

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

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COMMITTEE MEETING

PROVISION FOR THE DELIVERY OF LEGAL SERVICES

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

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P. O. BOX 347
EAST ALTON, ILLINOIS 62024

OFFICE (618) 466-4029

1 APPEARANCES:

2 Directors Present--

3 Milton Masson

4 Donald Santarelli

5 Robert McCarthy

6 Ms. Lynn Newhart
7 Florida Seminole County Legal Aid Society

8 Mr. Eugene Brady
9 Cass County, Michigan Legal Aid Clinic

10 Mr. Burton Terry
11 Legal Aid Bureau of United Charities
12 of Chicago

13 Mr. Terrance Acker
14 Orlando, Florida

1
2 MR. SANTARELLI: Good morning. What we are
3 here today for is to discuss what our experience has
4 been with alternative delivery programs.

5 Granted the systems we are looking at are
6 what we call low cost legal services, legal systems
7 as opposed to pro bono legal systems and we felt the prox-
8 imity to the kinds of work done by both that system
9 and the various private systems and the various bar
10 related systems might give us some education as to
11 the alternative mechanisms for the delivery.

12 We are not wedded to a single model either
13 statutorily or mentally; however, well the system has
14 worked in the past we feel confident to explore how
15 it came as to the experience from operating systems,
16 delivery systems that are presently at work around
17 the country and virtually the hallmark of the Ameri-
18 can system.

19 We are curious and interested to see how
20 that system actually operates in various places.
21 We have heard from some of the larger organizations
22 like the Hyatt Systems. We are now interested in explor-
23 ing a more regional or local operating experience
24 so we have this morning invited and we hope they are
25 here, representatives from Florida Seminole County

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2 Legal Aid Society, one Lynn Newhart. Good morning.

3 MS. NEWHART: Good morning.

4 MR. SANTARELLI: Next we have invited
5 Cass County, Michigan Legal Aid Clinic. Good morn-
6 ing Mr. Brady.

7 MR. BRADY: Good morning.

8 MR. SANTARELLI: Would you have a seat,
9 too? We will operate if we may as a panel. Is
10 that agreeable?

11 And Mr. Burton Terry of the Legal Aid
12 Bureau of United Charities in Chicago. Good morning,
13 Mr. Terry.

14 If you would all compose yourself on this
15 single microphone. I think the room is small enough
16 and the crowd is small enough that if everyone sits
17 up closer we will not need to use the microphone
18 that closely.

19 I recognize that this appears to be ad
20 hoc to you. It is to us, too. We are exploring,
21 fact finding, being educated if you are kind enough
22 to cooperate with us. I think the proper way to
23 proceed to make sense to us is for each of you to
24 tell us informally about your own operation before
25 we get into questions and a panel discussion.

1
2 Clearly we will have some interaction
3 here and we would like for you to feel free to comment
4 on one another's experience and to inquire of one
5 another and to let this be an occasion where we
6 illuminate the facts as much as possible without
7 a formalistic approach. You will not be interrogated
8 as if you were on a witness stand in a courtroom.
9 You are an informal panel and we hope to be educated
10 by your experiences.

11 This is a little schedule here that indi-
12 cates the Florida group first. Perhaps Ms. Newhart--
13 is that Terry Acker with you?

14 MS. NEWHART: Yes, it is.

15 MR. SANTARELLI: Good morning and welcome.

16 MR. ACKER: Thank you.

17 MR. SANTARELLI: Would you give us a little
18 background on how you got started and where you
19 are now and what you see as the prospects of your
20 experiences for the future.

21 MS. NEWHART: I'll let Mr. Acker do that
22 since he was one of the founding fathers.

23 MR. ACKER: My name is Terrance Acker
24 and I am a lawyer from Orlando, Florida. Seminole
25 County, Florida is contiguous with Orange County,

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2 Florida. Orlando is the County Seat of Orange County.
3 Seminole County is a bedroom county of Orange
4 County. Orange County is where Disney World is
5 located.

6 We have had a private bar operated Legal
7 Aid society in Orange County since 1961. It was
8 incorporated not for profit in 1967 and today
9 is a half million dollar operation employing anywhere
10 with over twelve hundred (1,200) participating
11 pro bono lawyers.

12 Our voluntary bar association mandates
13 as a condition of membership participation of
14 a legal aid panel. It has through all of those
15 years been privately funded.

16 The Seminole County Bar Association
17 in 1961 was an extremely small organization. As
18 Orlando grew, the Seminole County Bar grew.

19 By the late sixties there was enough
20 lawyers in Seminole County that we began on an
21 informal basis, a sort of committee basis, to
22 hand out as it were legal aid cases as contact
23 was made with our bar president. We literally
24 had ten (10) bar members in our voluntary bar
25 at that time. I think that estimate is fairly

1
2 accurate.

3 Into the early seventies our bar experi-
4 enced some rapid growth in Seminole County as
5 a result of the development in the Orlando area
6 engendered by Disney World.

7 In 1975 it was necessary and we could
8 see the need to provide a somewhat more formalized
9 operation so we incorporated the Legal Aid Society,
10 the members of our bar agreed to take referrals
11 on a pro bono basis. We hired a secretarial staff
12 member to essentially apportion out the legal
13 aid referrals, to do the initial interviewing
14 and make the project work.

15 Today our Seminole County Legal Aid
16 Society has an Executive Director, Lynn Newhart,
17 a lawyer and a lead secretary.

18 In a sense it is in the genesis stages,
19 having been a participant in the Orange County
20 program for many years, we can see exactly where
21 the Seminole County program is going.

22 The Orange County program between '61
23 and '67 grew from really no employees with the
24 bar secretary handing out referrals until today
25 it has numerous lawyers, paralegal staff members

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2 and has approximately thirteen hundred cases in
3 litigation through the private bar and approxi-
4 mately two hundred (200) to two hundred fifty
5 (250) through the staff members in the office
6 and we are quite certain that is where the Seminole
7 County program will head over the years.

8 MR. SANTARELLI: Tell us something about
9 your cases.

10 MR. ACKER: The types of cases that
11 we handle in Orange County we handle literally
12 any kind of civil litigation, any kind of litiga-
13 tion I guess that the LSC handles. We handle
14 immigration; we handle habeas corpus, various
15 types of non-trial level criminal cases and I
16 brought a laundry list with me here today which
17 is just an interoffice characterization of the
18 types of cases that we do in Orange County.

19 We have nine (9) various categories,
20 from administrative law to something called other
21 which I have never figured out but within those
22 we have alphabetized and numbered various types
23 of cases from abuse to worker's compensation that
24 we do and it's a list of a hundred (100) or so
25 types of cases.

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2 Bascially in Orange County we do every-
3 thing, any type of civil litigation, federal,
4 state, administrative. We have some specialized
5 panels. Social Security panels. For instance
6 we have fifteen (15) or twenty (20) lawyers who
7 will do all of the Social Security cases that
8 come in the door. We have a Federal Court Committee
9 that I serve on that does habeas corpus work and
10 the civil rights litigation or whatever may come
11 through from the Federal Court.

12 The Judges' clerks over there help us
13 get it started. The clerk sends over a batch
14 of cases and we screen them and decide which ones
15 we are going to take. Guardian ad litum programs
16 to furnish representation to the abused and neglected
17 children in Juvenile Court. I think there were
18 three hundred (300) or four hundred (400) children
19 last year represented in that program.

20 Seminole County, necessarily because
21 of the fewer number of lawyers, we have only about
22 a hundred (100) active members of our bar who
23 are in private practice and therefore eligible
24 to take pro bono referrals. Some are more restricted
25 in what we can do. We don't do any federal litigation

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2 down there but we do most kinds of state litigation
3 as long as it is not fee generating and as long
4 as it is not criminal.

5 As a practical matter much of what we
6 do out there is in the domestic realm but it's
7 not restricted to that.

8 MR. SANTARELLI: How do you draw your
9 staffing? Is it on a volunteer basis or is it
10 on some organizational method by which attorneys
11 are assigned?

12 MR. ACKER: That's a question that I
13 think Lynn could answer better than I could.

14 MR. SANTARELLI: Constructurally, how
15 does it operate?

16 MS. NEWHART: Basically we do it strictly
17 on a rotational basis. Basically because we are
18 small and we only have about ninety (90) or a hun-
19 dred (100) attorneys on our pro bono basis, there
20 is no way that we can request some certain types
21 of cases. Since the majority of the cases that
22 we do do are domestic and they are all pretty
23 good about it, so basically it's rotation.

24 It initially started out on an alphabetical
25 rotation but over the years for one reason or

1
2 another, whether it is vacation or trial or they
3 can't take something, it's kind of gotten out
4 of the alphabetical.

5 MR. SANTARELLI: How is your panel selected
6 of participating lawyers?

7 MR. ACKER: I should mention that I
8 am on the Board of Directors of the Seminole County
9 Association and that is my connection here this
10 morning.

11 In Orange County everybody participates.
12 There are three (3) forms of service; one is you
13 take cases, two, you pay a two hundred and fifty
14 dollar (\$250.00) in lieu of service fee. That
15 raised fifty-five thousand dollars (\$55,000.00)
16 so far in 1983. Three, you give service to the
17 Legal Aid Society in the office or in some other
18 fashion. We put on seminars, for instance, and
19 we have Judges that come to speak as well as private
20 lawyers who are not in private practice.

21 In Seminole County we have one form
22 of service which is taking the cases. That being
23 the only alternative, a lot of folks like State
24 Attorneys, Public Defenders, Corporate Counsel
25 and Judges don't really participate but essentially

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2 all of the private lawyers there participate.
3 There are no exceptions. If they want to belong
4 to a local bar which is not a mandatory bar but
5 as a matter of fact is a voluntary bar.

6 MR. SANTARELLI: How does the program
7 interact with legal services local operations
8 there? What is the relationship or the referral
9 mechanism and how do you communicate or how do
10 you divide up the work?

11 MR. ACKER: I think Lynn can tell you
12 more about Seminole County than I can.

13 MS. NEWHART: The only formal agreement
14 for the legal services in Central Florida Legal
15 Services we don't do public benefits and they
16 don't do civil litigation so there is no written
17 agreement. If people call us regarding public
18 benefits, we feel like they, the Central Florida
19 Legal Services can handle, we refer them up there.
20 There is no real quality control although we do ask them
21 if for some reason the Central Florida Legal Service
22 cannot help you, please give us a call back. Many
23 times there are things, I believe, I'm not that
24 familiar with the Central Florida Legal Services
25 but I know they do not do domestic cases, but

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2 if it is--now, if somebody calls in and it is
3 a fee generating case, Social Security for instance,
4 we operate a lawyer referral service out of the
5 bar office and they share space with the Legal
6 Aid Society so we do operate a lawyer referral service
7 and the Workman's Comp and Social Security cases are
8 referred out to a Lawyer Referral Service.

9 MR. SANTARELLI: So it's very informal.

10 MS. NEWHART: Very, very informal.

11 MR. ACKER: In Orange County, you made
12 a comment in your introductory remarks about
13 the purpose of this meeting being to examine alterna-
14 tive systems. We in Orange County regard the
15 LSC Program as the alternative system because
16 we have been around so long. We don't have any
17 formal working relationship either and we are
18 somewhat concerned that there is, for instance,
19 a system of like priority drawing by the LSC Program
20 and we don't have any priorities. We throw our
21 doors open to it all so we do that with any referrals
22 from the LSC Program but there is no formal arrange-
23 ment and while not knowing the real reason, if
24 I may call it that, I think that the underlying
25 reason is that we are concerned that their way of

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2 viewing cases may lead them to draw some conclusions
3 about the nature of the case or the prospects of
4 the case that we might not want to rely on so
5 we invite them, like any other law firm or lawyer
6 or private citizen or organization to send anybody
7 they want over to us.

8 MR. SANTARELLI: Recognizing the delicacy of your
9 remarks, perhaps we are so unsophisticated here in our
10 operation, but what is your impression of that
11 prioritizing, how is it that they prioritize in
12 terms of your organization?

13 MR. ACKER: I understand that the logic
14 behind the prioritizing is that there is insufficient
15 resources to provide services to all of those
16 who might want them. We have not experienced
17 that. In our recent history since we have become
18 a large organization and I think the reason for
19 that is that we have always been able to expand
20 community participation.

21 When we needed money, we got more United
22 Way money. We got private corporation money.
23 The IOTA Program that you may have heard of exists.
24 In fact, their office is in the Orange County
25 Bar Center. We give them gratis space. When we

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2 needed space we raised two hundred thousand
3 dollars (\$200,000.00) to build a building. We
4 are not sure that this priority system really
5 is sensible in Orange County. It may be in other
6 places so I don't want my remarks to be taken
7 out of context.

8 If we were going to do priorities, and
9 thankfully we are not faced with that, I don't
10 think that we would sit down before the fact and
11 try to decide what those priorities would be.
12 We would try to undertake some kind of large scale
13 community evaluation. We are doing that on a
14 constant basis now because every day we have para-
15 legal and lawyers and some volunteers who stand
16 by the telephone, we have ten (10) lines and we
17 invite all citizens to call in sort of a telephone
18 application process and we have written records
19 on each call in terms of the type of case and
20 the problem they are seeking information about
21 and whether they are indigent or not and by that
22 method we are able to--we screen seventeen thousand
23 (17,000) people a year and so we get a good idea
24 of where the flow of the cases are, what types
25 of cases.

1 That type of prioritizing based on that
2 kind of system makes some degree of sense to us
3 but to sit down before the fact, and my impression
4 is that is the way it works but may not be the
5 correct impression, I might add, to say that housing
6 or whatever else may deserve more attention than
7 any other type of program, I think is somewhat
8 of a concern to me.

9 There also seems to be a lack of ability
10 to motivate community support by the local LSC
11 Program. We figured out last year our voluntary
12 hours and it was over twenty thousand (20,000)
13 hours and that is not lawyers alone, that is retired
14 citizens, housewives, et cetera. People who we
15 somehow motivate to come into our legal aid project
16 and give us time in the office.

17 We have six (6) off beat offices around
18 the county staffed largely by volunteers and donated
19 space. For every volunteer that you get that
20 you don't have to pay money to, that means more
21 citizens you can reach and I think that at least
22 our LSC Program hasn't taken advantage of those
23 opportunities and so we think that the priority
24 system, while in the beginning may have been entirely
25 justified, it has become almost a tradition and may

1
2 not really need to be one any more. There may
3 be alternative ways of handling the problem so
4 there doesn't need to be a system of priorities.

5 MR. SANTARELLI: Mr. Acker, those are
6 very useful insights and we recognize they may
7 be meekly the experience of your local ~~area~~ ~~committee~~ but
8 certainly commendable to see the area resource
9 and organization is able to accomplish. Very
10 impressive.

11 Do my fellow committee members have any
12 questions of the Florida experiences before we
13 go on to the next group?

14 Did you have any source of checking and
15 rechecking eligibility?

16 MR. ACKER: Do you mean the eligibility
17 of the clients and the services?

18 MR. MC CARTHY: Yes.

19 MR. ACKER: To talk to someone and just
20 by way of five (5) minutes of advice help him with
21 a problem, the answer is no. The investment of
22 time necessary to really document the financial
23 situation doesn't merit in our opinion doing so.

24 If we can give them some helpful advice
25 in five (5) minutes, it is easier than trying to

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2 screen them. We regard it--even if a person is
3 not indigent, just as an element of the bar public
4 service program which is not admitted under legal
5 aid, we have an arbitrary program and all kinds
6 of different things so that is not really concerned.
7 However, if we are going to represent someone
8 either in the Legal Aid Office or if we refer
9 it out as a pro bono case on the litigation matter,
10 extended matter, then there is really a fairly
11 complex application process, a two (2) page applica-
12 tion plus a detailed financial affidavit and a
13 person is requested to bring in if they are working
14 a copy of their last few weeks of paychecks, et
15 cetera, et cetera. They execute an oath giving
16 some detail about their financial situation swearing
17 to its accuracy of what they have provided and
18 other than that, which is really relying on the
19 applicant, the answer is no but the detail is
20 such that it would be somewhat difficult for someone
21 to fictionalize their entire financial situation.
22 We rely on application, that's true. I'm sure
23 some of them pull the wool over our eyes.

24 MS. NEWHART: May I comment on that,
25 please?

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2 In Seminole County we do essentially
3 what Mr. Acker has just said only we are on the
4 phone all day from 9:00 to 5:00. We get a good
5 idea of what cases we need to address. If something
6 comes up that we haven't addressed in the past,
7 I can go to my Board and say, "Look, this seems
8 to be a problem." Essentially, as he said, five
9 (5) minutes on the phone with these people, the
10 first thing I ask is not the financial qualifications
11 but I want to know what they want to see an attorney
12 about. Oftentimes if we cannot help them or if
13 it is something that is not within our scope,
14 we can refer them to an agency who may be able
15 to help them or give them some advice.

16 I wanted to point out that last year,
17 our fiscal year, we handled four thousand three
18 hundred thirty-seven (4,337) calls and Seminole
19 County is very small.

20 As far as the financial matter is concerned,
21 they also come in and fill out an application.
22 When we refer these cases out to our pro bono
23 panel, the attorneys have the option during the
24 course of their own investigation, if they find
25 out they have been dishonest with us or if they have

In Sam Houston County we do occasionally
 what Mr. Baker has just said only we are on the
 phone all day from 9:00 to 5:00. We get a good
 idea of what cases we need to address. If something
 comes up that we haven't addressed in the past,
 I can go to my board and say, "Look, this seems
 to be a problem." Basically, as he said, this
 is minutes on the phone with these people, the
 first thing I ask is not the financial qualifications
 but I want to know what they want to see an attorney
 about. Oftentimes if we cannot help them or if
 it is something that is not within our scope,
 we can refer them to an agency who may be able
 to help them or give them some advice.
 I wanted to point out that just year,
 our fiscal year, we handled four thousand three
 hundred thirty-seven (4,337) calls and seminars
 County is very small.
 As far as the financial matter is concerned,
 they also come in and fill out an application.
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 panel, the attorneys have the option during the
 course of their own investigation, if they find
 out they have been dishonest with us or if they have

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2 assets that they have hidden, they always have
3 the option of bouncing it back to our office for
4 us to reevaluate.

5 MR. ACKER: The Seminole, and of course
6 we are talking about two (2) programs here, Orange
7 and Seminole, in a lot of ways smaller is better
8 and the public access in Seminole is probably
9 easier. There are three (3) people in the office in
10 Seminole and have a very, a real astreet corps
11 of being available to the people.

12 In Orange County we are a larger organiza-
13 tion and more structured, more formalized, and
14 it may be harder really for people to get what they
15 want immediately but the financial screening in
16 Seminole is very, very adequate. The lawyers
17 who donate considerable time--and in some of these
18 cases they are incredibly involved and I saw a com-
19 puter printout from a large law firm that keeps
20 all of the time records and computer records and
21 when they closed out their legal aid referral,
22 they sent a copy of their printout to the Legal
23 Aid Society so that we would have an idea of how
24 much time they spent and we asked for that informa-
25 tion and the printout is taller than I am. It was

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2 at forty-five dollars (\$45.00) an hour, I think,
3 and it was over seven thousand dollars (\$7,000.00).

4 Lawyers are not going to give that kind
5 of time if they don't think a person really deserves
6 it, not only because of the nature of the litigation
7 but because they are poor and I think you do have
8 to do some screening but I think Seminole does
9 a very, very fine job.

10 MR. MC CARTHY: Have you had any experience
11 in your record keeping of any of the cases that
12 end up in a fee producing case?

13 MS. NEWHART: We have the option if
14 it is, like for instance if we approve somebody
15 and there is money that they can get out of opposing
16 parties, they are free to do so, they will collect
17 it.

18 MR. ACKER: One of our legal aid societies
19 in Central Florida, in Seminole, were born several
20 years ago, appealed a decision in a domestic case
21 where the Circuit Court Judge had determined that
22 the lawyer, the pro bono lawyer could not get
23 a fee out of the responding party even where the
24 fee could have theoretically been paid as a result
25 of being a legal aid pro bono attorney, there being

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2 no obligation on the part of the petitioning wife
3 to pay the lawyer's fee, the court decided that
4 there would be no obligation on the part of the
5 responding husband to pay or contribute to it.

6 That case was appealed and the Appellate
7 Court ruled that the Legal Aid lawyer is entitled
8 to the same consideration for attorney fee as
9 any other lawyer. That resulted in a lot of pro
10 bono lawyers collecting small amounts of money.
11 We actually encourage them to do that. It seems
12 only equitable. At that point the money is theirs.
13 Frequently they contribute some or all of that
14 money back to the Legal Aid Society. It is never
15 much.

16 MR. SANTARELLI: Thank you very much.
17 It was very enlightening and I think we will continue
18 with the same underlying question for Mr. Brady
19 from the Michigan Clinic and without having to
20 ask them all over again, if you would like to
21 cover as an affirmative presentation of the issues
22 that were raised in this last series of questions.
23 If you don't adequately, we'll remind you.

24 MR. BRADY: Thank you.

25 My name is Eugene Brady. I am from a

1
2 county called Cass County in Michigan. It is
3 right on the border of Michigan and Indiana. The
4 population is about forty-nine thousand four hun-
5 dred (49,400). It's a very rural community.

6 The program that we are involved with
7 there started in about 1971 similar to the Orange
8 County program comparatively by the County Bar
9 Association members. They chipped in money of
10 their own in various amounts and started a super-
11 visory system in conjunction with the Notre Dame
12 Law School which is not too far from our location.

13 In Michigan, we have this court rule
14 that allows students after they are successful
15 in the completion of their first year of law school
16 to go into the courtroom and participate as a
17 licensed attorney other than in criminal cases
18 and that program is the way they put it together.

19 After a couple of years of that, we
20 achieved some LEAA Funds and then the county even-
21 tually became involved with the attorneys, I'm
22 guessing now since I didn't come there until 1978.
23 When the attorneys through the persuasion of the effec-
24 tiveness of the programs through the abilities of being
25 members many years were able to convince the county

1 officials to in fact put some money into it.

2 Slowly that program evolved to a point
3 where we have at sometimes twenty (20) or thirty
4 (30) students per semester from the Notre Dame
5 Law School supervised by about thirty-three (33)
6 bar members to the point where we have three (3)
7 students who were in fact full time people there
8 and were being paid a stipend.

9 That program in about '79-'80, shortly
10 after--about two (2) years after I came there
11 ended up with a situation where we decided to
12 go to a full time attorney. We did that and then
13 we merged for a year, 1981, for the calendar year
14 1981 with an LES and LSC funded project out of Kalamazoo,
15 Michigan.

16 Due to the funding problems they had
17 around October of that year and with some diffi-
18 culties that we encountered, some of them similar
19 to those Mr. Acker raised, the option to renew
20 was not exercised. The program then went back
21 to Kalamazoo and the LSC Program went back to
22 Kalamazoo, Michigan and we formed the Legal Aid
23 Clinic in 1982.

24 Presently it stands that there are two
25 (2) of us there, two (2) attorneys there. There

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2 is a full time secretary. There is a lady who
3 is on ADC who works there maybe ninety-two (92)
4 hours and then volunteers another sixty-eight
5 (68) hours a month. We then have two (2) part
6 time secretaries that volunteer their time from
7 a particular college in the area, a junior college
8 and we have four (4) legal aid students and we
9 have a professor of law from Notre Dame who comes
10 up on Friday who volunteers his time.

11 The local bar members are extremely
12 accessible as far as being able to go to them
13 for any difficulties that we may have encountered.
14 I am very happy we can do that because I haven't
15 been licensed that long. I have only been licensed
16 since 1981. On the other hand, I don't think
17 we run into difficulty. I have sometimes heard
18 from the LSC people and what I am referring to
19 originally some of the hard feelings that have
20 been in our county with regard to the LSC was,
21 I guess, if you will, a dispute amongst them,
22 different projects as to which one would take
23 over our county. That doesn't sit too well with
24 the local folks, of course. That caused some
25 difficulties that to this day still exist.

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2 The '81 merger helped us tremendously,
3 I think, in getting around some of those things
4 because, my goodness, we're able to work shoulder-
5 to-shoulder and now as we stand with it we pretty
6 much cross back and forth with each other on referrals
7 and advice, again very informal such as some of the
8 things Ms. Newhart was mentioning from the Florida Pro-
9 gram. We, however, cover criminal programs
10 as well and we have a Junior Public Defender as
11 I have stated to you. We have handled felonies
12 sometimes and, sometimes although it is rare and
13 usually in conjunction with something else other than
14 the civil lawsuits.

15 The types of cases are pretty much the
16 same as your own. In fact, I use the LSC format for refer-
17 ring cases, at least the one you used in '81 is
18 the one that I am still using. At any rate, it
19 is the same type of format that we use in addition
20 to some of the particular numbers that we designate
21 for reasons of our own or the criminal and some
22 designation of the civil.

23 I think that to a large extent about
24 forty percent (40%) of our activities is domestic.
25 We don't set priorities either but I would throw

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2 out for your consideration that it is a little
3 bit of a hybrid in regard to the Florida program
4 on a priority setting because while we throw open
5 the doors and handle whatever comes through the
6 door, it has been my experience that a waiting
7 list of domestic relations has been nothing but
8 beneficial particularly if it is four (4), five
9 (5), or six (6) months long. In Michigan with
10 minor children it takes six (6) months to complete
11 a divorce. If there is a waiting list for those
12 divorces and I believe at this time there is presently
13 a little over a hundred (100) names, I have found
14 through experience that some of them reconcile,
15 some of them change their minds, some of them
16 come up with the money to hire an attorney. There
17 are a number of reasons why that list, I think, is
18 beneficial. That is not to say that if there
19 is someone who is special, a spouse abuse situation
20 or a child abuse situation that we don't take
21 them right in.

22 I think I will need some refreshing
23 on some of the questions.

24 MR. SANTARELLI: Well, the first question
25 we asked the last panel was: How do you interact

1
2 with organized legal service community to detect,
3 the experience and the size of the program is
4 so small that it might be enlightening to see
5 how you divide up the eligible clients.

6 MR. BRADY: I'm not sure I can answer
7 that too well since last year in the LSC we handled
8 four (4) cases in our county. I don't know at
9 this point what the budgeting is for Cass County
10 from the main headquarters but I think it was
11 twenty-six thousand dollars (\$26,000.00), but
12 as it stands at this time, I don't believe there
13 is any dividing up. We handle everything they
14 do and then some. That is, of course, I believe
15 because of the guidelines that prohibit them handling
16 some kind of cases that we handle and that is
17 criminal cases. I think for example that we can
18 sit there and we can play with the guidelines.
19 We use pretty much your own financial guidelines
20 that you publish as far as the income goes but
21 I of course can deviate from that a little bit.
22 And, additionally, it might be a fee generating
23 case but we're not talking about any particular
24 great price. I think, of course, we can go ahead
25 with that. I don't know if that is directly answering

1
2 your question.

3 As far as interaction goes, we get along
4 well in the sense that we are not--we're not dividing
5 up. We are just allowing whoever is going to
6 go to go.

7 MR. SANTARELLI: You indicated the small
8 size of your operation that due to a limited number
9 or small number of potential clients you feel
10 that you are not meeting the need that exists
11 there because you just cannot expand your own
12 staff operation or your own organization. Would
13 you comment on that at this time?

14 MR. BRADY: I think if I were open twenty-
15 four (24) hours a day I think we could find more
16 work to do or handle more cases.

17 Presently I think we have a little over
18 a two hundred (200) case load and last year I
19 think we completed two hundred seventy-seven (277)
20 lawsuits. That's besides the number that comes
21 from the phone calls and so on but the population
22 of forty-nine thousand (49,000), I think at this
23 point we are reaching the limits of what the county
24 can afford to pay out. We do have the option
25 or the flexibility of charging a nominal fee to

1
2 some folks and sometimes I will charge five bucks
3 (\$5.00). I again would argue the fact that that
4 too has been a measure to help us. It has been
5 a help to us. I think some of the people, I think
6 appreciate being able to pay a couple of bucks
7 when they can afford to do it and only when they
8 can afford to do it. I want to stress that: Only
9 when they can afford to do it because I have found
10 from their own self respect it seems to stand
11 them in good stead and it gives them a little
12 more good feeling when they come to me and say,
13 "Gene Brady, I'm going to pay you for that," and
14 I expect to see this, that and the other thing.

15 At least my own impression about it
16 is that at least sometimes because of the stream-
17 lined nature of some of the organizations, people
18 tend to feel reluctant to demand a little more
19 service.

20 MR. SANTARELLI: How do you characterize
21 your constituency fee? Give us some flavor of
22 Cass County. Is it upper income, poor income,
23 mixed?

24 MR. BRADY: It is one of the poorer
25 counties in the State of Michigan. Again, I

1
2 think I mentioned this but it is a rural community.
3 There is only one (1) city in the county and that
4 is Dowagiac and that has a population of ten thousand
5 (10,000) if that gives you an idea. Out of the
6 forty-nine thousand four hundred (49,400) according
7 to the April '81 Census, forty-one hundred fifty
8 (4,150) are blacks and there are a few such as
9 Hispanics and other people left in other types
10 of backgrounds.

11 MR. SANTARELLI: Thank you. Any questions
12 from my fellow panelists?

13 MR. MC CARTHY: I have none. Thank
14 you very much.

15 MR. SANTARELLI: Mr. Terry from Chicago.
16 This should be an interesting contrast to Cass
17 County.

18 MR. TERRY: If you will, just take some
19 of these copies. In the inner page of our larger folder
20 is our annual report. It has a lot of the facts and figures that
21 you might want to refer to in case you have some
22 questions. In terms of the two (2) panelists,
23 I am long in the tooth both as a person as well
24 as to the agency. Our Legal Aid Bureau of United
25 Charities was entrusted in 1886 as the Bureau of

1
2 Protection of Women and Children. 1888 as the
3 Bureau of Justice, 1905 as the Legal Aid Society
4 and then it ran out of money in 1919 and came
5 knocking at the door of United Charities of Chicago
6 who fortunately opened the door and we have been
7 with them since that time.

8 We are a large totally privately funded
9 legal services organization and we handle only
10 civil cases. We have a large central office.
11 We have sixteen (16) lawyers at that office. I
12 am the Director of that office and I have been
13 there for thirty (30) years, not as Director but
14 a total of thirty (30) years of practice.

15 We also have a clinic at the University
16 of Chicago and we operate in conjunction with
17 the law school. It is called the Mandell Clinic.
18 There are six (6) attorneys at that office and
19 sixty (60) second and third year students. It is a
20 combination of research as well as students experi-
21 ence as well as a tremendous service to the people
22 of the community of Hyde Park where the university
23 is located.

24 In addition to these two (2) major parts
25 of the program, we have some special programming.

1
2 We just started the operation of a domestic violence
3 unit trying to implement the recently enacted
4 Illinois Domestic Violence Act. We have a senior
5 legal services program that we just started a
6 year ago contracted to provide legal services
7 for the five (5) senior centers of the city. That's
8 a hundred thousand dollar (\$100,000.00) contract
9 so that's the only exception to the totally privately
10 funded statement I made just a few moments ago.
11 That was just renewed for another year and they
12 gave us an extra ten percent (10%) so we could
13 pay some raises. There are five (5) paralegals
14 and an attorney in that program.

15 We also have the Guardianship Program
16 in which we act as counsel to a number of private
17 agencies that we are attempting to teach how to handle
18 guardianships as an agency and once they do that hopefully
19 then we will be the only agency that handles those
20 in the City of Chicago.

21 In 1965 the Legal Aid Committee of the
22 United Charities that is our Board which provides
23 the governance and sets the policy for the agency
24 government at that time the War on Poverty, to
25 take on the public funded programs.

1
2 We did get that grant and operated a
3 combination of the private programs and the govern-
4 ment funded program from 1966, I think was when
5 the first branch office opened until 1971 when
6 there was a split and we both felt that under
7 all of the existing circumstances we could operate
8 much more effectively and maintain the programs
9 that we each had better if we operated separately
10 rather than as a unified total.

11 The attempt at merger was a difficult
12 period in our history. It did not work out. The
13 government requirements, rules and regulations
14 and our own private board did not mesh.

15 Let's go on to funding and in terms
16 of total funding, one-half of our funding comes
17 from United Way. Another one-third of that remain-
18 ing half comes from the Chicago Bar Association
19 and law firms and individuals who contribute monies,
20 over three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000.00)
21 last year to the program. The balance of the
22 funding, the deficit part of it is made up by
23 the United Charities by its own efforts and capi-
24 talizations.

25 The types of cases, I think they are

1
2 listed accurately on your schedule there. We
3 handle anything of a civil nature as long as it
4 is not fee generated. As long as it is a civil
5 case and as long as it doesn't compete with the
6 resources that are available in the community.
7 Much of the impact litigation in our area is handled
8 by the Legal Assistance Foundation.

9 I think it is well to realize that that
10 program had its genesis in the War on Poverty
11 and they were directed, mandated I must state
12 at that time to do something about the problem
13 of the poor.

14 We, on the other hand, have always represented
15 the individuals and families and impact litigation
16 is not the name of our particular game. Therefore,
17 our relations with them remain good. They do
18 a fine job. They have teams of lawyers that can
19 handle a lot of these basic issues and a lot of
20 the causes of the poverty and a lot of the situations
21 that are very difficult and have a tremendous
22 amount of experience in that area.

23 We, on the other hand, handle the bread and butter
24 situations. We handle a lot of the domestic rela-
25 tions, they do as well for that matter. The additional

1
2 differences in the two (2) programs are that they
3 are neighborhood based. We have a large central
4 office. It might be interesting to find out that
5 our case load before we took on the government
6 program was about twenty-three thousand (23,000)
7 new cases per year. We are back up to about twenty-
8 three thousand (23,000) new cases a year and after
9 the neighborhood offices were in place, what happened
10 was that the total cases handled grew to forty-
11 seven thousand (47,000), so the people were there,
12 the need was unmet; by the influx of the government
13 funding I think we were in a better position for
14 the entire city to handle the kinds of cases that
15 just were not coming into the office.

16 I think it proves one of the points
17 that you gentlemen were raising before when you
18 asked the gentleman could you handle more if you
19 had more resources and the answer is it would
20 not happen as much in a rural community as ours.
21 The more money you have the more cases you can
22 handle, the more people will be better served.

23 So, I don't believe there is any economy
24 any longer between the two (2) programs but only
25 an opportunity to better meet that need.

1
2 We have a pro bono program that we operate
3 with the Chicago Bar Association that has been
4 in place since 1968. It has a one hundred fifty
5 (150) member committee and all of the lawyers
6 take cases without fee.

7 In answer to a question that came up
8 earlier, if it happens that someone is served
9 with a summons and there is a possibility of a
10 fee, a fee is allowed as long as that lawyer con-
11 tacts the Bar Association as well as the client
12 and offers them the opportunity to go to the Legal
13 Service. Most of the time that client will elect
14 to remain with the lawyer to which they have been
15 referred. In these pro bono cases we never just
16 refer them dropped. I'm sure every program does
17 the same thing. We want to make sure that the
18 service that was promised is done.

19 I have a law clerk that after six (6)
20 months checks on this to see that the judgment
21 was entered and if not, why not. So I guess it's
22 a question of monitoring to provide that kind
23 of service and make sure it's done properly.

24 Some of the impact litigation that we
25 do get involved in emanates from our Mandell Clinic

1
2 office and necessarily and properly so. We have
3 a fantastic library, sixty (60) eager students
4 who are available to provide the research that
5 is necessary into a program of that kind of depth
6 and some of those issues are handled there. They
7 handle a lot of matters we don't handle.

8 I think as to the question of how to
9 get along with the federally funded programs,
10 I think our relations have grown from uneasiness
11 to secure to quite good. We don't overlap. We
12 try to avoid that whenever necessary. There are
13 a few other agencies in the City with whom we
14 have been able to parallel in the event we get
15 into a conflict of interest case with the volunteer
16 legal services such as money and I believe they
17 get some funding through the LEF, that ten percent
18 (10%) aspect which is a part of their meeting
19 their obligation of complying with federal regula-
20 tions to operate as a private bar.

21 We have a kind of scratch your back
22 kind of relationship when we run into a conflict
23 of interest case so that works out quite well.

24 MR. SANTARELLI: A further point on
25 that. Do you refer back and forth in some mechanical

1
2 way or is it really informal?

3 MR. TERRY: No, it is not informal. With the
4 Chicago Volunteer Legal Services Program, we refer
5 back and forth on certain cases and do it by a
6 telephone call describing the case and then filling
7 out the very short form which they request and
8 then we send that over and they accept the case
9 and they find a lawyer to handle that out of the
10 depth of about seven hundred (700) lawyers, correct
11 me if I am wrong, that they have in that program
12 right now. And they refer cases to us. For example,
13 we handled bankruptcy, Chapter 13 cases that the
14 government funded programs do not handle. They
15 are handled a lot more, again I will use the term
16 the bread and butter cases that they did not in
17 the past handle. They used to refer a lot of
18 offenses and personal property taxes. I understand
19 they have a lawyer now that does handle those
20 cases.

21 The need is there. There is overlapping
22 in the sense that we both handle civil cases but,
23 again, their program is more of a neighborhood
24 based program and ours is a central office base
25 and with the three (3) million well to draw on

1
2 and as I understand five hundred thousand (500,000)
3 more people below the poverty line, there is a
4 wealth of business out there. It just isn't fee
5 generating.

6 MR. SANTARELLI: In terms of the decision
7 that under pin geographical issues, namely your
8 decision to stay as a large concentration in the
9 urban area downtown, if that is where it is, that
10 is what the word is, and Legal Services decision
11 to be a neighborhood based operation, is that
12 a static situation? Do you plan to move into
13 the neighborhoods? How is it that that colibrium
14 continues? Is that informally agreed to?

15 MR. TERRY: No. It is not a turf problem.
16 What we have is having designed the original product
17 from our headquarters, again as I say, we ran
18 the program for about seven (7) or more years.
19 We designed it as a privately funded central office, and
20 a government supported neighborhood based program. What that
21 did is accomplish what we set out. It more or
22 less was a vernacular beat the bushes on clients
23 that were not sophisticated enough or not able
24 enough or perhaps didn't have car fare or just
25 were not aware of the possibility of legal service.

1
2 What we did was just double the amount
3 of clients that were able to get legal service
4 where they had never had them before. We have
5 no intention to intrude, if you will, into the
6 neighborhood with our facility. There is no reason
7 to. Our intake has not decreased. As a matter
8 of fact, there is a showing on the figures that
9 I gave you of nineteen thousand six hundred four
10 (19,604) new clients in the fiscal '82 period.
11 We're over twenty-one thousand (21,000) in the
12 fiscal '83 period and that is another year going
13 by.

14 Now, whether that is accountable to
15 the twenty-five percent (25%) cut or not, I don't
16 know. That is very possible because the government's
17 program had to close down an office and that office
18 was on the central west side of the City and there
19 probably were some people generated from that.

20 In addition to this, we have a program
21 of legal aid information service in which we accept
22 phone calls probably similar to the one that was
23 described before. We don't count that in our
24 intake, by the way. That is about pretty close
25 to two thousand (2,000) such calls a year and I

1
2 have five (5) semi or fully retired lawyers who
3 handle those kinds of calls and provide a service
4 in the sense that they talk to a client and refer
5 them to a neighborhood resource if that is the
6 best way or ask them to come in if it looks like
7 it is a case for our office or if it appears that
8 perhaps the person might not be financially eligible
9 for our services they refer them to the Chicago
10 Bar Association or the referral service or to
11 a handy clinic that is across the street that
12 is called the DePaul Legal Clinic or the Legal
13 Loop Clinic and they have a service where they
14 provide legal services at about one-third or one-
15 fourth of what the going rates are for the private
16 bar.

17 You might be interested in our government
18 and policy setting that I mentioned before. The
19 committee is composed of six (6), we are not limited
20 to any number but currently there are six (6) members
21 that are on our committee who are on that formal
22 Board of Directors of the United Charities of
23 Chicago and the balance of the members on that
24 committee are in general practice. We don't have
25 any clients on our board, just simply because we

1
2 don't feel that is necessary. I think after a
3 hundred and twenty-five (125) years in the community
4 in charge of or for the purposes of solving or
5 trying to help the poor, we don't need them frankly.

6 I know I am going on and that but I
7 don't think we need that but, of course, the other
8 programs are, they have their requirements. We
9 don't have those particular requirements.

10 MR. SANTARELLI: Mr. Terry, you gave
11 an indication here that there was more legal services
12 to be delivered to poor and/or lower income people
13 if you had more attorneys. I don't understand
14 that exactly in light of what you have said in
15 terms of the division of your resources, your
16 concentration downtown and in that area and the
17 government funded programs in the neighborhood.

18 MR. TERRY: Take for example we used
19 to represent people who wanted to get a divorce
20 or legal separation. Because of the crunch of
21 people, we arbitrarily indicated that we will not take
22 cases where there are no minor children in
23 the household. Now, that is an arbitrary cutoff.
24 There is no reason why you shouldn't represent
25 a person that doesn't have any children for one

1
2 reason or another. They may not be able to have
3 children and they ran into an impasse and they
4 may not have the funds to get an attorney. That
5 is just one example.

6 Until the Title IV-D Program of enforcement
7 we used to enforce orders of support for women,
8 primarily women, who didn't have support. We
9 arbitrarily cut that off because we just didn't
10 have the staff to do that. Now the Title IV-
11 D Program has solved that dilemma.

12 There are a lot of areas where we haven't
13 taken a case because we have arbitrarily decided
14 not to because we just don't have the resources
15 to do that. I think I probably would like to
16 do a little more in the way of impact litigation.
17 I don't think we can do that in time.

18 At our central office we have over three
19 thousand (3,000) files at any given time and we
20 open and close them regularly and you can tell
21 from the staff sheet that I gave you.

22 I think I am pushing my luck a little
23 too far and I am expecting too much of the staff.
24 Fortunately we don't have too much turnover. We
25 are lucky in that but the point is with more

1
2 resources, you can do more work and maintain the
3 status of excellence that you have done over the
4 years.

5 MR. SANTARELLI: Thank you very much,
6 Mr. Terry. Very enlightening.

7 Anything from the other committee members?

8 MR. MC CARTHY: Mr. Terry explained
9 that very well and answered all of my questions.

10 MR. SANTARELLI: Do any of you care
11 to comment on one another's experience now that
12 you have heard in the presence of each other your
13 various respective clientele and methods of delivery?
14 It might enlighten us as to questions that occur
15 in operating programs when presented with alterna-
16 tive programs.

17 MR. ACKER: I have a couple of comments
18 if I may.

19 One of the things that we have tried
20 to do in Central Florida to generate a greater
21 number of hours for services is to utilize retired
22 attorneys and I am extremely impressed that the
23 Chicago program already has that in place. Central
24 Florida is a haven for retired citizens and we
25 feel that there are a large number of them available.

1
2 Our Supreme Court in Florida has recently
3 been approached to permit retired lawyers to prac-
4 tice law within the confines of the Legal Aid
5 Program and they were dissatisfied with the mechanics
6 of it and that is still ongoing. I think that
7 is a great idea.

8 We also have no lay citizens on our
9 Board of Directors for precisely the same reasons
10 that have been elucidated by Mr. Terry. We do
11 have a Director Advisory Panel which the Director
12 of the Program essentially controls and which
13 makes recommendations to that person on a regular
14 basis.

15 MR. TERRY: I would like to make one
16 further addition to your question. One of the
17 things I would like to do although our program
18 as I understand it has the highest eligibility
19 factor in the country, I think it still is without
20 question too low. I think it's too low for the
21 other programs as well as ours. I think we would
22 be able to handle more people which we find ineli-
23 gible financially for our service which in reality
24 they can't afford an attorney. I know they can't
25 and you know they can't and I think we all know they

1
2 can't and I think we would like to, if at all
3 possible, to increase that eligibility rather
4 than continually have to search our ways of decreasing.
5 People are going unserved because they can't afford
6 a lawyer and they are stuck with that. I think
7 if I had more staff, we would be able to find
8 that we could represent more people who can't
9 afford a private counsel and I'm not talking about
10 fee generating cases. I think that is something
11 to look at.

12 MR. ACKER: I would like to address
13 that point if I might very quickly. It's hard
14 for any trial lawyer to do but I am doing my best.
15 We have the impression in Central Florida, the biggest
16 resource for providing legal assistance to the
17 poor is not the hiring of additional staff in the Legal
18 Aid program but the utilizing of the private
19 bar resources. We are rarely rejected in our
20 overtures to use private lawyers for help.

21 The Chicago program obviously is making
22 attempts to utilize private lawyers and we think
23 that ultimately the man hours and woman hours
24 available to solve legal assistance problems for
25 the poor are going to be greater from the private

1
2 bar than they are ever going to be from public
3 financing. There are other things that can be
4 done there. The LSC that you might encourage,
5 insurance, legal insurance. That's just getting
6 off the ground in Florida. A lot of lower middle
7 class individuals can't afford five to ten dollars
8 (\$5.00-\$10.00) a month necessary to pay the premiums
9 in such programs. There are a lot of things that
10 can be done in short, volunteer the retired lawyers
11 and so forth. A lot of things that can be done
12 other than the increasing support of the public
13 domaine, private corporations, we have a title
14 company in Central Florida that gave ten thousand
15 dollars (\$10,000.00) to support the Legal Aid.
16 United Way, Westinghouse, Disney World. There
17 are all kinds of alternatives and we think that
18 these alternatives have largely remained untapped
19 in areas, not all areas, but in many areas they
20 remain untapped.

21 MR. TERRY: I won't let that go unchallenged
22 for a minute.

23 MR. ACKER: I'm not trying to start
24 an argument--

25 MR. TERRY: I wish you would. This is

1
2 an important issue. Frankly I think that is really
3 why we are here. If you replace an office that
4 is accessible to people on an eight (8) hour,
5 nine (9) hour, whatever time basis it is, when
6 people come in--this is one thing we take pride
7 on, too. We have an open intake. That means
8 when a person has a problem, they come into the
9 office at any time before 3:00 on that day that
10 they have a problem. They don't get an appointment.
11 They come in and they see somebody immediately
12 and they get to talk to a person and get to find
13 out what is on their minds so you can try to resolve
14 it before it becomes an issue. That is vital.
15 I have worked with volunteers and love these four
16 (4) and five (5) semi-retired lawyers that we
17 have been talking about. For the work they do, they
18 do a beautiful job and I have to say on top of
19 this that if you ever want to run a volunteer
20 program you will go crazy in trying to keep people
21 in line, to keep them there, keep them coming
22 all of the time. They go on vacation. Without
23 a simple staff, it is impossible. I admire you
24 if you are able to handle that. I really do.
25 I say that not in jest. I am very serious about that.

1
2 It is difficult to train people. A
3 lot of times volunteers want to do something and
4 by golly when you are being paid a hundred and
5 fifty dollars (\$150.00) an hour to handle a case,
6 you can't drop that to handle a pro bono case
7 merely because it's up to 10:00 that morning. Things
8 happen and you have got to have that core, that
9 hard cog rate to back up any effort in a volunteer
10 program. A volunteer program is complimentary to
11 a basic office program and it has nothing to do
12 with my job, it's just there. Thirty (30) years
13 tells you something. If it doesn't, you haven't
14 learned a thing.

15 MR. SANTARELLI: I don't think this
16 committee finds any inconsistency in those two
17 (2) conditions of a full time central staff utilizing
18 the extention of volunteers. It seems practical.

19 MR. ACKER: I am in perfect agreement
20 with those observations. The basic criteria in
21 Central Florida is the complex cases are going
22 to be handled by staff and you really can't expect
23 a lawyer who is trying to make a living and support
24 a secretary and pay the rent and air conditioning
25 to spend a hundred dollars (\$100.00) a year on

1
2 legal aid cases. The repetitive cases though
3 can be done by those attorneys and as long as
4 you don't overburden those attorneys and have
5 them handle only a few cases a year, they shouldn't
6 have those kinds of conflicts but you absolutely
7 must staff and one of the reasons we think that
8 our lawyers in the community give us so much time
9 is because they know that it is their program and they
10 don't provide that kind of service to the LSC Program
11 in our area because they don't have that proprietary
12 feeling so we don't definitely believe in staffing.
13 We are in complete agreement.

14 As far as senior attorneys, et cetera,
15 they can do certain things and not others. I
16 agree.

17 MR. SANTARELLI: Thank you very much.

18 MR. BRADY: Mr. Santarelli, if I could
19 for just a second, I find myself kind of in between
20 the two (2) situations because for a few years
21 the organization there in Cass County was solely
22 proprietary as you put it and part of the bar
23 and it is still very much that way and yet I have
24 seen in the last couple of years or so just a
25 hesitation, if you will for wanting to be as involved

1
2 as they were in the past. That is not to say
3 that they are not assisting us in their referrals.
4 They are and they are doing an excellent job but
5 I dare say that is one of the reasons we are as
6 secure as we are and that we are getting the funding
7 that we are is because it is up to seven and a
8 half (7-1/2) times what it was a few years ago
9 is because it worked so well when it was proprietary
10 but not that they want it to stay that way.

11 MR. SANTARELLI: Thank you all very
12 much. Let me ask a question of our staff.

13 Mr. Bogard, inasmuch as these committee
14 meetings are for the benefit of the Board, the
15 staff, the corporation and the interested public,
16 is there any question that the staff and you repre-
17 senting the corporation feel that we have not
18 elicited or sufficiently enumerated to educate
19 you as we of being more professionally and daily
20 responsible for the development of the program
21 of the Board?

22 MR. BOGARD: I think they have all been
23 met.

24 MR. SANTARELLI: Thank you very much.
25 Ms. Newhart, thank you. Mr. Acker, Mr. Brady,

1
2 Mr. Terry. You have been very, very helpful to
3 us. It's very illuminating for us to see the
4 variety that is capable of the various areas in
5 the local endeavor. Thank you.

6 The Committee Meeting is now finished.
7 We don't have any further business before the
8 Committee. Therefore, we will take a brief recess
9 of about ten (10) minutes prior to the Board Meeting.

10 Is that agreeable with you, Mr. Chairman?

11 MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

12 MR. SANTARELLI: Thank you very much.

13
14
15 (Committee Meeting
Adjourned.)
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COURT REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION

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I, Sharlene Meyer, Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public for the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript is a true, correct and complete copy of all proceedings conducted in the Committee Meeting, prior to the Legal Services Corporation Board of Directors Meeting held at the Mississippi Room, Stouffer's Riverfront Towers, St. Louis, Missouri on the 21st day of November, A.D., 1983.

Dated at East Alton, Illinois this 30th day of November, A.D., 1983 and given under my hand and seal.

My commission expires April 1, 1984.

Sharlene Meyer

SHARLENE MEYER

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