

Dated: May 13, 1997.

Charles M. Auer,

Director, Chemical Control Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

[FR Doc. 97-13328 Filed 5-20-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

45 CFR Part 1610

Use of Non-LSC Funds, Transfers of LSC Funds, Program Integrity

AGENCY: Legal Services Corporation.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule revises the Legal Services Corporation's ("Corporation" or "LSC") interim rule concerning the use of non-LSC funds by LSC recipients. The revisions are intended to address constitutional challenges while ensuring that no LSC-funded entity engages in restricted activities. This final rule continues the interim rule's deletion of the provisions on transfers of non-LSC funds and revises the interim rule's new section that sets out standards for the integrity of recipient programs. The final rule also makes several conforming revisions, including changes to definitions and section titles.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This final rule is effective June 20, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Office of the General Counsel, (202) 336-8817.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 2, 1996, the Corporation published a completely revised final rule to implement Section 504 in the Corporation's FY 1996 appropriations act, Public Law 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321 (1996), as incorporated by the Corporation's FY 1997 appropriations act, Public Law 104-208, 110 Stat. 3009. Section 504 applies certain restrictions to any person or entity receiving LSC funds, effectively restricting the use of virtually all of a recipient's funds to the same degree that it restricts LSC funds. Although not required to by law, the Corporation extended the restrictions on a recipient's funds to a transfer of a recipient's non-LSC funds. Thus, the rule required that when a recipient transferred its non-LSC funds to an entity that had no LSC funds, the conditions would remain attached to the transferred funds. However, the other funds of the entity would not be affected.

In January 1997, five legal services recipients in Hawaii, Alaska, and California, together with two of their

program lawyers, two non-federal funders and a client organization, filed suit in the United States District Court for the District of Hawaii challenging a number of the Section 504 restrictions as unconstitutional conditions on their use of non-LSC funds. *Legal Aid Society of Hawaii et al. v. Legal Services Corporation*, Civil Action No. 97-00032 ACK, (hereinafter referred to as *LASH*). The Court entered an order on February 14, 1997, which preliminarily enjoined the Corporation from enforcing restrictions on the recipients' use of non-LSC funds for certain restrictions as to which the Court determined that the plaintiffs had a fair likelihood of demonstrating an infringement of First Amendment rights. (The Court denied the preliminary injunction request with respect to certain other restrictions, including those relating to class actions and representation of ineligible aliens.) The Court's preliminary ruling was grounded in pertinent part on its understanding of the Corporation's interrelated organization policy, but also implicated the expansive reach of the Corporation's restrictions on non-LSC funds. The effect of the preliminary order was to allow those recipients who are plaintiffs in the case to use their non-LSC funds to engage in certain prohibited activities within their recipient programs during the interim period before a trial on the merits and a final ruling by the judge.

A similar suit to *LASH* was also filed in January 1997, as a class action in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, which sought, *inter alia*, to have the court declare certain restrictions unconstitutional and grant preliminary and final injunctive relief. *Velazquez et al. v. Legal Services Corporation*, 97 Civ. 00182 (FB) (E.D.N.Y.). There has been no ruling or order issued to date.

Because the Court's order in *LASH* created a situation clearly at odds with Congressional intent, the Operations and Regulations Committee ("Committee") of the Corporation's Board of Directors ("Board") held public hearings and considered a draft interim rule on March 7, 1997. The Committee recommended and the Board agreed on March 8, 1997, on an interim rule, which was published in the **Federal Register** on March 14, 1997, with a request for comments.

The interim rule revised the final rule with the intent of addressing the constitutional concerns raised in *LASH* while preserving the statutory system created by Congress that forbids recipients from engaging in prohibited activities and subsidizing prohibited activities with LSC funds. Generally, the

interim rule deleted provisions in § 1610.7 on the transfer of non-LSC funds and added a new § 1610.8 dealing with the integrity of recipient programs. Section 1610.8 replaced and nullified Section 1-7 of the Corporation's 1986 Audit and Accounting Guide, which set out the Corporation's policy on interrelated organizations.

The Corporation received three timely comments and several other comments thereafter, each of which was given careful consideration. Based on the comments and its own internal research and review, the Corporation has made several revisions to the interim rule. A section-by-section analysis of this final rule is provided below. The analysis includes explanations of provisions in the December 1996 final rule that remain unchanged by the interim or this final rule.

Section 1610.1 Purpose

The purpose section is intended to reflect Congressional intent that no LSC-funded organization engage in any restricted activities. This final rule adds language clarifying that the purpose of the rule is to ensure that recipients maintain objective integrity and independence from organizations that engage in restricted activities. The term "restricted activities" is used in the preamble and text of this rule as an umbrella term to refer to the restrictions included in the definitions of "purpose prohibited by the LSC Act" and "activity prohibited by or inconsistent with Section 504."

Section 1610.1 Definitions

This section provides definitions for terms used in this part. Paragraph (a) defines "purpose prohibited by the LSC Act." The December 1996 final rule revised the Corporation's longstanding definition in several ways. This rule deleted reference to a prohibition on the representation of juveniles, because the prohibition is no longer in the LSC Act. This rule also deleted reference to those restrictions on activities in the LSC Act that are now included in the broader restrictions in the Corporation's appropriations act. Numbering changes were also made to conform to 1977 amendments to the LSC Act. These changes have been retained in this rule.

Paragraph (b) defines "activity prohibited by or inconsistent with Section 504" by listing the prohibitions and requirements in Section 504 of the Corporation's FY 1996 appropriations which have been incorporated by reference in the Corporation's FY 1997 appropriations act. These prohibitions and requirements apply to a recipient's activities, regardless of the source of

funding. The definition also makes reference to subsections 504(b) and 504(e), which provide exceptions for specific activities supported by non-LSC funds.

This section also includes definitions of "IOLTA funds," "non-LSC funds," "private funds," "public funds," and "tribal funds." No changes in these definitions have been made by this rule.

Changes have been made to the definition of "transfer" to help clarify the meaning of the term and to reflect the deletion of the provisions on transfers of non-LSC funds. Minor changes were made to the first sentence of the definition to clarify that a "transfer" includes payments of LSC funds by a recipient to a person or entity for programmatic activities normally conducted by the recipient, such as the representation of eligible clients. A second sentence is added to clarify what is not included in the term. The additional language provides that a "transfer" does not include payments of LSC funds to vendors, accountants or other providers of goods and services in the normal course of business. The term is now found in the section on program integrity as well as in the section on transfers of LSC funds.

Section 1610.3 Prohibition

This section sets out the prohibition which states that recipients may not use non-LSC funds for any purpose prohibited by the LSC Act or for any activity prohibited by or inconsistent with Section 504, unless authorized by other provisions in this part.

Section 1610.4 Authorized Use of Non-LSC Funds

This section sets out the circumstances where the restrictions in Section 504 and the LSC Act do not apply to certain categories of a recipient's non-LSC funds. Generally, pursuant to § 1010(c) of the LSC Act, the restrictions in the LSC Act apply to a recipient's LSC and private funds but do not apply to a recipient's public or tribal funds if they are used for the purposes for which they are provided. Restrictions in Section 504, however, generally apply to all of a recipient's funds, including public funds. Paragraph (a) clarifies that, under the LSC Act and Section 504, tribal funds may be used for the purposes for which they were provided. Paragraph (b) clarifies that a recipient's public funds are not subject to the restrictions in the LSC Act but are subject to those in Section 504. This section also states that "IOLTA funds" are to be treated the same as public funds. Because a recipient's private funds are subject to

the restrictions in both the LSC Act and Section 504, paragraph (c) clarifies that private funds may be used for the purposes for which they were provided, as long as such use is consistent with the restrictions in the LSC Act and Section 504. Finally, paragraph (d) implements an exception in Section 504 which allows recipients to use non-LSC funds for financially ineligible clients, as long as the funds are used for the specific purpose for which they were received and are not used in a manner that violates the LSC Act or Section 504.

Section 1610.5 Notification

This section incorporates the requirement of Section 504(d)(1) of the appropriations act that recipients may not accept funds from non-LSC sources unless they provide written notice to the funders that their funds may not be used in any manner inconsistent with the LSC Act or Section 504. The requirement applies only to cash contributions; recipients are not required to notify persons or organizations who make non-cash donations or volunteer their time or services to the recipient.

The rule contains a *de minimis* exception which relieves recipients of the notice requirement for individual contributions of less than \$250. This exception is keyed to the level which triggers the IRS reporting requirement. It is not intended to incorporate any IRS instructions and guidelines concerning contributions to charities. It simply recognizes that, because recipients must provide acknowledgments for donations of \$250 or more for IRS purposes, it does not constitute any significant additional burden to incorporate the required notification into the acknowledgment.

Generally, notification should be provided before the recipient accepts the funds. Thus, notice should be given during the course of soliciting funds or applying for a grant or contract. However, for unsolicited donations where advance notice is not feasible, notice should be given in the recipient's letter acknowledging the contribution. For contracts and grants awarded prior to the enactment of the restriction, notice should be given prior to acceptance by the recipient of any additional payments.

The notice requirement applies to funds received by recipients as grants, contracts or charitable donations from funders other than the Corporation, which are intended to fund the non-profit work of the recipient. It does not include funds received from sources such as court payment to attorneys for their work under court appointments;

nor does it include payments to the recipient for rent, bank interest, or sale of goods, such as manuals.

An exception is provided for tribal funds. The notice requirement would apply only when the tribal funds are in fact restricted. Thus, when a recipient receives tribal funds to which the restrictions do not apply, no notice is required to the source of the funds.

Section 1610.6 Applicability

This section addresses two distinct situations. First, paragraph (a) clarifies that the prohibitions on criminal proceedings, actions challenging criminal convictions, aliens or prisoner litigation do not apply to a recipient's or subrecipient's separately funded public defender programs or projects. The authority for this provision is found in Section 1010(c) of the LSC Act and is also based on the scope of certain restrictions in Section 504. The restrictions on representation of aliens and prisoners in Section 504 apply only to civil representation and thus do not prohibit criminal representation in public defender programs. Also, although the LSC Act prohibits LSC recipients from engaging in or using resources for any criminal representation, a narrow exception for separately funded public defender programs or projects is provided in Section 1010(c).

Paragraph (b) provides an exception for criminal or related cases accepted by a recipient or subrecipient pursuant to a court appointment.

Section 1610.7 Transfers of LSC Funds

This section addresses the applicability of the statutory restrictions listed in § 1610.2 (a) and (b) when a recipient transfers LSC funds to another person or entity. The statutory restrictions on a recipient's funds in the LSC Act and the Corporation's current appropriations act do not address the applicability of these provisions when a recipient transfers its LSC funds to another person or entity. However, the Corporation has historically applied such provisions to transfers of a recipient's LSC funds. See 45 CFR parts 1627 and 1632 and Program Letter dated December 11, 1995. This policy reflects the intent of the Corporation that transfers of LSC funds not become a means to circumvent statutory restrictions on those funds.

Paragraph (a) provides that the restrictions listed in § 1610.2 (a) and (b) will apply to any LSC funds transferred to another person or entity as well as to the non-LSC funds of the person or entity receiving such funds. This requirement is based on the

Corporation's interpretation of legislative intent that the statutory conditions on LSC funds attach to a recipient's non-LSC funds and that, in most situations, this should also be the case when LSC funds are transferred by a recipient to another person or entity. Otherwise, recipients would be able to avoid legislative intent by simply transferring their LSC funds to other persons or entities.

Paragraph (b) modifies this requirement in the areas of timekeeping and priorities. The statutory provisions on timekeeping and priorities are administrative requirements more appropriately applicable to a recipient's own use of its funds. The intent is to assure greater accountability for the recipient's use of its funds without imposing unnecessary administrative burdens. Thus, this section applies the administrative requirements on priorities and timekeeping only to the funds transferred and only to the extent to ensure accountability for those funds. The rule requires that entities receiving a transfer of LSC funds must either use the funds consistent with the recipient's priorities or establish their own priorities for the use of the funds. In regard to timekeeping, the language tracks the statutory requirement so that entities that receive a transfer of LSC funds are required to maintain records of time spent on each case or matter undertaken with the funds transferred. However, they are not required to keep time in accordance with the Corporation's timekeeping regulation, 45 CFR part 1635.

Paragraph (c) provides an exception for a transfer of LSC funds to bar associations, *pro bono* programs, private attorneys or law firms, or other entities for the sole purpose of funding private attorney involvement activities (PAI) pursuant to 45 CFR part 1614. For such transfers, the restrictions or requirements would apply only to the LSC funds transferred and not to the other funds of the persons or entities listed in this paragraph.

The December 1996 final rule included provisions on the transfer of non-LSC funds. The interim rule deleted these provisions and included in the rule instead a new § 1610.8 on program integrity. The deleted provisions provided that non-LSC funds transferred by a recipient would be subject to the restrictions of this part, but that any other funds of the entity receiving such funds would not be subject to the restrictions.

Comments on the interim rule generally favored deleting the provisions, but suggested that the Corporation state affirmatively in the

rule itself that non-LSC funds that are transferred are not subject to the restrictions. The Board determined that it is not necessary to include an affirmative statement of the effect of taking out the provisions. There is no statutory provision requiring that a transfer of non-LSC funds be subject to LSC restrictions, and the fact that the provision has been deleted speaks for itself.

Section 1610.8 Program Integrity of Recipient

This section provides a standard for program integrity by requiring that recipients maintain objective integrity and independence from any organization that engages in restricted activities. The program integrity test in the interim rule was a 2-step process. Paragraph (a)(2) of § 1610.8 of the interim rule set out the first step by delineating the factors used to determine whether an affiliation existed between the recipient and another organization, such that the recipient would be found to control, be controlled by or be subject to common control by the other organization. The factors to determine control were taken almost verbatim from the Corporation's interrelated organization policy. If such an affiliation were found to exist under paragraph (a), then the recipient was required to comply with step 2, the program integrity test delineated in paragraph (b), so that the restrictions listed in this part would not apply to the affiliate organization. The second step of the program integrity test was fashioned after the program integrity standard found to be constitutional in *Rust v. Sullivan* by the Supreme Court, see 500 U.S. 173 (1991).

Most of the comments on the interim rule's first step (the interrelated organization policy) stated that the meaning of several of the factors to determine control was unclear. In addition, although paragraph (a) expressly stated that only one factor would be dispositive of control, the commenters also expressed confusion on this matter and suggested that the determination of control should be based on the totality of the facts and not on the existence of any particular factor.

Based on the Corporation's review of the comments and its research and analysis of the factors of the interrelated organization policy, the Board decided to delete paragraph (a) in its entirety for the following reasons:

The purpose of the policy was to establish whether a relationship existed between the recipient and another organization, such that the recipient and the other organization actually operated

as one, rather than two separate organizations. The Board determined that if a program is found to be in compliance with the second step of the program integrity test, there would be a sufficiently separate identity and operational independence from the recipient.

Based on comments from the Corporation's Office of Inspector General (OIG), the Board determined that the interim rule did not provide sufficient guidance regarding any relationship a recipient might have with another independent organization. Under the interim rule, a recipient could have a relationship with another organization in which no formal control of one organization by the other exists, but in which there is substantial sharing of non-LSC funds, office space, equipment and personnel. By deleting paragraph (a) and revising paragraph (b), the rule provides guidance regarding a recipient's relationship with any organization, independent or affiliated, that engages in restricted activities. At the same time, because the standards will allow control at the Board level, recipients will have an avenue through which to engage in restricted activities as long as they comply with the program integrity standards.

Comments on the second step generally stated that the standards created substantial practical problems for recipients. They also said that the standards were unclear as to the strictness of each factor, whether any particular factor would be determinative and whether a determination of compliance with the standards would be based on the totality of the facts.

Having deleted the first step of the analysis on program integrity, the Board revised the second step to stand alone without reference to the interrelated organization factors. In response to comments, this new paragraph (a) was further revised to clarify that a determination of compliance with the program integrity standard would require a case-by-case determination based on the totality of the facts. Paragraph (a) now provides that a recipient must have an objective integrity and independence from any organization that engages in prohibited activities. Whether a recipient will be found to have such objective integrity and independence will be based on three considerations.

First, paragraph (a)(1) provides that the other organization must be a separate legal entity. This factor was implied but not made explicit in the interim rule. This change is necessary to implement Congressional intent that a recipient as a legal entity may not

engage in certain restricted activities, regardless of the source of funds. At the same time, the Corporation has fashioned a rule that does not foreclose a recipient from engaging in restricted activities through another legally distinct organization, as long as the recipient meets this rule's program integrity standards.

Second, paragraph (a)(2) provides that the other organization must not receive any LSC funds and no LSC funds may subsidize restricted activities. In response to comments, the Board deleted the words "directly or indirectly" before "subsidize" because they elicited objections and provided unclear guidance. "Subsidize" includes a payment of LSC funds to support, in whole or in part, a restricted activity conducted by another entity, or payment to another entity to cover overhead, in whole or in part, relating to a restricted activity. A recipient will be considered to be subsidizing the restricted activities of another organization if it provides the use of its LSC-funded resources to the organization without receiving a fair market price for such use. Thus, if a recipient makes an in-kind contribution, such as donated LSC-funded space or telephone services, to another organization, the donation would be a subsidy. However, this example is not intended to mean that a recipient may share resources as long as the recipient receives a fair payment. A recipient must also maintain an actual physical and financial separation as set out in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

Third, under paragraph (a)(3), the recipient must maintain a physical and financial separation from the other organization. Mere bookkeeping is not enough and a determination of sufficient separation will be based on the totality of the facts. The factors include, but are not limited to, existence of separate personnel, existence of separate accounting and timekeeping records, degree of separation of facilities and extent of the use of facilities for restricted work, and the extent to which indicia, such as signs, distinguish the recipient from the other organization. Whether the recipient meets the program integrity standard by having sufficient separation will be determined on a case-by-case basis, and each case will be determined on the totality of the facts and no one factor is intended to be determinative.¹

Several commenters asked the Corporation to clarify whether the "program integrity" requirement would automatically fail to be satisfied if a particular factor, such as personnel or facilities, was not completely separate. Because the Corporation is adopting a case-by-case approach based on the totality of the circumstances, LSC does not believe that it would be appropriate or feasible to use this preamble to provide advisory opinions based on limited or incomplete information about a recipient's relationship with an organization involved in restricted activities. However, consistent with the Corporation's longstanding practice regarding compliance issues, individual recipients are welcome to submit all the relevant "program integrity" information and request a review by the Corporation of any existing or contemplated relationship with an organization that engages in restricted activities.

Commenters on the practical problems raised by the standards argued for mere bookkeeping and appeared to say that use of LSC-funded facilities and equipment is necessary for a non-LSC organization to function and engage in prohibited activities. Some commenters stated that it is not financially possible to duplicate everything and that programs should be allowed to use a recipient's facilities, equipment or staff, as long as there is appropriate documentation and allocation of funds. The Board determined that such a situation would violate the Congressional requirement that entities it funds not engage in restricted activities. The rule requires "objective integrity and independence" which cannot be achieved by mere bookkeeping. Thus, determinations taking into account the physical and financial separation standards must ensure that there is no identification of the recipient with restricted activities and that the other organization is not so closely identified with the recipient that there might be confusion or misunderstanding about the recipient's involvement with or endorsement of prohibited activities.

The interim rule's requirement that the recipient's board approve the recipient's affiliation with another organization has been deleted and replaced by a requirement in paragraph (b) that each recipient's governing body certify to the Corporation within 180 days of the effective date of this rule that it is in compliance with the program integrity standards set out in

any individual LSC official prior to issuance of this final rule.

this section. Thereafter, the governing body must certify on an annual basis that the recipient has maintained such compliance. This requirement is intended to ensure that a recipient's governing body has reviewed any relationships the recipient has with other organizations involved in restricted activities to assure compliance with the program integrity standards. The Corporation will issue guidance regarding the form of certification and the records necessary to support such certification.

Section 1610.9 Accounting

This section sets out the general accounting requirement for recipients for their non-LSC funds. Currently, recipients are directed by the accounting guidance issued by the Corporation.

List of Subjects in 45 CFR Part 1610

Grant programs, Legal services.

For reasons set forth in the preamble, LSC revises 45 CFR Part 1610 to read as follows:

PART 1610—USE OF NON-LSC FUNDS, TRANSFERS OF LSC FUNDS, PROGRAM INTEGRITY

Sec.

- 1610.1 Purpose.
- 1610.2 Definitions.
- 1610.3 Prohibition.
- 1610.4 Authorized use of non-LSC funds.
- 1610.5 Notification.
- 1610.6 Applicability.
- 1610.7 Transfers of LSC funds.
- 1610.8 Program integrity of recipient.
- 1610.9 Accounting.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2996i; Pub. L. 104–208, 110 Stat. 3009; Pub. L. 104–134, 110 Stat. 1321.

§ 1610.1 Purpose.

This part is designed to implement statutory restrictions on the use of non-LSC funds by LSC recipients and to ensure that no LSC-funded entity shall engage in any restricted activities and that recipients maintain objective integrity and independence from organizations that engage in restricted activities.

§ 1610.2 Definitions.

(a) *Purpose prohibited by the LSC Act* means any activity prohibited by the following sections of the LSC Act and those provisions of the Corporation's regulations that implement such sections of the Act:

(1) Sections 1006(d)(3), 1006(d)(4), 1007(a)(6), and 1007(b)(4) of the LSC Act and 45 CFR part 1608 of the LSC Regulations (Political activities);

¹ In response to certain comments construing or characterizing the separation-of-personnel factor as dispositive or absolute, the interpretation in this preamble, based on consideration of the totality of the circumstances, supersedes any arguably contrary or inconsistent interpretation provided by

(2) Section 1007(a)(10) of the LSC Act (Activities inconsistent with professional responsibilities);

(3) Section 1007(b)(1) of the LSC Act and 45 CFR part 1609 of the LSC regulations (Fee-generating cases);

(4) Section 1007(b)(2) of the LSC Act and 45 CFR part 1613 of the LSC Regulations (Criminal proceedings);

(5) Section 1007(b)(3) of the LSC Act and 45 CFR part 1615 of the LSC Regulations (Actions challenging criminal convictions);

(6) Section 1007(b)(7) of the LSC Act and 45 CFR part 1612 of the LSC Regulations (Organizing activities);

(7) Section 1007(b)(8) of the LSC Act (Abortions);

(8) Section 1007(b)(9) of the LSC Act (School desegregation); and

(9) Section 1007(b)(10) of the LSC Act (Violations of Military Selective Service Act or military desertion).

(b) *Activity prohibited by or inconsistent with Section 504* means any activity prohibited by, or inconsistent with the requirements of, the following sections of 110 Stat. 1321 (1996) and those provisions of the Corporation's regulations that implement those sections:

(1) Section 504(a)(1) and 45 CFR part 1632 of the LSC Regulations (Redistricting);

(2) Sections 504(a) (2) through (6), as modified by Sections 504 (b) and (e), and 45 CFR part 1612 of the LSC Regulations (Legislative and administrative advocacy);

(3) Section 504(a)(7) and 45 CFR part 1617 of the LSC Regulations (Class actions);

(4) Section 504(a)(8) and 45 CFR part 1636 of the LSC Regulations (Client identification and statement of facts);

(5) Section 504(a)(9) and 45 CFR part 1620 of the LSC Regulations (Priorities);

(6) Section 504(a)(10) and 45 CFR part 1635 of the LSC Regulations (Timekeeping);

(7) Section 504(a)(11) and 45 CFR part 1626 of the LSC Regulations (Aliens);

(8) Section 504(a)(12) and 45 CFR part 1612 of the LSC Regulations (Public policy training);

(9) Section 504(a)(13) and 45 CFR part 1642 of the LSC Regulations (Attorneys' fees);

(10) Section 504(a)(14) (Abortion litigation);

(11) Section 504(a)(15) and 45 CFR part 1637 of the LSC Regulations (Prisoner litigation);

(12) Section 504(a)(16), as modified by Section 504(e), and 45 CFR part 1639 of the LSC Regulations (Welfare reform);

(13) Section 504(a)(17) and 45 CFR part 1633 of the LSC Regulations (Drug-related evictions); and

(14) Section 504(a)(18) and 45 CFR part 1638 of the LSC Regulations (In-person solicitation).

(c) *IOLTA funds* means funds derived from programs established by State court rules or legislation that collect and distribute interest on lawyers' trust accounts.

(d) *Non-LSC funds* means funds derived from a source other than the Corporation.

(e) *Private funds* means funds derived from an individual or entity other than a governmental source or LSC.

(f) *Public funds* means non-LSC funds derived from a Federal, State, or local government or instrumentality of a government. For purposes of this part, IOLTA funds shall be treated in the same manner as public funds.

(g) *Transfer* means a payment of LSC funds by a recipient to a person or entity for the purpose of conducting programmatic activities that are normally conducted by the recipient, such as the representation of eligible clients, or that provide direct support to the recipient's legal assistance activities. *Transfer* does not include any payment of LSC funds to vendors, accountants or other providers of goods and services made by the recipient in the normal course of business.

(h) *Tribal funds* means funds received from an Indian tribe or from a private nonprofit foundation or organization for the benefit of Indians or Indian tribes.

§ 1610.3 Prohibition.

A recipient may not use non-LSC funds for any purpose prohibited by the LSC Act or for any activity prohibited by or inconsistent with Section 504, unless such use is authorized by §§ 1610.4, 1610.6 or 1610.7 of this part.

§ 1610.4 Authorized use of non-LSC funds.

(a) A recipient may receive tribal funds and expend them in accordance with the specific purposes for which the tribal funds were provided.

(b) A recipient may receive public or IOLTA funds and use them in accordance with the specific purposes for which they were provided, if the funds are not used for any activity prohibited by or inconsistent with Section 504.

(c) A recipient may receive private funds and use them in accordance with the purposes for which they were provided, provided that the funds are not used for any activity prohibited by the LSC Act or prohibited or inconsistent with Section 504.

(d) A recipient may use non-LSC funds to provide legal assistance to an individual who is not financially eligible for services under part 1611 of

this chapter, provided that the funds are used for the specific purposes for which those funds were provided and are not used for any activity prohibited by the LSC Act or prohibited by or inconsistent with Section 504.

§ 1610.5 Notification.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, no recipient may accept funds from any source other than the Corporation, unless the recipient provides to the source of the funds written notification of the prohibitions and conditions which apply to the funds.

(b) A recipient is not required to provide such notification for receipt of contributions of less than \$250.

§ 1610.6 Applicability.

Notwithstanding § 1610.7(a), the prohibitions referred to in §§ 1610.2(a)(4) (Criminal proceedings), (a)(5) (Actions challenging criminal convictions), (b)(7) (Aliens) or (b)(11) (Prisoner litigation) of this part will not apply to:

(a) A recipient's or subrecipient's separately funded public defender program or project; or

(b) Criminal or related cases accepted by a recipient or subrecipient pursuant to a court appointment.

§ 1610.7 Transfers of LSC funds.

(a) If a recipient transfers LSC funds to another person or entity, the prohibitions and requirements referred to in this part, except as modified by paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, will apply both to the LSC funds transferred and to the non-LSC funds of the person or entity to whom those funds are transferred.

(b)(1) In regard to the requirement in § 1610.2(b)(5) on priorities, persons or entities receiving a transfer of LSC funds shall either:

(i) Use the funds transferred consistent with the recipient's priorities; or

(ii) Establish their own priorities for the use of the funds transferred consistent with 45 CFR part 1620;

(2) In regard to the requirement in § 1610.2(b)(6) on timekeeping, persons or entities receiving a transfer of LSC funds are required to maintain records of time spent on each case or matter undertaken with the funds transferred.

(c) For a transfer of LSC funds to bar associations, *pro bono* programs, private attorneys or law firms, or other entities for the sole purpose of funding private attorney involvement activities (PAI) pursuant to 45 CFR part 1614, the prohibitions or requirements of this part shall apply only to the funds transferred.

§ 1610.8 Program integrity of recipient.

(a) A recipient must have objective integrity and independence from any organization that engages in restricted activities. A recipient will be found to have objective integrity and independence from such an organization if:

- (1) The other organization is a legally separate entity;
- (2) The other organization receives no transfer of LSC funds, and LSC funds do not subsidize restricted activities; and
- (3) The recipient is physically and financially separate from the other organization. Mere bookkeeping separation of LSC funds from other funds is not sufficient. Whether sufficient physical and financial separation exists will be determined on a case-by-case basis and will be based on the totality of the facts. The presence or absence of any one or more factors will not be determinative. Factors relevant to this determination shall include but will not be limited to:
 - (i) The existence of separate personnel;
 - (ii) The existence of separate accounting and timekeeping records;
 - (iii) The degree of separation from facilities in which restricted activities occur, and the extent of such restricted activities; and
 - (iv) The extent to which signs and other forms of identification which distinguish the recipient from the organization are present.

(b) Each recipient's governing body must certify to the Corporation within 180 days of the effective date of this part that the recipient is in compliance with the requirements of this section. Thereafter, the recipient's governing body must certify such compliance to the Corporation on an annual basis.

§ 1610.9 Accounting.

Funds received by a recipient from a source other than the Corporation shall be accounted for as separate and distinct receipts and disbursements in a manner directed by the Corporation.

Dated: May 19, 1997.

Victor M. Fortuno,
General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 97-13516 Filed 5-20-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7050-01-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**47 CFR Part 73**

[MM Docket No. 96-239; RM-8939]

Radio Broadcasting Services; Harrietta, MI

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: Action in this document allots Channel 229A to Harrietta, Michigan, as that community's first local service in response to a petition filed by Melinda Hancock. See 61 FR 64660, December 6, 1996. There is a site restriction 3.6 kilometers (2.3 miles) south of the community at coordinates 44-16-38 and 85-41-55. Canadian concurrence has been obtained for this allotment. With this action, this proceeding is terminated.

DATES: Effective June 30, 1997. The window period for filing applications for Channel 229A at Harrietta, Michigan, will open on June 30, 1997, and close on July 31, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathleen Scheuerle, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 418-2180.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Report and Order, MM Docket No. 96-239, adopted May 7, 1997, and released May 16, 1997. The full text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the Commission's Reference Center (Room 239), 1919 M Street, NW, Washington, DC. The complete text of this decision may also be purchased from the Commission's copy contractors, International Transcription Services, Inc., 2100 M Street, NW., Suite 140, Washington, DC 20037, (202) 857-3800.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Radio broadcasting.

Part 73 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 73—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for Part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 303, 48 Stat., as amended, 1082; 47 U.S.C. 154, as amended.

§ 73.202 [Amended]

2. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments under Michigan, is amended by adding Harrietta, Channel 229A.

Federal Communications Commission.

John A. Karousos,

Chief, Allocations Branch, Policy and Rules Division, Mass Media Bureau.

[FR Doc. 97-13293 Filed 5-20-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**47 CFR Part 73**

[MM Docket No. 96-175; RM-8850]

Radio Broadcasting Services; Strasburg, CO

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document allots Channel 249C3 to Strasburg, Colorado, as that community's second local aural transmission service, and reserves it for noncommercial educational use, in response to a petition for rule making filed by J.P.I. Radio, Inc. See 61 FR 47471, September 9, 1996. Coordinates used for noncommercial educational Channel 249C3 at Strasburg are 39-43-13 and 104-11-58. See Supplementary Information, infra. With this action, the proceeding is terminated.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 30, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy Joyner, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 418-2180. Questions related to the application filing process for noncommercial educational Channel 249C3 at Strasburg, Colorado, should be addressed to the Audio Services Division, (202) 418-2700.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission's Report and Order, MM Docket No. 96-175, adopted May 7, 1997, and released May 16, 1997. The full text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC's Reference Center (Room 239), 1919 M Street, NW., Washington, DC. The complete text of this decision may also be purchased from the Commission's copy contractors, International Transcription Service, Inc., 2100 M Street, NW., Suite 140, Washington, DC 20037, (202) 857-3800.

Channel 272A was allotted to Strasburg, Colorado, in MM Docket No. 89-61. See Report and Order, 4 FCC Rcd 7570 (1989), 54 FR 45735, October 31, 1989. However, Channel 272A at Strasburg, Colorado, does not appear in 47 CFR 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments, as revised as of October 1, 1996. Therefore, as announced in the