LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OPERATIONS AND REGULATIONS COMMITTEE

Sunday, September 14, 2003 2:30 p.m.

The Melrose Hotel 2430 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Alexandria, Virginia

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Thomas R. Meites, Chair Lillian R. BeVier Michael D. McKay Frank B. Strickland, ex officio member

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Robert J. Dieter Herbert S. Garten David Hall Maria Luisa Mercado Florentino Subia

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PROCEEDINGS 1 CHAIRMAN MEITES: My name is Tom Meites, and I 2 am the chair of the Operations and Regulations 3 Committee. The other members, Lillian and Mike, are here. And I will call our meeting to order. 5 I have asked the president if it's all right 6 if we end early. He indicated it was. 8 MR. ERLENBORN: As a matter of fact, I 9 encourage it. Right. So if we do, we do. CHAIRMAN MEITES: 10 All right. The first item on our agenda is 11 set out in the meeting book. The first item is 12 13 approval of our agenda, and I'll ask for a motion to that effect. 14 15 MOTION 16 MR. McKAY: So move. 17 CHAIRMAN MEITES: Seconded? 18 MS. BeVIER: Second. CHAIRMAN MEITES: The agenda is approved. 19 Next item is approval of the minutes of our 20 meeting on June 27, 2003, which are also in the 21 materials. Do I hear a motion to that effect? 22

MOTION

MS. BeVIER: So moved.

MR. McKAY: Second.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: And it is approved.

We now begin the formal agenda. Let me give you a brief overview of -- we're going to start out with an informational report on the responsibilities of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement. We thought this made sense as background to really the rest or almost all the rest of our agenda, which is to review outstanding and open and potential rulemakings.

But we thought it made sense that before we started talking about rules, that we get some idea of how the rules that are adopted by this board actually are implemented.

So I'll start with the -- I ask for the staff who was going to present this report to step forward and begin.

MR. EIDLEMAN: Mr. Chairman, John Eidleman, acting vice president for compliance and administration. With me is Mr. Danilo Cardona, who is the director of the Office of Compliance and

Enforcement.

Members of the committee, board members, thank you very much for this opportunity to give you this brief overview of the work of the Office of Compliance and Administration (sic).

OCE is the office at the Corporation that discharges our obligation under Section 1006 of the LSC Act to ensure the compliance of recipients with the provisions of the statute, regulations, congressional appropriations, guidelines, and rules.

OCE strives to conduct compliance with a system that has integrity and that all participants, both LSC and recipients, are confident addresses their interest in a fair way and ensures compliance.

OCE's current staff has existed since Congress in fiscal year 2001 appropriations mandated that OCE hire additional staff to conduct routine investigations of LSC's recipients to account for their compliance. The primary way that this review of recipients' compliance is accomplished is through the case service report and case management system onsite reviews known as CSR/CMS reviews. I'll speak about those in a little

bit more detail later.

OCE has a number of responsibilities, and they include:

To review, assess, and respond to public complaints against LSC recipients.

To provide prior approval to recipients for major expenditures of LSC funds under Regulation 1630.

To review and respond to recipient request for waiver related to private attorney involvement requirements, fund balances, and fund deficits under Regulation 1614 and 1628.

To review and approve recipient sub-grant agreements under 1627.

To review and approve recipient retainer agreements and intake forms under Regulation 1611.

To provide follow-up activities related to recipient questioned cost under Regulation 1630.

To provide follow-up in accordance with the OMB Circular A-50 to the findings and recommendations contained in the recipient's audited financial statements.

To review recipients audited financial

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statements to ascertain compliance with the LSC accounting guide for recipients.

To routinely conduct investigations to account for the compliance of recipients with the congressional requirements, the LSC Act, regulations, instructions, quidelines, and grant assurances.

And to provide technical assistance to LSC recipients when we are on site as requested by recipients or suggested by the Corporation, and to conduct new executive director training requested by recipients.

All this work is done, obviously, in conjunction with our other offices, and we coordinate with the Office of Program Performance when scheduling our visits.

An important device used by OCE to carry out its work is the use of onsite review process. There are five types of reviews that require OCE to have a presence on site. These reviews are: the CSR/CMS reviews; complaint investigations; technical assistance reviews; LSC regulation training and new executive director training; and the A-50 follow-up reviews.

1	This fiscal year, OCE at the end of the year
2	will have conducted 40 onsite reviews. Today I'll
3	concentrate on the first type, the CSR/CMS review,
4	which is utilized by OCE to routinely assess compliance
5	with LSC regulatory requirements and congressional
6	restrictions.
7	The major objectives of this type of review
8	are to assess the following policies and procedures
9	adopted by recipients:
10	First, under 1611, the guidelines to determine
11	financial eligibility.
12	Second, retainer agreements under Part 1611.
13	Third, to assess what constitutes a case, as
14	required by 1620.
15	Fourth, eligibility of clients under 1626
16	concerning citizenship and eligible aliens.
17	Fifth, establishing priorities as required
18	under 1620.
19	Sixth, contemporaneous timekeeping records
20	that support activities for which funds are expended
21	under 1635.

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Seventh, that the recipients are following

1636 by adequately identifying clients and giving a statement of facts in any complaint that is filed in court or in pre-complaint settlement negotiations.

Eighth, under 1614 concerning the private attorney involvement, that the regulation is being followed.

And ninth, for use of non-LSC funds under 1610.

This review also assesses a recipient's compliance with basic client eligibility, intake, and case management, regulation, and statutory requirements to ensure that recipients are correctly implementing the 2001 CSR handbook, and to determine the cost of any significant noncompliance with any legal authorities.

In selecting a recipient for a CSR/CMS review, the following criteria is utilized:

First of all, OCE reviews the self-inspection reports and the general CSR statistics that we receive from recipients. They also look at the length of time since the last visit conducted by LSC; review any serious complaints filed against the recipient; review the compliance findings reported in the audit report;

and any congressional requests.

Once a recipient is selected for a visit, a telephone call is placed by the -- to the executive director to inform them about the visit, discuss dates and the onsite review process, and to inquire if the executive director has any questions or concerns.

A letter is sent afterwards to the recipient informing them what the review would entail, the period of the review, the list of documents to be provided to OCE. The request is consistent with Grant Assurances 9 and 10 and Section 509(h).

Further, the recipient is informed that in accordance with the LSC access to record protocol, it should promptly advise OCE in writing if the recipient believes that furnishing any of the requested information in the specified format would violate the attorney-client privilege or would otherwise be protected from disclosure to LSC.

After the document request letter, a second letter is sent by the director of OCE to the recipient to follow up and confirm the dates, the size of the visit, the size of the team, and setting forth the

agreement of the process to follow onsite in a review of the documents.

The review generally has a scope covering two years of activity and includes a visit to all the branch offices and interviews with upper management, middle management, and staff. A standard data collection instrument is used to ensure uniformity in gathering information.

The visit usually concludes with an exit conference which discusses the preliminary findings and recommendations. Often a training is also conducted at the end of the visit to help programs who need improvement in certain areas. A draft report is then sent to the recipient, and after opportunity to comment, a final report is completed and sent.

For the past several board meetings, I've provided you with a status report on the work of OCE. You'll find that report in your board book today at page 65 to 73. This report covers only through July 31st. August was a very productive month, in which eleven final reports concerning CSR/CMS reviews were issued. You'll hear a little bit more about this

in the president's report, and also make that information available to you for your November meeting.

I hope that you find these reports to be helpful and informative. If Mr. Cardona or I could give you more information, please let us know.

Compliance is usually very straightforward and very routine. It's not a scintillating topic. It's also not a topic that usually generates a lot of interest.

However, it's very necessary. It's an obligation to ensure appropriate, high-quality, efficient, and effective legal services to clients. I believe that OCE fulfills this obligation with diligence and understanding of a recipient's obligations to its clients.

I hope that in the future we'll have other opportunities to present to you some of the work of OCE and how that work is helpful to our recipients in their representation of clients. If you have any questions, I'd be happy to answer them, or perhaps Mr. Cardona can answer them.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Yes. I have kind of a general question. What do you do that the inspector

1	general doesn't, and vice versa?
2	MR. EIDLEMAN: Danilo?
3	MR. CARDONA: Sorry?
4	MR. EIDLEMAN: What do we do that's different
5	than the inspector general?
6	MR. CARDONA: Well, the inspector general has
7	the functions of overseeing waste, fraud, and abuse.
8	He has the opportunity to investigate that. Also, the
9	inspector general was charged by the United States
10	Congress with reviewing with the audit policy of the
11	Corporation. And those are the basic functions of the
12	Office of the Inspector General.
13	CHAIRMAN MEITES: So you don't really have an
14	overlap in function?
15	MR. CARDONA: We may have a little overlap
16	with regards to if a project, for example, that the
17	inspector general carries, like, for example, the CSRs,
18	they did a project on that. We constantly do CSRs as
19	part of the mandate from Congress. And there may be
20	some overlap there. But generally speaking, there is
21	not.
22	MR. EIDLEMAN: Right. What happens very often

is with the A-50 audits, once the information is gathered, if there's a question, it's sent over to management and management must enforce the regulations.

MR. ERLENBORN: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Please.

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MR. ERLENBORN: I'd like also to call the board's attention to the job of OCE for teaching programs, how they can be in compliance. We're not waiting until -- in this regard, not waiting until they got in trouble, but rather teaching them how to follow the rules and regulations so that they don't get in trouble.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Questions? Lillian? Mike?

MR. McKAY: We got sideways with Congress a

while ago for not being in compliance with some of

their restrictions. And this relates directly to the

funding question because funding is one of the main -
is probably the most significant issue we heard

discussed at the committee meeting this morning.

And so one of the better ways to continue to get funding from Congress, and perhaps get more, is to make sure we're in compliance particularly with the

restrictions that they've imposed upon us.

Are you both satisfied that we have enough resources in your shop, in OCE, to do what needs to be done?

MR. EIDLEMAN: Well, I guess -- let me just start off, I guess all of us would say we all need more resources to do our work. I think with the staff Danilo has, they do a yeoman task. I've been with them on a number of field trips. They work very hard. They spend as little money as possible in doing their job.

And I think we're able to do it. But Danilo,
I won't speak for you. You may have another point of
view.

MR. CARDONA: Well, there is two things, two parts to that question. As far as compliance with the restrictions, with the regulations, there is two ways of doing that. One is on an annual basis, is done through the compliance supplement to the audit guide by the Office of the Inspector General.

At the end of every fiscal year, the independent public accountants of the programs have to what is called a compliance checking, that every year

the independent public accountants conduct a compliance check, it's called, which involves a review of all the restrictions that Congress has imposed on our work, the legal services programs.

That is complemented by ourselves at the Office of Compliance and Enforcement when we go to programs in those 40 onsite visits that we conduct in every fiscal year to do our job.

Pretty much there is so far, as we have seen based on the reports of the independent public accountants through the inspector general and through our visits, that there is substantial compliance with the restrictions out there.

As far as being -- needing more staff to do more work, of course we could do more work. We could do more visits. But that requires more staff. The visits are intensive. They have an average of five working days. There's about seven or eight staff of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement that goes to those CSR/CMS reviews.

And the visits are becoming more intensive because of the bigger the programs are becoming. Now

we have a lot of more statewide programs, more programs that are 14, 15 counties. And we need to review them, and so it is intensive as far as personnel is concerned.

MR. McKAY: If I may, Mr. Chairman, the president just pointed out appropriately the prophylactic effect. I mean, instead of waiting and saying, I gotcha, you know, you all train --

MR. CARDONA: Correct.

MR. McKAY: -- folks on how to be in compliance rather than just coming around and trying to catch people not to be in compliance. And I applaud that. I think that's wonderful, and it creates a synergy with our recipients.

Do you do that at the time you conduct these audits, or are they done separately?

MR. CARDONA: We do them in various ways.

Sometimes at the end of a CSR -- at the end of a visit,
a program will say -- when we give them an exit
conference and we told them, you know, the state of
affairs in their programs, they come to us and say,
would you come back, and I will have a program-wide

staff meeting here in which I want your personnel to come and give us a training and an orientation of how to comply better with the regulations. So we will return within two weeks, within three weeks, within a month, usually no more than three months.

Also, sometimes if the program doesn't need that much of a training, we will reserve Friday of the last day of the visit and we will take one or two staff members from the overall visit and give a training for, you know five, six hours before they catch a plane.

Another vehicle that we use is to -- in order to tell programs, you know, how to better comply and better set up their systems of compliance with the regulations is to the technical assistance reviews.

Those are usually four or five days. The program, upon invitation, goes and opens its books and its records to us and tell us what exactly they're doing, and we tell them what exactly is wrong, what exactly needs to be improved, and so forth.

We conduct also about three -- we try to conduct three of those a year, three or four of those a year, in conjunction with -- and then the other type of

visit is when -- new blood is coming to the programs now.

You know, programs are becoming larger. They are recruiting new people. Younger people is coming and replacing the other people at legal services programs. And some of those people have not much experience in dealing with the administration and with the restrictions and so forth of legal services programs.

And when one of those new executive directors come in, we usually offer -- or they will call us and tell us, could you come and give me a one-day training? And we do those ways.

We would like in the future to do more of those. However, we need to balance those visits with the compliance visits also because ultimately Congress will ask us, you know.

But so far, we are very pleased with the visits, and the word is spreading around. And more programs are requesting them.

MR. EIDLEMAN: We get a number of letters from programs praising the staff and the work they do for

the training. So I think that really garners good publicity for us, and it shows that we are interested in making sure programs operate properly.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Other questions? Lillian?

MS. BeVIER: I'm not sure that this is the right time for this question. But I was noticing in the briefing book that we got some discussion of this access protocol. And I wonder if you could tell us how that works with respect to your office and -- yes.

Tell us how it works.

MR. EIDLEMAN: Well, as you know, there is the protocol that the president put in place. And we notify programs about -- it's already been sent out, and we send them another notice when we set up visits and ask them whether or not they have any concerns about access.

MS. BeVIER: Right. Now, that question is one that I -- is interesting. I mean, do you get -- in response to that, I mean, is that sort of a leading question sort of inviting them, or do you think they take it as an invitation to raise issues of privilege that might otherwise -- that are not appropriate or

1 that are over-claimed or something of that nature? MR. EIDLEMAN: It's my impression that the 2 3 programs are very sensitive about this. They already 4 know about it. Reminding them may stimulate some that have forgotten about it to raise the issue. 5 But we've found in most cases that there is 6 7 not a problem, and if there is, we're able to work it 8 out. So the system seems to be working pretty well. Danilo, I don't know if you have anything to add to 9 that. 10 11 MR. CARDONA: There are -- ever since the beginning of the mandate to go and -- since 509(h) was 12 placed in the books by Congress, there have been, you 13 know, certain programs that are sensitive to access to 14 records. 15

Fortunately, we have -- it's been six or seven of those programs that we have already dealt with. The overwhelming majority of programs to provide the records without any compunction whatsoever. They open their books. They give us what we need to do.

Some of the programs that at the very beginning raised issues on access have legitimate

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concerns. There is in the CSR certain categories of cases -- I think it's A's, B's, and C's, brief service, advice, and consultation, they're called, if you permit me to get technical.

And those cases are -- there's been no privilege notice to a third party. So understandably, depending on the rules of the local jurisdiction, programs are very sensitive to that.

But we have been able in the overwhelming majority of those five or six cases to get an arrangement where we were able to review the program without jeopardizing our -- the Legal Services Corporation rights to see those documents.

MR. ERLENBORN: Mr. Chairman, I'll have to admit that this is sometimes called the Erlenborn protocol. So guess what? I thought it was pretty good. It may be better if some of the suggestions could come from the board or others that were suggested to us.

But let me say the basis of that protocol was to see what the situation is before we sent the team out to go to the program and find out when they get

there they're not going to be able to get the information they need to conduct the investigation.

So the protocol has two principal purposes:

First of all, to let the program know what steps will

be involved so that they're not caught unawares.

Secondly, that if they do have a program such as what

is the proper way to access, in light of the rights of

lawyers and their clients, to have their own interest

protected.

And that has been raised several times. It has caused a lot of trouble. And the protocol was designed to say, okay, if this is going to happen, let's find out what in your jurisdiction fits the things that are involved here and the question of the lawyer-client privileges.

It changes from one jurisdiction to another. If you could give me a universal definition, I'd love to see it. But there is no such thing. The GAO, by the way, no longer is carrying on their investigation. They did make a comment that it isn't clear in this access question.

And I agree it isn't clear. The only way you

can make it clear is to find that universal definition that everyone would accept. And that has never been clear.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Vic, do you want to address this?

MR. FORTUNO: Yes. Just one minor point. I know there was a question about whether asking grantees in advance of a visit whether there was a basis for resisting any request that is on the grounds of privilege.

The reason for that -- and it wasn't intended to be a leading question. I'm responsible for having that language in there. I suggested it only because in those few cases where there are access issues, in some of those few cases there have been concerns expressed by OCE, I believe, that the objection wasn't raised until after they were on site.

And after you've made all those preparations and have five, six, seven people there planning on being there for a week, to suddenly then have a program director say, or litigation director say, I do want to provide you what you've asked for but under our canons

of professional responsibility I'm unable to give you access to 1, 2, and 3.

and so we thought that it would be helpful to ask them in advance, if there's going to be an objection, let us know in advance so that we don't have people on site. And it was just meant to be a way of ensuring that if there were any of those issues lurking in the background, that they would come to the fore and could be resolved before we had people on the ground. It was just meant to be helpful, and not to encourage people to raise those kinds of objections.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: I have two questions. You sent me and I sent the members of this committee a copy of a cert petition that has recently been filed by one of the legal services offices in New York, or maybe two of them. Does that involve the access protocol, the cert petition?

MR. FORTUNO: Not the access protocol, but access issues.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Because I don't recall reading in the cert petition the access protocol.

MR. FORTUNO: No.

1	CHAIRMAN MEITES: But the underlying the
2	same kind of issues that are involved in the access
3	protocol are also raised that cert petition. Is that
4	correct?
5	MR. FORTUNO: Yes. And those cases actually
6	predate the access protocol, the promulgation of the
7	access protocol.
8	CHAIRMAN MEITES: I see. Okay. Thank you.
9	Mike? Any other questions from the board?
10	MR. ERLENBORN: You will be hearing more about
11	that, I should say, in executive session tomorrow.
12	CHAIRMAN MEITES: Understood.
13	MR. ERLENBORN: I'm sorry.
14	CHAIRMAN MEITES: Mr. Chairman?
15	MR. STRICKLAND: Danilo, a while ago when you
16	were talking about substantial compliance with respect
17	to grantees in terms of restrictions or not handling
18	matters that are subject to the restrictions, can you
19	flesh that out a little bit more? In other words, is
20	it almost total compliance? When you use the word
21	"substantial," there's a little bit of maneuvering room

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there. I was just wondering --

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1	MR. CARDONA: That is correct. It's an
2	equivocating word, I think, in my own estimation,
3	Mr. Chairman. However, I can't vouch for the entire
4	field. But the programs that we have seen and the
5	audit reports that we have seen from the inspector
6	general say to me that there is no program out there,
7	for example, that is doing class actions or doing fee
8	generating cases, for that particular matter, or, you
9	know, soliciting clients, although we have complaints
10	about that.
11	MR. STRICKLAND: But based on what you've
12	seen and I realize you haven't examined every
13	program. But it's really beyond or you could fine-
14	tune your use of the word "substantial" perhaps to
15	include total compliance. Is that right? Have you
16	seen universal compliance, or is that too strong?
17	MR. CARDONA: That's too strong for my own
18	case.
19	MR. FORTUNO: Mr. Cardona knows better than to
20	speak in absolute terms.
21	MR. STRICKLAND: And I should know better than
22	to try to paint him into that corner. But I gave it a

shot, anyway.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: I think that dialogue is useful, that it's hard to get a handle on a universe as large as this, particularly given the number of cases and the number of different programs, so that it's probably asking more than we can ask to ask for a hundred percent.

But you all are giving us the impression that your reviews suggest to you there are no major problems, systematic problems with evasion that you've seen.

MR. CARDONA: With the restrictions, correct. And also, in 1996 I had the unmitigated displeasure -- let's put it that way -- of seeing programs divest themselves of all class actions, alien litigation, and prisoner litigation.

I was the one responsible to the thenpresident, Alexander Forger, and Congress to certify
that there were no class actions, prisoner litigation,
and illegal alien representation out there in the
field. And that was done on December 31, 1996.

Since then, we have been going to programs and

1	we have not found that type of cases in the field.
2	MR. STRICKLAND: Okay. Thank you.
3	CHAIRMAN MEITES: Thank you very much.
4	Please.
5	MR. HALL: Just one small question. On the
6	fund balances, on page 68, you have a list of
7	organizations. And I think I understand the concept of
8	a waiver for the fund balances.
9	MR. CARDONA: Correct.
10	MR. HALL: There's one program, Indiana Legal
11	Services, that have \$430,000.
12	MR. EIDLEMAN: Actually, that's a mistake.
13	That's a deficit.
14	MR. HALL: That's a deficit?
15	MR. CARDONA: Which is better.
16	MR. HALL: Okay. That's helpful.
17	MS. BeVIER: Does that answer your question?
18	MR. CARDONA: Which we have already granted
19	permission to use current LSC funds. And I have asked
20	the program to give me an explanation on how they came
21	about in the incurrence of that deficit, and they have
22	explained it to my satisfaction. And they promised

1 that they will never get into it again. 2 CHAIRMAN MEITES: All right. Please. MR. DIETER: Well, there's another -- I 3 4 noticed one that -- Central Minnesota, on 69. 5 MR. CARDONA: Yes. 6 MR. DIETER: 137,000. 7 MR. CARDONA: That is a large fund balance, But Program Letter 2002-7, I believe, had an 8 9 advance understanding between the Corporation and all the field that they could accumulate a fund balance of 10 not more than 25 percent if they were going to lose 11 funds because of the loss of population in their areas. 12 And that is the one of Central Minnesota. It falls 13 within that advance understanding of the Corporation. 14 MR. DIETER: I had another -- two more 15 questions, I guess. 16 CHAIRMAN MEITES: Speak up a little bit, 17 Robert. 18 I have here page 71, but I don't 19 MR. DIETER: There is a private attorney involvement and 20 note about \$92,000 to the North Penn Legal Services. 21 And I was wondering, you know, how that accumulates

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1	and for the private attorney involvement portion of
2	the grant.
3	MR. CARDONA: Well, I do not at this point
4	I will forward you and to the committee a full written
5	answer. But PI deficits, it means that the program
6	could not spend the full 12-1/2 percent in PI
7	involvement.
8	MR. DIETER: But this was from fiscal year
9	2002.
10	MR. CARDONA: Correct. Because those are the
11	audited financial statements that we are reviewing now.
12	They come at the end of the year. And I think this
13	program may have a calendar year for 2003.
14	MR. EIDLEMAN: Pennsylvania has a calendar
15	year.
16	MR. CARDONA: Pennsylvania has a calendar
17	year.
18	MR. EIDLEMAN: Not fiscal year.
19	MR. CARDONA: So those audit reports will not
20	come in to us until April of 2003, and then we start
21	reviewing them. But I will tell you the reasons why I
22	couldn't expend that money. Totally the 12-1/2

percent.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: If you would address a letter to me with the explanation, I'll make sure Rob gets a copy of it.

MR. CARDONA: Sure. That's no problem.

MR. DIETER: I had one other point. On the intake forms and the retainer forms that, you know, are noted on the chart, how much, you know, variation is there between programs, and are you looking at these so that they provide basic information that might, you know, facilitate the outcome performance analysis and that sort of thing?

I mean, is there -- I can understand why you might have some variation in terms of certain data you're collecting from people on an intake form.

But --

MR. CARDONA: We do not get that many intake forms for review from programs. What we do get a lot is retainer agreements.

MR. DIETER: Okay.

MR. CARDONA: And basically, our review of -- when we review a form, we give them advice on how it

would be better depending. We get in touch with them and talk to them about their intake forms. And generally speaking, we approve them. They're pretty much okay.

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With the retainer agreements, what we're looking for in there is mainly that they're not requesting putting the clause in there that they will request attorney's fees because that's prohibited. Some of them do, and we ask them if they could review the form and eliminate the offending clause.

MR. DIETER: But is there that much variety between the retainer agreements?

MR. CARDONA: Not that many, no. Some of them are more thorough. Some of them are more succinct.

But the Regulation 1608 is very clear about what is required. And basically, it is the substance of the agreement: What is it that the client came in for and what are we committing ourselves to do? That's basically what the regulation requires in our retainer agreement.

Some programs write two, three pages of it, very specialized. But there's nothing wrong with it.

MR. DIETER: Right. I was just wondering if there wasn't -- you know, is it more efficient to have a standard retainer agreement and then ask a program to have a waiver?

MR. CARDONA: It could very well-be that it may be more efficient on the Corporation at a certain point -- and Victor can help me here. Back in the 1990s, early 1990s, it was moving towards a standard retainer agreement.

I wasn't involved in there in anything. I didn't have any managerial positions then. But I was going in and out, reviewing programs. And it was a lot of talk about that.

Recently, there hasn't been any. We haven't proposed any. We have let the programs propose whatever retainer agreement they think it is necessary and fits their circumstances. And we just follow them in accordance with 1611.8 in the restrictions. We go ahead with it.

MR. FORTUNO: I think that the idea of a standardized agreement, retainer agreement, is certainly something worth discussing and quite possibly

something worth doing. I think the issue right now, however, is with respect to 1611, client eligibility.

I think you may hear in just a few minutes that one of the sub-issues is whether to require a retainer agreement.

I know that when the revisions to the currently open -- when revisions were considered to 1611, revisions which have not yet been acted on but remain open, those revisions, one of the discussions was about whether to require retainer agreements or not.

I believe that there was some concern in the field about the Corporation actually requiring those.

I think staff recommended that we require retainer agreements, and I think that the board decided that on balance, while they're a good thing, there was no basis for actually imposing a requirement.

And so the draft that was last acted on by the board actually takes the requirement out. That was a policy determination by the board and not yet acted on, and it's something that will be before you shortly.

But the question of whether or not to require a

retainer agreement will have to be addressed first.

And then if the decision is to in fact require a retainer agreement, then you can turn to should it be standardized.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: If there are no other questions from the board, then thank you very much, gentlemen. Oh, I'm sorry.

MR. GARTEN: I just have one.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Herb?

MR. GARTEN: I think there are variations in retainer agreements state by state. So this may be a reason for a variation from state to state.

MR. FORTUNO: Well, I think that the current approach is to set forth basic requirements that must be included, and then the agreement can be adjusted to conform to state law so that at least the essential elements are in there, as opposed to just having a standard that will cover every jurisdiction. Because I think that was the concern when it was first discussed, was that there are variations jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Good. If there are no other

questions, thank you very much, and we'll continue with the agenda.

All right. The next agenda item is an overview of rulemakings. I've asked the staff to report not just to our committee but to the board as a whole on where our predecessors left us, what we are left by our predecessors, as far as open rulemaking, potential new rulemakings, the staff's thoughts on the priorities for rulemaking, and a timeline for both open and proposed rulemaking.

Let's start with what the staff has identified as the three open rulemakings. Those are proposed regulations with regard to 1604, which is outside practice of law; 1611, which is financial eligibility; and 1626, alien eligibility.

I'll ask the staff to first give at least some history of how it came to be these -- that there are open rulemakings in these three areas, and then to go through and give us a status of each of these three rulemakings, and then tell us what the issues are that are either still open or are -- they believe consensus has not been achieved.

So with that, I'll turn it over to the staff.

MR. FORTUNO: If I may, Mr. Chairman, the point person at LSC on rulemaking, that is, our rulemaking specialist, is Mattie Condray. And since she was the one principally involved in the rulemakings that will be discussed this afternoon, I thought it would be helpful to have her here with us. And rather than hear it from me, I thought to hear it directly from the -- strike that -- from the source's mouth.

MR. FORTUNO: So Mattie is here to join us and happy to address that. I'm here to address them as well. But if I may, I'll turn it over to Mattie and let her take it from here.

Good.

CHAIRMAN MEITES:

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Fine. Thank you.

MS. CONDRAY: Thank you, Vic. I'll start with a very brief summary on where things stand. There's more detailed information that was sent to the committee in the briefing books over the summer.

Obviously, if you have any questions, interrupt me.

And I'll be happy to answer additional questions also as we go along. I hope everyone can hear me. As Maria

Luisa can attest to, volume is not usually an issue for me.

So I'll start with 1604, outside practice of law. The current version of this regulation dates to 1976. The Corporation has not revisited -- well, has not changed this rulemaking, this rule, since 1976. It implements statutory restrictions in the LSC Act on the outside practice of law by full-time LSC program attorneys.

There were major revisions proposed in 1995, but no action was taken on this rulemaking. And I'm going to end up saying the same thing about 1611.

There was some action in 1995 on a number of rulemakings which because of the flurry of rulemaking activity required by the imposition of the congressional restrictions in '96, a number of the prior existing rulemakings just -- there was no final action on them. They were either withdrawn or there was no action taken at all.

So in the board picking this issue back up kind of after the issuance of the rulemaking review, regulations review task force, which I'll also talk a

little bit about, this was one of the items that was on that high priority list identified as, you know, suitable for action because there had already been an interest in this rulemaking. We had a product that was out there that we had gotten some comment on. So the board directed the staff to republish the 1995 rulemaking as it was.

We published a notice of proposed rulemaking in September of 2002. We received comments on that rulemaking, and a draft final rule was presented to the committee in January of 2003. At the same time that the draft rule was presented to the committee, we received a letter from Chairman Sensenbrenner of the House Judiciary Committee requesting that the Corporation withhold action on open rulemakings, partially in deference to the soon-to-be-awaited appointment of a new board, but also expressing concern about one particular provision.

In the 1995 -- the original 1995 NPRM, there had been a provision that would have allowed for an attorney doing certain permissible outside practice of law work to be compensated provided that the

compensation was turned -- the attorney's fees were turned over to the program.

In 1995, this would have been completely legal. However, with the imposition of the attorney's fees restriction in 1996, that particular provision was no longer consistent with the regulation, with the other regulations and the statutory requirements.

Because we'd been directed to simply republish the NPRM, what we did was in the preamble to that republished notice, we referenced this, saying this was originally published this way. We have significant concerns that this is no longer legal. But in the interest of generating comment on this, we are keeping it in the proposal with the knowledge that this will get fixed up when we go to the final rule stage.

I think the chairman of the committee in his letter obviously had not seen the draft of the final rule that was presented to the committee in which this issue was fixed. So I would say that with respect to 1604, there really are no major controversial issues outstanding. I think I can -- that's about all I need to say unless anybody has any questions about 1604.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: I have a kind of basic question. This rule has been published. Comments have been received. It is now up to this committee, should it choose, to determine that -- to recommend to the full board that this rule be approved or no more time be spent on it.

Can we recommend that it be approved with changes, or does it have to go through the public notice process again?

MS. CONDRAY: Generally, no. You could direct us to do changes. The Corporation is not subject to the Administrative Procedures Act, which governs typical agency rulemaking. We are governed by some provisions in the LSC Act about notice and comment, very, very basic provisions, and we have a rulemaking protocol, a revised version of which was adopted by the board in November of 2002.

I would think that borrowing principles of general administrative law, if the changes were things that were within the scope of the original rulemaking, that would be fine to move ahead with them. If the committee wanted to recommend significant changes that

were outside the scope of the original rulemaking for some reason, that might be something that would best be done. Even if we could just move ahead and adopt a final rule, that might best be done by soliciting additional comment.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Okay. Now, let me move on to the same question at the board. Let's assume that this committee recommends the board approve the rule in its present form. If the board, at the time it considers that recommendations, decides to make a change, can the board adopt the regulation with that change, or must it give notice and so on?

MS. CONDRAY: I would say it would be the exact same answer, that it would be -- the board has the responsibility for doing the rulemaking. The board can adopt changes. If it was a significant enough change about -- over and above what had already been noticed and discussed, even if the board could do it, it would probably be prudent for the board to request additional comment if there's, you know, a major issue that we hadn't come up with, you know.

And that would be very fact-specific, looking

1 back on what was proposed and what was the range of 2 comments, whether it was in the original scope or not. 3 But generally it is the board's discretion. 4 CHAIRMAN MEITES: Mike? 5 MR. McKAY: You just answered it. You said it 6 was prudent. And I was just trying to figure out, based on the research you gave us -- which, by the way, 7 8 the binder you gave us in July was very helpful -- but 9 it probably is prudent. But I was just trying to 10 listen to your answer as to whether or not it was 11 legally required. But you say it's discretionary. MS. CONDRAY: Yes. I mean, that's the best 12 answer I can give you outside of a fact-specific, you 13 14 know --MR. McKAY: Sure. But you're not pointing 15 16 to --MS. CONDRAY: -- example. 17 MR. McKAY: Excuse me. You're not pointing to 18 a statute or regulation that would require us to ask 19

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for public comment. And by the way, I agree with you.

figure out what flexibility, which I think our chairman

I think it would be prudent. But I'm just trying to

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was asking about in the first place -- what flexibility we have in relation to the work done by the previous board.

MS. CONDRAY: Correct. The Corporation actually has a considerable amount of flexibility with respect to rulemaking because we are not in fact governed by the Administrative Procedures Act. This is, in my humble little opinion, both a blessing and a curse.

It gives us a great deal of discretion, which can be a wonderful thing. But it also means that we don't have kind of some of the safeguards built in of where the -- with the Act and the law surrounding the Act would tell you, this is how you should proceed, and if you proceed this way you are going to be protected.

You know, if we got to the point where we were in court arguing about the sufficiency of the rulemaking and therefore whether it is in fact, you know, truly in accordance with the law.

MR. FORTUNO: Mattie pointed out we're not subject to the APA. But there is a body of law that predates the APA and it sets out standards which we'd

be held to. And, in fact, there has been litigation over the years involving rulemaking by LSC, so there is some guidance.

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And while strictly speaking there is nothing that says that if the change made by the board is outside the scope of the published notice and request for comments, that we would have to republish for comment, by publishing for comment, giving it 30 days are strengthening our position in the event that there should be a challenge.

So again, it's advisable but there's nothing strictly that requires it or that says we need to do it. But I think that's pretty much all we could say on that.

MR. McKAY: All right. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Herb?

MR. GARTEN: Is this a good summary, that although there's no safe harbor rules, this board can rely on the opinion of counsel with respect to these changes?

MR. FORTUNO: I'm not sure if the -- I'm not sure if I understand the question.

MR. GARTEN: Well, you tell us there are no safe harbor rules that tell us in advance that what we're doing can pass muster. But in the past, has the board relied on opinions of house counsel with respect to whether we can do certain things in connection with rulemaking?

MS. CONDRAY: Yes.

MR. FORTUNO: Yes. And our opinion has been with respect to undertaking something that isn't within the scope of what was published for comment.

Consistently, our view has been that the better approach is to -- while it's not required -- we would never say that it's required -- that the better approach is to republish that piece of it for comment even if it's only a 30-day comment period.

It causes a slight delay, but unless there's some compelling circumstance requiring that you move forward without that additional piece of information, that our recommendation has been to go ahead and republish for comment, at least that one piece, not all of their proposed revisions.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Maria?

MS. MERCADO: Yes. I think in general -- and I think that Victor can attest to this -- in general we have taken the position that although there are a lot of statutes and procedures which do not govern Legal Services Corporation because we're not a federal agency or federal entity, that we go ahead and as much as we can try and live by those guidelines.

Because we figure we err on the side of creating greater due process in whatever procedures we set out to do, whether it's grantmaking, whether it's, you know, doing rulemaking, that we prefer to err on that side. And so even in inspector general auditing standards, we still audit by the Federal Auditing Standards although we're not required to under the statute.

So we do a lot of things that bring us into compliance as an open government, which is why we're open sunshine and government act. And so if we sort of keep in mind that we're probably less likely to have litigation in the future if you are open and aboveboard in doing all the process in procedure in public view, and that it's not a problem.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Yes. That's helpful. And I kind of deflected us, but I thought it was useful for the board to get some idea whether we could just gavel this whole thing through and take the rest of the year off. It looks like the answer is no.

Okay. Let's go on to 1611.

MS. CONDRAY: Okay. 1611 is the Corporation's regulations on financial eligibility standards for clients of LSC-funded legal services. The current version of 1611 dates to 1983. This was another of the regulations that there was a proposed major revision in 1995 that received no follow-up action due to the implementation of restrictions.

The current negotiated rulemaking was begun in June of 2001. There was a negotiated rulemaking working group established with an outside facilitator. The working group met three times. It included representatives of LSC from the various offices, the inspector general's office, as well as a variety of folks from the field, individual programs, in addition to CLASP and NLADA as organizations, and the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Legal Aid and

Indigent Defendants.

And through the work of the working group, a notice of proposed rulemaking was developed and presented to the committee. It was published in November of 2002. The notice of proposed rulemaking that was presented to the committee, the draft notice, was changed in part by the committee. So what was published for comment was not exactly what the working group had originally brought to the committee. There were a couple of issues outstanding, and I'll get to those in a minute.

After the publication in November of 2002, we received a comment in writing on the notice of proposed rulemaking. A draft final rule was developed and presented to the committee in January of 2003. So it's in the same procedural stage as 1604. A draft final rule has been drafted and presented to the committee and is awaiting action, whether that action is a recommendation to adopt as final, a recommendation to adopt as final with changes, or a recommendation to send certain issues back out for comment, or table it altogether. You know, there's a panoply of options.

The major substantive issues that are going on with this rule -- and again, this rule was also subject to -- was mentioned in the Sensenbrenner letter. And the two major issues that were -- I guess that generated some controversy in the development of the final rule were also mentioned in his letter.

One is the issue of retainer agreements, which just got discussed a little earlier. The original staff recommendation was to maintain the retainer agreement requirement that's in the current rule, although with some changes.

And I'll note to Rob one of those changes was in fact to have the organization forego reviewing -- doing prior approval of retainer agreements because nobody thought it really -- it wasn't really helping that we weren't seeing a lot of retainer agreements that weren't in accordance with the requirements of the rule. And it was an administrative burden that we all thought we could skip.

But a number of folks from the field, however, were of the opinion that it wasn't important -- I don't want to say that -- that it wasn't required by statute

for the Corporation to have a retainer agreement requirement, that while retainer agreements are very, you know, widely used and a good idea, that the Corporation did not have to require administratively the gathering and the retention of retainer agreements.

The committee and the board at the time agreed with this requirement -- I mean, agreed with this position and directed staff to take the retainer agreement requirement out of 1611 entirely.

So the notice that was published for comment had the -- proposed the removal of the retainer agreement requirement, and the draft final notice that went back to the committee in January similarly did not contain a retainer agreement requirement. I believe the Sensenbrenner letter expressed some concern about that particular action, taking the retainer agreement requirement out.

The other major substantive issue had to do with group representation. This was an interesting issue because we had a three-way disagreement. The Corporation did not want to include some changes to the group representation requirements that the field was

interested in.

The board again, agreeing with the field on this issue, directed us to put those in, specifically permitting the representation of organizations who, while not made up of persons who are financially eligible, are working on behalf of persons who are financially eligible, so a nonprofit organization that may not have any financially eligible persons on its board but who provide services and work in advocacy for the eligible client base. So that proposal was then added in there.

there was an area of disagreement, plus
there was an area of disagreement between Corporation
management and the Office of the Inspector General
regarding the documentation and verification of group
clients, the Office of the Inspector General believing
that what was proposed was not sufficient to permit
adequate compliance and enforcement, and the
Corporation management believing what was proposed was
in accordance with the statute and sufficient. That's
a very, very quick gravamen of the complaint without
taking up the entire remainder of the three hours on

1 | it.

So unless anybody has any questions about 1611, I would --

MS. BeVIER: I just have one question, Mattie, and that is just in terms of -- I'm trying to get a handle on what these disagreements are about. And what I don't have a sense of is what the substantive arguments are from the field that retainer agreements should not be required. Why are they -- why do they dislike this requirement?

MS. CONDRAY: Well, I don't wish to necessarily speak for the field. There are representatives here who can do that. But my understanding of the positions and what is reflected, in fact, in the draft NPRM because it was the position of the board was that 1611 is a financial eligibility regulation.

Whether or not there are retainer agreements doesn't really speak to the issue of financial eligibility, and that the Corporation requiring retainer agreements was an unnecessary administrative burden. You know, and if we have a requirement, then

somebody is going to go out and enforce it.

And the programs know when they need to cover themselves by having retainer agreements, that their professional responsibility requirements, to the extent that their professional responsibility requirements require retainer agreements in certain situations, that that should be sufficient, and that the Corporation does not need to add another layer to that and possibly require retainer agreements in situations that might not otherwise require them or that would lead to administrative compliance and enforcement issues related to the execution of retainer agreements.

If I have not sufficiently expressed that, I'm sure Linda will do so.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Well, we've kind of planned not to go into the proposed --

MS. BeVIER: Oh, I'm sorry. I apologize.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: No, no, no. Lillian's question is exactly -- as a practitioner, you know, I expect retainer agreements. So there must be more here than meets the eye, and we'll save it for another day, if that's okay. It's a -- because it's

1	counter-intuitive not to expect retainer agreements.
2	I'm sure there are reasons on all sides. But I think
3	what we should note here is that unlike 1604, where
4	apparently the questions have been solved, including
5	the congressman's questions, if I understood your
6	remarks
7	MS. CONDRAY: I think that's correct.
8	CHAIRMAN MEITES: 1611 there still are very
9	much open questions that have not been resolved between
10	the various stakeholders involved in this process.
11	MS. CONDRAY: I believe that would be a fair
12	characterization.
13	CHAIRMAN MEITES: Okay. So the third
14	regulation, then, if we can move on to it, is 1626.
15	Why don't you give us the same kind of report on 1626.
16	MS. CONDRAY: Sure. 1626 is the current
17	title is restrictions on legal assistance to aliens.
18	It's basically the citizenship and alien eligibility,
19	you know, counterpart to 1611. It's again an
20	eligibility test. Are you a citizen? Are you one of
21	the categories of eligible aliens?

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The current version of this rule dates to

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1997, so obviously it was amended a lot more recently than the other rules. But notwithstanding that, it was felt that there were still areas, especially as we've been working the last few years with the restrictions in place, where the rule could be clarified and tweaked and massaged.

So again, a negotiated rulemaking working group was initiated in January of 2001. The working group met three times and achieved consensus on a variety of proposed changes to the rule. A couple of examples would be implementing some additional statutory authority regarding the trafficking -- Victims of Trafficking Act -- I know there's a longer title than that and it's not coming to me -- and what to do if there's cases of lost and stolen documentation, kind of very ministerial sorts of issues.

The group, however, failed to achieve consensus on several important issues. So the working group was not yet at a point to even finalize a draft of a notice of proposed rulemaking. So the previous committee has not yet seen -- never saw a draft notice

of proposed rulemaking.

The committee instead was presented with a briefing memo in January of 2003 which outlined the areas of disagreement, where staff was essentially requesting direction from the committee on working towards resolving the issues of disagreement.

Very, very briefly, the main issues of disagreement had to do with what is required to verify eligibility; the scope of the exceptions to the verification requirements,; what eligibility -- citizen and eligibility standards apply, if any, to groups of clients and group clients; and finally, the eligibility of H-2B workers who are non-farm, unskilled worker aliens. There's specific statutory authority for the representation of what are considered H-2A aliens.

It's a different farmworker class. It was mentioned -- it was brought up in the committee that through agreements entered into as a result of NAFTA, that their statutory authority to require that -- the eligibility of H-2B workers, a position with which the Corporation disagreed.

So those are the specific rulemaking issues

with that. I guess the working group is still -- and the staff, I would say, are still awaiting guidance on how to proceed.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Let me ask you this. This negotiated rulemaking working group, it sounds to me it didn't finish the work, or stated another way, that if it had worked longer, it may have gotten closer to consensus at least on some of these issues you raised. Is that your sense?

MS. CONDRAY: Possibly. Possibly. You know, it was a confluence of limited funds for keeping the working group meeting and keeping the outside facilitator on; also, running up against the Sensenbrenner letter.

Although the Sensenbrenner letter did not specifically address 1626 because there had been nothing published on it, it was still on a piece of the committee not necessarily moving forward with very specific guidance.

The committee -- at the January meeting, the committee had agreed to review the briefing memo that was provided to them and provide some comments back to

staff. Some of that happened -- you know, it kind of just got caught in timing, I think, a lot of it.

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CHAIRMAN MEITES: But is it your sense that an option for our committee is to ask you and this working group to continue working? It still -- the working group still exists?

The working group still exists. MS. CONDRAY: The committee could do that. We could -- staff, Yes. of course, could go ahead and develop a draft notice of proposed rulemaking that would -- under the rules of the committee would end up having the staff's recommendation in -- well, to the extent that there would still be areas of non-consensus, what the working group ground rules were is that the notice of proposed rulemaking that would be presented to the committee would end up having what staff proposes as the text, but we would have a significant discussion in the preamble of the fact that those areas do not in fact referral the consensus of the committee and would contain a discussion of what those people who chose not to come to consensus, what they would have preferred.

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CHAIRMAN MEITES: But you said that in fact

63 the last time this committee considered it, rather than spending more time at the working group level, you would come to this committee and ask for some guidance. MS. CONDRAY: Correct. CHAIRMAN MEITES: That's another course we could take, is to actually stop talking at this level of generality and actually weigh substance and do some hard work. So we could do that as well. MS. CONDRAY: Yes, you could. CHAIRMAN MEITES: Okay. Let me open it to All right. questions about this third rule. I think it helps to give an overview of the three that either have been published or are getting close.

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I also -- the next items on the agenda are potential new rulemakings and then priority -- at least the staff's view on the priority among either new rulemakings or the open rulemakings. Let me ask you to combine (b) and (c) together.

MS. CONDRAY: Absolutely.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Go ahead.

MS. CONDRAY: Also, if I may, there's one other issue with respect to 1626 I would like to raise.

There's an appendix to the current regulation. The appendix to the current regulation of 1626 is basically just a listing of which documents may -- a program may use to verify eligibility.

That list is woefully out of date. And it is doing neither the Corporation nor the field any good to have this out-of-date list. As part of the working group effort, a revised, up-to-date, and correct list has been developed.

Because we had the sense that it was just going to go along with the entire revision of the rule, it's been kind of just -- the revised appendix has just been kind of sitting in limbo. But given the fact that the rulemaking is taking as long as it has and that it's certainly not going to be resolved today, the folks from the field have asked us, and Victor and I agree, that it would be a good idea to go ahead and publish just the revised index.

It would have no bearing on any of the substance of the rules. All it would do was give actually up-to-date, correct guidance to the folks in the field about how to comply with the current rule as

it currently stands.

Typically, with appendices like this, they are just published directly through the Corporation without the specific approval of the committee or the board.

1611 has an appendix that is republished every year on what the financial guidelines, poverty guidelines, are.

But given that this is a new committee and there's issues around this, we didn't want to just forge ahead with that without at least raising it and letting anybody who had questions about it do that.

But I would say that we would recommend moving forward with that particular small piece even while the rest of the rulemaking is in whatever status it's in.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Understood. We'll bracket that appendix, then, as a different issue.

But putting the appendix aside, if you'd go on to the next -- agenda (b), (c), and (d), potential new rulemakings, your sense of priority among the open rulemakings and some new ones, and an idea of a timeline that you would suggest to the committee on the board for proceeding.

MS. CONDRAY: There was a regulations review

task force, which was a staff task force effort, which got work going in October of 2002 to conduct a review of appropriations regulations from top to bottom to assist the committee with the development of a regulatory agenda.

The task force included staff from offices throughout the Corporation and the Office of the Inspector General. The task force developed a report which was then published for comment, plus there were individual meetings held, in-person meetings held, with some field representatives to discuss the issues in there.

On the basis of the comments we received from the field, we made some revisions. In fact, the staff made some revisions to its own report. And a final report of the regulations review task force was presented to and accepted by the committee and the board in January of 2002.

The final report identified six high-priority items for action. Work on one of those items, 1602, the Corporation's Freedom of Information Act regulations, has been completed.

I will say that 1611 and 1626 were not identified on the high-priority list because they were already in progress. So obviously, those are high-priority items, but we were already working on them.

Work on one of the other high-priority items is in progress, and that's 1604, as we discussed earlier.

The remaining items on the high-priority list were regulations 1606, 1618, and 1623. These are regulations on suspension of funding, termination of funding, and enforcement of the Corporation's laws, regulations, grant assurances, and standards.

The basic -- I guess the shorthand that you'll hear used for this is a lesser sanctions rule. The Corporation has a rather blunt tool at its disposal, which is the suspension or termination of funding altogether. As you can imagine, that's a big club, and so everybody wants to wield it very carefully.

Over the years, there have been times where the Corporation has wanted some more precision tools to be able to impose lesser sanctions. But there has been a reluctance to forge ahead with the inherent authority

that the Corporation has to do that without some sort of standards about what sort of lesser sanctions would apply in what due process. So --

MR. FORTUNO: If I may, just on that, a point about which you should be aware is that when we're talking about termination of funding, the regulation that governs that defines a termination as a reduction in whole or in part in a grant during the term of a grant -- during the grant term.

So many people might think that, well, the termination is -- you're reducing -- you're eliminating the grant altogether. You're going to provide no more funding. And, of course, there are very significant due process procedures that kick into play.

However, the reg defines termination in such a way that any reduction in funding is considered a termination so it kicks in the full panoply of protections.

so I think that's why there is discussion about the need for the ability to impose some lesser sanctions, so that if what's going to be done is not as drastic as a complete elimination of funding but maybe

1	a reduction of funding, that maybe the process that's
2	accorded that is somehow ratcheted down to correspond
3	to the severity of the action being proposed.
4	CHAIRMAN MEITES: Before you go on, Mattie,
5	the lesser sanction issue involves 1606, 1618, and
6	1623?
7	MS. CONDRAY: Yes.
8	CHAIRMAN MEITES: All three of those
9	regulations?
10	MS. CONDRAY: Yes.
11	CHAIRMAN MEITES: I now count five that you've
12	discussed. You said there was a top six. There's
13	another high-priority item, or did I count it wrong?
14	MS. CONDRAY: Well, the task force considered
15	that as one issue.
16	CHAIRMAN MEITES: Oh, okay.
17	MS. CONDRAY: So although three specific
18	regulations were implicated, that was considered one
19	issue.
20	CHAIRMAN MEITES: So you've given us three
21	in the second of the simp
	issues so far of the six?

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Go ahead, please.

MS. CONDRAY: And I will note, although I'm sure you'll hear this in public comment, this was one -- although this was the Corporation's highest priority issue, that was not a universally agreed-upon position.

The other high-priority issues were: client grievance procedures at Part 1621; Part 1624, which is the Corporation's implementation of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act prohibiting discrimination on the basis of handicap; and 1607, the Corporation's regulations on governing bodies.

I think the Corporation, in coming up with the high-priority list that was -- and the specific prioritization order that was in the regulations review task force, the task force was trying to balance off kind of the big ones and some littler ones that were all high priority, but not kind of front-loading all the big ones right at once, although you'll notice that 1604 was actually originally at the bottom of the high-priority list, but the committee and the board had chosen to move that up.

There was also some discussion at the last meeting where this came up that 1607 should be given a certain amount of priority after the diversity conference that the Corporation held because that was identified -- the diversity of governing bodies was identified at the diversity conference as an issue. So since, you know, that had made the high-priority list, that was talked about.

The 1624 was originally kind of put in the middle of the priority list, not because the Corporation thought it wasn't a high-priority item but that was a fairly -- it's a fairly big item to figure out how to implement -- how to revise that, given that there's the Americans with Disabilities Act out there. 1624 was written before that, and it just exists in a vacuum. And we were trying to kind of balance off the kind of big -- the big and the small.

And then, of course, the first one I mentioned, which -- the task force was of the opinion that that was the single biggest regulatory issue that we found of importance. But we acknowledge that it's going to be a big undertaking. And given that the

Corporation was already engaged in two major negotiated rulemakings, that was not the time to undertake another huge piece of work.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: You're referring to the lesser sanction rule?

MS. CONDRAY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: All right. That has given us a lot of choices. We could steer towards the rocks of lesser sanctions, or we could stay in the safe harbor of the Rehabilitation Act. That's terrific.

But let's move on to where the staff is on how we should allocate our time and the board's resources in the coming months and years.

MS. CONDRAY: Okay. I will also note that there were other -- nine additional items, and those are in the task force report, which were identified as items which the staff thought merited some -- another look and some rulemaking thought, which were at the time considered lower priority. So you can put even more on your plate.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: All right.

MS. CONDRAY: And in the spirit of full

disclosure, I should at least address the idea that there are issues that aren't in our current regulations that perhaps merit rulemaking. In the discussions that the committee and the board had about 1611 and 1626, an issue had come up within the working group of whether to put an access to records provision in 1611 and 1626.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Right now that's the -- right now it's just a protocol.

MS. CONDRAY: Right. There's the statutory right to access, and that's going to exist whether or not anything in the regulation says anything about it. But it was an issue of whether we should flesh out in the regulation the statutory access provisions.

Because of a significant amount of disagreement between the parties of the working groups and between the two different working groups, it was thought better to actually not proceed with an access provision in each individual rulemaking, that the issue of access to records was bigger than just eligibility records.

And although the board did not -- did neither commit or not commit to doing a rulemaking on access to

records, that issue was raised. So that's also out there as a possibility if the board is interested in pursuing having our access to records provisions in a regulation. That was something that was developed outside the scope of the task force report.

MR. FORTUNO: Having heard everything you have, if there's anyone who'd like to transfer off this committee and onto another, this is probably the time.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Actually, I thought it was pretty interesting, which is the last thing you want to hear from a chairman.

Herb, please.

MR. GARTEN: I have a problem distinguishing between -- you talk about the Corporation task force and the working group in different regions of your priority list. Are you talking about both groups?

MS. CONDRAY: No. The working groups were specific working groups for those specific negotiated rulemakings dealing with 1611 and 1626. The task force, the regs review task force, was an internal staff effort that developed this high-priority list. The staff took public comment and incorporated comments

1	from the field to guide its thinking.
2	MR. GARTEN: But they haven't gone over this
3	with the working group. That's separate and apart.
4	MS. CONDRAY: That would be outside the scope
5	of the working groups.
6	CHAIRMAN MEITES: But if I understood the task
7	force, and maybe I mean, the staff task force,
8	because it set about to review existing regulations, it
9	didn't have the charge of looking as to what new
10	regulations we may need. Is that correct? I looked at
11	the report. It discusses existing regulations,
12	regulation by regulation, rather than saying, these are
13	the twelve problems.
14	MS. CONDRAY: Right.
15	CHAIRMAN MEITES: That's how this access to
16	records would have fallen in the cracks in that type of
17	undertaking.
18	MS. CONDRAY: Right. Right. The closest you
19	get to that is the idea of lesser sanctions, which is
20	outside of those current regulations that do discuss
21	sanctions. Correct.
22	CHAIRMAN MEITES: All right. So that it's

about time for a break. But before we take a break -and the next thing is public comment; it's a logical
place -- if you could, give me the staff's -- any
suggestion the staff has about how, first, this
committee and then the board should go about its work
with regard to open rulemakings and new rulemakings in
terms of priorities.

MR. FORTUNO: If I may offer just a very brief introduction. Mattie will go ahead and address the task force report. But just to put it in context, when the prior board was sworn in back in late -- was it '93, it was decided that there would be a significant regulatory reform effort undertaken. And they wanted to review the regs and determine which needed to be changed and how.

So work was started, and that's why you heard, for example, about work being done early on on 1604 and then being set aside and being taken up more recently. What happened was in 1995 and '96 when we had the assortment of new requirements and restrictions imposed, the board had to turn its attention to promulgation of implementing regs -- implementing those

new requirements and restrictions.

so the work that was done in '93-'94 was essentially put on hold so that focus could be on the new restrictions. Then in the late '90s, when that was done, the board wanted some direction from staff, or at least some input from staff, I should say, as to what rules might be deserving of additional attention and possibly be taken up as new rulemakings.

And so it was in connection with that request that the staff task force was put together to study the existing regs and to make recommendations. And that culminated in a report that was issued in 2002, and that's what Mattie will be addressing now. But I just thought that the context might be helpful.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Fine. Thank you. And Mattie, would you go ahead.

MS. CONDRAY: I don't know that I have a very specific timeline in mind. At this point, I'm now venturing into my own personal opinion.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Rather than months or years,

I think more helpful is a sequence of events,

regardless of how long it takes. What do you suggest

we do first, second, third, and fourth?

MS. CONDRAY: I would suggest that the committee might want to finish the open rulemakings first. There's been a lot of work put into them.

Particularly 1611 and 1604 are so close to being done.

You know, obviously the world has continued spinning on its axis without the revisions being completed. But I think we would be doing a service to both the Corporation and the field to finish those off. The revisions to both of those rules, I think, would make significant improvements in them.

We certainly get -- in the Office of Legal Affairs, we're asked to provide interpretations. We get requests for interpretations of 1604 and 1611 on a fairly regular basis, and hopefully this would, you know -- all right. It would generate requests for new opinions. But that's something else.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: What about 1626?

MS. CONDRAY: 1626, it would be nice to continue work on that. Whether the -- you know, I'm not sure what the committee's preference would be, whether the committee would like to go through that

briefing memo and discuss it and provide guidance, or if the committee would really rather have us just get something out and have a product for them to look at as a draft proposed rule.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Understood.

MS. CONDRAY: You know, apples and oranges.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: And that's the three -- two opens and one almost open, or three open and two published, one not. And is it your recommendation that we undertake that before we go to the six high-priority items?

MS. CONDRAY: Yes, although I will say that if the committee, say, is -- at the next meeting chooses to act on 1604 and 1611, since that would pretty much be it, the committee could then also choose to initiate a rulemaking on one or more of these other and kind of get the ball rolling in a continuous fashion.

In terms of a priority from the priorities list, we're a little bit out of order. But taking what's left -- since 1602, which was originally number three on priority list, that's done. 1604, that was number six on the priority list. That's almost done,

if we took that off.

You know, I guess I have no reason to back off the original task force recommendation that the order would be -- the lesser sanctions, 1606, 1623, then 1621, then 1624, which would be a big hairy one, something a lot simpler, and then a more major rulemaking, although I would understand if the committee did not want to get its toe wet by taking on a humongous project right at the beginning. And that -- oh, sorry, and then 1607.

The committee might want to start with 1607 or 1621 even though they were a little further down on the priority list. 1607 is governing boards, and 1621 client grievance procedures, just because those would be susceptible to notice and comment rulemaking and would probably be able to completed in a shorter amount of time and generate less controversy.

MR. FORTUNO: In all fairness to Mattie, I think that she's --

MS. CONDRAY: I'm extemporizing.

MR. FORTUNO: -- been asked to walk out on a bit of a limb.

	°±
1	MS. CONDRAY: Right.
2	MR. FORTUNO: I don't think that management
3	has had an opportunity to formulate a recommendation to
4	make. So I think that what Mattie's doing and I think
5	what she was asked to do was to give her own personal
6	best judgment on this.
7	But I think that management may want to focus
8	on it and may, in fact, come back with the same
9	recommendations in terms of order and timing. But I
10	just wanted to make clear that there was a distinction,
11	is all.
12	MS. CONDRAY: Thank you.
13	CHAIRMAN MEITES: That's fair. But at least I
14	gather from what you said that some are easier than
15	others. And I think you've helped us to classify two
16	of them as easier and two of them as harder.
17	MS. CONDRAY: Right.
18	CHAIRMAN MEITES: Maria?
19	MS. MERCADO: No. I was just going to say
20	and I'm not sure whether in the briefing materials that
21	the committee got, since I didn't get one, I assumed
22	that she had already done prioritizing and sort of a

calendaring of how long it would take to get from the 1 2 process of initiating. We did one. MS. CONDRAY: That was a calendar about how 3 long it would probably take a negotiated rulemaking. 4 MS. MERCADO: Right. To do, so that we have a 5 6 sense of how long the timetable is. So I'm just saying 7 if that's already somewhere in your computer, you know, then you can just --8 9 CHAIRMAN MEITES: Yes. That's a very good 10 point. For our next meeting, it may be helpful if 11 you'd give us some idea of how much shorter than eleven 12 years this can take. 13 MS. BeVIER: Theoretically. 14 CHAIRMAN MEITES: Theoretically. All right. Any other board comments at this point? If not, I 15 suggest we take a break and we'll open with any public 16 comments with regard to what's been -- we've heard so 17 far. Let's take a, what, 15-minute break. We'll 18 reconvene at 4:20. Thank you. 19 (A brief recess was taken.) 20 CHAIRMAN MEITES: Let's resume, if we could. 21

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This is the agenda 5, which is essentially

public comment, everything that we've said so far.

And Linda Perle has asked if she can be the first

person to speak in the public comment period, and I

have agreed to that.

And so Ms. Perle, if you'd begin:

MS. PERLE: Thank you. I think that most of you know me or I've met most of you, spoken to you at least briefly. But I just want to -- if you'd give me 30 seconds, I just want to give people a sense of who I am and how I come to be here in front of you.

I am an attorney with the Center for Law and Social Policy, which under a contract with the National Legal Aid and Defender Association represents the members of the -- civil members of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association, many of whom are LSC recipients.

So I spend a lot of my time, most of my time, working on issues that relate to the Corporation and its grantees, which means that you'll see me appearing before this committee in the future as you deal with these regulations.

But one thing that some of you may not know is

that in 1975, I came to work at the Legal Services

Corporation. And I worked there from 1985 (sic) to

1983. I was one of the first staff members of the

Corporation. I was there before the first president of the Corporation.

And during the time that I was there, I did a lot of work on some of the regulations that you're being asked to consider now. And so I have a lot of familiarity. I was actually the staff person that wrote one of the regulations that you're being asked to reconsider, although it was such a long time ago that I can't honestly tell you I remember much about it. But I wrote the 1624 regulation, which I think was -- I don't even remember the date. It was probably in 1979 that that was adopted.

Anyway, just so that you know, I've been around for a long time and I have a lot of familiarity with these issues.

Mattie gave you, I think, a very fair overview of the status of the pending regulations. I was on both of the working groups that you've discussed, both for 1611 and 1626. Those were very large undertakings

by a lot of really committed people, both members of the LSC staff, inspector general staff, and the field representatives.

A lot of hard work went into those rules, a lot of really thoughtful discussion. And the consensus that was reached particularly around the issues in 1611, there was a lot of give and take. I think nobody got everything that they wanted. That was -- but everybody felt satisfied that the issues had been fairly discussed.

difficult even today. It's been in existence for 20 years. I will tell you that not a day goes by -- and I'm not exaggerating -- that I don't get a call from somebody asking me how to interpret such-and-such, or what does this mean, or where can I find this provision of this rule. It's a very difficult rule to navigate.

And I think that the new version of the rule in 1611 is really helpful. I know maybe people say, well, we've been dealing with this rule for 20 years. Why do we have to change it now? And the answer is because it's been problematic for 20 years.

And this new rule really does, I think, help resolve some of the issues and makes it much simpler and a much more forthright way to approach these eligibility issues. And I think that there's substantial agreement in the field that this rule needs to be fixed, and that the approach that's taken in the new proposed rule is really the way to go. So I would urge you to go ahead with that rule, that pending rule, on 1611.

I think with regard to 1604, that rule was significantly discussed when it was originally taken up in 1995. I think it really is an improvement. I think it's basically done. I don't see really that there's much reason not to go ahead with that one as well. In my view that's not quite as high a priority, but that's my personal view. But I think there's no reason not to do that.

In terms of 1626, like 1611 it's kind of a complicated rule. It's sort of a little difficult to navigate. The areas where consensus was reached in the working group, I think if those areas were adopted, I think that the rule would be much improved and much

easier to use.

By the way, Mattie mentioned the appendix. I think there's like -- there's no reason why the staff shouldn't be able to go ahead and update that appendix. That updating was done, again, by a group of people who really have a lot of experience with immigration law, and I think it would be extremely helpful for the field to have that tool available. And it doesn't require board approval because it's just -- as Mattie described it, just an appendix that sort of lays out what are the current forms. And the current appendix is very updated.

With regard to the rest of the rule, again, I think it's a very -- it's a vast improvement over the current rule. I think there are some areas where there is not consensus yet. I think that with some additional work, we could get closer -- the working group, if we could be convened again even by telephone, we could get a little -- we could get closer.

And as Mattie said, if you don't feel comfortable presenting your views on issues without having something concrete, the staff could present a

draft with a long discussion of the areas where there's no consensus. And I think that would be very helpful and I think you should go ahead with that rule as well.

So I agree with Mattie's personal view. And I think the field agrees that those three rules are rules that we should go ahead with and there isn't really any reason not to go ahead with them.

With regard to the other rules that the

Corporation -- or that Mattie's suggesting that the

Corporation would want to go ahead with, those that

were in the task force report, on your desk I gave you

a copy of a set of comments that we -- that were

submitted on behalf of the civil group of the National

Legal Aid and Defenders Association.

I need to give you some explanation. These were submitted on October 26, 2001. They were based on an earlier version of the task force report. So they may be a little confusing.

You have, I think, the final version, which was -- which did take some of these comments into account. Nevertheless, I think that if you can ignore the points that were already changed, some of the

substantive discussions in here are still valid with regard to these -- the ones that the Corporation was suggesting that they'd like to go ahead with.

And Mattie talked about this lesser sanctions rule, which involves two things. One is to combine three current rules into one super-rule, which I don't think is necessary because I think it will just cause confusion. We've lived with these three rules for a long time and everybody knows where to find them and there doesn't seem to be any reason, as far as I'm concerned, to put them all together.

Nevertheless, with regard to the lesser sanctions issue, and I think the view of others in the field, especially since the advent of competitive bidding, there is much less need for this lesser sanctions rule.

I mean, the Corporation now has the opportunity once every three years, if it's a three-year grant, or more frequently, if they're unhappy with one of its grantees, simply not to award the grant to them. And they have used that ability on some occasions by not re-funding a program for the full

three-year term, and they've said, we'll give you only a year and you have to make these changes or these improvements. And they have used that.

There is also a questioned cost regulation which permits the Corporation to question costs for whatever the program has done. And although they've not used that recently, they have that tool available and it was used in the past.

They have a suspension rule, which they've also used to encourage programs to comply with various things that the Corporation has been unhappy with.

They've used things like month-to-month funding. They have a variety of tools at their disposal that they've used in the past. And we don't really think there's a need for something -- for a real lesser sanctions rule.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: What about the other three, grievances, Rehabilitation Act, and governing boards?

MS. PERLE: Okay. The client grievance procedure is a -- it's a small rule. I mean, it's an important process. But the changes --

CHAIRMAN MEITES: All right. Fair notice. I was a member of the grievance committee when I was on

the board's Legal Assistance Foundation. So you happen to have -- the one rule I know something about is this one.

MS. PERLE: Okay. The changes that -- this is another rule which in 1995 was a proposal for changes to the rule. Those changes were made in response to a variety of things that were going on in the Corporation at the time.

I think that the rule that was developed -the proposal is a good proposal. It clarifies some
things. It makes some changes in the rule that would
be beneficial. You have this existing rule. I think
that the Corporation could go ahead and do what it did
with 1604, which is to publish the proposal, republish
the proposal, and see what it gets on that. I don't
see any reason not to go ahead with that. I think
that's a pretty simple one.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Rehabilitation Act and governing boards.

MS. PERLE: Yes. This is one that I have qualms about. I agree that the landscape has changed significantly since I wrote that rule however many

years ago, with the Americans with Disabilities Act and other things.

What I'm concerned about is that I think it's very important that the Corporation not just go blindly into changing something that, A, it doesn't have a lot of expertise in, and B, that's very complicated and there are a lot of stakeholders that are involved in this.

And I think that if the Corporation wishes to do that, what it needs to do is really engage in a very significant dialogue with both its own recipients and the civil rights community and make sure that it fully understands what the implications are for it adopting a rule in this area, where there are others that have responsibility for enforcing the ADA and other civil rights rules.

So that's my view. I mean, I'm not saying that -- I understand that it's out of date and that, you know, maybe there needs to be some change. But it's something that the Corporation can't do by itself. And I think it's going to involve a very significant process.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Governing body regulations.

MS. PERLE: The governing body regulations. I think the problem that they're trying -- that the Corporation is thinking about trying to address in here is not a regulatory issue. They're concerned about perceived lack of diversity on program boards.

I think that that's a function not of the rule nor diversity provisions in the rule, and I think that if they were enforced, it would go some way towards solving the program. But I'd also think that the problem is in the underlying statute, which limits the flexibility of the programs to name board members.

So that I just -- I think that this is -- the solution to this is not through change in regulation, but it's through educating bar associations and the programs itself. I know the Corporation's doing a good job in raising this issue with some of the efforts that its diversity task force has made.

So I think that it's a continuing educational process, and I think, you know, there -- I don't know that there's any way to change the legislation to give the programs more flexibility to name people to meet

these diversity standards. And I'm not suggesting that we should be able to do that.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Now, what other -- of the new open area, where I was surprised to hear we did not have a regulation was access to records. -Is that an area that you think would be fertile for the staff and the board to explore?

MS. PERLE: I think the protocol deals with it in a very productive way. I think that the field is more comfortable with these issues than they were a few years ago. I think as you've heard from the staff, that they're -- you know, that they're used to it. They deal with it. It gives them the opportunity to flesh out these issues before they come to visit.

I think that there are fewer instances where access to records are a problem today than there were a few years ago. I honestly don't think we need a regulation on this. I think that if you had a regulation that opened up -- you know, there are so many different rules from state to state. The rules of professional responsibility vary so much from state to state.

I think that the Corporation tried to sort of develop some general rules that were -- applied to everybody, I think, that have grave difficulty. So I really don't think we need action in a regulatory sense on this.

I think the protocol has been -- has worked.

It's been effective. OCE has learned to deal with it.

We've learned to advise our clients about the issues.

You know, I often get calls from programs that say, oh,

my goodness, OCE is coming to visit me and I have these
access to records problems.

And I say, okay, tell me what your problem is.

And we talk about it and talk through it before. And I said, you know, you really don't have a problem because this is -- you've told me what your rules say, and this is what that means in this context.

And you can give the Corporation this thing that they've asked for. And in terms of this other thing, well, you can do it through an intermediary, which is something that's provided for in the protocol.

And I think there are many, many fewer instances where this is an issue, and it's becoming

fewer and fewer. There are a few, and those are situations -- I think, as Danilo said, those are situations where, in fact, there's some real peculiarity in the rules of professional responsibility in a particular state.

And I know we've had one or two of those situations in the last couple of years, and it's been worked out. And I think that it's true that the Corporation has had the opportunity to get the information that it needs in order to do its job to ensure compliance.

And programs are generally very cooperative, and they understand that the Corporation has a role to fulfill. And the times when it's come up for the most part recently I think are real -- are situations where the programs feel they're between a rock and a hard place because they have this peculiarity in their rules of professional responsibility.

They want to make sure that they're not going to get in trouble with the bar and that they protect the confidentiality of their clients to the degree that the state has required them. But they're few and far

1	between.
2	CHAIRMAN MEITES: I'm sorry. I interrupted
3	you.
4	MS. PERLE: No. I don't remember what
5	CHAIRMAN MEITES: Any questions?
6	MS. PERLE: And in terms of the other rules, I
7	mean, I think that there are some that can be improved.
8	These comments, I think, address some of the issues.
9	But I don't I think that really what you need to do
10	is finish the ones that are on your plate. And I think
11	that the 1621 is one that you could do quite easily.
12	And I wouldn't do the 1627. I just wouldn't do that.
13	CHAIRMAN MEITES: Good. Thank you very much.
14	Any other public comments?
15	(No response.)
16	CHAIRMAN MEITES: All right This is odd, but
17	I now believe we deliberate in public. So let's
18	deliberate in public.
19	I have a series of suggestions, and let me
20	just lay them out and then we can discuss them. Let me
21	start kind of with the tail of the dog.
22	The draft appendix sounds to me as something

that we can endorse right now and endorse for 1 publication. Does that make sense? 2 MR. McKAY: Yes. 3 MS. BeVIER: Yes. 4 CHAIRMAN MEITES: Why don't we -- we'll 5 recommend that. 6 As for the outstanding rules, the three rules, the financial -- I'm sorry, the outside practice of law 8 seems to be in pretty good shape. There is a question 9 that a congressman had, but it seems to have been 10 resolved. 11 And what I propose to that is that because I 12 13 have not read it as thoroughly as I'd like, perhaps we 14 could table it for this meeting with the idea that at 15 our next meeting we would look -- we would read it seriously and be prepared to recommend it for approval. 16 Does that make sense? 17

MR. McKAY: Yes.

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CHAIRMAN MEITES: I'm not so sanguine about the other two. The financial eligibility seems like it's really up in the air. And I've not read it closely, but I think we've heard, at least with these

two issues, there are serious questions that have been raised.

Maybe what we should do with that is just discuss it further at the next meeting. And I think we should be prepared at that point to give some guidance forward or backwards on it because I don't think it does any good to keep this open indefinitely.

I don't know the answer to the issues, the group issue or the retainer. Right now I don't have any views on them. But I can see them both as being serious.

MR. McKAY: I would find it -- first, I agree with your initial suggestion. I think we should go ahead with 1604. And we should be able to move through that fairly quickly. And I do agree with you that we do have these open issues.

I would find it helpful if, you know, in addition to reading the materials ahead of time so the -- and I have read it but I would like to do it again -- is to hear from both sides on these issues. It would be more helpful for me to gauge the -- you know, the pros and the cons if we hear them.

And it might be best that we do that, that we have a discussion, hear the arguments, pose some questions, and not necessarily come to a decision at our next meeting, but certainly have a better understanding what those issues are so we can think about it.

1.7

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Okay. Why don't we do this. Why don't we somehow frame an agenda item -- Vic can help us with it -- to encourage whoever wants to speak on at least the two difficult issues under 1611. Does that make sense?

MS. BeVIER: It makes a lot of sense. But I have another sort of suggestion or question. It seems to me that the 1626 with alien eligibility presents some of these group representation issues. And I think that to the extent that's true, we ought to be talking about that as well.

I mean, I hate to crowd the agenda, put too much on it. But it seems that they are very intimately related.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Well, why don't we expand our forum for discussion to both 1611 and 1626.

Happy to do that because there is MR. McKAY: 1 an overlap. But it seems to me, based on what we hear 2 from staff and from Linda and from others, is that it 3 might be prudent to ask that working group to go back 4 in this intervening period of time and see if we can 5 6 get closer on some of those issues that are still open. CHAIRMAN MEITES: Well, the working group is 7 still in effect on the 1626, the aliens. 8 understood it, because we actually published a draft 9 under the financial eligibility, we're past the working 10 group stage. 11 MR. McKAY: That's -- I was talking about 12 13 1626. CHAIRMAN MEITES: 1626. Yes. 14 15 MR. McKAY: I agree on 1611. I understand 16 where we are. But if we're going to talk about 1626, I thought it would be important that we simultaneously 17 ask that working group to go back and focus on those 18 remaining issues and see if we can get closer to 19 closure on it. 20 I got you. So what we would CHAIRMAN MEITES: 21

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do is let's work -- on 1626, we would -- we receive a

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request for our view, or our predecessors' views, on

1626 rather than giving any views now, which we
shouldn't. We'll ask the working group between now and

November to reconvene however they can do it, and in

November present to us where they're actually at, where
there's consensus.

MS. BeVIER: You know what I would find extremely helpful, and that is examples. It's all very abstract right now to me, and it's sort of rules kind of in a vacuum.

I would like examples of how a proposed rule or an aspect of a rule that is in contention or, you know, is part of a disputed issue would make a difference, so the kinds of situations typically to which these rules apply. And that would help me get a sense of what the stakes are and of what the arguments are pro and con.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: That would be for both issues, both the group and retainer?

MS. BeVIER: Oh, absolutely. both group and retainer, and alien eligibility as well.

MS. CONDRAY: May I ask a clarifying question?

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Sure.

MS. CONDRAY: For 1611, since you have a draft and with respect to all of the other issues there was consensus, you'd like to focus just on those two particular issues?

MS. BeVIER: Yes. I think --

MS. CONDRAY: Although obviously, as you read through the draft, if other issues come up. With 1626, would you then like us to present you with the best draft NPRM that we can?

CHAIRMAN MEITES: I'm not sure we're ready for that.

MS. CONDRAY: I mean, do you want -- because right now the board has -- you don't even have -- all you have in front of you are the areas of non-consensus. You don't have anything on all of the areas of consensus.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: We understand. But I think the sense here is we'll start with the tough issues, kind of assume that the easier issues will fall into place. And since, as Lillian and Mike both point out,

1	some of the tough issues are common to both 1611 and
2	1626, it makes sense to have the hypotheticals, to have
3	the discussion, about both of them, even though there
4	obviously are some changes.
5	So I guess where we'd end up is we've talked
6	about 1604. 1611, that we would like to hear the
7	various sides on both group and retainer agreements.
8	And to the extent there are the same issues embedded in
9	1626, we'd like to hear that as well next time. Fair
10	enough?
11	MS. CONDRAY: Yes. Do you want to hear just
12	on the common issues, which would really have to do
13	with representation on 1626, and not the other issues?
14	CHAIRMAN MEITES: Yes. Just limit it to that,
15	I think, at this time.
16	MS. BeVIER: At this time, that probably makes
17	sense.
18	MS. CONDRAY: Yes. Thank you.
19	CHAIRMAN MEITES: All right. That should keep
20	us busy for our entire stay in New York.
21	All right. That, I think, settles the
22	outstanding issues on the regulations. Good. Thank

you, Mattie.

The last item on the agenda is consider and act on a new grant assurance for 2004 regarding attorneys' fees in property recovery actions. Someone from the staff is going to present on this. John, do you want --

MR. ERLENBORN: I think Victor, if you wouldn't mind. If you would describe the proposal that is before the committee.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: Victor?

MR. FORTUNO: Yes. I think the grant assurances were brought to the -- the proposed grant assurances were brought to this board not long ago.

And the board managed to devote a little time to it, understandably, but didn't have all of the background because it wasn't involved in development of these over time. But the grant assurances were outlined and the board was sufficiently comfortable with authorizing staff to proceed with them.

Since that time, management of the Corporation has come together to pare back the M&A budget because of the shortage of funds. And one of the things that

was discussed was the use of M&A funds to litigate cases where what's at issue is property, real estate, to be specific, real property, purchased by a grantee with LSC grant funds.

One of the suggestions that was made was that since what happens is from the M&A line funds are used to litigate cases to recover the -- either to have property transferred to the new grantee or to recover from a sale, forced or otherwise, that then gets plugged back into basic field.

Since none of that money goes back to M&A to replenish the fund that goes to litigate those cases, the thought was here that maybe there should be a provision requiring the -- if the grantee forces the Corporation to resort to litigation to enforce a provision -- an agreement between the grantee, or former grantee, and the Corporation, that upon ceasing to be an LSC grantee, the Corporation will dispose of the property as directed to by the Corporation.

But if the former grantee forces the Corporation to resort to litigation to enforce that interest, there should be a requirement that if the

Corporation prevails, that the grantee would reimburse the Corporation out of non-LSC funds for those expenses.

And that's what then was reduced to writing and circulated for the consideration of the board. I think Mr. Hillborn wanted to make a presentation today, but his voice is such that he's unable to do that. And so I hope I've done justice to what he wanted to cover.

But that in a nutshell is it, is exploring a means by which the Corporation can replenish the fund that it uses to litigate cases involving property purchased by former grantees with LSC grant funds.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: I asked you before, and you gave me a timetable, that the actual grant assurance contracts don't go out till December.

MR. FORTUNO: That's right.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: And we have just received today -- we, the committee -- materials on this. And obviously, we have not had a chance to study them, nor has the public had a chance to review them for any comments.

What I would feel much more comfortable doing

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is deferring this to our November meeting. Make it a formal agenda item with the usual materials.

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MR. FORTUNO: I think what I've been reminded is that it's actually kind of a two-stage process.

Grant assurances have been signed as part of the grant applications. They have not yet, however, been signed as part of the acceptance of the grant.

So while they've already been signed as an indication of what the applicant will be asked to sign if the applicant is successful, they will, I guess, be -- if the committee acts in November and if, for example, the committee elects to include this as a new grant assurance, that could then be included in the assurances as they are signed off on by grantees who are offered grants in December.

CHAIRMAN MEITES: My sense, Lillian and Mike, is that we defer this till November to include the materials in the material packet. We give a chance for the public to have any response, and we take it up then. If that makes sense, why don't we just truncate the discussion now and just table this to November.

MR. GARTEN: May I --

1 CHAIRMAN MEITES: Yes, Herb. Please. 2 MR. GARTEN: May I make a suggestion? You may 3 have a situation in some states where this would not be an enforceable provision. It reminds me of the interim 4 clauses that you see, and people in wills, where 5 someone is going against the will. The document says 6 7 that to deprive them getting an inheritance under any circumstances, which is illegal in some states, 8 9 especially in Maryland. So I think you ought to do some research on that point. 10 11 MR. FORTUNO: We will. CHAIRMAN MEITES: Fair enough. All right. 12 Let's then just table that item and go back to the 13 14 agenda. We're now on 11. If there's any other public comment on any other matter, now is the time to make 15 16 it. 17 (No response.) CHAIRMAN MEITES: Hearing none, I'll open the 18 meeting for -- to consider and act on any other 19 20 business. 21 (No response.)

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CHAIRMAN MEITES: If there is none, then I

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1	will accept a motion to adjourn.
2	MOTION
3	MS. BeVIER: So moved.
4	MR. McKAY: Second.
5	CHAIRMAN MEITES: And the motion carries.
6	Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen.
7	(Whereupon, at 5:00 p.m., the meeting was
8	concluded.)
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