

#### ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

## **Online Processes in Agency Adjudication**

### **Committee on Adjudication**

## **Draft Recommendation for Committee | May 4, 2023**

Millions of people each year navigate adjudication systems administered by federal agencies to, among other actions, access critical benefits and services, answer charges of legal noncompliance, and settle disputes with third parties. Individuals participating in these systems expend substantial time and resources completing forms, submitting evidence and arguments, and monitoring their cases, while agencies expend substantial time and resources processing submissions, managing dockets, and providing case updates.

To improve accuracy, efficiency, and accessibility, and fulfill legal obligations to develop electronic business processes, agencies increasingly have deployed online processes by which parties, their representatives, and other interested persons can perform routine tasks such as filing, serving, and viewing forms, briefs, evidence, and other case records. These processes range from simple email-based systems to robust online self-help portals that allow users to update contact information, communicate with agencies, complete forms, submit and view case records, and perform other tasks.

If properly deployed, these processes can make adjudicative systems easier to use and more accessible for the public, reduce the administrative burden on agency staff, and increase the accuracy of information collected during adjudication. However, these processes also pose

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See, e.g., 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act, Pub. L. No. 115-336, 132 Stat. 5025 (2018); Exec. Order No. 14,058, 86 Fed. Reg. 71357 (Dec. 16, 2021); Off. of Mgmt. & Budget, Exec. Off. of the President, M-19-21, Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, Transition to Electronic Records (June 28, 2019); Off. of Mgmt. & Budget, Exec. Off. of the President, M-23-07, Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, Update to Transition to Electronic Records (June 28, 2019); Off. of Mgmt. & Budget, Exec. Off. of the President, Circular No. A-11, Sec. 280 (2020).

<sup>2</sup> Matthew A. Gluth, *Online Processes in Agency Adjudication* (April 16, 2023) (draft report to the Admin. Conf. of the U.S.).



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significant risks if improperly deployed, including increased burdens due to poor design, exposure of agencies' computer systems to malware and other security threats, and ongoing costs in maintenance and upgrades. In designing and implementing these processes, agencies also must ensure that all users, including people with disabilities, can easily navigate them. This may include making user resources available in languages other than English.<sup>3</sup>

Many agencies have already begun implementing these processes. The Social Security Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services have launched robust customer service portals that provide a single, user-friendly website that parties can use to perform tasks at many stages of adjudication from case initiation through appeal. Others have only recently begun, especially in response to office closures during the COVID-19 pandemic.

This Recommendation encourages agencies to develop online processes and provides best practices for agencies to consider when doing so. Of course, agencies have different needs, serve different communities, and have different resources available to them, and what works best for one agency may not be appropriate for another. The best practices provided in this Recommendation provide positive steps that agencies at any stage of developing online processes can take to improve the accuracy, efficiency, and accessibility of their adjudicative systems.

#### RECOMMENDATION

#### **Accessing Online Processes in Adjudicative Systems**

1. Agencies should ensure that online processes accessed by users work effectively with relevant electronic case management systems (eCMS) and any agency website where agency adjudication materials are made publicly available.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See, e.g., Rehabilitation Act of 1973, § 508, 29 U.S.C. § 794d; Plain Writing Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-274, 124 Stat. 2861; Exec. Order No. 13,985, 86 Fed. Reg. 7009 (Jan. 25, 2021); Exec. Order No. 13,166, 65 Fed. Reg. 50121 (Aug. 11, 2000).



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38	2.	Agencies should develop online self-help portals that allow users, as applicable and
39		feasible, to, as applicable and feasible:
40		a. Update contact information, including email addresses, phone numbers, and
41		physical addresses;
42		b. Complete and submit forms;
43		c. File briefs, evidence, and other documents;
44		d. Receive service of documents, including documents filed by other parties and
45		agency notices and orders;
46		e. View and download case documents;
47		f. Make payments (e.g., filing fees, application fees, civil penalties);
48		g. Schedule meetings, conferences, hearings, and other appointments;
49		h. Access virtual appointments;
50		i. View case status information and information about deadlines, appointments, and
51		wait times, but only if agencies can reliably predict them;
52		j. Receive reminders about upcoming deadlines and appointments; and
53		k. Receive notifications about new documents, status changes, and other
54		developments in their cases.
55	3.	Online self-help portals should allow different functionality, with appropriate
56		permissions, for different types of users, including but not limited to agency staff and
57		contractors, parties, intervenors, representatives and their staff, amici curiae, and the
58		public.
59	4.	Agencies should ensure online self-help portals <u>have-employ</u> security mechanisms, <u>such</u>
60		as firewalls and encryption, that to protect sensitive user information and maintain the
61		system's integrity. Agencies should also ensure self-help portals employ mechanisms to
62		and authenticate users when necessary, to and ensure the integrity of the system, without
63		compromising the ability of the public to access public documents. Agencies that require
64		authenticate users by requiring them to register for and log in to online self-help portals
65		should allow users to use Login.gov or other universal logins used by government



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agencies. These security mechanisms should not compromise the ability of nonauthenticated users to access public documents.

### **Electronic Filing and Forms**

- 5. Agencies should permit, and consider requiring, parties to file documents electronically, when feasible. If agencies require electronic filing, they should implement exceptions where for when electronic filing would be impossible or impracticable or a party has established good cause for needing using an alternative means of submission.
- 6. Agencies should ensure that their processes for electronic filing allow users, as applicable and feasible, to, as applicable:
  - a. File documents in batch;
  - b. File documents of a large enough size to encompass common filings;
  - c. File documents in multiple file formats, except that users should be required to file documents in a format that cannot be edited, such as Portable Document Format (PDF), unless a specific procedure requires parties to submit documents that can be edited (e.g., a proposed order);
  - d. Notify the agency that documents being filed contain legally protected or other sensitive information; and
  - e. Notify the agency that documents are being filed under seal or in camera.
- 7. Agencies without an eCMS should allow parties adjudication participants in an adjudication to file briefs, evidence, and other documents electronically by emailing documents them to a designated agency email address, uploading them to a webaccessible file-hosting service, or transferring them to the agency using a secure file transfer protocol (SFTP).
- 8. Agencies with an eCMS should develop tools that can be used to submit documents directly into the eCMS. These tools should <u>allow require</u> users to provide or <u>allow</u> the system to capture information about their submission,- such as document type, purpose, or date, which would be stored as structured metadata in the eCMS, so long as it would not be confusing or burdensome for users.



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- 9. Agencies with an eCMS should consider developing application programming interfaces (APIs) that allow users, such as representatives, who use their own eCMS to directly and securely transfer data between a user's eCMS and the agency's eCMS, without needing to use an online form or a self-help portal as an intermediary.
- 10. Agencies that have forms or templates for use in adjudications (e.g., applications, appointment of representative, hearing requests, requests for agency appellate review, subpoena requests) should post PDF versions of the forms on their websites and allow users to complete, sign, and submit them electronically. Agencies should adapt frequently used forms as web-based forms that users can complete and submit using a web browser. When feasible, web-based forms should:
  - a. Be prepopulated with information about a user or case that the agency already has collected in an eCMS or other database; and
  - b. Be based on prepopulated data and previous responses, requiring users to answer only questions that are relevant to them.
- 11. Except when explicitly prohibited by statute, agencies should allow participants in adjudications to sign documents electronically and, as applicable, should accept as valid electronic signatures:
  - a. A form or document submitted through an agency's online self-help portal while registered for and logged in to the portal;
  - b. A cryptographic digital signature;
  - c. A scanned or other graphical representation of a handwritten signature;
  - d. A conformed signature (e.g., "/s/ Jane Doe"); and
  - e. An email used to transmit the document.
- 12. Agencies should consider whether to review some or all electronically filed documents before associating them with a case file, for example to ensure that they comport with agency rules and do not disclose nondisclosure of legally protected or other sensitive information, comports with agency rules, or such as when a party files or requests to file a document under seal or in camera.

#### **Electronic Service**



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121	13. Agencies should allow electronic service, except in instances when electronic service
122	would be impossible or impracticable or a party has good cause for needing alternative
123	means of delivery.
124	14. Agencies with an eCMS should provide automated service through notice when a
125	document has been filed through the web portal.
126	15. Agencies without an eCMS should allow parties to serve documents to other parties
127	electronically, by emailing documents to other parties. Agencies that allow parties to
128	submit documents using a file-hosting service or SFTP should ensure that all parties are
129	notified when new documents become available.
	Management of Sensitive Documents
130	16. Agencies that redact legally protected or other sensitive information from documents
131	before making them available to other parties or publicly available should clarify whether
132	parties should submit redacted versions of documents or whether the agency will make
133	the necessary redactions.
	Fees and Other Payments
134	17. Agencies that require filing fees, application fees, payment of civil penalties, or other
135	payments should accept electronic payments.
	Scheduling, Notifications, and Reminders
136	18. Agencies should provide an online scheduling tool for parties to schedule meetings,
137	conferences, hearings, and other appointments efficiently and at times that are reasonably
138	convenient for the agency and all non agency participants.
139	19. Agencies with an eCMS should provide automatic notifications or reminders to
140	partieusers about important events and developments in their cases, such as when (a)
141	a meeting, conference, hearing, or other appointment is scheduled or upcoming; (b) a

filing deadline is approaching; (c) a new document has been submitted by another party

and is available to view; (d) an agency notice or order is available to view; and (e) the



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case status changes. Notifications and reminders should be sent through an online self-service portal, by email, and/or by text message, according to user preferences.

#### **Developing and Improving Online Processes**

- 20. When designing and implementing online processes, agencies should consult potential users and relevant stakeholders, including parties, representatives, adjudicators and adjudicative staff, agency personnel who represent the government in adjudicative proceedings, and personnel who provide customer service or oversee customer experience functions for the agency. Agencies should also continuously solicit feedback from users on their online processes, for example through online surveys and listening sessions, and should use that feedback to identify and prioritize improvements.
- 21. When designing or working with a contractor to design their online processes, agencies should create systems that can be expanded to incorporate new technologies without requiring replacement.
- 22. Agencies should ensure that their online processes function on multiple platforms including, when practicable, on mobile devices.

### Guidance, Training, and Outreach

- 23. Agencies should update their rules of practice to permit or, when appropriate, require the use of online processes.
- 24. Agencies should develop self-help materials (e.g., instruction manuals, reference guides, instructional videos) and, if needed, hold training sessions to help agency personnel and the members of the public users understand how to use the agency's online processes. Materials intended for the public users should be posted in an appropriate location on the agency's website and made accessible through any online self-help portal.
- 25. Agencies should conduct public outreach if needed to encourage parties and representatives to adopt their online processes, in particular prior to making an online process mandatory.



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26. Agencies should make staff available to help assist agency personnel and all members of
the public users of the agency's online processes, including agency personnel, and should
clarify when <u>such</u> assistance is available (e.g., during normal business hours).