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1 LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION
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3 MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
4 -----

5 Interagency Meeting Room 105
6 5th Circuit Court of Appeals
7 600 Camp Street
8 New Orleans, Louisiana
9 -----

10 Friday, January 14, 1977
11 -----

12 The Board met, pursuant to Notice at 9:30 a.m.,
13 Mr. Rogert C. Cramton, Chairman, presiding.
14 -----

15 IN ATTENDANCE:

16 ROGER C. CRAMTON	REVIUS ORTIQUE, JR.
16 MARSHALL J. BREGER	GLEE S. SMITH, JR.
17 J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON	GLENN STOPHEL
18 ROBERT J. KUTAK	SAMUEL D. THURMAN
19 RODOLFO MONTEJANO	

20 ALSO PRESENT:

21	
22 E. CLINTON BAMBERGER	Executive Vice President
23 THOMAS EHRLICH	President
24 ALICE DANIEL	
25 RICHARD CARTER	

- 1 ALSO PRESENT (Continued):
- 2
- 3 FABIO DE LA TORRE
- 4 CHARLES JONES
- 5 ALFRED CORBETT
- 6 CHARLES WHITE
- 7 STEPHEN WALTERS
- 8 NELSON RIOS
- 9 PEGGY BELL
- 10 HARRIET ELLIS
- 11 RUTH FELTER
- 12 FRANCES HENNIGAN
- 13 ALAN HOUSEMAN
- 14 KIM GRIFFITH
- 15 JUDITH RIGGS
- 16 BARNEY HAMLIN
- 17 PAUL NEWMAN Regional Director
- 18 LAWRENCE HAMBLIN Regional Director
- 19 WALKER THOMPSON Regional Director
- 20 HULETT (BUCKY) ASKEW Regional Director
- 21 WARREN HILL Regional Director
- 22 DAVID GILBERT Regional Director
- 23 ALBERTO MORENO Regional Director
- 24 RITA GEIER Regional Director
- 25 DONALD GRAJALES Regional Director

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P R O C E E D I N G S

9:40 a.m.

1
2
3 MR. CRAMTON: Ladies and gentlemen, please take
4 your seats. I hope that there are enough of them.

5
6 The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Legal
7 Services Corporation will come to order. I would like first
8 to acknowledge that the Corporation is now 180 days old. On
9 July 13, 1975, the Corporation was established and it is
10 now January 14, 1977.

11 It is 180 days.

12 MR. KUTAK: It is more than 180 days.

13 MR. THURMAN: You have already had 365.

14 MR. CRAMTON: Excuse me, eighteen months.

15 MR. THURMAN: That is the first mistake he has
16 made in 180 days.

17 (Laughter.)

18 MR. CRAMTON: It is 18 months old. We have
19 survived and grown and prospered.

20 We are particularly grateful to our member, Revius
21 Ortique, for suggesting that we meet in New Orleans and assist-
22 ing with the arrangements and for the courtesies of Chief
23 Judge John R. Brown of the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals
24 for making this fine building and facilities available to
25 us.

Tom Reese, the Circuit Executive, has just taken

1 me on a tour of the building. I hope that the rest of you
2 will have the opportunity to do the same.

3 It is my understanding that Mr. Cook will be unable
4 to be in attendance. Mr. Smith was held up in Wichita by
5 ground fog last night. The planes were flying over Wichita
6 and not landing. He has started out this morning and he
7 will be here by noon.

8 The first order of business is the adoption of
9 the agenda for today's meeting.

10 MR. KUTAK: So moved.

11 MR. THURMAN: Seconded.

12 MR. CRAMTON: It has been moved by Mr. Kutak and
13 seconded by Mr. Thurman that the proposed agenda, as circulated
14 to the Board, be adopted.

15 All those in favor, please say aye.

16 (Ayes.)

17 MR. CRAMTON: Those opposed?

18 (No response.)

19 MR. CRAMTON: The agenda is adopted.

20 The first item of business on the agenda is the
21 approval of minutes of November 4, 1976.

22 MR. THURMAN: I move their approval, Mr. Chairman.

23 MR. CRAMTON: Are there any amendments or correct-
24 ions?

25 (No response.)

1 MR. CRAMTON: Any second?

2 MR. KUTAK: I second it.

3 MR. CRAMTON: It has been moved and seconded that
4 the minutes be approved as circulated.

5 All those in favor of the adoption of the minutes,
6 please say aye.

7 (Ayes.)

8 MR. CRAMTON: Those opposed?

9 (No response.)

10 MR. CRAMTON: The minutes are adopted by unanimous
11 voice vote.

12 The next item on the agenda gives me great
13 pleasure. It is an opportunity to introduce a very good
14 friend of Legal Services and of the Board of Directors, Mr.
15 Llewelyn G. Pritchard, Chairman of the Standing Committee on
16 Legal Aid and Indigent Defendants of the American Bar
17 Association.

18 Lew, would you please stand and be recognized?
19 Do you have a few words of welcome or greeting?

20 MR. PRITCHARD: I would like to express, on behalf
21 of the Standing Committee and the American Bar Association,
22 my appreciation for being invited as an observer for today's
23 session and to indicate to you, as you are aware, that the
24 standing committee has jurisdiction over the work of the
25 Corporation as far as the ABA is concerned.

1 We look forward to a continuation of our excellent
2 relationship as in the past, and we are also seeking new ways in
3 which we may be of assistance to you and the Legal Services
4 movement, as the committee which represents the organized
5 effort in this area.

6 MR. CRAMTON: Thank you. The Committee has been
7 of enormous help and assistance to the Corporation and to the
8 Legal Services movement. I know that they will continue to
9 be of assistance.

10 We now come to the reports by our President, Mr.
11 Ehrlich.

12 MR. EHRLICH: At the last meeting, we got some
13 sense from Charles Jones of the work of the Regional Offices
14 and the Directors.

15 They have been meeting here over the past two days.
16 Charles is going to introduce them. We will now get an idea
17 of some of the work of their offices.

18 Charles, go ahead.

19 MR. JONES: I would first like to introduce to
20 the Board Paul Newman, who is the Regional Director in the
21 Corporation's Boston Office, who will, on behalf of all of
22 the Regional Directors, make a brief presentation on the
23 general activities and some general observations.

24 Then I will introduce you to the rest of the
25 Regional Directors, each one of whom will make a short

1 presentation.

2 Paul, perhaps it would be helpful if you came up
3 to the table.

4 MR. CRAMTON: Perhaps you could be on the corner
5 where Mr. Corbett was and make your presentation from there.
6

7 PRESENTATION OF
8 PAUL NEWMAN

9 MR. NEWMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

10 I was asked to be a generic regional director to
11 tell you in a few minutes what a typical regional office does.
12 Then each one of us is going to spend a couple of minutes
13 talking about the particular thing that we do.

14 It would have been much harder to tell you what
15 a typical regional office did a year ago, but there has been
16 much more standardization and oversight over what we do, so
17 perhaps what I say will be somewhat useful.

18 I think that what we do probably breaks down into
19 three areas, if I could generalize: Providing assistance to
20 programs, assuring that programs comply with the Act and the
21 regs and the grant, and conditions, and then allocation of
22 resources from headquarters to the regions.

23 I will try to tic off some of the things that
24 the regional office does in the course of a week or a month.

25 We assist programs in terms of helping programs
do the job that we ask them to do and that we want them to

1 do. We assist in fund raising from helping the programs
2 approach Federal and state and local agencies to providing
3 assistance from their own fund raising outside the corporat-
4 ion.

5 We help them obtain property from GSA, the Federal
6 warehouse, and we help them recruit. People typically call
7 into the regional office to see where openings are in the
8 programs. We typically help a program evaluate candidates
9 for particular positions.

10 We commonly interpret the Act and regulations for
11 programs. As many of you know who have tried to write regulat-
12 ions, the Act is not totally clear and also in deference,
13 sometimes the regs are not totally clear.

14 There are sometimes some things we have to do to
15 help the programs comply. Oftentimes we are calling Alice
16 Daniel's shop to get verbal assistance or written assistance
17 to help get the definitions correct.

18 Perhaps one of the biggest changes that we are
19 able to now accomplish is to provide effective legal assistance
20 to programs.

21 I should back up and note that each of the nine
22 regional offices are staffed with three attorneys and manage-
23 ments specialists and two secretaries.

24 The Denver region has a fourth attorney position
25 manning the Indian desk. The management specialist is not a

1 job which existed before, but I think it is one of the best
2 things the new staffing has accomplished. These are people
3 who are helping programs develop intelligent and understand-
4 able and helpful management systems from fiscal assistance,
5 ranging from bookkeeping, to planning and keeping intelligent
6 and ethical client escrow accounts, to establishing personnel
7 policies and a whole range of administrative things that the
8 attorneys used to have to do and did not do very well.

9 I think that this is going to be one of the better
10 things that regional offices will be doing that we never could
11 do before.

12 Since Fabio's shop has come along, we do not have
13 to do as much banking as we used to do, but when OEO and CSA
14 were getting checks out, in effect we would be bankers. I
15 remember a program in California lent some money to a program
16 in Connecticut, because the check was in question.

17 However, when there is any problem we want to be
18 sure that the cash can get out to a program if for some reason
19 there has been a problem.

20 We do a fair amount of coordination amongst programs
21 in terms of getting people together with common interests,
22 such as project directors and paralegals within the region,
23 such as lawyers who maybe doing some work in mental health
24 law and sponsoring meetings to get people together and share
25 ideas.

1 When we are out in the field visiting programs
2 we are seeing things that one program does that might very
3 well be of assistance to another program.

4 We provide a certain amount of glue and interchange
5 in terms of trying to get an idea from New Hampshire, for
6 example, to help a program in Connecticut. That has happened
7 a fair amount of the time.

8 A lot of times we are a sounding board for project
9 directors who sometimes have a need to talk with other lawyers
10 who share their concerns.

11 This might be changing, but there are a lot of
12 project directors whose staffs want to practice law and do
13 not want to think about some of the administrative problems
14 that the project directors think about.

15 We provide a sounding board and a willing and
16 open set of ears and ideas for them.

17 Finally, of course, and I am sure many people
18 will say, not least, we provide funds for programs. We
19 provide special need things like buying furniture that they
20 might need and we put partitions up and walls, and hire
21 special bilingual attorneys or thing like that.

22 Whatever special needs occur, we try to help them
23 fill.

24 Another side of our job is to assure compliance
25 with the Acts and the regs and the conditions.

1 We have done a survey recently and out of 20
2 regulations, 10 of them require programs to establish, with
3 our approval, generally, guidelines and policies to fulfill
4 a mandate of the regs like policies dealing with juveniles
5 and class actions and appeals and whatever.

6 It is our job to see that ~~the~~ programs do it and
7 in addition, to help them do it.

8 In our region, for example, we will be getting the
9 project directors together soon to talk about possibly sharing
10 some of these things, since lots of these programs will have
11 regulations pretty much in common.

12 So as to not to have duplication of 300 or so
13 programs writing them, we will do this.

14 Some programs will write them and they will be
15 used for models and we will help programs do that with the
16 least amount of work and in addition, give them some feedback
17 on what we think is an acceptable regulation, if they have
18 any questions about it.

19 MR. CRAMTON: Will the development of models be
20 done on the national level as well with the General Counsel's
21 office perhaps assisting in that respect?

22 MR. NEWMAN: We have not worked it out, but I
23 assume it will work this way.

24 As regulations by programs get drafted and approved,
25 we send them around the region and send them on to Alice

1 Daniel, who gets them out to other regions, if they ask.

2 But there is a communication. For one thing the
3 FTS lines do keep us in touch. We are in touch with some of
4 the better work that is done.

5 MR. CRAMTON: I would think that pursuing that
6 course and also involving NLADA and so on, that there might
7 be some individual programs that would be saving a great deal
8 of effort in time and expense.

9 MR. NEWMAN: I agree.

10 Some of the other things that we do in terms of
11 basic compliance with the Act and so on, to receive and review
12 applications for refunding and process them, and to receive
13 and with the assistance of Pat Yogus and Fabio's shop to review
14 audits.

15 The review is done at the headquarters, but they
16 come back to us for review as well. We are very grateful to
17 Fabio for his work.

18 There is a harder to define role in terms of com-
19 pliance and that is our job to assure that those parts of the
20 Act that require the Corporation to maintain the most economi-
21 cal and effective legal services and highest quality legal
22 services, are, in fact, provided.

23 Most of the time we are doing that by assisting the
24 programs. From time to time our judgement will differ from
25 what a program is doing in accomplishing that and without

1 going into great length at this time, I will note that is
2 part of the job, obviously, to try to help programs and
3 encourage them, and if need be, tussle with them to try to
4 meet the standards that we think the Corporation wants them
5 to be meeting.

6 MR. STOPHEL: What communications do you have
7 with advisory councils in that regard?

8 MR. NEWMAN: The State Advisory Councils?

9 MR. STOPHEL: Yes.

10 MR. NEWMAN: I have had very little. The Councils
11 -- four out of six states in my region have them. A couple
12 of them have said they see their roles as thinking about that,
13 but none of them have really gotten into it.

14 Some have taken a statutory definition, which is
15 to simply receive and forward complaints that state on their
16 face a violation of the Act or regs.

17 Some have said they will use the vehicle of the
18 annual report to think about legal services in the state, and
19 make recommendations for the programs and Corporation.

20 None in my region has actually done that, but
21 that might come out.

22 MR. STOPHEL: Thank you.

23 MR. NEWMAN: The final part of what we do is
24 to allocate resources. That comes in several ways.

25 Most of the money is really earmarked for programs.

1 Programs have prior levels. If there is inflation increase,
2 there is not discretion in allocating resources, but in some
3 cases, there is some discretion required.

4 For example, if a state is to receive a certain
5 amount of dollars for expansion, the regional offices get to
6 assess what communities in the state should receive it and
7 through which existing or new programs that those programs
8 will be administered.

9 If it is equalization money, then the region is
10 required to determine which programs can and cannot effectively
11 use the equalization.

12 We determine where the assignments go. For example,
13 a regional office is instructed, "You have got 10 reggies
14 coming into your region. Help determine where they should
15 go -- which programs in which they should go."

16 We have to determine where special needs funds
17 will go. If a region is given an allocation of \$120,000,
18 that is our responsibility to determine which programs get
19 them for which purposes.

20 Obviously we try to have some overall scheme in
21 mind when such is possible.

22 The first year that special needs come out, we
23 used most of it to set up personnel to do nothing but training
24 in four different states.

25 In doing so, it required a certain amount of

1 coordination amongst these trainers and a certain training
2 capacity was developed in the region as we did that.

3 MR. MONTEJANO: On that special needs point, Paul,
4 how much of that fund is allocated for bilingual assistance?

5 MR. NEWMAN: The headquarters office did not
6 earmark any specific amount. Out of my own region, out of
7 \$116,000, for the region, \$17,000 of it was funded to one
8 program to hire a person that they had already volunteering
9 in that capacity of bilingual, and that created a bilingual
10 position at that program in perpetuity.

11 MR. MONTEJANO: You realize that the Act provides
12 and mandates that there will be bilingual assistance, where
13 necessary, for all programs. That being the case, what are
14 the regions doing to insure, first of all, to determine what
15 the bilingual needs are and to determine how to fund those
16 needs?

17 MR. NEWMAN: At the moment, the regions are res-
18 ponding to requests by Charles White, who is overseeing that
19 from the headquarters point of view to determine just how
20 many bilingual people exist, both in areas served and areas
21 unserved.

22 I am assuming that once we know where those numbers
23 are and how much unmet bilingual need there is, we will start
24 allocating resources to meet those needs.

25 Perhaps Charles can speak about it or perhaps Tom

1 can -- as to the overall game plan.

2 But in my own job as regional director, my response
3 was to take part of the flexibility I had and direct it to a
4 program that had a large bilingual population and was growing
5 and had a need for another attorney anyway and have someone
6 readily available to hire who could fill that right away.

7 MR. MONTEJANO: Do you view bilingual need as being
8 an affirmative action program?

9 MR. EHRLICH: It is an effort that we are trying
10 to handle on a national basis. Because the needs in regions
11 differ so much, each regional director has responsibility for
12 his region, but within each region, they do give the assist-
13 ance.

14 So I will let Charles say what we are doing nat-
15 ionally.

16 MR. JONES: All applications now for grants or
17 renewals of grants require the persons seeking funding from
18 the Corporation to identify within their area -- first of all
19 within their program -- the people who have an ability to
20 speak a language other than English.

21 We are also seeking information from regions seek-
22 ing to identify those substantial populations within the
23 regions.

24 Depending upon the region, it is a little easier
25 to get the data.

1 For example, typically throughout the Southwest,
2 we know there is a substantial non-English speaking population.
3 We are seeking to gather that material.

4 We have begun to get a handle on how many people
5 speak a language other than English in programs as a result
6 of the grant applications that have come in to us. That
7 information will then be put together with the information
8 as to the need and we are going to have to -- depending on
9 what the need is and how many are able to respond to the
10 non-English speaking people in the area -- make some kind of
11 determination as to how to meet that need where it is not
12 presently being met.

13 MR. MONTEJANO: Thank you.

14 MR. NEWMAN: I will try to wrap it up, now. I
15 just have a few other things to mention that we do in the course
16 of a typical period.

17 We are reporting regularly to headquarters and
18 particularly on our visits to programs. On the other hand
19 we are trying to get back at them and impress them with what
20 we have seen and from time to time, try to affect Corporation
21 policy by telling them that this is the need and this is
22 how the Corporation can better serve it.

23 We spent a lot of time out in the field. We are
24 most of the time meeting with staff and additionally with
25 Boards of Directors of local programs. We are spending some

1 time meeting with the State Advisory Councils.

2 We also spend a lot of time dealing with the
3 public in terms of bar associations and state and local
4 elected officials and clients and sometimes private attorneys
5 who have a complaint or a question or a desire for funding
6 from the Corporation.

7 Each of the regional directors who will subsequently
8 speak will give you a different gloss about how much travel
9 he or she does, but I think you will hear that a lot of time
10 at the regional office is spent on the road visiting programs
11 and getting to know the people and seeing what they are doing
12 and trying to help and trying to learn and trying to oversee
13 all the funds that we are administering.

14 MR. STOPHEL: Paul, give me your staff again. Do
15 you have three attorneys and one managing specialist and
16 two secretaries?

17 MR. NEWMAN: Right.

18 MR. STOPHEL: Do the three attorneys include the
19 regional director?

20 MR. NEWMAN: Right. I am one of the three attorneys.

21 MR. STOPHEL: I see.

22 MR. NEWMAN: I am reminded by your question and I
23 would like to introduce the three people from my office who
24 are here: Meg Connally, Herman Smith, and Bill Sampson.

25 That might be kind of a transition into my dance

1 on my own region.

2 I work in Boston. That is the base of the New
3 England Region. My Region happens to be the only one of the
4 nine now that was left unchanged by the reorganization that
5 we went through about nine months ago.

6 We covered the six New England states, including,
7 Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut,
8 and Massachusetts.

9 The more exciting news in the region this year
10 was our ability to open three new offices in Massachusetts
11 where none had existed before, in Haverhill and Paul River and
12 Framingham, Massachusetts, by a combination of expansion
13 money and Section 221 money from OEO and the bits of inflation
14 money that were put on top of that.

15 These are minimal three to four lawyer offices,
16 but in terms of the last six years when there was no growth
17 at all, it is very exciting.

18 New England is considered one of the better funded
19 regions and the equalization of expansion money that the
20 Corporation is putting out is basically not coming to the
21 New England region.

22 I am not going to make my diatribe or make the
23 case, but I do think it is important for the Corporation to
24 know that one of your rich regions has some place to go.

25 I know I am talking about budget and I know you

1 time meeting with the State Advisory Councils.

2 We also spend a lot of time dealing with the
3 public in terms of bar associations and state and local
4 elected officials and clients and sometimes private attorneys
5 who have a complaint or a question or a desire for funding
6 from the Corporation.

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8 speak will give you a different gloss about how much travel
9 he or she does, but I think you will hear that a lot of time
10 at the regional office is spent on the road visiting programs
11 and getting to know the people and seeing what they are doing
12 and trying to help and trying to learn and trying to oversee
13 all the funds that we are administering.

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15 you have three attorneys and one managing specialist and
16 two secretaries?

17 MR. NEWMAN: Right.

18 MR. STOPHEL: Do the three attorneys include the
19 regional director?

20 MR. NEWMAN: Right. I am one of the three attorneys.

21 MR. STOPHEL: I see.

22 MR. NEWMAN: I am reminded by your question and I
23 would like to introduce the three people from my office who
24 are here: Meg Connally, Herman Smith, and Bill Sampson.

25 That might be kind of a transition into my dance

1 will be thinking in terms of where the ceilings are, but I
2 want to give you a sense of what it is like to be rich in
3 legal services.

4 (Laughter.)

5 MR. NEWMAN: We got \$13,000 -- let me just talk
6 for a minute about several of the special needs grants that
7 we made with the funds that we did have.

8 One was to the statewide program in Maine, Pinetree
9 Legal Assistance. We gave them \$25,000, which was coupled
10 with the \$13,000 equalization that they received, to keep an
11 office open in Lewiston, Maine -- the second largest city in
12 the state, which would have had to be closed because the
13 state withdrew \$50,000 in appropriation it made the year
14 before that enabled the office to open.

15 We gave a \$22,000 grant to the Cape Cod program
16 to raise their salaries. Their starting salaries were \$6,000
17 for lawyers with one year of experience. That was how they
18 started.

19 Except for the Director who received \$14,000, their
20 senior attorney, who was one of the better lawyers in the
21 state with five years of experience, received \$11,000.

22 He would have received more, but he is legally
23 blind and he receives several thousand dollars from the state
24 on Medicaid because of his blindness. He simply used his
25 Medicaid allowance to subsidize the program so that it could

1 hire another house secretary.

2 I mentioned in response to Mr. Montejano's question
3 that we made a \$17,000 grant to the City of Glin to add another
4 attorney where 25 percent of the population receives welfare.

5 In Vermont we made a \$15,000 grant to try something
6 new in our region, which was to purchase a Winnebago and create
7 a mobile office to ~~serve~~ the southern part of Vermont, where
8 clients now have to drive 50 or 100 miles to reach an office
9 for service.

10 These grants are awfully helpful and the programs
11 that got them are awfully excited about them, but I do not
12 see them as luxury grants at all.

13 I think that there are ways to help programs do a
14 little bit more and feel there is some room to do some dream-
15 ing.

16 In fact, all of the programs -- we got the word
17 out there is a little bit of money available. It was really
18 exciting to see the programs dream and come up with some
19 things that they could do with fairly modest amounts of money.

20 One other exercise that we went through at the
21 regional office very briefly was to think "What could we do
22 in the State of Maine, for example, with a little more money?".

23 Such things would perhaps be as adding a second
24 lawyer to the office in Callas on the Canadian border. We
25 would add another attorney to the offices in Presque Isle and

1 Lewiston, but I think one of the exciting things to think about
2 -- and the Corporation may not get to this until alternative
3 delivery is gotten to -- how do you serve the rural poor and
4 how do you most economically and effectively get out to those
5 people who live 100 or 200 miles away from the nearest local
6 office?

7 The ways to do that would be to dot more offices
8 around the state. They might be to help purchase mobile
9 offices to drive out to clients.

10 Another way we have been thinking about is to give
11 the program and its branch offices some money for vouchers
12 for judicare or contracts with law firms in some areas.

13 We will not get that many clients where it does not
14 pay to have an office, but you have got to get to those people
15 who are effectively unserved, even though we are saying that
16 through a certain office they may be covered in a state like
17 Maine, which is state-wide.

18 I think I am going longer than I should, so I
19 will not spend much time on the Connecticut merger, but just
20 note that one of the activities that has taken a fair amount
21 of time in our region is the amalgam, or attempted amalgam
22 of six programs in Connecticut into one.

23 For a couple of years the regional office and
24 programs talked about it. Some people thought we should do
25 it and some did not.

1 Two independent studies were done in 1975 which
2 said that we should proceed. By September we started to
3 proceed and hearings were held. Some of you may have read news
4 clippings or gotten letters indicating that event was going
5 on.

6 There has been a final determine recently that we
7 should proceed with it.

8 MR. EHRLICH: You all have copies of that in
9 your files.

10 MR. NEWMAN: Without going into the merits or
11 the process, I will note it is an event that we have been
12 engaged in in the past several months and it has taken a
13 fair amount of time.

14 It was the result of lots of study. Years before
15 we started the process -- and now the job will be to put the
16 thing together and make it work as effectively as we hope
17 it will.

18 There is one thing I would like to mention and that
19 is that in all of the activities I have engaged in since the
20 Corporation has started, including hiring staff and allocating
21 resources and trying to help the quality of legal services
22 as best I can, there simply has been no political interference
23 at all.

24 I can't say that has been the case before. Hiring
25 was awfully political and partisan political. If you wanted

1 to do anything programatic, either spend money or take money
2 away, politics was involved.

3 All we really think about now are the merits as
4 we see them and it is awfully refreshing and very professional.
5 I thought you ought to hear that.

6 MR. CRAMTON: Thank you. It is good to hear it.
7 Charles, do you have anything further?

8 MR. ORTIQUE: I have something to say.

9 MR. CRAMTON: Yes?

10 MR. ORTIQUE: I had anticipated that we were going
11 to make a couple of comments and I see persons going out the
12 door going to the left.

13 There is a very limited snack bar around to the
14 right and the rest rooms are also around to the right. I
15 just don't want anybody wasting any time going to the left
16 when they can be going to the right down the hall.

17 (Laughter.)

18 MR. CRAMTON: Go to the right and not to the left.

19 (Laughter.)

20 MR. JONES: Thank you very much, Paul.

21 MR. CRAMTON: Go ahead, Charles.

22 MR. JONES: I want to introduce you next to
23 Bucky Askew, who is Director of the Corporation's Atlanta
24 Office.

25 Bucky looks startled because, in spite of everything

1 that I say to people about forgetting about those numbers on
2 regions, we refer to regions in terms of where they are
3 located.

4 He felt he was going to be fourth or fifth down
5 the list. But here he is.

6 MR. ASKEW: I guess you are doing this alphabeti-
7 cally.

8 MR. JONES: Right.

9 PRESENTATION OF
10 BUCKY ASKEW

11 MR. ASKEW: Let me introduce my staff. Clint
12 Lyons is not here. Guy Lescault is the management specialist.

13 Let me also endorse all of Paul's comments up
14 to the point where he talked about equalization and expansion.
15 Obviously I will talk mostly about those two areas because
16 that has been the biggest impact on my region and will continue
17 to have such in the future.

18 I want to give you a few figures just to show in
19 dollars and cents what that impact has been.

20 In 1975 when I still had the good fortune of
21 having Dan Bradley with me, we had approximately \$5.7 million
22 in our eight state region for programs.

23 In 1976, after the re-allocation of states after
24 I picked up Arkansas and Louisiana, I had approximately \$7.1
25 million.

1 This calendar year, after equalization and expansion
2 and 221 and special needs and so forth, we will have \$16.3
3 million.

4 That is an incredible increase for us.

5 What I thought I would do is to give you a brief
6 overview of where that money has gone and what it is doing
7 and what it is buying.

8 In 1975 we were funding approximately 25 programs
9 in the eight states. Then I was up to 35 programs with the
10 new two states.

11 After expansion is completed, we will be 48 pro-
12 grams in the region.

13 Most of my activities in the last six months have
14 been devoted to expansion and equalization and doing monitor-
15 ing visits to release equalization fundings for the program
16 and visiting areas interested in new legal services programs.

17 As you know, the reason that our region got a
18 lion's share of the expansion and equalization money was
19 because of the inequities in funding in the south.

20 For various reasons, programs in the south -- 25
21 of the 27 programs in my old region fell below the \$4.90
22 report person level.

23 That cost equalization funds to come into our
24 region. Also there were great areas of the south totally
25 under-served by legal services.

1 Our region has approximately 25 percent of the
2 nation's poor people and in 1975 we were receiving approximate-
3 ly 7 percent of the Legal Services' dollar.

4 After this year we will be receiving about 13 per-
5 cent of the Legal Services' dollar.

6 The reason that we were so underfunded was that of
7 mostly historical accident. When OEO and through its early
8 years, the bar associations and local groups in the south
9 were hesitant to come forward and request funding for legal
10 services programs.

11 They delayed or thought about it too long and by
12 the time their interest was generated and they did come for-
13 ward, there was no money left.

14 That interest I have found in my travels the last
15 six months, which have been extensive around the region --
16 the interest is there.

17 As Clinton Bamberger mentioned at our Project
18 Director's meeting yesterday, we are not getting very many
19 letters any more saying, "Why are you here?".

20 We are getting more letters saying, "Why are you
21 not here?".

22 I have probably spoken to 15 bar associations in
23 the last six months about the creation of legal services pro-
24 grams and their areas. I have found the response to be
25 exciting and somewhat overwhelming.

1 There have been great demands for the money that
2 I have placed upon me and it really has been a decision as to
3 who gets funding and who does not rather than trying to generate
4 applications from areas around the south.

5 With the \$5.8 million in expansion, we have created
6 12 new programs in the region. Every state in our 10-state
7 region with the exception of Georgia which is "covered", by
8 legal services, is receiving at least one new legal services
9 program.

10 Fifteen of our current programs are receiving
11 expansion grants to move into new counties that were previously
12 unserved by legal services.

13 That will have a huge impact in another way. My
14 prediction to Dick Carter regarding training is that we will
15 have between January 1 and July 1 of this year, 12 new pro-
16 ject directors in the region, 40 new non-managing attorneys
17 and 190 new staff attorneys.

18 That is not taking into account the normal turn-
19 over in programs. That is just brand new people.

20 Several of the grants were effective January 1
21 and are already in operation. We are recruiting executive
22 directors and a few of the grants are effective April 1.

23 But the total \$5.8 million has been obligated with-
24 in the region.

25 If you like, I can give you a breakdown state by

1 state or whatever, but to me, working in a regional office
2 for six years, up until the corporation, was a frustrating
3 experience.

4 We had no funds for grants to expand programs or
5 keep up with inflation. It was frustrating. All we could
6 do was to try to help them raise other funds or try to deal
7 with the problems that caused.

8 This past year has been a totally different exper-
9 ience for me. We have had money and we have had jobs. I
10 have been overwhelmed by the excitement among bar associations
11 and among client groups in the region and other interested
12 people in the provision of legal services in the south.

13 In Florida alone, I could have obligated \$2 million
14 more for new programs. Applications are now on my desk for
15 \$2 million worth of programs more than we funded.

16 \$717,000 was funded. So I am encouraged greatly
17 by the developments. I think the interest is there for many
18 more new programs in the region.

19 If we get the money, I think that we can allocate
20 it quite well.

21 There are a couple of other things that came up
22 this morning that I thought I would mention to you.

23 These are questions that were asked of Paul. The
24 State Advisory Councils in my region -- five of the ten
25 Advisory Councils have met.

1 I have been to all of those meetings and, in effect,
2 I ran those meetings because they were very unsure of what
3 their role was and how they were supposed to proceed.

4 None of those Councils have held a second meeting.
5 I have not received any complaints from the State Advisory
6 Councils and as far as I know, no complaints have been filed
7 with the State Advisory Council in my region.

8 The reasons that the other five councils have not
9 met is not entirely clear to me. In North Carolina there is
10 a new statewide legal services program. The Governor appointed
11 many of the same people to the State Advisory Council that
12 are on the Legal Services -- and in North Carolina they have
13 been involved in that. Perhaps that is the reason they have
14 not met.

15 That experience has not been too fulfilling to me.
16 I do not think that the State Advisory Councils in my region
17 have played much of a role, if any.

18 I am not entirely sure about what could be done
19 about that.

20 When I have met with them, I have encouraged them
21 to be the spokespeople in their state for legal services, if
22 at all possible -- to make it known to me the needs for legal
23 services in the state and make it known to the Governor or
24 whoever -- and in each one of the meetings that has been
25 held, I have brought with me the project directors from the

1 programs in the states to meet with the State Advisory
2 Councils to introduce them.

3 It has been a good experience from that point of
4 view, but other than that, they have been very inactive.

5 With the special needs money in our region, we have
6 created five state wide coordinating agencies. For instance,
7 in Tennessee we have created an office of Tennessee Legal
8 Services.

9 Each of the legal services programs in the state
10 is part of that state wide effort.

11 It is a very small grant, in the neighborhood of
12 \$25,000, where they have hired one attorney or staff member
13 to be a coordinating person for all the programs in the state.

14 I think our project directors are in agreement that
15 is one of the best things we have done.

16 Now each of the states in our region has a state
17 wide association that meets with some regularity. The project
18 directors in the state get together on a monthly or bi-monthly
19 basis to discuss their mutual problems.

20 The special needs money has facilitated that pro-
21 cess.

22 As indicated by our meeting yesterday, at which a
23 number of the Corporation officials were in attendance, we
24 have a very active project directors association in the
25 south.

1 Unfortunately, one year ago it was 25 people and
2 this year it is 48 people. We are feeling growth pains.

3 We are trying to deal with that. But it is a very
4 aggressive group and a very good experience for all of the
5 directors to get together quarterly, which we do to discuss
6 mutual problems and hear reports from the Corporation on what
7 is going on.

8 MR. STOPHEL: Is anyone doing anything in the
9 south about raising funds outside of the Corporation or are
10 we simply letting the Corporation do all the funding?

11 MR. ASKEW: I could say that of the 35 current
12 programs in the region, all but possibly five have funds
13 from other sources.

14 Mostly United Way and Title XX and CETA and Vista
15 Volunteers and a whole range of funding.

16 Because of the problems with funding in the past,
17 the directors have had to be very aggressive in fund raising
18 efforts. They have been somewhat successful.

19 I consider all of that money to be temporary in
20 nature. There is always the threat that it will leave and
21 they, in fact, have been losing money over the last few years.

22 Model Cities is now out of business. A number of
23 United Ways have withdrawn money because of their funding
24 problems. That money tends to come and go and there have
25 been continuing problems with Title XX.

1 They do not rely on Legal Services' funding, totally.
2 However, they see it as the most permanent, most secure source
3 of funding for their program.

4 MR. STOPHEL: Thank you.

5 MR. BROUGHTON: I would like to follow up on that
6 for just a moment. You say you have met with numerous bar
7 associations and discussion of funding participation by bar
8 groups or bar foundation groups within counties and would
9 ask you to provide funding?

10 MR. ASKEW: To provide funding?

11 MR. BROUGHTON: Yes, to supplement through a bar
12 group as such.

13 MR. ASKEW: Generally, no. There are some bar
14 associations in the south that have been very responsible
15 in coming forward when there was no funding from the Corporat-
16 ion to establish their own legal aid or services corporation
17 program.

18 A number are receiving funding from us this year,
19 including Spartanburg, South Carolina and Orlando, Florida.

20 MR. BROUGHTON: Before I left to come down, I had
21 a notice in the mail that dues are going up in North Carolina.
22 There was a long explanation, but it is a rather substantial
23 increase.

24 I was just wondering if there is anything going on
25 or anything that we could stimulate so far as bar associations

1 actually putting some dollars on the line.

2 MR. ORTIQUE: Mel, I think it is a very valid point
3 that you are making. This Board is going to have to become
4 a good example in that area, as well.

5 As I read the Act, we are mandated to do somethings
6 in that area. During the recent caravan, Ron Petrie from
7 the Foundation was here. We discussed with him the possibility
8 of cooperation with the Corporation in the matter of develop-
9 ing plans to get some funds.

10 He is going to try to come down here and talk to
11 Tom and members of Tom's staff to see if there is an area
12 where we can begin to get started on that.

13 But I think that we, as a Board, have to recognize
14 that we do have some responsibility or as I read the statute,
15 we do have some responsibility to develop relationships with
16 private corporations to supply funds to assist us in our
17 efforts.

18 That foundation has furnished money in the past
19 and has a very peculiar interest in assistance to the poor
20 and disadvantaged in the area of legal services.

21 MR. BROUGHTON: In Wake County, the local bar
22 has been successful in raising funds to restore an old law
23 office of a distinguished judge of many, many years ago.

24 We have had fund-raising efforts that have been
25 successful from a public relations point of view. I was just

1 wondering, along with Glenn here, as to the stimulus to the
2 bar associations who, I assume, will now take a second step
3 to be supportive with their own dollars.

4 MR. EHRLICH: A number of local associations are
5 doing that and some state associations have begun to do that.
6 The Standing Committee of the ABA is pushing them.

7 MR. ORTIQUE: To what extent are we getting help
8 from the United Way groups? In New Orleans we got an addit-
9 ional operation here that is totally funded by the United
10 Way.

11 They assist us in that they can take a lot of
12 routine things that their staff is limited, such as divorces
13 and separations and they can do a chunk of those.

14 I would hope that would lend some assistance to
15 our own operation.

16 MR. CRAMTON: I think we should move along quickly.
17 We have seven more regional directors to hear from.

18 MR. ASKEW: Thank you.

19 MR. JONES: Thank you, Bucky. I would now like
20 to introduce Don Grajales, who is the Director of the New
21 York Office.

22 PRESENTATION OF
23 DONALD GRAJALES

24 MR. GRAJALES: Thank you for giving me the
25 opportunity to be here. I am a recent regional director.

1 I have just been on board since August 16, and I have been
2 spending my time getting to know the region in which I am
3 located.

4 Region 2 consists of Puerto Rico and the Virgin
5 Islands and New York State. We are a relatively small region
6 of about 21 million people.

7 I think of my region as three sections. Puerto
8 Rico and the Virgin Islands is one part and New York City
9 as another part, and upstate as another part. Each has its
10 own problems and its own way of dealing with the problems.

11 Puerto Rico has undergone a tremendous expansion
12 now with the equalization monies that have gone there.

13 This is partly because of the historical under-
14 funding of Puerto Rico.

15 So, they have a different outlook than the rest of
16 New York State where it is usually considered a rich region.
17 We have run into some of the problems you have in a rich region,
18 such as paying competitive salaries and having to contract
19 services so that you can provide some of the where-with-all
20 to deal with the problems of keeping up with inflation.

21 One of the hopeful signs, however, in our region
22 has been the fact that the Legal Services Corporation has
23 come into existence and is a sense of hope that things will get
24 better and the money will be on its way and technical assistance
25 will be coming forth and some of the problems they have

1 historically dealt with will be solved.

2 As a project director in the Bronx, I felt I was
3 keeping my program together with spit and polish and shoe-
4 strings.

5 Well now you feel that some of the past problems
6 are on the way to resolution. Perhaps there may be disagreement
7 as to the pace we should be going in terms of distribution of
8 funds and in dealing with some of the problems in the region,
9 but it is going more smoothly now.

10 We have also been setting priorities within the
11 region in terms of the allocation of special needs money that
12 comes through the regional office.

13 We have had meetings with the project directors
14 of upstate New York and they have determine project priorities.
15 We have had meetings with other programs such as the Cals
16 program. They have had input.

17 Some of the things have included a power project
18 with the entire state of New York in which we put in \$60,000
19 and we got the Community Services Agency to put in \$65,000
20 and we had a project of \$125,000 that could service the entire
21 state and give expertise to the smaller programs and get
22 expert testimony and have experts in the utility area.

23 Some of you know about the problems we have had in
24 New York with the big utilities, such as Con Ed and the high
25 cost of utilities -- you know that this is very much needed.

1 We have also funded a program for the Cals pro-
2 gram. We gave them \$50,000 so that they could do some fund-
3 raising.

4 The recognition is that the amount of money that
5 will be coming down to Cals will not be sufficient to meet
6 their needs and we thought possibly by giving them a grant,
7 they would be able to put a mechanism into place by which
8 they could supplement the money received by the Corporation.

9 We are hoping that we will have some good results
10 from this where there will be some professional expertise
11 in the area of fund-raising and where they will be able to
12 go out into all these areas and foundations and governmental
13 agencies that will provide them with a certain supplement
14 that they can use to deal with some of the problems they
15 have.

16 I understand that this is about to be one of the
17 first grants of its type. We are hopeful that they will be
18 successful in fund-raising.

19 We have also funded smaller amounts to deal with
20 some of the problems like painting an office and providing
21 partitions for privacy and things of this sort.

22 MR. ORTIQUE: Excuse me just a minute. Charles,
23 those specialized grants that he described -- does that come
24 under your area -- in other words, that would not have
25 occurred except that our headquarters would have approved that?

1 MR. JONES: That is right.

2 MR. GRAJALES: This is always forwarded to head-
3 quarters with our recommendations. We do not have the authority
4 to fund directly.

5 The biggest problem, we feel, we have in the New
6 York area region is the erosion of the quality of the
7 programs by the need to have funds to keep up with the cost
8 of living.

9 This is a problem that the Corporation is dealing
10 with and I know that we have been discussing this for a number
11 of times and in fact, at our meeting of the last few days,
12 we even discussed it.

13 But it is a very real problem. The other problem
14 is the fact that -- in Atlanta, \$18,000 -- to get the same
15 purchasing level in New York that you have in Atlanta --
16 it would take \$25,000 in York and \$18,000 in Atlanta.

17 This gives you the wide range in purchasing power
18 and problems that are caused with personnel.

19 We just do not have the where-with-all to pay
20 the type of salaries to be competitive.

21 Some of the things that we have been dealing with
22 also are things that Mr. Newman was talking about. These are
23 all the same type of routine matters.

24 We have been dealing with the congressional com-
25 plaints and other kinds of complaints coming directly to

1 the office.

2 We do not have any State Advisory Councils in
3 place. It is my understanding that the Virgin Islands refuse
4 to appoint an Advisory Council and in New York State, the
5 Governor has been dealing with the fiscal crisis and has not
6 as yet appointed an Advisory Council.

7 In Puerto Rico they appointed one, but it has never
8 met and now there has been a change in administration. So,
9 as far as this advisory council is concerned, we have not had
10 anything.

11 MR. BREGER: Excuse me.

12 MR. GRAJAKES: Yes, Mr. Breger?

13 MR. BREGER: Did the Virgin Islands' government
14 explain why they would not appoint the Council?

15 MR. JONES: They said it was a cost factor and
16 that the budget was limited and they were afraid if they
17 appointed an Advisory Council, it would cost them money to
18 maintain it.

19 We assured them that a budget would be made avail-
20 able, but they are -- the other states that were mentioned
21 that have not appointed -- have all assured us they will
22 appoint one.

23 It is now clear that the Virgin Islands will not
24 appoint. That was going to be part of the report that you
25 got later.

1 MR. BREGER: I am sorry.

2 MR. JONES: No, no. That is okay. Now you have
3 the report.

4 (Laughter.)

5 MR. GRAJALES: I have Susan Tapper, who is a staff
6 attorney with me.

7 MR. CRAMTON: We have had the pleasure of meeting
8 Susan on a number of occasions.

9 MR. GRAJALES: I am fortunate to have two of the
10 most experienced personnel in my region.

11 MR. THURMAN: Is that a help or a hinderance?

12 MR. GRAJAKES: I think it is a help.

13 MR. JONES: Thank you very much, Don.

14 I would now like to introduce Warren Hill, who is
15 Director of the Corporation's Chicago Regional Office.

16 PRESENTATION OF
17 WARREN HILL

18 MR. HILL: Hello. I have only one other profess-
19 ional on my staff, who is Robert Johnson, who is here with us.
20 We have some material to pass out and we have some literature
21 about how expansion has been proceeding in our region.

22 This is Region 5 with headquarters in Chicago
23 and it encompasses 10 states, including the Prairie States
24 and Mid-West States and goes all the way from Indiana on the
25 East to the Dakotas on the West and South to Missouri.

1 We go almost down into Arkansas.

2 I have been in this job since mid-October and this
3 is approximately 15 of our 28 programs. Without being a Mid-
4 West chauvinist, I can say that I am exceedingly proud of
5 our programs in the Mid-West.

6 I think they stand in comparison with any of the
7 Eastern or vaunted California programs. I think if you go
8 to places like Omaha and St. Louis and Kansas City and Minnea-
9 polis and Indianapolis you will find some of the finest organi-
10 zations and directors and dedicated professionals and non-
11 professionals that you will find in the country.

12 I am really immensely impressed with what I found
13 in this program.

14 MR. CRAMTON: This is the kind of regional pride
15 we would like to encourage -- where all regions compete in that
16 regard.

17 MR. HILL: I was with a Chicago program with a
18 supervisor of a neighborhood law office. I must say that
19 even our smaller programs in the area are dwarfed by the
20 Chicago programs.

21 And yet they are exceedingly good and exceedingly
22 conscious of the quality of services and conscious of being
23 as good as the private law firm that functions in the same
24 town or same community and having the same kind of attunement
25 to the needs of the client that the highest paid private

1 lawyer has.

2 In expansion, we got the second largest amount of
3 all the regions after Bucky's region. We got more than \$3
4 million expansion in those 10 states.

5 We proceed basically in three different ways with
6 three different modalities as far as expanding. The first
7 and probably most challenging and difficult and highly charged
8 emotionally is to go by a state-wide plan.

9 We succeeded in this in one state and that is
10 North Dakota and that program is not really in operation at
11 this point.

12 But at least we do have it functional in the sense
13 that the corporate documents have been approved by all exist-
14 ing programs and the program is funded and we hope to be off
15 and running very shortly.

16 Iowa will be another state wide program with one
17 of the larger components or larger pre-existing programs opting
18 out for the time being.

19 That would be Des Moines or Polk County, but the
20 other four programs in Iowa will merge, so we will go by
21 a state wide means in that area.

22 The second modality for expansion is to use a
23 regional approach and this is for the larger and more populous
24 states.

25 Please bear in mind that this region has got some

1 vast glaring disparities and contrasts. You have the state
2 of Illinois with 11 million people and the state of North
3 Dakota with 600,000.

4 Some of your states are more populous and you cannot
5 think about a state-wide program but you can think of some
6 form of regionalization.

7 For instance, in Minnesota, we have developed a
8 central Minnesota program based around the Minneapolis program
9 which is going to proceed south to St. Cloud.

10 From St. Paul we have a twin to develop a southern
11 Minnesota program which will go south to Mancato. In other
12 states where we have used this regional approach, including
13 Indiana and Illinois -- Illinois, of course, already has a
14 large regional program in the south of Illinois called Land
15 of Lincoln and it is going to be expanded and is expanding
16 this year and in Fiscal Year '77 to cover Springfield and
17 Decateur and Mt. Vernon and pick up about 25,000 more populat-
18 ion.

19 The third technique we are using, which in a sense
20 is a kind of caving into pressure of the people who do not
21 want to merge and do not want to go state wide and that is
22 to say, "Why don't you take on some contiguous counties that
23 are particularly densely populated with poor people?".

24 We have done this in states such as Nebraska and
25 Missouri and South Dakota.

1 This is where you have an existing strong program,
2 for instance, in Omaha, where they are presently serving
3 Douglass and adjacent counties and they are also crossing
4 over the border into IOWA and taking in Council Bluffs and
5 Potawatami County.

6 We are encouraging them to go into some adjoining
7 counties where they will go into rural legal assistance rather
8 than just serving the urban poor.

9 Those are the three basic approaches that we have
10 been using.

11 If all of these plans for FY '77 reach fruition
12 and are actually delivered and deliver legal services to the
13 poor that reside within those service areas, we will have
14 reduced the number of ~~uncovered~~ poor by about 700,000.

15 This is about a 30 percent reduction in the first
16 year of the number that was uncovered as of 1976.

17 This is contrasted with the number that is un-
18 covered in 1977. I do not think that is too bad. I think
19 that the first year you are putting in a new program and
20 putting it together and expanding existing programs -- I do
21 not think you can expect to have the number of clients added
22 to your programs and added to your service effort that you
23 can in subsequent years.

24 What you do in the first year is spend an awful
25 lot of time devising administrative mechanisms so that you have

1 a corps from which you can expand in the following years.

2 Basically that is the Report of Region 5.

3 MR. STOPHEL: Warren, what method are you using
4 to reach the rural areas? Are you using Paul's Winnebago or
5 are you opening offices? How are you encouraging programs to
6 reach out into the rural counties?

7 MR. HILL: I think the only program that has a
8 Winnebago is in St. Louis and they do not use it.

9 MR. STOPHEL: Perhaps they can send it to Paul.

10 MR. HILL: They are going to lend it to the Boot
11 Heel area, which is a very poor area near Arkansas. The
12 standard technique, so far, is what we call the circuit riding
13 of having a schedule during the week.

14 We would go out to various small towns and small
15 communities and small crossroads and meet in the basement of
16 a church or a CAB agency or a health service agency.

17 MR. STOPHEL: So they ride the circuit?

18 MR. HILL: That is right. Generally you will find
19 these multi-county expansions will coincide with agency
20 service areas and judicial districts so that they can be going
21 to a courthouse and so forth.

22 MR. JONES: Thank you, Warren.

23 MR. HILL: Thank you.

24 MR. JONES: I would like now to introduce Rita
25 Geier, who is Director of the Corporation's Seattle Office.

1 When last I talked with Rita last evening, her voice was
2 questionable, but I think she can now talk.

3 MS. GEIER: Yes, I can.

4 PRESENTATION OF
5 RITA GEIER

6 MS. GEIER: I would like to introduce my staff of
7 the Seattle Regional Office. We have Robert Helrung, the
8 Deputy Regional Director and Terry Esparza, who has left.

9 Our region is composed of 7 states and the trust
10 territory of Micronesia. It covers an extremely vast territor-
11 ial area.

12 There are characteristics of our states which
13 bear heavily on our considerations about the best ways to
14 deliver legal services.

15 We are not a very urban area. Very few cities have
16 any size. There are vast areas with thin population. In
17 these cases transportation and communications in some cases
18 are difficult.

19 And yet we have within the states populations
20 which have unique and special kinds of problems. We have
21 ethnic populations made up of Americans and native Alaskans
22 and native Hawaiians.

23 We have Chicanos in the migrant labor stream and
24 various other ethnic and socio-economic groups that demand
25 attention, even though they may not be concentrated in one

1 place to give that attention -- and they must be served over
2 great geographical and sometimes cost obstacles.

3 What we have done, in part, in response to some
4 of those problems is to look at consolidation of programs at
5 the same time that we try to expand services into unserved
6 areas.

7 We would not be typically establishing programs
8 through expansion in areas where there would be more than two
9 or three attorneys.

10 There would be smaller units to do circuit riding
11 or provide cluster services in unserved areas. We have done
12 this in the absorption of 221 programs of which there were
13 a number in a region.

14 Those programs were funded by the Corporation and
15 were funded as part of state wide programs in Oregon and
16 Washington, the two states where they existed.

17 We felt that this was the most economically
18 feasible way to provide services in those areas, and to up-
19 grade these programs and provide stability that they needed,
20 and yet at the same time provide a base for future expansion
21 for services involved.

22 I must state that we have not benefitted signifi-
23 cantly from expansion resources that the Corporation allocated
24 last year because with the exception of Wyoming, apparently
25 all of our programs -- or all of a very substantial number of

1 state wide programs.

2 Therefore we suffered under a fiction of coverage
3 in those areas, while substantial geographical and population
4 areas were not served and had no reasonable access to services.

5 This is particularly true when I think you consider
6 the extreme situations in our region which are presented by
7 Alaska and the service to the bush of Alaska.

8 That is about as extreme as you can get.

9 We are concerned, therefore, that this be remedied
10 and that additional funding cycles remedy this. We also re-
11 quest that additional resources be allocated in a way to
12 provide meaningful benefits and services to those states
13 which are state-wide.

14 Further, I think that we have had another concern.
15 It is to maintain the stability and quality of existing pro-
16 grams in the area.

17 The Region is fortunate to have a number of strong
18 and well developed urban programs. They form the anchor and
19 nucleus of the state-wide programs.

20 As we have merged and pulled in some of the small
21 underdeveloped programs; we have increasingly realized the
22 importance of maintaining the quality at those same points.

23 The mergers would not have been as feasible or as
24 wise without the strength to pull in and further develop.

25 And yet, because these programs are developed and

1 they did not benefit from equalization largely, or other
2 sources of funding that were available in the last year, I
3 think it is important that this become of increasing concern
4 in resource application to permit those units which are
5 excellent to preserve their quality.

6 Another area where we have special concern is that
7 we have programs, especially our older programs, which over
8 the years have had stagnant funding and they have also become
9 dependent upon the soft sources of funding, which have been
10 mentioned earlier.

11 These are Legal Services Corporation budgets or
12 supplemented with VISTA and CETA resources, primarily, al-
13 though there are other sources.

14 These are temporary and insecure funding sources
15 and often they disappear and often it is very precipitous.

16 We have to have an ability to respond to those
17 situations.

18 We have had some ability to do that in the allocat-
19 ion of our special needs money in the region. That has been
20 a primary use in that area.

21 I think most of the other points have already
22 been mentioned, except for the need to analyze and make our
23 allocation decisions, sensitive to the wide variation in
24 cost of delivery and the various costs and methods of delivery.

25 We are concerned about those methods because we

1 have unusual situations as I described, of not having population
2 concentrations and we have great distances to cover.

3 We also have areas in which costs are greatly
4 inflated. These are places where norms and cost figures for
5 the rest of the nation are totally meaningless and we have
6 to become more able to respond meaningfully to the needs of
7 those areas.

8 I believe that requires some flexibility, of course.

9 Other points that have been mentioned I generally
10 concur in and they apply to us as well.

11 MR. CRAMTON: Thank you very much, Rita.

12 MR. ORTIQUE: Would it be appropriate if we could
13 ask at the next meeting that we have some brief report on
14 the use of mobile units in these specialized areas --- the
15 advantages and disadvantages, particularly client reaction
16 to mobile units?

17 It seems to me that it would be an excellent
18 expenditure of money if we would experiment with that type
19 of thing, especially in these unusual areas.

20 We want to know how this can be successful because
21 we know health people and library people have had success.

22 MR. EHRLICH: As soon as we get some information
23 beyond the anecdotal material that I now have, we will get
24 that information out.

25 MR. JONES: Now I would like to introduce to you

1 Larry Hamblen who is Director of the Corporation's Philadelphia
2 Office.

3 PRESENTATION OF
4 LARRY HAMBLEN

5 MR. HAMBLEN: Thank you. Let me introduce members
6 of my staff that are here: John Fury, who is a management
7 specialist and Carol Robinson, who is the staff lawyer.

8 The Philadelphia region has Pennsylvania, New
9 Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and D.C., so we are geographi-
10 cally a rather small region.

11 But like the general population, it is a very
12 dense region for legal services. We have 33 programs now
13 which are funded by the Legal Services Corporation after
14 the expansion.

15 We have anywhere from 550 to 600 lawyers. We are
16 another so-called rich region in a sense. We have \$879,000
17 in expansion money and that was just like a drop in the
18 bucket.

19 It is amazing to think that when you take \$800,000
20 and put it in 4 states and the District of Columbia, it just
21 disappears quickly.

22 But what I did in my region is this. I started
23 up five new programs in Pennsylvania and three new ones in
24 New Jersey with the expansion money.

25 None of these were "brand new programs". They were

1 pre-existing programs which were funded by Title XX. I felt
2 that was a good use of resources because they had a pretty
3 good track record.

4 MR. ORTIQUE: What is your total budget?

5 MR. HAMBLIN: It is around \$6 million.

6 The use of money -- we are all talking about it
7 and it is the key to what we have been doing for so long.
8 It is pretty hard to get away from it.

9 Because we have new money, we have a good increase
10 in staff salaries. We can go on to more sophisticated things
11 such as the use of computers and we are doing it in Balti-
12 more, and in Philadelphia.

13 Fabio has been working with the directors in those
14 programs and in the places like Chicago to get a unified
15 system around the country.

16 I think this is an instance where legal services
17 is really looking up and going into the future. It makes me
18 happy that we can do things like this.

19 The other part of the money situation is what we
20 will call the potential for problems.

21 In the Philadelphia Region, we might have the
22 greatest variety and greatest amount of outside funding.

23 There are a lot of programs in Pennsylvania which
24 are 60 percent funded by Title XX. They have relied upon this
25 for a good four and one-half years.