

7050-01-P-01-P

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

45 CFR Parts 1609, 1610 and 1642

Fee-Generating Cases; Use of Non-LSC Funds, Transfers of LSC Funds, Program Integrity; Attorneys' Fees

AGENCY: Legal Services Corporation

ACTION: Final Rule

SUMMARY: On February 11, 2010, LSC issued an Interim Final Rule and Request for Comments repealing its regulatory prohibition on the claiming of, and the collection and retention of attorneys' fees pursuant to Federal and State law permitting or requiring the awarding of such fees. This action was taken in accordance with the elimination on the statutory prohibition on attorneys' fees in LSC's FY 2010 appropriation legislation. LSC also moving provisions on accounting for and use of attorneys' fees and acceptance of reimbursements from clients from Part 1642 (which is being eliminated) to Part 1609 of LSC's regulations. LSC also made technical changes to Part 1609 and Part 1610 of its regulations to remove cross references to the obsolete statutory and regulatory citations. LSC is now publishing this final rule responding to the comments received and retaining all of the changes made by the Interim Final Rule.

DATES: This Final Rule is effective [insert date of publication].

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

LSC's FY 1996 appropriation legislation provided that none of the funds appropriated in that Act could be used to provide financial assistance to any person or entity (which may be referred to in this section as a recipient) that claims (or whose employee claims), or collects and retains, attorneys' fees pursuant to any Federal or State law permitting or requiring the awarding of such fees. Section 504(a)(13), Pub. L. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321 (April 26, 1996). Since appropriations legislation expires with the end of the Fiscal Year to which it applies, for the statutory restriction on attorneys' fees to remain in place by statute, it needed to be, and was, carried forth in each subsequent appropriation law by reference. See, e.g., Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2009, Pub. L. 111-8, 123 Stat. 524 (March 11, 2009).

LSC adopted regulations found in 1996 and 1997 which implemented the statutory attorneys' fees restriction. 45 CFR Part 1642; 61 Fed. Reg. 45762 (August 29, 1996); 62 Fed. Reg. 25862 (May 12, 1997). The attorneys' fees regulation restates the basic prohibition on claiming or collecting and retaining attorneys' fees, providing that except as permitted by §1642.4 (providing exceptions cases filed prior to the prohibition and for cases undertaken by private attorneys providing pro bono services in connection with a recipient's private attorney involvement program), no recipient or employee of a recipient may claim, or collect and retain attorneys' fees in any case undertaken on behalf of a client of the recipient. 46 CFR §1642.3. The regulation provides further guidance to recipients by, among other things, providing a regulatory definition of attorneys' fees; setting forth rules for the applicability of the restriction to private attorneys providing legal assistance to a recipient's private attorney involvement program; and providing express authority to recipients to accept reimbursements of costs from a

client. The regulation also sets forth rules for the accounting for and use of those attorneys' fees which recipients are not prohibited from claiming, collecting or retaining.

On December 16, 2009 President Obama signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2010 into law. Pub. L. 111-117. This act provides LSC's appropriation for FY 2010. Like its predecessors, this law incorporates the various restrictions first imposed by the FY 1996 legislation by reference. However, section 533 of that same law also provides that Section 504(a) of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 (as contained in Pub. L. 104-134) is amended by striking paragraph (13). Taken together, these provisions serve to incorporate by reference all of the restrictions in section 504 of the FY 1996 law, except for paragraph (a)(13), which contained the restriction on attorneys' fees. As such, there is no current statutory restriction on LSC providing the money FY 2010 appropriated to it to any recipient which claims, or collects and retains attorneys' fees

Repeal of Part 1642 and Issuance of the Interim Final Rule

The current law lifts the statutory restriction, but does not affirmatively2001 Tc.0299 Tw.5

11, 2010, 75 Fed. Reg. 6816. The Interim Final Rule also moved provisions on accounting for and use of attorneys' fees and acceptance of reimbursements from clients from Part 1642 (which is being eliminated) to Part 1609 of LSC's regulations. LSC also made technical changes to Part 1609 and Part 1610 of its regulations to remove cross references to the obsolete statutory and regulatory citations. The Interim Final Rule became effective on March 15, 2010.

LSC received ten (10) comments on the Interim Final Rule. All of the comments strongly supported the changes reflected in the Interim Final Rule and urged LSC to issue a Final Rule making permanent the Interim Final Rule without further amendment.¹ At its meeting of April 17, 2010 the Board of Directors adopted the Interim Final Rule as permanent and instructed staff to publish this Final Rule in the Federal Register. Because this Final Rule is retaining the changes made by the Interim Final Rule without further amendment, this Final Rule is effective upon publication.

In adopting the Interim Final Rule and this Final Rule, LSC's determination reflects a number of considerations. First, LSC notes that the lifting of the restriction indicates that Congress itself has had a change of heart regarding this restriction. Although Congress did not prohibit LSC from retaining the restriction, the fact that Congress chose not to reimpose this particular restriction (and no others) does indicate that support for this restriction has waned and that the policy arguments in support of the original restriction are no longer reflective of the will of Congress. Rather, the legislative history suggests that Congress chose not to reimpose the attorneys' fees restriction in express recognition of the fact that the restriction imposes several significant burdens on recipient. *See*, H. Rpt. 111-149 at p. 163; Transcript of Hearing of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice and Science of the House Committee of Appropriations of

¹ One commenter requested that LSC provide clarification in two places of the preamble. LSC has responded to this request and the preamble reflects the commenter's concerns.

April 1, 2009 at pp. 220-223. As such, LSC believes that repealing the regulatory restriction is consistent with the expectations of Congress.

Moreover, LSC agrees that the restriction imposes unnecessary burdens on recipients and places clients at a disadvantage with respect to other litigants. Specifically, the ability to make a claim for attorneys' fees is often a strategic tool in the lawyers' arsenal to obtain a favorable settlement from the opposing side. Restricting a recipient's ability to avail itself of this strategic tool puts clients at a disadvantage and undermines clients' ability to obtain equal access to justice. The attorneys' fees restriction can also be said to undermine one of the primary purposes of fee-shifting statutes, namely to punish those who have violated the rights of persons protected under such statutes. In addition, in a time of extremely tight funding, the inability of a recipient to obtain otherwise legally available attorneys' fees places an unnecessary financial strain on the recipient. If a recipient could collect and retain attorneys' fees, it would free up other funding of the recipient to provide services to additional clients and help close the justice gap.² More fundamental, the restriction results in clients of grantees being treated differently and less advantageously than all other private litigants, which LSC believes is unwarranted and fundamentally at odds with the Corporation's Equal Justice mission.

This action makes permanent the Interim Final Rule's lifting of the regulatory prohibition on claiming, or collecting and retaining attorneys' fees available under Federal or State law permitting or requiring the awarding of such fees. Accordingly as of March 15, 2010, recipients were and remain permitted make claims for attorneys' fees in any case in which they are

² It should be noted that the LSC Act and the implementing regulatory restriction on fee-generating cases found at 45 CFR Part 1609 restrict recipients from taking fee-generating cases. This restriction is not affected by the lifting of the statutory ban on the claiming and collecting and retention of attorneys' fees and is not be affected by any regulatory amendment to Part 1642. Accordingly, amendment of Part 1642 does not have an adverse impact on the private bar nor provide any incentive for recipients to seek out fee-generating cases at the expense of the needs of other clients.

otherwise legally permitted to make such a claim. Recipients are also permitted to collect and retain attorneys' fees whenever such fees are awarded to them.

With the repeal of the restriction, recipients are permitted to claim and collect and retain attorneys' fees with respect to any work they have performed for which fees are available to them, without regard to when the legal work for which fees are claimed or awarded was performed. LSC considered whether recipients should be limited seek or obtain attorneys fees related to "new" work; that is, work done only as of the date of the statutory change or the effective date of the Interim Final Rule. LSC rejected that position because the attorneys' fees prohibition applies to the particular activity of seeking and receiving attorneys' fees, but is irrelevant to the permissibility of the underlying legal work. Limiting the ability of recipients to seek and receive attorneys' fees on only future case work would create a distinction between some work and other work performed by a recipient, *all of which was permissible when performed*. LSC continues to find such a distinction to be artificial and not necessary to effectuate Congress' intention.

LSC also believes that not limiting the work for which recipients may now seek or obtain attorneys' fees will best afford recipients the benefits of the lifting of the restriction. There may well be a number of ongoing cases where the newly available option of the potentiality of attorneys' fees will still be effective to level the playing field and afford recipients additional leverage with respect to opposing counsel in those cases. Likewise, being able to obtain attorneys' fees in cases in which prior work has been performed would likely help recipients in their work.

As noted above, Part 1642 contains two provisions not directly related to the restriction on claiming and collecting attorneys' fees. These provisions address the accounting for and use of attorneys' fees and the acceptance of reimbursement from a client. 45 CFR §§1642.5 and 1642.6. These provisions used to be incorporated into LSC's regulation on fee-generating cases at 45 CFR Part 1609, but were separated out and included in the new Part 1642 regulation when it was adopted. Amending these provisions was not necessary to effectuate the lifting of the attorneys' fees restriction and they provide useful guidance to recipients. In fact, with recipients likely collecting and retaining fees more often than they have since 1996, the provision on accounting for and use of attorneys' fees will be of greater importance than it has been. Retaining these provisions would continue to provide clear guidance to the benefit of both recipients and LSC. Accordingly, LSC is adopting as permanent the changes which moved these provisions back into Part 1609 as sections 1609.4 and 1609.5, with only technical amendment to the regulatory text to remove references to Part 1642 and which renumbered section 1609.4 as 1609.6.³

LSC is also adopting as permanent technical conforming amendments to delete

sets forth the list of the restrictions as contained in section 504 of the FY 1996 appropriations act, and the implementing LSC regulations which are applicable to a recipient's non-LSC funds. Subsection (b)(9) was the provision that references the attorneys' fees restriction (504(a)(13) and Part 1642) and which became obsolete.

List of Subjects

45 CFR Parts 1609 and 1610

Grant programs - Law, Legal services

45 CFR Part 1642

Grant programs – Law, Legal services

For reasons set forth above, and under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 2996g(e), LSC hereby amends

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funds expended bears to the total amount expended by the recipient to support the representation.

- (b) Attorneys' fees received shall be recorded during the accounting period in which the money from the fee award is actually received by the recipient and may be expended for any purpose permitted by the LSC Act, regulations and other law applicable at the time the money is received.

5. A new section 1609.5 is added to read as follows:

§1609.5 Acceptance of reimbursement from a client

- (a) When a case results in recovery of damages or statutory benefits, a recipient may accept reimbursement from the client for out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred in connection with the case, if the client has agreed in writing to reimburse the recipient for such costs and expenses out of any such recovery.
- (b) A recipient may require a client to pay court costs when the client does not qualify to proceed *in forma pauperis* under the rules of the jurisdiction.

PART 1610

6. The authority citation for Part 1610 is revised to read:

42 U.S.C. 2996i; Pub. L. 104-208, 110 Stat. 3009; Pub. L. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321; Pub. L. 111-117; 123 Stat. 3034.

§ 1610.2 [Amended]

- 7. Section 1610.2 is amended by removing paragraph (b)(9) and redesignating paragraphs (b)(10) through (b)(14) as paragraphs (b)(9) through (b)(13) respectively.

PART 1642 – [REMOVED AND RESERVED]

8. Part 1642 is removed and reserved.

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