one we flooded out the 13 whole capital. And you know, when you get this money, 14 you have to figure out what you're going to do. 15 When we had the fire, we moved to different 16 quarters and so on, and although we spent the money 17 18

where we should and how we should, and in a timely fashion, it still took a lot of jockeying in order to do it. Whereas, if we'd had a little more time, we could have done better, you know.

19

20

21

2.2

MR. MCCALPIN: My recollection is it says here

1	you have to make your request within 30 days after you
2	submit your year-end financial statement. So you're
3	MS. PERLE: It's afterwards.
4	MR. MCCALPIN: It's after the year's all over.
5	MS. PERLE: And you're not allowed to spend
6	the money during that period.
7	MR. MCCALPIN: Pardon?
8	MS. PERLE: You're not allowed to spend the
9	money during that period, if you
10	MR. MCCALPIN: So then the problem you raise,
11	I don't think exists.
12	MS. FAIRBANKS-WILLIAMS: But if you are
1 3	planning what I'm saying, you are planning in
1.4	November and December what you're going to report at
15	the year end, and then something suddenly comes in
16	MR. MCCALPIN: Well, you've got 30 days after
L 7	your financial report is finished, which is probably
18	two or three months after the year is over anyway. You
19	really can't spend it.
20	CHAIR BATTLE: It might be helpful in this
21	discussion to know what have been the complaints and
22	concerns so that we know, as we look at drafting this

language, precisely what concerns have been raised and what critics might think about this.

MR. CARDONA: We have no complaints regarding the administration on the regulation. I'm only aware, presently, of one instance that this happened, and the program is Northwest Florida Legal Services. Back in 1995 -- I wasn't even managing this project -- but here is Jay Brown, who -- I mean, it's just one little rule, and he can tell you if there have been any complaints regarding the administration of this rule.

understood my question, Danilo. My question to you had to do with us understanding, as we're drafting these rules, what complaints people have had or could -- you mentioned to me that there were complaints about this particular cap in the past. And I think it's important for the committee to understand why it's important for us to make sure that we draft and craft this carefully.

MR. CARDONA: I have no complaints in the past of a 25 percent. What there has been is a GAO report that put the cap on 25 percent because programs before this -- this rule is not statutorally mandated.

1	CHAIR BATTLE: We understand.
2	MR. CARDONA: And I understand that before,
3	you know, programs were and this is prior to when
4	I've been working here they were accumulating huge
5	fund balances, above and beyond 25 percent.
6	And a report came from the GAO saying that you
7	know, it shouldn't be didn't say 25 percent.
8	Between 21 and 25 percent, or something. The
9	corporation chose 25 percent.
10	CHAIR BATTLE: Have there been any other
11	inquiries about this at all?
12	MR. CARDONA: There have been inquiries about
13	it, with regards to fund balances themselves, and what
14	the corporation is doing with regards to fund balances.
15	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
16	MR. CARDONA: Yes.
17	MR. FORTUNO: I think it's if there's a
18	problem that we seek to address we've heard a little
19	bit about that it doesn't sound like it's
20	overwhelming, and in fact, in some respects, to borrow
21	an expression from our earlier discussion of earlier
22	rules

1	
1	CHAIR BATTLE: De minimus.
2	MR. FORTUNO: if it ain't broke, don't fix
3	it. But if the problem sought to be remedied is
4	significant, then it's weightier. And I haven't heard
5	anything that strikes me as particularly compelling.
6	On the other side of the scale, we have the
7	political implications and the perception. And we've
8	seen over time that that does tend to carry a fair
9	amount of weight.
10	The chair is right, this fund balance issue is
11	not one that's unique to LSC, but the level of scrutiny
12	to which LSC is subjected is relatively unique.
13	MS. PERLE: But the GAO
14	MR. EAKELEY: I have a little I'm sorry,
15	Linda
16	MS. PERLE: No, that's all right.
17	MR. EAKELEY: And I don't come here often, and
18	I apologize I don't apologize for not coming often,
19	because I'm doing everyone a favor by not we
20	published a rule, we had comments, we're at the final
21	stages of approval, but we're doing a debate now

between the recipients of the funds and our management?

22

1.4

MR. MCCALPIN: No, this is a comment we got post-publication.

MS. PERLE: I wasn't at the last board meeting, but as I recall from Alan's reports was this issue was brought up and discussed at the last meeting, and --

CHAIR BATTLE: The meeting before the last meeting.

MS. PERLE: -- the last meeting of the committee. And the committee asked that the corporation and CLASP to come up with some information about what other federal agencies did with respect to fund balances, and that's in your materials.

And so this really is the point at which there needs to be a decision, I think, on this issue, before it's published.

I just want to say, with respect to the GAO report, that was a situation where programs had been just accumulating their grant, as Mr. Erlenborn said before, and not spending them in anticipation that they might be refunded. That's, I think, a very different

set of circumstances than what we're talking about in terms of the examples, and the corporation -- we're still giving the corporation the discretion to deny a waiver.

MR. EAKELEY: I think the way the congress looks at it is that we're conferring more discretion, and I -- if the committee is going to bump the recommendation of management, then I would feel more comfortable at least specifying and not leaving openended the discretionary issue, and hitting the situations where we know there could be an injustice or that such as -- but not in the such as, but deal with insurance proceeds, deal with sale of real estate towards the end of the year, and possibly add recovery in a lawsuit of which the recipient is a party.

But that may not cover every conceivable alternative, but from a -- it certainly covers the most likely sources, and it provides -- it addresses some of the political sensitivity of the issue at the same time.

CHAIR BATTLE: I think that John made a suggestion and we added year-end language to that. I

1	think we're at a point where we need to go ahead and
2	talk about what proposal we're going to approve as a
3	committee.
4	And we have Linda's proposal, we have the
5	proposal we received from the staff, and we also have
6	what we've just been passed out as an alternative.
7	We'll take a look at these and make a decision.
8	MS. MERCADO: The one the IG just passed out?
9	MS. TARANTOWICZ: Actually, it's management.
10	Management's doing
11	MR. ERLENBORN: No, that was management.
12	MR. MCCALPIN: Is this IG?
13	MS. TARANTOWICZ: No.
14	MR. FORTUNO: No, no, that's management. We
15	think they enlisted the aid of counsel for the IG in
16	its distribution.
17	MR. EAKELEY: She can leap out of her chair
18	more rapidly than Victor can.
19	MS. GLASOW: Actually, the structure of
20	Linda's I like a little better, because mine's a little
21	redundant. But the actual language of the standard,
22	ours is better.

1	CHAIR BATTLE: My one point was I didn't want
2	to see us revise a whole lot of stuff. I'd like to
3	have one section that deals with the extraordinary
4	circumstances, and let that be it, and not and when
5	I looked at this before, there was another change that
6	I thought made sense. So 1628.3
7	MS. GLASOW: Are you looking at staff's?
8	CHAIR BATTLE: Yes, I'm trying to see if I can
9	look at the 1628.3
10	We have two different changes proposed in B.
11	They really say the same thing.
12	MS. GLASOW: Says the same thing.
13	CHAIR BATTLE: C would be revised and the
14	staff, the management, and IG recommendation reads as
15	follows. "Recipients may request a waiver to retain a
16	fund balance over 25 percent of the LSC support. If
17	the recipient receives a year-end insurance payment,
18	such a request for a waiver may be approved at the
19	discretion of the corporation's pursuant to the
20	criteria that's set out earlier in 1628(4)(D).
21	MS. MERCADO: This only deals with the
22	insurance payment.

MS. GLASOW: We were only recommending the 1 insurance payment as a fall-back position. 2 3 MS. PERLE: We might want to use something similar to the idea that Mr. McCalpin suggested. 4 other words, that if during the year they receive an 5 unusual infusion of funds that are LSC derivatives in 6 some sense, I mean -- I'm not correct in the language -7 - so that it makes it clear that it's only when it's an 8 unusual infusion of funds that -- rather than just 9 accumulating their grant funds. Certainly make that --10 MS. GLASOW: We consider that way too broad, 11 12 vaque a standard, and it's not in accord with your 13 discussion to be very exact on what you --CHAIR BATTLE: I actually like the 14 15 extraordinary and compelling circumstances language, because we don't expect that people are going to be 16 applying for this often at all. But I do think 17 18 specifying what we mean by that is the other part of 19 what makes sense. So that instead of -- does this amend an 20 21 already-existing section? MR. MCCALPIN: Yes. Linda's C? Is that what 22

1	you're talking about?
2	CHAIR BATTLE: Mm-hmm, right.
3	MR. MCCALPIN: Yes, it amends 1638.3(C).
4	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
5	MS. PERLE: What I've done really in taking
6	out the previous C, it's just combining the previous B
7	and C, and then this is a new C.
8	MS. MERCADO: And for D, because the old C
9	pardon me, and I'm not part of
10	CHAIR BATTLE: That's okay. You can
11	participate though, we don't mind.
12	MS. MERCADO: The old C, when limited to the
13	criteria in 1628.4(D), which really limits you in what
14	those exigent circumstances might be.
15	MS. GLASOW: Those are made to refer to the
16	criteria for making a decision, so we have to make a
17	change in the criteria section as well as the change in
18	the policy section. So they have to be consistent.
19	And so I've done that in the draft I gave you.
20	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
21	MS. PERLE: And my draft does this too, it
22	just does it in a little different way.

1	CHAIR BATTLE: There is another difference,
2	and that is that the CLASP recommendation talks about
3	the granting of the waiver, whereas the management
4	recommendation talks about the recipients request for a
5	waiver. So
6	MS. PERLE: Doesn't your sentence mean grant?
7	MS. MERCADO: No, it doesn't.
8	CHAIR BATTLE: It may be approved at the
9	discretion of the corporation. Okay.
10	MS. PERLE: You know, I think that the main
11	question is whether you're going to give examples, or
12	whether you're going to give only specific
13	circumstances.
14	CHAIR BATTLE: Let me just ask my committee
15	members, where are you on that? Because I think we
16	could probably take the management draft and work it
17	into what we need to do. Do we want to give examples,
18	or do we want to state the special, extraordinary
19	circumstances for purposes of this particular waiver?
20	MR. MCCALPIN: I'd rather the latter, but I
21	can move with the former.
22	MR. FORTUNO: Well also, if we there's one

management proposal would then, an alternative, which wasn't the proposal, but I think what we're talking about is the alternative. But neither the alternative that you received from management, which again, is not the proposal, nor the one from CLASP, has a consideration of what other funds the grantee has available.

So if it's carrying over a very sizeable non-LSC balance, that's not factored in. And we also don't have a cap, so that what we're talking about is giving the corporation discretion to allow a carryover in excess of 25 percent, but we're not saying that's limited to 30, or 40, or 50, or 60, or 70, or 80 percent. So --

CHAIR BATTLE: Because you really don't know, when you're talking about insurance proceeds, how that's going to relate to the actual grant. I mean, I don't know --

MR. FORTUNO: But the more open-ended it is, the more subject to criticism we may find ourselves.

CHAIR BATTLE: If we specify the reasons, real estate, you know, a piece of real estate in New York is

1	going to cost more than a piece of real estate in
2	Indiana. You know, if we specify the reasons for it,
3	then the amount is not what's at issue. It's the
4	compelling circumstances in the reason, it seems to me.
5	MR. ERLENBORN: You know, I still come back to
6	the idea that if what we're trying to do is to assure
7	the timely expenditure of grants, we really should say,
8	write a rule that says, "The money that you get this
9	year to be expended this year should be expended in a
10	timely fashion. If there are non-current grant
11	sources, such as sale of real estate, insurance " but
12	don't have that same rationale that it has to be spent
13	this year.
14	MR. FORTUNO: But the rule defines LSC support
15	as, among other things, any LSC derivative income. So
16	that that would capture
17	MR. ERLENBORN: That's what we have to get at
18	if we're drafting something that will differentiate
19	funding
20	MR. MCCALPIN: I suggest to you
21	MR. ERLENBORN: and extraordinary
22	receipts of funds that are such as insurance or a sale.

1	MR. MCCALPIN: I suggest to you that insurance
2	proceeds are not income. They're a replacement of
3	capital.
4	MR. ERLENBORN: That's true.
5	CHAIR BATTLE: Are they booked differently,
6	Ted? Insurance proceeds, do they go in the fund
7	balance?
8	MR. MCCALPIN: Derivative income, I view as
9	interest and dividends or rent
10	MR. FORTUNO: Royalties, or
11	MR. MCCALPIN: or royalties, or something
12	of that sort. But insurance proceeds are not income.
13	Neither are
14	MR. FORTUNO: Sale proceeds.
15	MR. MCCALPIN: really, are proceeds from
16	the sale of real estate, income. They're return of
17	capital.
18	MS. MERCADO: But I think it's still in the
19	fund balance, it's still
20	MS. GLASOW: But it is, in an accounting, it
21	would show up as end up in the fund balance. But I
22	think our rule already gives the corporation the
•	

authority to put limits on the time they can keep a 1 fund balance we allow them to keep. And so we've got a 2 lot of control on that. 3 And also, in the factors we look at to approve 4 it, we look at their record, their financial record. 5 So it's a whole lot of oversight and control of that. 6 So I think maybe your concerns are taken care of by the 7 rule, LaVeeda. 8 9 CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. MS. GLASOW: I think if we can get the 10 standard that you want, then I can fix it through this 11 rule to be consistent in all the sections. 12 CHAIR BATTLE: The question is, I want to make 13 sure that all the committee members are happy with it. 14 Can we get that fix and get it back in time for us to 15 look at it and make sure we're happy with it before we 16 meet tomorrow? 17 MS. GLASOW: What is the standard that you 18 19 want? CHAIR BATTLE: The standard I'm going to let 20 John articulate. 21

> Diversified Reporting Services, Inc. 1025 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 1250 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 (202) 296-2929

MR. ERLENBORN: Why me?

22

1	CHAIR BATTLE: Don't ever ask, "Why me?"
2	MR. ERLENBORN: I don't know if it can be
3	drafted. But what I have been articulating is let's
4	see that the current funding for delivery of services
5	is protected, and that the grantee is required to use
6	those in a timely fashion, but not apply that same rule
7	to these unusual influxes of capital.
8	And you might give examples, I don't know if
9	you want to limit it to those examples or not, but what
10	we've been talking about, insurance proceeds, the
11	proceeds of the sale of property
12	MR. MCCALPIN: Or litigation recovery.
13	MR. ERLENBORN: litigation recovery, yes.
14	MS. GLASOW: So what you're trying
15	MR. ERLENBORN: Because these are non-current
16	funds that we expect them to use for the delivery of
17	service.
18	MS. GLASOW: So what you're trying to say is
19	that type of money coming in will not be considered to
20	be part of a fund balance.
21	MS. PERLE: No, no, no.
22	MR. ERLENBORN: Well, let's not do that,

because that's too wide open. Let's make it, unless 1 the corporation doesn't want to get involved in making 2 those decisions, we'll let the corporation give the 3 waiver. 4 CHAIR BATTLE: Let me give a stab at it. 5 MS. PERLE: You're saying 25 percent only of 6 -- I mean, that sort of goes back to what Mr. McCalpin 7 It's of the 25 percent -- above 25 percent 8 said. waivers, only in the situation where you're not talking 9 about accumulation of a current grant. 10 11 MR. ERLENBORN: Exactly. MS. TARANTOWICZ: But I don't think that the 12 rule, as it's been over the years, just has dealt with 13 current funds. And I think that that suggestion 14 changes the whole tenor of the rule. And I think it 15 always dealt with derivative income, and it's really --16 MS. PERLE: No, but it's only -- what Mr. 17 Erlenborn is saying is only for those decisions above 18 the 25 percent. 19 MS. TARANTOWICZ: Do you know what I'm saying? 20

> Diversified Reporting Services, Inc. 1025 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 1250 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 (202) 296-2929

cap from 10 percent to a waiver of 25 -- to a cap of 25

I think what we're effectively doing is changing the

21

22

percent to a waiver of I don't know what, unless you put specific examples in the rule, if you're going to go above the 25 percent.

CHAIR BATTLE: We will put the specific

CHAIR BATTLE: We will put the specific examples in. I mean, I think --

2.0

MS. TARANTOWICZ: But Mr. Erlenborn's suggestion was to make a difference between current funding and other types of funding, and I don't think the rule, as it's been over the years, was intended to do that, because it's always included derivative income.

Now, these kinds of things may not be income, which is a different concept that --

CHAIR BATTLE: Can I make a suggestion? "In extraordinary and compelling circumstances, recipients may request a waiver to retain a fund balance over 25 percent of their LSC support. If the recipient receives a year-end proceed for insurance payments, sale of real estate, or payment from settlement of a lawsuit."

MS. PERLE: Can I just ask --

MR. FORTUNO: Which year end?

1	CHAIR BATTLE: Because that gets at
2	MR. ERLENBORN: The year end
3	MS. TARANTOWICZ: End of the year.
4	MS. PERLE: Well, could we say during the year
5	in question they received? I mean, again, I'm
6	concerned that
7	CHAIR BATTLE: The only way you'll have that
8	fund balance is if you recieved those dollars during
9	that year, so
10	MS. PERLE: During that
11	CHAIR BATTLE: We can just take out the year
12	end, if the year end is an issue, and just say,
13	"Insurance proceeds, sale of real estate, payment from
14	settlement of a lawsuit." Those are the only reasons
15	for which you can even apply for a waiver.
16	"Such a request for a waiver may be approved
17	at the discretion of the corporation, pursuant to the
18	criteria set out in 1628.4(D).
19	MR. ERLENBORN: Would it be helpful if there
20	were also the weight of the administration to establish
21	a criteria for the expenditure of those funds? In
22	other words, not just say, "We're going to waive this."

1	MR. FORTUNO: We have that.
2	MS. GLASOW: That's already in there.
3	MR. ERLENBORN: Oh, that's in there?
4	CHAIR BATTLE: Yes, and what you do is, you
5	establish those as part of the granting
6	MR. ERLENBORN: Right.
7	CHAIR BATTLE: the bargain for exchange and
8	the grant of awards.
9	MR. ERLENBORN: Okay.
10	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
11	MS. GLASOW: And Jay Brown brought up an
12	important point that if we try to kind of find these in
13	a different category, then what do we do if they cease
14	being LSC recipient, then it's hard getting our fund
15	balance back, because it's not necessarily a fund
16	balance.
17	CHAIR BATTLE: See, I guess my view is I don't
18	want to change the nature of how we handle fund
19	balances for accounting purposes and all other
20	purposes. We just simply want to do a fix of some
21	specific instances in extraordinary circumstances, and
22	that's it. Let's see if that will work.

1	MS. PERLE: Can I just what I want to know
2	is and I wasn't clear from what you just said, is
3	are you really limiting it to those specific
4	circumstances?
5	CHAIR BATTLE: Yes.
6	MR. FORTUNO: Yes.
7	MS. PERLE: Okay.
8	CHAIR BATTLE: I think that's I need to
9	hear from my committee. Where are we?
10	MR. ERLENBORN: If we have some others that
11	come up in the future, we can address them at the
12	amendment.
13	MS. PERLE: That'll never happen.
14	MS. WATLINGTON: You don't want it too open,
3 F	
15	but you don't want to limit it to those things.
16	but you don't want to limit it to those things. CHAIR BATTLE: These can all be explained.
16	CHAIR BATTLE: These can all be explained.
16 17	CHAIR BATTLE: These can all be explained. Anybody looking at them
16 17 18	CHAIR BATTLE: These can all be explained. Anybody looking at them MR. ERLENBORN: Yes.
16 17 18 19	CHAIR BATTLE: These can all be explained. Anybody looking at them MR. ERLENBORN: Yes. CHAIR BATTLE: will be able to say, "This

Inevitably, as soon as you look at it, there's always some other exigent circumstances going to come up. I mean, I would prefer that it's a "such as". It has the extraordinary language in it, but it has them as examples of extraordinary circumstances, whereas we're limiting to --

MR. ERLENBORN: I think this is a good compromise. It should help to avoid any criticism of the granting of the waiver, because we're specifying things that are clearly not current grant money for the provision of services, and if that's what we're trying to protect, we're still protecting that.

And so we're not -- the recipients, grantees, may not be getting everything they'd like, which would be kind of open-ended, which we could get criticized for. But it's tough on the administration, trying to decide which ones to grant and which not.

MS. PERLE: Are we using these three examples, or -- I mean, these three items, or are we just using the one, which is what --

CHAIR BATTLE: The three.

MR. MCCALPIN: Three.

1	CHAIR BATTLE: We've gone to three. Okay,
2	any
3	MR. ERLENBORN: Call it a compromise.
4	CHAIR BATTLE: It is a compromise. It's
5	not everybody's not happy, so maybe we did good work
6	on this one.
7	MR. ERLENBORN: If everybody's happy, you've
8	made a mistake.
9	CHAIR BATTLE: Any other discussion on this
10	rule? This was the only issue, I think, in this rule
11	that we needed to discuss. Okay.
12	We now finally move to the last item on our
13	agenda, which is the issue of you move?
14	MR. MCCALPIN: You finished with this?
15	CHAIR BATTLE: You've got more?
16	MR. MCCALPIN: No, but are you going to have
17	some sort of a motion?
18	CHAIR BATTLE: A motion, yes. Let's do it.
19	MS. GLASOW: Actually, LaVeeda, we need to fix
20	the language on page 18.
21	CHAIR BATTLE: I'm sorry, okay.
22	MS. GLASOW: Because it's

1	CHAIR BATTLE: Page 18?
2	MS. GLASOW: Paragraph G. On the second line
3	of G it says, "A need for any changes to the timing."
4	We need to change that to, "A need for any changes to
5	the conditions on timing or purposes," and cross out
6	"of".
7	MR. MCCALPIN: I'm sorry, I didn't hear what
8	you were talking about.
9	MS. GLASOW: Page 18.
10	MR. ERLENBORN: The bold paragraph.
11	MS. GLASOW: Second line.
12	MR. MCCALPIN: Yes?
13	MS. GLASOW: "When it determines a need for
14	any changes to the"
15	MR. MCCALPIN: A special line in G?
16	MS. GLASOW: Yes.
17	MR. MCCALPIN: Oh, well I got a problem in the
18	second line on the page. But go ahead.
19	CHAIR BATTLE: Did you get this one, though,
20	Bill?
21	MR. MCCALPIN: Yes.
22	CHAIR BATTLE: All right.
,	

1	MS. GLASOW: "When it determines a need for
2	any changes to the conditions on timing, or purposes."
3	Get rid of the word of, and put in, "set out in the
4	corporation's written approval." Otherwise, it sounds
5	like we're talking about changes to the approval
6	instead of the conditions in the approval.
7	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
8	MS. GLASOW: I think that's it.
9	CHAIR BATTLE: All right, line two for Bill.
10	MR. MCCALPIN: Do you need the word "for" in
11	that line? Go back "The need to retain a cash
12	reserve for private attorneys participating in the
13	recipient's PAI program." I guess maybe you do. "For
14	acquisition, for expenditures "
15	CHAIR BATTLE: Right, you do.
16	MS. MERCADO: You do.
17	MR. MCCALPIN: Okay. In F, what is a "natural
18	line item"?
19	CHAIR BATTLE: We'll get Ted. He comes up to
20	explain natural item to us.
21	MS. GLASOW: We actually talked about that
22	last time we met.

1	CHAIR BATTLE: Yes, we did, we did.
2	MS. GLASOW: It is a term of art in
3	accounting. I do not remember what it means, but we
4	left it in there because we were satisfied that it was
5	an important term.
6	CHAIR BATTLE: Ted explained it last time,
7	didn't he? Jay? Jay, you can come and explain it for
8	us.
9	MR. BROWN: Madame Chairman, it just means
10	that you give a natural line item is to actually
11	delineate the specific expense category. For instance,
12	salaries, supplies. Take a look at an accounting
13	statement. It shows each item by line. So you say
14	natural line item being salaries for attorneys,
15	salaries for paralegals, salaries for secretaries.
16	Down the list you go down all the different cost
17	categories are natural line items.
18	CHAIR BATTLE: You got it, Bill?
19	MR. FORTUNO: I think it's a term of art in
20	the accounting industry.
21	MR. BROWN: It just states it by line, each
22	cost that's on the statement. Salaries is one,

1	supplies is one, litigation cost is another. All the
2	different categories of expense.
3	MR. MCCALPIN: Do you have any unnatural line
4	items?
5	(Laughter.)
6	MR. BROWN: You're right. That is
7	CHAIR BATTLE: A full fund balance at the end
8	of the year is an unnatural line item. Okay, anything
9	else in 1628 by anybody else? Bill, you happy?
10	MR. FORTUNO: Ready for a motion?
11	MR. MCCALPIN: Yes.
12	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. Now
13	MR. FORTUNO: Has it been moved, or
14	MOTION
15	MR. MCCALPIN: I move we recommend to the
16	board approval of 1628 as amended here today for a
17	publication as a final regulation of the corporation.
18	MS. WATLINGTON: I second.
19	CHAIR BATTLE: It's been properly moved and
20	seconded. All in favor?
21	(Chorus of ayes.)
22	CHAIR BATTLE: All opposed?

1	(No response.)
2	CHAIR BATTLE: The motion carries. Work well
3	done.
4	MR. FORTUNO: Effective date 30 days from date
5	of publication, or
6	CHAIR BATTLE: That's right.
7	MR. MCCALPIN: Oh, that's
8	CHAIR BATTLE: That's given.
9	MS. GLASOW: That's normal, yes.
10	MR. MCCALPIN: That's a given.
11	CHAIR BATTLE: That's a given. I think the
12	last item we have on our agenda is consider and act on
13	LSC's FOIA handbook. And then we have, of course,
14	public comments.
15	But we really have, as I understand it, the
16	amendment that we addressed in a regulation some months
17	back to the FOIA, had to do with electronically being
18	able to make documents available to the public. And we
19	handled that particular regulation some time ago.
20	And part of what the change in the
21	government's regulation pertaining to FOIA also
22	requires that there be a handbook that gives guidance

1	to how the procedure works. And what you have in your
2	board book is an external FOIA handbook that kind of
3	gives guidance to people who are looking, or seeking to
4	access public information from the Legal Services
5	Corporation through the FOIA, and it gives some
6	guidance as to how to do it. Is that, in a nutshell
7	MR. FORTUNO: It's the restatement policy is
8	already in effect, and the issuance of this handbook is
9	something that's required by the electronic FOIA
10	revisions.
11	I should also add that this document, as well
12	as the second one there, which is provided for your
13	information, the internal handbook, are pretty much
14	entirely the handiwork of Rachael Gould, who has been
15	here with us helping out today.
16	CHAIR BATTLE: Well done, Rachael.
17	MR. FORTUNO: She's a second year law student
18	at George Washington University.
19	CHAIR BATTLE: I liked your icons. The looked
20	all the way throughout, they're interesting and I'm
21	sure that looks real good on the Web, too, because you
22	like to see stuff like that, something to click on.

1	Any questions from the committee about this?
2	Bill?
3	MR. MCCALPIN: I would suggest that in the
4	first line of the second paragraph I guess that's of
5	the handbook it would more appropriately read, "LSC
6	is headed by an"
7	CHAIR BATTLE: What page are you on, so we can
8	all follow you?
9	MR. MCCALPIN: Fifty-seven.
10	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
11	MR. MCCALPIN: "LSC is headed by an 11 member
12	board of directors appointed by the president with the
13	advice and consent of the Senate."
14	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. Anything else?
15	MR. MCCALPIN: Yes, let me ask you, looking at
16	the next page, where do regs fit in? Are they if
17	they're published in the Federal Register yes, but how
18	does somebody go find them?
19	MS. GLASOW: Well actually, we have them up on
20	our website.
21	MR. MCCALPIN: So
22	MS. GLASOW: We can have a lot more things in

1	our public reading room and our website that are
2	required by FOIA, this is just listing what's
3	absolutely required by FOIA.
4	MR. ERLENBORN: Do you have a link from your
5	website to the
6	MS. GLASOW: Yes, actually we're having a
7	whole new system put up very soon. Right now, I think
8	you go through public no, I think we have a link for
9	rules and regulations, and LSC act
10	MR. FORTUNO: As opposed to a link to the code
11	of federal regulations at a different site, our regs,
12	which are part of the CFR, are actually included on our
13	site. So that we don't send you to another site with a
14	link, our regs appear on our site itself.
15	MR. MCCALPIN: So would the regs be in the
16	public reading room, too?
17	MR. FORTUNO: Yes.
18	MS. GLASOW: I'm not sure if that's where we
19	have them categorized right now, but I know they're up
20	on the Web.
21	CHAIR BATTLE: It says
22	MR. MCCALPIN: Yes, but there are some of us

1	who don't know what a Web is.
2	(Laughter.)
3	MR. ERLENBORN: Spiders make them, you know.
4	CHAIR BATTLE: Bill, you see type one? Type
5	one is anything that's published in the Federal
6	Register, we have it on our Web. Type two is anything
7	we have in our public reading room, and it's listed,
8	and then type three is if you want to request a
9	specific document, then they have a form and there's a
10	process for it.
11	MR. MCCALPIN: Yes, I understand.
12	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay. Anything else? Any
13	other changes or observations about okay, Bill.
14	MR. MCCALPIN: Page 59.
15	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
16	MR. MCCALPIN: The last bullet under, "Any
17	member of the public may request." The first line
18	includes any request. It seems to me that there's
19	something missing there. "Includes any request for
20	waiver of reduction of FOIA fees as explained below
21	fees may be waived." That's a separate sentence at
22	least, isn't it?

1	MS. GLASOW: Yes, we'll fix that.
2	CHAIR BATTLE: Okay.
3	MR. MCCALPIN: On the next page, second sub-
4	bullet, I suspected are the infra, rather than supra.
5	MS. GLASOW: We'll check that.
6	CHAIR BATTLE: Anything else?
7	MR. MCCALPIN: Page 61, the appeal process.
8	The first bullet, "What's the significance of the word
9	"accordingly" at the end of it? "By writing a letter
10	of the office of legal affairs accordingly."
11	MS. GLASOW: We'll check on that.
12	MR. FORTUNO: I think what
13	MS. MERCADO: I think quarterly goes to the
14	bullets, it's just not put in correctly.
15	MR. FORTUNO: Well no, I think the initial
16	request may go to one of two places. It may be
17	responded to by the Office of Legal Affairs, or by the
18	Office of Inspector General, so that the appeal goes to
19	the office that acted on the initial request.
20	MR. MCCALPIN: As appropriate.
21	MS. GLASOW: As appropriate.
22	CHAIR BATTLE: As appropriate. Okay.

1	Anything else? Okay.
2	MR. MCCALPIN: What the hell are you going to
3	do at 5:00?
4	MS. GLASOW: Did you vote on this?
5	MOTION
6	CHAIR BATTLE: Let's now take a vote. I will
7	entertain a motion that we approve as presented to us,
8	the LSC's FOIA handbook, which is required by our law
9	to be on our website as amended by the changes made
10	today. Recommended to the board, approval.
11	MS. WATLINGTON: I so move.
12	MR. MCCALPIN: Was this just going out for
13	publication?
14	CHAIR BATTLE: No, this
15	MS. GLASOW: No, the FOIA itself requires that
16	we put this on the Web by the end of this calendar
17	year, and it must be adopted by the head of the agency.
18	So we've asked you to consider it, and then recommend
19	to the board tomorrow to adopt it. Therefore, we have
20	fulfilled our FOIA requirements because you've adopted
21	it, and we will have it on the Web before the end of

22

the year.

7	MC MEDGADO. In other words we sent the
1	MS. MERCADO: In other words, we can't put it
2	off. We have to decide today.
3	MS. GLASOW: Yes.
4	MR. FORTUNO: And it doesn't embody any new
5	policies or procedures. It's simply a restatement in
6	lay-speak of policies and procedures already in effect,
7	on which this board has acted.
8	MOTION
9	CHAIR BATTLE: I'll entertain a motion that we
10	recommend approval by the board.
11	MS. WATLINGTON: I move.
12	MR. ERLENBORN: Second.
13	CHAIR BATTLE: Been moved and seconded. All
14	in favor?
15	(Chorus of ayes.)
16	CHAIR BATTLE: All opposed?
17	(No response.)
18	CHAIR BATTLE: Motion carries. I want to
19	thank all of you for hanging with us through this very
20	lengthy and detailed session of the ops and regs
21	committee. We are now adjourned.
22	(Whereupon, at 3:33 p.m., the meeting was

1 | adjourned.)

2 * * * * * *

Diversified Reporting Services, Inc. 1025 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 1250

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 (202) 296-2929