PRE-PROPOSAL CONFERENCE REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS LEGAL REPRESENTATION FOR ADULTS INVOLVED IN ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES GUARDIANSHIP HEARINGS AND ADULT

PUBLIC GUARDIANSHIP REVIEW BOARD PROCEEDINGS

OS/MLSP-16-001-S

MAY 6, 2016 311 West Saratoga Street Room 104 Baltimore, Maryland

1:00 p.m. - 2:05 p.m.

PRESENT FROM DHR:

NNEKA WILLIS-GRAY

DANIKA MONTAGUE

TEMINKA RAWLINGS

ANDRE DAVIS

LISA DAMERON

DEBBIE AUSTIN

SCOTT C. MOORE, ESQUIRE, OAG

ALSO PRESENT:

DEBRA G. SCHUBERT, ESQUIRE

BONNIE A. SULLIVAN, Maryland Volunteer Lawyers Service

CAROLYN S. MALINOWSKI, ESQUIRE, Maryland Volunteer Lawyers Service

SHELTON (SHELLY) SKOLNICK, ESQUIRE, Skolnick Law Firm

SHAWN VINSON, ESQUIRE, Law Office of Shawn Vinson

ARTHUR L. DRAGER, ESQUIRE, Law Office of Arthur L. Drager

BARRETT R. KING, King Hall

CHRISTOPHER PALMER, Donahue Law Group

JOSEPH G. (JERRY) COMEAU, ESQUIRE, Ria P. Rochvarg

VIRGINIA REED, ESQUIRE, Ria P. Rochvarg

MEISHA M. GRIMES, ESQUIRE, Grimes Legal Group

MARK HOUSTON GRIMES, ESQUIRE, Grimes Legal Group

ANDREW C. MEEHAN, ESQUIRE, Law Offices of Stephen Z. Meehan

KIM WHARTON,

JOHN P. MARKUS, JR., ESQUIRE, State of Maryland, Office of the Public Defender

REPORTED BY: KATHLEEN A. COYLE, Notary Public

PROCEEDINGS

MS. WILLIS-GRAY: Good afternoon everyone.

Now that the procurement officer is here we can finally get started, right? So good afternoon. Welcome to the Department of Human Resources. I'd like to thank you for coming out this wet, rainy day and spending some time with us. My name is Nneka Willis-Gray. Again, I'm the procurement officer for this solicitation, legal representation for adults involved in adult protective services, guardianship hearings and adult public guardianship review board proceedings.

Due date for the request for proposals is

June 6, 2016. Proposals are due by 1:00 p.m. And just
as a reminder, we do not accept late proposals. So

please get them in on time.

Hunt reporting is recording this conference, and a transcript will be posted to eMaryland

Marketplace and DHR website.

If anyone may need to use the restrooms there is a exit to the back at the side. Just go through that exit, turn left, it's down the hall to the left.

1	So today we're just going to highlight some
2	areas of the RFP. Once we complete the highlights
3	we'll have a questions and response session. At that
4	time we ask that you hold the majority of your
5	questions until then.
6	So before we get started we'll go around the
7	room and do introductions. We'll start here at the
8	front table, and then we'll start, move to the front
9	row and move left to right.
10	MS. DAVIS: I'm Audre Davis. I'm the
11	Director of Maryland Legal Services Program.
12	MS. RAWLINGS: Teminka Rawlings, Deputy
13	Director, Maryland Legal Services Program.
14	MS. MONTAGUE: Danika Montague, procurement.
15	MS. DAMERON: Lisa Dameron, Maryland Legal
16	Services.
17	MS. SCHUBERT: My name is Debra Schubert.
18	MR. SKOLNICK: Shelly Skolnick.
19	MR. VINSON: Shawn Vinson.
20	MS. SULLIVAN: Bonnie Sullivan.
21	MS. MALINOWSKI: Carolyn Malinowski.

1	MS. REED: Virginia Reed.
2	MR. DRAGER: Art Drager.
3	MR. KING: Barrett King.
4	MR. PALMER: Chris Palmer.
5	MR. MARKUS: John Markus.
6	MR. MEEHAN: Andrew Meehan.
7	MR. GRIMES: Mark Grimes, Grimes Legal Group.
8	MS. GRIMES: Meisha Grimes.
9	MS. WHARTON: Kim Wharton.
10	MR. COMEAU: Jerry Comeau.
11	MR. MOORE: Scott Moore with the AG's Office.
12	MS. WILLIS-GRAY: Thank you all and welcome.
13	We're going to start with the general information page.
14	This begins on page seven of the RFP if you're
15	following along.
16	This RFP is a state-wide contract to provide
17	legal representation for indigent adults involved in
18	adult protective services, APS guardianship hearings
19	and adult public guardianship review board, APGRB
20	proceedings.
21	The anticipated duration of this contract is

for three years. It does have two one-year options.

with the Department to provide APS/APGRP services will have the opportunity to keep their current cases. Each offeror that is currently a contractor with the Department for APS/APGR services shall indicate its desire to retain its current cases in the executive summary section of the technical proposal. If a contractor would like to continue providing legal services to their current clients but do not wish to seek new cases, that contractor must still submit a proposal in response to the RFP in order to finish the (unintelligible) the requirements of the RFP, including payment terms.

For the final award determination for existing case loads only, preference will be given to those current providers who submit a proposal to keep their current case load provided it is determined to be in the best interest and most advantageous to the State after the evaluations of proposals.

The Department intends to make multiple

awards in the following jurisdictions: Baltimore City will receive four awards, Baltimore County will receive three awards. All other jurisdictions will receive a single award.

Offerors either directly or through their subcontractors must be able to provide all services and meet all the requirements requested in this solicitation. And the successful offeror shall remain responsible for contract performance regardless of subcontractor participation or work.

I would just like to make mention that there are no MBE or VSBE subcontracting goals. And also the hiring agreement is not applicable to this solicitation.

I would now like to introduce Ms. Danika Montague. She will go over the living wage.

MS. MONTAGUE: Good afternoon. My name is Danika Montague, I'm with the procurement division here at DHR. I'm going to read section 1.34, the living wage requirement.

Maryland law requires that contractors

meeting certain conditions pay living wage to cover employees on State service contracts over \$100,000.

Maryland code state finance --

(Whereupon, there were microphone difficulties.)

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MS. MONTAGUE: We'll just start over. So once again, 1.34 living wage requirements. Maryland law requires that contractors meeting certain conditions pay a living wage to covered employees on state-service contracts over \$100,000, Maryland Code State finance and procurement 18-101. The commissioner of Labor and Industry at the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation requires that a contractor subject of the living wage law submit payroll records for covered employees and a signed statement indicating that it paid a living wage to covered employees or received a waiver from living wage reporting requirements. You can see COMAR Section 21.11.10.05.

If subject to the living wage law contractors agree that it will abide by all living wage law requirements, including but not limited to reporting

requirements in COMAR 21.11.10.05. Contractor understands that the failure of contractor to provide such documents is a material breech of the terms and conditions and may result in contract termination, disqualification by the State from participating in State contracts, and other sanctions. See the living wage clause in the contract, which is attachment eight to this RFP.

Additional information regarding the State's living wage requirement is contained in attachment G. Offerors must complete and submit the Maryland living wage requirement affidavit of agreement, which is attachment G1, with their proposal. If an offeror fails to complete and submit the required documentation the State may determine the offeror to be not responsible under State law.

Contractors and subcontractors subject to the living wage law shall pay each covered employee at least the minimum amount set by the laws that are applicable to your area. The specific living wage rate is determined by whether a majority of services take

place in a tier one area, which is \$13.59, or tier two area, which is \$10.21 of the State. The tier one area includes Montgomery, Prince George's, Howard, Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties, as well as Baltimore City. The tier two area includes any county in the State not included in the tier one area. In the event that the employees who perform the services are not located in the State, the head of the unit responsible for state contract pursuant to 18-102 of the State Finance and Procurement Article shall assign the tier based upon where the recipients of the services are located.

The contract resulting from this solicitation will be determined to be a tier one contract or tier two contact depending on the location from which the contractor provides 50 percent or more of the services. The offeror must identify in its bid or proposal the location from which the services will be provided, including the location from which 50 percent or more of the contract services will be provided. If the contractor provides 50 percent or more of the services

from a location in the tier one jurisdiction, the
contract will be a tier one contract. If the
contractor provides 50 percent or more of the services
from a location in a tier two jurisdiction, the
contract will be a tier two contract. If the
contractor provides more than 50 percent of its
services from an out-of-state location the State agency
determines the wage tier based on where the majority of
the service recipients are located. Any circumstance,
this contract will be determined to be a tier one or
tier two contract. Information pertaining to reporting
obligations may be found by going to the Maryland
Department of Licensing and Regulations' website. Note
whereas the living wage may change annually, the
contract price may not be changed because of the living
wage change. Thank you.

MS. WILLIS-GRAY: Thank you, Danika. We're now going to review the minimum qualifications section.

The offeror shall have at least one attorney in its office that is assigned to represent indigent and/or alleged vulnerable adults under the contract,

and that the attorney shall have a minimum of two years of legal experience in adult guardianship, elder guardianship or disability law or ten years of general litigation experience. Legal experience means that the attorney was engaged in the areas of law referenced herein as a member in good standing with the Maryland State Bar. Time spent, for example, as a law clerk or paralegal will not count towards the minimum experience required. As proof of meeting the minimum requirements, the offeror shall provide with it's proposal a copy of the resume of the attorney relied on to meet the requirement along with three references that are able to substantiate the experience required.

Moving onto section three, the scope of work of the RFP. This section will be presented by Maryland Legal Service Program. Please let me introduce

Ms. Audre Davis, director of Maryland Legal Services.

MS. DAVIS: Good afternoon everyone. The scope of work is very detailed in the RFP. So I'm just going to hit some of the highlights. For the incumbents, there are things that are different from

previous RFPs, and for the new faces that we've seen here they are the things that you should pay special attention to.

By way of background, I will let you all know that these service contracts have been under intense review for the past two years. Some of the changes that we are making are to bring this unit in line with the State auditors and the DBM, Department of Budget and Management's requirements.

The first thing that we're requiring this go around is that when you invoice the Department for a case you're going to have to provide essentially back up information. You're going to have to provide us with the appointment order which verifies, or whatever it's called in whatever jurisdiction that you're in. The appointment is usually noted in the show cause or whatever document you receive it in, just a notification that you're representing that client at the direction of the court. That's going to have to accompany each case that you invoice the Department for.

The second thing that you're going to have to 1 provide is some sort of document that indicates that 2 you in fact did appear on behalf of the client, whether 3 that is a court order or a form which is signed, notarized, stamped by the courtroom clerk that 5 indicates that you in fact appeared on behalf of the 6 indigent person. Those two documents must accompany 7 any invoice that is submitted for a client. Now, we recognize that that's something that has not traditionally been asked of by any provider and it's 10 not something that I guess, I mean, at least in my 11 practice, something I that I would think I would ever 12 have to provide. It is 100 percent required by the 13 State of Maryland for every case that we pay. We have 14 to be able to produce those two documents to prove that 15 you were paid properly. 16

The other thing that we think you should know is that we are developing or have developed a case management system which will allow for electronic invoicing. In the very near future each contracted firm will have a log on, two log ons to access a DHR-

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owned system, which is housed here at DHR, and it is from that system you will be able to submit your invoices and upload your documents. You will be able to invoice in two ways. You can either type in manually the information that's required and upload it or you can create a file, if you have a lot of cases, and import it into system, whichever works best for you.

We've tried to make it as easy to use as possible.
When you invoice that will expedite the way in which your invoices are processed by the Department. And hopefully the pain that comes with having to learn a new system will be mitigated by the advantage of having your invoices processed quickly and more efficiently.

So things like duplicate invoices, anything of that nature, you're going to know before you send it to us.
The system will tell you, this case has been billed for previously, or for whatever reason it's not eligible to be billed. So any sort of back and forth conversations that we have had previously about invoices should be

eliminated by using this system.

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The third thing that you need to know is that we have some minimum standards set in the scope of work about the amount of time that you spend working on these cases, and the number of times that you see the client. You will note that previously the minimum standard had been six hours per case, per year you were supposed to spend working on these cases, and you were supposed to see the client twice per contact year. What we recognize is that these cases sort of run the gamut between being very intense and really sort of low level, one time appearance in court. And these statistics we're being asked about your performance to provide to DBM. So we took all that into consideration and did some analysis, and it seemed more reasonable to us -- and believe me, we're not saying to you only spend six hours. We're just saying to you the floor is six hours now, per year, per client, under the contract, and that the requirement is that you see the client once every six months. So that if you pick up the case, you know, four months into the contract year,

the expectation of the Department is that you're going to have seen at the end of the contract year that client at least once. That seemed to be a little bit more realistic marker, particularly since we're going to be required to report your case activity for review outside of our agency.

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One of the other things that we have tried to address is the need for some sort of payment for vendors when there are cases that actually are settled. Instead of having full blown hearings you reach a settlement with the petitioning party. The documentation that you submit to the court and appearance in court to have the petition dismissed is going to be sufficient for billing for us. You do the work on the front end, and the case is resolved without having a full blown hearing, the Department believes that that's a case that you would in fact should be able to bill the Department for because you've actually done a great deal of work on the client's behalf.

You've resolved it outside of having a judge decide.

MS. MALINOWSKI: Where are you in this?

MS. DAVIS: I'm talking about the scope of work. It's one of the invoicing. It's under invoicing. One of the categories of cases that you can bill for, Section 3.6.

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MS. MALINOWSKI: Okay. Thank you.

MS. DAVIS: One of the other things that we're hoping will help these contracts run a little bit more smoothly is that in the jurisdictions where there are multiple awards, we're going to be providing the judiciary with calendars. This is an attempt to try to cut down on any sort of back and forth about who should be getting cases. We put everyone on a calendar. And to be quite frank with you, we're hoping that the providers will assist us in creating the calendar. have no interest in which day you have. We would hope that anyone that's in a jurisdiction would be able to work with the other provider to work out a calendar on a yearly basis, taking into consideration everyone's vacations and all the other things that you need to take into consideration. And only if the vendors are unable to come to an agreement themselves will the

Department actually produce the calendar.

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The other thing that I -- and I'm sure that Ms. Rawlings will cover this, but I want to make it really clear to everyone, is that these contracts, you know, you're reimbursed for your work on a fully loaded fixed unit rate. And when you're calculating how much you're going to bid for these cases, and I'm not trying to suggest you should bills millions and millions of dollars, but be realistic because we expect for you to provide representation for the entire 12 months. And so you have to weigh whether the amount that you're bidding is actually going to cover your costs because our expectation is it will. So if you're paid that fully loaded fixed rate until the end of that contract year ends, you're supposed to be available to provide representation in court or at APGRB no matter how many times you have to go back and forth to court, no matter how many reviews you have, we expect you to show up and So please take that into consideration when you are calculating what you think it's actually going to cost you to represent these clients for the full

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I think the last thing that I wanted to cover with you is, there's something that seems -- it doesn't seem to be an issue but in very limited circumstances. I think the Department's expectation is that if at the beginning of the case this client is deemed indigent and then at the end or in the middle somewhere you sort of determine or find out that the person has assets, we're asking -- or actually, we're requiring that the providers not bill the Department and then pay the Department back if there are assets and they file a petition for attorneys fees. If this is a case that you intend to file a request for attorneys fees, don't bill that Department until that issue is resolved. There's been a practice previously of billing the Department and if you get the money six, 12 months later paying the Department back. Tracking that information is something that is almost impossible to do because we're not a party to the documents. We don't know whether or not the petition has been, the request has been filed, granted, and whether or not the

quardian of property has actually paid the bill. Running behind to provide that sort of verification with multiple providers is just something that we can't So in order to eliminate that, we're asking you, if this is a case where there are potentially assets, that you do not bill the Department in anticipation of filing a motion for attorneys fees. If this case, a case, you think the person has assets and you've chosen not to bill the Department, you won't be penalized for billing the Department later. Our expectation is that you're going to try to, if you choose to, you may -the person may have assets, and if you bill the Department we're not going to ask you to pay us back and go back and pursue the fees. We're just saying, don't take our money knowing that there is money out there that you are going to attempt to get money from the estate. Do it the other way around. Attempt to get money from the estate and then if there is no money you can bill the Department for the case. So Ms. Rawlings is going to further explain

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So Ms. Rawlings is going to further explain the invoicing process. I'm going to turn it over to

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MS. RAWLINGS: Good afternoon. I'm Teminka Rawlings. I'm going to be touching on some of what Audre has already touched on. But just to kind of reiterate, only bill for -- because I'm going over invoicing -- only bill for eligible billable events. We don't need an accounting of how many hearings you've attended that were not eligible for billing. Only submit electronically, now that we're moving towards having a case management system, only submit for eligible, billable events. And you'll also be submitting your court orders and your appointment orders electronically. Invoices submitted without those required documents will not be processed for payment. And the Department does reserve the right to reduce or hold your contract payment in the event that you do not provide, again, any of the required deliverables.

Also, the contractor shall submit invoices by the $20^{\rm th}$ of the month. Those who are incumbents are aware of this. It's not a new term. Invoices

submitted more than 60 days past the end of the contract year, including option years, will be reduced to 50 percent of the fully loaded fixed unit price.

And again, just to reiterate, that fully loaded fixed unit price should include everything that's needed for representation and to -- and for you to advocate zealously for your client. That should be everything included. Contractor shall not receive payment for postponements under any circumstances.

If the contractor believes that the client has assets -- again, this touching on what Audre said -- if you're aware that the client has assets you're not to bill the Department. You're to notify the Department and also to communicate with the guardian of property. In the event that a contractor is notified that a client has assets and/or is not indigent after the case has been invoiced, the contractor shall serve MLSP when filing a motion for attorneys fees and shall return the previously invoiced amount to the Department within 10 business days of receiving payment from the client. The failure of the contractor to perform

required case activities for the remainder of the contract year after receipt of an annual case payment will be a factor in whether the contractor is assigned future cases and may result in termination of the contract. Again, please review section 3.6 in it's entirety for further details on invoicing requirements, and also review this RFP in its entirety so that you know what deliverables are required for the contract annually as well as monthly. And that's it.

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MS. WILLIS-GRAY: We also just wanted to bring to your attention Section 3.8, which is the insurance requirements. Contractors must be able to meet the following insurance requirements. And I'm not going to read everything verbatim. I'm just going to highlight this for you. Commercial general liability insurance with a limit of 500,000 per occurrence and one million in aggregate; malpractice professional liability insurance with a minimum limit of 500,000 per claim and annual aggregate. Maintain automobile and/or truck, commercial truck insurance with liability, collision, and PIP limits no less than those required

by the State where the vehicle is registered, but in no case less than those required by the State of Maryland, and employee theft insurance with minimum limits of 100,000 per occurrence.

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And now we'll move onto Section four. proposal format. It should be on page 45 I think. So when you're submitting your proposal it's going to be a two-part submission. You're going to have volume one, which is your technical proposal, and you're going to have volume two, your financial proposal. preferred that the name, email address, and telephone number of the offeror be included on the outside of the packages for each volume. Each volume shall contain one original and four copies. It is preferred that the two sealed volumes are submitted together in a single package with a label that includes the RFP title and number, jurisdictions proposed to provide the services, name and address of the offeror, and closing date and time for receipt of proposals. And just to remind you again, that's June 6, 2016, at 1:00 p.m.

The proposal should also include an

electronic submission, which should be on CD or DVD.

One CD should be submitted with the technical proposal.

It should include, which will be for volume one, the technical, an electronic Word version, and then also a pdf Adobe format. It should be redacted for any confidential or proprietary information.

The second electronic submission will be submitted with the financial proposal, volume two. It should contain the financial proposal in Excel format and also an Adobe pdf searchable that is redacted for any confidential or proprietary information.

Offerors may either mail or hand deliver proposals, that's June 6, 2016, at 1:00 p.m. We ask that if it's mailed it is considered on time if it has been received by the appropriate mail room, or typical place of mail receipt for the respective procuring agent unit by the time and date listed in the RFP. The Department recommends that you use express mail, priority mail, or certified mail. These are the only forms for which both the date and time of receipt can be verified by the Department. If a proposal is hand-

delivered, we advise you secure a dated, signed, and time stamped or otherwise indicated receipt of delivery.

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Now we'll move onto Section 4.4 of the RFP, which provides more detailed information on the submission of volume one, technical proposal. We won't go over all this, but we ask that you review this section in detail as to how your technical proposal should be submitted. Just keep in mind that the technical proposal should not include any pricing information. And inside it's going to have one unbound original and four copies with the electronic version. An offeror submitting proposals for more than one jurisdiction shall provide one technical proposal regardless of the number of jurisdictions proposed to serve. If there are any variations in service delivery based on jurisdiction nuances, those variations shall be described in detail on a separate page for each jurisdiction so affected and appended to the technical proposal. So no need to give us a bunch of proposals for various jurisdictions. Just one should be a lot

easier.

Each section of the technical proposal shall be separated by a tab as indicated in Section 4.4.2. The technical proposal should also reference the organization and numbering of sections in the RFP. So for example, if you're working on a response to Section 3.2.1, which is general requirements, you would say, response to Section 3.2.1, and list how you are going to provide that service. Also, if you're referencing a reference section, Sections 4.4.2.1, which is the table of contents, which is 4.4.2.1, indicate your table of contents. The same thing if you're listing, if you're providing a response to Section 4.4.2.2, which is the claim of confidentiality, state the section, claim of confidentiality, and provide the information.

The financial proposal should be in a sealed package separate from the technical proposal and clearly identified. The offeror shall submit an original and four copies of the financial proposal as it is formatted in attachment F. The offeror shall complete the financial proposal form only as provided.

An offeror submitting proposals for more than one jurisdiction shall produce a separate financial proposal for each jurisdiction, a separate envelope and labeled with the name of the jurisdiction. I'm sorry, in a sealed and separate envelope with the name of each jurisdiction, of that jurisdiction.

So evaluations of proposals can be found in Section five. Evaluations of proposals will be performed in accordance with COMAR 21.05.03 by committee established for the purpose and based on the following criteria in order of importance. The first criteria is offeror's technical response to the requirements and work plan. It is preferred that the offeror's response to the work requirements in the RFP illustrate comprehensive understanding of the work requirements and mastery of subject matter, including an explanation of how the work will be done. Proposals which include limited responses to the work requirements such as concur or will comply will receive a lower ranking than those proposals that demonstrate an understanding of the work requirements and include

plans of how it will meet or exceed them.

Criteria two. Experience and qualifications of proposed staff. And then the last criteria, offeror's qualifications and capabilities including proposed subcontractors. Each criterion has equal weight.

All offerors will be ranked from lowest, most advantageous, to highest, least advantageous -- and I'm sorry, moving onto financial proposal evaluation. All qualified offerors will be ranked from lowest, most advantageous, to highest, least advantageous, based on price of the technical proposal as stated in guidelines set forth in the RFP and as submitted on attachment F, which is the financial proposal.

The contract will be awarded in accordance with the competitive sealed proposals method. The State may conduct discussions with offerors that have submitted proposals that are determined to be reasonably susceptible of being selected for contract award or potentially so. However, the State reserves the right to make an award without holding discussions.

In either case the State may determine an offeror not to be reasonable and/or an offeror's proposal not to be reasonably susceptible for being selected for award.

That offeror's financial proposal will be returned if the financial proposal is unopened at the time of determination.

Award determination. Upon completion of the technical proposal and financial proposal evaluation and rankings each offeror will receive an overall ranking. The procurement officer will recommend award of the contract to the responsible offeror that submitted a proposal determined to be most advantageous considering technical factors and financial factors.

Technical factors and financial factors will have equal weight.

In an attempt to maintain continuity of representation to adults involved APS/APGRB cases for the final award determinations for existing cases only preference will be given to offerors that are current providers that wish to keep their current cases, but do not wish to take on new cases or were not recommended

for award of the new contract, provided that it is determined to be in the best interest and most advantageous to the State after the evaluation of proposals.

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And then also, just another reminder that proposals, they're going to be due on June 6th at 1:00. We cannot accept late proposals.

So that concludes the review of the RFP.

We're going to open up the floor to any questions that
you may have. And when you ask a question please
identify yourself and the company that you're
representing today for the record. Also, should there
be a discrepancy between any response that's provided
here today and any written response provided in the
future, the written response will prevail.

MR. SKOLNICK: Shelly Skolnick, Skolnick Law Firm. On the documentation for the invoicing, are you requiring that some document that the attorney actually appear. And you explain that for the hearings, the APS hearings. For the APGRB a document just indicating all the cases that were heard at that

APGRB meeting?

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MS. DAVIS: So APGRB is, we plan to get the documentation. So there's a sign-in sheet and the local Department of Social Services creates an agenda identifying which cases are heard. We're going to work the APGRB documentation out internally. It's when you appear in court, the place that we don't have access to at this point that we're asking that you provide that documentation.

MR. SKOLNICK: Okay.

MS. GRIMES: Meisha Grimes, Grimes Legal Group. In Baltimore County where you anticipate possibly awarding three contracts, it indicates that you would, the days for the ranking. Are the days based on the dates that the petition was filed or is it going to be based on the date that the petition will be heard?

MS. DAVIS: So in Baltimore County and Baltimore City it seems to be the most efficient to work through, in Baltimore County the trust clerk, and in Baltimore City the Magistrate's office to say, if

you get a petition and you're going to be looking for a 1 lawyer on this day, this who you call. Does that 2 answer the question? 3 Yes. MS. GRIMES: MS. MALINOWSKI: A lawyer to do what, attend 5 a hearing or to take the case? 6 MS. DAVIS: Just like you guys receive phone 7 calls right now about cases, the same thing will happen. Your process will not change. It's just the Magistrate's office and the trust clerk will say, on 10 this day, if I need to make a phone call, this is the 11 firm that I call. So whatever decision process -- we 12 can't control what they do. We just give them 13 information about whose number they dial depending on 14 the day. 15 MS. MALINOWSKI: But that's in conflict with 16 what it says in the RFP. It says the hearing day. 17 MS. DAVIS: So I'm not -- so it may say the 18

hearing day, and we can publish a written response, but we have to take each jurisdictions nuance into consideration. So if the trust clerk in Baltimore

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1	County thinks that I mean, the hearing dates are
2	scheduled, you know, sort of randomly. So I think for
3	the expedited cases you guys are asked to agree on a
4	day. However it works best for the judiciary is how
5	it's going to work. So nothing is going to change for
6	you all. It's only going to change in terms of whose
7	up to bat first on each particular day. So whatever
8	the court decides, if they want to assign the cases, if
9	a trust clerk wants to assign the cases according to
10	the hearing dates, and if you're the first person, it's
11	your day to get it, and it conflicts with whatever,
12	your vacation that no one can be available to take it,
13	then the same thing will happen. The number two vendor
14	will then get the phone call. So it's just a matter of
15	clarification so that everybody is on the same page
16	about how the cases are going to be assigned.
17	MS. MALINOWSKI: So what's stated in here is
18	not necessarily what's going to happen?
19	MS. DAVIS: So I would like to give the
20	opportunity for the fine details to each jurisdiction
21	because I can't control what the trust board does, I

can just tell them the day, or what the Magistrate's office does. We can just tell them the day.

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MS. RAWLINGS: Don't forget to identify yourself. That was Carolyn Malinowski from MVLS.

MS. WILLIS-GRAY: We'll also take a look and see if we may need to make some changes. Thank you.

Just for point of MS. GRIMES: clarification. Meisha Grimes with the Grimes Legal Group. Because the hearings are only held on Fridays, based on my understanding of the date of filing, which would be the start of the calendar. So if it is a Monday petition filed in the court and that's someone's particular day, they would call that person to give the case based on the 50, the 30, and the 20. And then in Baltimore County we schedule our own cases. It's just that based on what is written it just says calendar days. So it needs to specify the filing of the petition, because all of the cases are going to be currently held on Thursday unless the jurisdiction changes something. So if it's filed on a Monday or a Tuesday, then it's 50 percent, then whoever that

individual is, they would receive the call and then ultimately schedule their Thursday.

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MS. DAVIS: So I understand what you all are I completely understand. I guess what I'm saying to you all is, we're going to do our best to make sure that whatever day the phone call is made that the person knows who to call first. So whether they make the phone call on the day the petition is filed or if it's a practice to make the phone call the next day, I can't control that, right? All I can do is say the day you pick up the phone to assign this case to someone, to see if someone is available, whether that's the hearing date, the petition file date, you know, it was meant to be sort of generic so that -- and these are the only two jurisdictions, Baltimore City and Baltimore County, whatever their process is is not interrupted. They're just receiving a daily direction from the Department about who to call. So if the hearing dates are scheduled, which I assume thereafter, we're not trying to control that. It's just who does the court appoint to represent on any given day a

petition that they need to provide representation for. 1 MS. WHARTON: Kim Wharton. This is a 2 question for probably Teminka. When I submit the --3 when I used to submit the reports to you, there's 4 billing and then there's invoicing? 5 MS. RAWLINGS: Yes. 6 So now you're saying you're 7 MS. WHARTON: only required submit the distinct case management 8 system, just the invoicing cases no longer the billing? 9 MS. RAWLINGS: No. 10 Or the reporting of the files MS. WHARTON: 11 12 that we've worked on? MS. RAWLINGS: Exactly. So your deliverables 13 for invoicing will go through the system, be that your 14 case lists as well as the invoice form, because it will 15 be generated through the system. 16 Right. MS. WHARTON: 17 MS. RAWLINGS: But your monthly deliverables 18 or your annual deliverables, those will be submitted in 19 paper because we're not set up yet to receive those 20 electronically. So any reports that you have to 21

provide us with will still come paper. 7 MS. WHARTON: And one other question. 2 reporting for the reports, the economic reports and the 3 training requirements, are they now going to be annually or are they still going to be quarterly? 5 MS. RAWLINGS: I believe we changed those to 6 annual reporting. But all of which is in the RFP. 7 Just review the RFP. 8 9 MS. WHARTON: Okav. MS. RAWLINGS: And you will have the option, 10 however, of sending those electronically. Kind of like 11 when you email us, you can still do that with the paper 12 13 forms or even your electronic copy. Okay. All right. Thank you. 14 MS. WHARTON: MS. MALINOWSKI: Carolyn Malinowski, Maryland 15 Volunteer Lawyers Service. Ms. Davis said that on 16 attachment DD, the certificate of attendance, that it's 17 going to be required to be notarized. How are we to go 18 about that, because I'm not sure that the court clerks 19 are going to be notaries? 20

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MS. DAVIS: I don't think I said notarized.

1	So I think that what we're anticipating is that it will
2	be stamped by the courtroom clerk. You know how you
3	have a witness who comes and they have to provide
4	verification that they attended a hearing, they have
5	those preprinted forms, the court clerk stamps it with
6	a seal, that's the kind of independent documentation
7	that the auditors are requiring that we receive.
8	MS. MALINOWSKI: Okay. But you can check to
9	see what was said, notarized or not? I thought you
10	said notarized.
11	MS. DAVIS: I mean, I'm pretty sure it's not
12	notarized because not every court clerk is a notary.
13	That would be non-sensible.
14	MS. MALINOWSKI: And that's going to be
15	clarified?
16	MS. WILLIS-GRAY: We'll review it and publish
17	an answer to your question.
18	MS. MALINOWSKI: Has this document been
19	cleared through the court that they will participate in
20	doing this?
21	MS. DAVIS: Whether the clerk's office will

I know

So it may not

1 stamp it? MS. MALINOWSKI: (Nods head affirmatively.) 2 MS. DAVIS: That is an issue that the 3 Department will be addressing with the judiciary. 4 MS. MALINOWSKI: So no, it hasn't been 5 cleared? 6 MS. DAVIS: I'm not the person making that So I assume that it will be. But you have the 8 call. other option of also providing the court order that 9 indicates that you were present at the hearing. If it 10 11 indicates that. They don't. MS. MALINOWSKI: 12 MS. DAVIS: There are standards -- so the 13 judiciary you know is going online with electronic 14 documents. Whether the documents are going to include 15 who was actually present at each hearing, I'm not sure 16 about, whether it's going to note that. But I assume 17 that moving forward your court orders are all going to

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answer that question. You may actually have to produce

be uniform across the State. Not I assume.

already they're going to be uniform.

1	the other document. Our hope is that as the judiciary
2	comes on line with an electronic universal system that
3	we'll be able to phase that part of the verification
4	out, that we'll be able to get that information
5	directly from the judiciary. But when that's going to
6	happen, I don't know. So this is basically a stop gap
7	measure so that the auditors are satisfied that there's
8	proof that the hearings actually took place and that
9	you appeared.
10	MS. MALINOWSKI: So on page 40 it references
11	the court order, ut it doesn't say what type of court
12	order, an order appointing counsel or a order
13	appointing guardian. And then under that it says
14	appointment order. And is that an order appointing
15	counsel? Because there's another thing that's titled
16	appointment order. I'm just confused as to
17	MS. DAVIS: I'm just trying to find out where
18	you're looking on page 40?
19	MS. MALINOWSKI: Three point six point one.
20	MS. DAVIS: Three point six point one.

MS. MALINOWSKI: Under "A."

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MS. DAVIS: Right.

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MS. MALINOWSKI: It lists all the different things that you have to have.

MS. DAVIS: Uh-huh. So a court order. Show cause, motion hearing, whatever the else? document is called that proves that you were there that day, and that there was a hearing in front of the judge, that's the court order that we're looking for, that you actually appeared. The appointment order, whatever term of art is used in each jurisdiction that is the document that says that you, Carolyn Malinowski, and Maryland Volunteer Lawyer Service has the appointment by the court to represent that client, that's what we're looking for. Identifying that the court has ordered that you show up for that hearing, and some documentation that indicates that you actually had a hearing on behalf of the client, and that you were there. So those two elements have to be satisfied no matter what the documents are called. So if on the same document it articulates that the court appointed you to represent this client, and that you had a

hearing on this day, then you would submit the one document. If it's done in two ways, then both documents are required. So the point is, they want to know that you didn't just walk in and enter your appearance on a case. They want to know that a judge said for you to show up, and they also want to know that you actually showed up.

MS. MALINOWSKI: So a hearing notice, would that suffice, or an appointment order?

MS. DAVIS: It depends on what it says. We're looking for the magic words, right. Like we —— trust me, they were in our office for months. We tried to have this conversation. The auditors believe that there has to be specific, detailed documentation that you were authorized to appear on behalf of that client. So they want to see that you have been appointed to represent that client. We tried to explain to him, the bench doesn't handle these cases in that same format in every jurisdiction. We were unable to reach a resolution. That's why it's in the RFP. That's what's required. There's no way around it for us.

My name is Arthur Drager. And MR. DRAGER: 1 I'm just trying to help clear up what sounds like a 2 little confusion on this. The statement was made by I 3 think Ms. Davis before that if a case is resolved we're 4 not -- we, the State, aren't going to penalize the 5 providers and they'll still get paid. Now, there are 6 cases a provider goes out, interviews the patient, may 7 file a response, and either the case is then in some 8 way resolved, because the patient either regains 9 capacity, family shows up, so the petitioning attorney 10 can dismiss the case or petition to dismiss it, or a 11 patient dies. So then there is no court hearing. So 12 then if there is no court hearing does that then mean 13 that the provider will not get paid or will get paid? 14 MS. DAVIS: So the provider will be paid. 15 Unfortunately, if they appear in court when the 16 petition is withdrawn, dismissed or whatever happens to 17 it. So it's an attempt to sort of reach a happy 18 We can't pay for something that we can't 19 medium.

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are saying not verified because you affirm that you

And they don't mean verified. The auditors

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verify.

represented someone or that you engaged in a settlement negotiations, and you spent however many hours. They want independent confirmation about what happened. The only way that I know of to do that is to show up and say to, you know, Judge Handy, Your Honor, we've called the matter, and we've resolved this, and the petition is going to be filed. There's your hearing, there's your appearance, you know, it's all resolved in that fashion.

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MR. DRAGER: So then if a patient dies, and a facility were to dismiss the case they still have to go to a hearing, so the vendor/provider can be paid?

MS. DAVIS: Yes. I recognize, you know, I recognize that that's not the practical way that the cases are handled. Unfortunately, we're required to have some sort of independent evaluation. And that's what we were basically instructed to -- what's required to justify paying the money for it.

MR. DRAGER: I just had one other question.

A statement was made that you all want to see the vendors be able to earn a living doing these cases.

And you require a minimum of six hours per case. The only way a vendor could even, in any knowing way, submit a bid would either be that their hourly rate of such and such be the bid or the vendor would need to know the volume of cases in a particular jurisdiction with a cap on the volume that they would be required to handle. In other words, I think the vendors need more information on what they're bidding on.

MS. DAVIS: So I'm not sure what the question is. Are you asking -- what are you asking the Department to provide that would assist you in making that determination?

MR. DRAGER: Well, I guess the question would be, is it a bid based on the volume or an hourly rate? Because if it's a minimum of six hours per case, it's impossible to submit a blanket proposal that would be the minimum that the vendor could handle and earn a living with, or is it a bid based on an hourly rate being charged?

MS. DAVIS: And so we're not -- it's a fully loaded fixed unit rate. So whatever rate you used to

1	calculate it, I mean, you're going to have to do your
2	best estimate. I don't think that there's anything
3	that we can do to tell you how many cases to expect,
4	except to give you the possible projections and to tell
5	you how many days you potentially will be assigned in a
6	calendar year.
7	MR. DRAGER: Okay.
8	MS. DAVIS: I don't think that we can provide
9	you with more than that.
10	MR. DRAGER: Okay.
11	MS. SCHUBERT: But you can provide I'm
12	Debra Schubert. You can provide that? I'm new to all
13	this. So I'm trying to figure out what the work load
14	could possibly be.
15	MS. DAVIS: Well, I think that
16	MS. SCHUBERT: How do we handle
17	MS. DAVIS: So there's an attachment in here
18	that gives you the case projections for each
19	jurisdiction. They're just, you know, based on some
20	sort of calculation. We don't know at what rate the
21	petitions will be filed, and by whom, and anything of
	I and the state of

1	that nature. But this is based on past history and
2	projections.
3	MS. SCHUBERT: Okay.
4	MS. DAVIS: And then I believe attachment BB1
5	is your requested case load form. So you tell the
6	State
7	MS. WILLIS-GRAY: Attachment BB will be the
8	projected case load.
9	MS. DAVIS: I'm sorry.
10	MS. WILLIS-GRAY: Attachment BB1 is your
11	requested case load form where you submit how many
12	cases you would like to receive.
13	MS. DAVIS: How many you would like to
14	receive. How many you think your firm could handle
15	during the duration of the contract. There's a one to
16	150 at any one time case maximum. You can have 150
17	cases open at any one time. But you tell us how many
18	cases you think your firm can handle depending on how
19	many people are going to be providing the service
20	during the contract period.

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MR. SKOLNICK: Shelly Skolnick. Back on the

1	invoice and documentation, the order of appointment.
2	If you're a law firm with several attorneys could the
3	order of appointment name all the attorneys or would it
4	be sufficient just to name the law firm?
5	MS. DAVIS: It's the firm. We have the
6	contract with the firm. So as long as the firm is
7	appointed, the auditors are not looking for the
8	specific name.
9	MR. SKOLNICK: Okay. Good. Thank you.
10	MS. DAVIS: Yes?
11	MR. KING: Barrett Kind, King Hall. Sort of
12	to that point. If an attorney has enough counsel
13	relationship with another firm would it be okay if
14	attorneys at that other firm were to work on any of
15	these cases or no?
16	MS. DAVIS: I think there's a no
17	subcontracting clause as a part of
18	MR. KING: But I wouldn't consider that
19	necessarily subcontracting if they're, if we're co-
20	employees in separate firms.
21	MS. DAVIS: So I think we probably will have

to provide a written answer to that. I'm not sure what

-- who pays Workman's Comp, who provides malpractice
insurance, and who they have an employment contract
with are probably some of the fine details that would
have to be ironed out. But that's interesting. We'll
try to find an answer and publish it.

MR. KING: Thank you.

MS. WILLIS-GRAY: Yes?

MR. COMEAU: Jerry Comeau From Ria P.

Rochvarg. My question is regarding the minimum requirements. The current contract did not bar using judicial law clerk time towards meeting the minimum experience requirement. If an attorney qualifies under this current contract, say in December of this year, but would not qualify under the new contract, would that attorney be qualified to be able to work under the new contract?

MS. DAVIS: So we'll publish an answer to that. I think that we have come across this issue previously. And our directions to the providers have been that the law clerk time didn't count. We wanted

for two years of actual in the court room, I'm a member 1 of the bar experience to qualify under the previous 2 contract and the new one moving forward. But we can 3 provide a written response. 4 Thank you. MR. COMEAU: 5 MS. WILLIS-GRAY: Are there any other 6 questions? 7 MS. GRIMES: Meisha Grimes, Grimes Legal 8 Group. For invoicing are we still invoicing all the 9 cases by the 20th or can we invoice them in the new 10 system if we have 10 here and as long as we do them all 11 by the 20th, can we do them together or can we invoice 12 them separately as long as they're done by the 20th? 13 14 MS. DAVIS: So we anticipate that you'll be able to invoice them, as long as they're invoiced by 15 This system is going to be available at all the 20^{th} . 16 17 times. When will the system be ready? 18 MS. WHARTON: MS. DAVIS: So we're hoping that it's going 19 to be ready in the next few weeks. So I would expect 20

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the training to occur prior to the start of the

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contract. We're also going to be providing a manual, and also technical assistance if you need it. So if we can use it, I promise you'll be able to use it. I mean, the technology that we sought to develop, we've said it needs to be as easy as going up to an ATM and putting your card in, and being able to figure it out. So it's user friendly.

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MS. SULLIVAN: Bonnie Sullivan with Maryland Volunteer Lawyers Service. I have a question about the current contract, when it ends, when the new one begins, and if the agency is, if it's going to be a six-month or seven-month period between the end of the current contract. Are you exercising your option or are we going to be permitted to bill at the rate that we had proposed in the option years? Will there be contract extensions? What happens in the interim period between the end of our current contract and the start date I think in February?

MS. WILLIS-GRAY: We would actually need to respond to you in writing to the question.

MS. SULLIVAN: Okay.

1	MS. WILLIS-GRAY: Thank you.
2	MR. MEEHAN: Did I hear you correctly that
3	there was no subcontracting?
4	MS. DAVIS: Absolutely.
5	MR. MEEHAN: Okay. Do you know where that is
6	in here, roughly?
7	MS. DAVIS: Sorry. Bear with us while we look
8	for it. Are there any other questions that we can
9	answer?
10	MS. WILLIS-GRAY: Section 3.2.11.1.
11	MS. DAVIS: Could you state it a little bit
12	louder, please?
13	MS. WILLIS-GRAY: Section 3.2.11.1.
14	MR. MEEHAN: Thank you.
15	MS. WILLIS-GRAY: Page 30. Any other
16	questions?
17	(No response.)
18	MS. WILLIS-GRAY: All right. Well, thank
19	you all for coming out again. We appreciate you
20	coming. We hope that you all submit a proposal. And
21	we'll be looking forward to your responses. And I hope

you all have a great day. Also, if anybody has not had the opportunity, if you could sign in in the back, it would be greatly appreciated.

(Whereupon, at 2:10 p.m., the hearing was concluded.)

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CERTIFICATE OF NOTARY

I, KATHLEEN A. COYLE, the officer before whom the foregoing testimony was taken, do hereby certify that the witness whose testimony appears in the foregoing transcript was duly sworn by me; that the testimony of said witness was taken by me by stenomask means and thereafter reduced to typewriting by me or under my direction; that said testimony is a true record of the testimony given by said witness; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in which this testimony is taken; and, further, that I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel employed by the parties hereto, nor financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of the action.

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April 30, 2018