clients on this Board.

That is a little presumptious, if the Senate cannot get it through then, it is up to the President to appoint whom he chooses.

5

6

4

MR. EHRLICH: The point is illustrated by Number Three in that, yes, clients ought to be involved in the decision making processes -- without saying that clients ought to be on the Board as a matter of statute.

8

9

There is some feeling among some people, although I do not feel it, that the statute ought not to contain

11

10

requirements for composition of the Board, but rather it

12

ought to be up to the President.

13

Some would say that we would urge and hope and so forth, but not require.

14 15

16

It seems to me that this does not say how they would be represented or the character of representation. It is not like recommendation number five of the substantive pro-

17 18

vision.

19

It seems to me that it is always very consistent to adopt this, but to say, if it is your judgement, "No, to number five.".

21

20

I hope, however, that is not your judgement.

23

22

MR. KUTAK: Tom, that is exactly how I come out.

24

I would not think it is a good policy to tie the hands of the President with respect to which categories he must choose

25

from and yet I would think that the philosophy of having representation on the Board makes as much sense here as it does with the programs.

But, I, too, would draw the distinction that Tom has done.

MR. CRAMTON: I, too, have some problems with the guidelines, apart from specific changes.

I guess Glenn Stophel has suggested some of the reasons on Item Three.

For example, it is not clear to me that guideline number four might not be construed, not only as clearly favoring the repeal of the Green amendment, but also favoring a repeal of the Perkins! amendment, because that is a restriction on the flexibility of hiring practices of firms.

It is not clear to me that Guideline Two does not apply to the statutory provisions, having to do with lass suits and procedures on appeals and the like.

In other words, they are so vague but capable of being construed one way or the other on virtually anything.

I would rather talk about this.

What about the class suit provision? Should that or should that not be changed?

What about the client representation on the Board as a limitation on Presidential appointive authority?

MR. EHRLICH: Our problem is that we cannot deal

may

that

possible amendment

concelvable

single

with every

emerge.

10

16

21

13

20

21

23

22

24

25

those that called could be Jo with most special meetings deal CRAMTON: We can occur and 40 MR. 11kely

ones that necessary, to consider

criteria -- it seems to me that induiramendement specific criteria we should use is to respond to this "should of whether MR. STOPHEL: What to Congressmen made?" tes

professional "Does it affect adversely effective quality 0.0 efficient, the betterment of the rendering depended of partisan politicans?". Our criteria should be legal services delivered on an or for and

clause a judgemental factor which clause by Act under which we operate co the Chairman has said, comes down to That obviously is our examination of hesitate to place you on the horns of the dilemma our are for "Here them guidelines and why not interpret and saying, clause?". staff member that specific handing this to a as to principles or

inter-Act under could seems to me otherwise you will be placed and my H with Chairman Grampton that in the particular clause clause or in any ದ out position of interpreting pretation goes along just about interpret these guidelines. It

•

e

MR. EHRLICH: I would have to say that if the Board had not acted on provision "x" and tell them if they had.

MR. BROUGHTON: Where does that leave somebody who asks what does this mean to you?

Would you say the response would be that he does not know because the Board has not said so?

MR. EHRLICH: We would say, "Here is the general approach that the Board outlined and adopted in terms of considering it, but did not and were not able to deal with all conceivable parts of the piece of legislation.".

If we know it in advance, we can bring it before you and you can act or not act, but that is not to make a judgement.

But at least there is some general approach that you give to the Congress. You do not just simply put it out.

MR. BROUGHTON: Why is it necessary to have any other guideline besides number one?

MR. KUTAK: Mel, I guess we could carry on without them. I say that in candor. But I thought it would be helpful, however, in giving direction to not only members of Congress, but committees that would be considering legislation.

I frankly do envision that Judy and I will be working closely together and that as the bill is introduced

that our Board will be able to give an opinion or at least specifically consider and decide whether we want to give an opinion.

We will not have the situation where bills are introduced and we stand mute, so to speak.

I hope that as every bill affecting our Corporation is introduced and if the President wishes and wants them processed through us, we will develop a recommendation for the Board and you will have an opportunity to speak.

Therefore, in my mind during the time that bills are being fashioned and conversation is being given on the subject, there is some broad articulation of a philosophy for us so that we can say to the Board or the world, "Here is how we feel.".

But do not translate this into a policy position with respect to any particular act.

MR. STOPHEL: You cannot put five and six in there,
Bob. There is no way that you can say that five and six
do not specifically relate to specific clauses in the Act
relative to actions of staff attorneys.

Further, I think that four and five are probably at variance with one another if you say that the Corporation should have maximum flexibility to carry out the basic purposes and yet five could be interpreted that we are in favor of removing from ourselves the power to place any restrictions

on the activities of attorneys other than the applicable code.

MR. EHRLICH: Again, the point was -- and I do think now that it is very important to have some set of guidelines -- one can say that the restrictions that are now in the Act are necessary to maintain public confidence and independence of the program.

That is why they were put there. That was the argument proposed and I think for some it was wrong and some it was right.

That was the area where the argument was placed.

We certainly would not say, therefore, "Go and take 'x' out of the Act.".

I will, however, say that is the approach that we thought we ought to follow. One could say for any of these there are offsetting considerations, "Yes, that is true, but..".

You would take into account a certain factor, such as it is politically too volatile or you will lose an appropriation and not do it.

All this is saying is that here is a set of approaches and a way to go.

MR. KUTAK: It sets a tone, which I was hopeful about. It is a tone of positism and a tone of affirmatism. It will at least create the right ambiance, if you will, so

if people are looking at amendments, they would be encouraged to think as positively about it rather than as negatively.

I was hopeful it would accomplish that purpose.

Maybe they are so general that they will not work. Maybe
they are so vague that somebody would go on and ignore them.

But to the degree they serve some value, I was hopeful that it would create the right tone for any kind of amendments or changes that would be proposed for the Act.

MR. STOPHEL: I support the technical amendments.

Frankly I have had an opportunity to review them, and I know what they say.

After I have this, I do not have the Act to review it side by side, which to me is essential to act on things.

Therefore, I would not want to act on the guidelines at this point or on the substantive amendment. The
technical amendments make sense to me and I think your
position can be moved forward and say, "Yes, these are
obvious changes that we should perhaps even propose rather
than waiting for someone else to ask us about.".

MR. KUTAK: Okay. I certain would not like to have that classic story by a vote of seven to six the vote of the Board wishes you a speedy recovery.

I would certainly hope that by a vote of four to three that we do not adopt these guidelines.

ſ,

MR. BROUGHTON: The Chairman breaking the tie?

MS. RIGGS: The whole concept of these guidelines and what underlies them is that there are fundamental things that the Board thinks really go to the effective delivery of quality legal services apart from any partisan political consideration where clients have full access to services and legal services lawyers can best represent their clients without undue restriction.

I think that you are right that issues like principle number 2 -- with a restriction on the segregation -- and perhaps the principles involved are consistent and looking at that provision in terms of this principle, you might say that these terms are based on that provision.

It does not mean that you might -- it seemed to us very useful to Congress to have a set of principles by which they could look at these sets of questions.

Here is what we would do if we had full access to legal services clients and here is a restriction.

So we would set them next to each other and look at them.

There might be other extra restrictions and we would have to make a judgement about approving or disapproving the provision, but really these are fundamental principles by which the Congress should be guided, and which we believe all to be basic considerations with these kinds of questions.

This is not to say that because of this principle you are necessarily locked into support or opposition to specific things all the way down the line because there might be offsetting considerations.

MR. STOPHEL: Judy, let us suppose that this were interpreted to say that the Board went on record to removing all restrictions by the kinds of cases -- which number two goes to --

MS. RIGGS: It goes to more than that.

MR. STOPHEL: Yes, it does, but primarily the kinds of cases that can be accepted. How could I, as a Board member, say that he should have the same rights to advice and representation as all other persons -- how could I apply anything as a higher priority?

How could I say, as a Board member -- how could I vote not to give him that right?

Let us suppose it came up to a vote of this Board of should we remove that restriction. Let us suppose the statutory imposition or restriction were removed and then it is put to us instead of Congress as to whether our funds should be devoted to that -- which has been my argument all along -- that there are certain priorities that need to be handled out there first and then we can take care of the other things.

I do not think we are at that point, yet. I do

ŀ

n

This is not to say that because of this principle you are necessarily locked into support or opposition to specific things all the way down the line because there might be offsetting considerations.

MR. STOPHEL: Judy, let us suppose that this were interpreted to say that the Board went on record to removing all restrictions by the kinds of cases -- which number two goes to --

MS. RIGGS: It goes to more than that.

MR. STOPHEL: Yes, it does, but primarily the kinds of cases that can be accepted. How could I, as a Board member, say that he should have the same rights to advice and representation as all other persons -- how could I apply anything as a higher priority?

How could I say, as a Board member -- how could I vote not to give him that right?

Let us suppose it came up to a vote of this Board of should we remove that restriction. Let us suppose the statutory imposition or restriction were removed and then it is put to us instead of Congress as to whether our funds should be devoted to that -- which has been my argument all along -- that there are certain priorities that need to be handled out there first and then we can take care of the other things.

I do not think we are at that point, yet. I do

AL SERBOAT

At least they were not designed that way and we would affirmatively tell the Congress as I think we should that they were not designed to do that, but rather it is to give an overall approach and as Bob said, to give a tone.

So, we would make your caveat clear in the presentation.

MR. BROUGHTON: But even so, would that still not require you to go around a do a lot of explaining as to what these mean or do not mean as far as whether the Board acted or did not act?

I think really you would have a lot of problems.

MR. EHRLICH: In the first place, we have to do that anyway.

MR. CRAMTON: I have somewhat of a feeling personally that this is an area which it is easier to get the generalization after you have talked and decided on the specifics and the concrete.

If you talk about a whole series of amendments and decide that certain amendments would be desirable in terms of eliminating restrictions, that might be relatively easy at that point to decide on an appropriate generalization that would be consistent with that and also to deal with other nuances of language or possible changes that might be suggested, but if you start with the principles first where they seem to carry duplications about what

MR. EHRLICH: Rudy will not be here tomorrow.

MR. KUTAK: Mr. Chairman, I am in a quandry. I know that if you or others had the chance to embroider upon these, perhaps we could get the consensus that is important and serve the end that we need.

I would rather not lose my cause by pressing my vote. I think that with your permission perhaps what we ought to do between now and the next Board meeting is to come back and look at these things a little more carefully and see if we can satisfy some of the problems.

MR. EHRLICH: At least to recognize the timing issue because we are going beforethe Committees between now and the next Board meeting.

MR. KUTAK: I know it and in fact, I was going to make a forward reference to that, if I could, because there is another recommendation that I have in mind.

I would rather not go before it on a split vote based on some mis-construction about the interpretation.

Judy, I don't know. We can certainly operate because the most important thing is that if we have an amendment or a bill, we must -- that is too strong -- we ought to take a position on legislation.

My charge and my pledge to you would be that if we have a bill, we ought to come back and argue its merits

and take action on that and get a speedy response.

2

MR. BROUGHTON: I agree with that.

3

MR. STOPHEL: I do, too.

4

5

MR. BROUGHTON: I believe that I would be willing to come into a session in advance of the March 25 meeting, which is our next regularly scheduled meeting, depending on the feeling of our committee chairman and Judy, as to what

8

7

the particular issue may be.

9

MR. KUTAK: I want to come back to the point about

10

that procedure so that I can assure you and our community at

11

large that we are not going to be derelict with respect to

12

response to bills.

13

Maybe the thing to do would be to pull back and

14

review these guidelines and see if we can't work out some

after we have talked about the specifics, because perhaps

specifics, then it is possible that we could agree on

they may be more agreement -- if there is ever agreement on

15

thing else.

generalities.

16

17

17

18

19

26,1

20

21

22

ĸ.

23

24

25

MR. BROUGHTON: Are we going to try to meet for a while in the morning?

MR. CRAMTON: Perhaps we can come back to them

MR. CRAMTON: I think we will have to meet from 9:00 o'clock to 10:30 in the morning.

MR. BROUGHTON: Is Bob trying to get away?

MR. KUTAK: Yes.

MR. BROUGHTON: Perhaps tomorrow after we leave it over night we can determine something.

MR. CRAMTON: It was my determination to be out of here about 6:00 o'clock.

MR. BROUGHTON: It is close to six now. If you want, Bob can leave it over night and perhaps we can somehow resolve it tomorrow.

MR. CRAMTON: Mr. Montejano has to leave early tomorrow and Mr. Kutak would like to leave tonight, so we would like to press ahead if we could.

MR. SMITH: It is five minutes to six right now.

MR. CRAMTON: Perhaps we can stay. The reporter
is willing.

MR. HENAULT: I am Bernie Henault from Vermont.

In your guidelines you mentioned number two and number three and there are too many "ifs" involved.

If you cannot strongly support client involvement, even as ambiguous as it is, where it is given on one hand and taken away on the other, then you should not pass anything.

If you say I can serve as a president of a legal aid board in my own state and then cannot be accessible to sit on this board with you, then don't endorse it, but don't put it in if you are not going to support it, because you are

our champions.

Be you appointed by the president or however you get onto this Board, you are supposed to watch out for my rights, my legal rights.

If you say that you are going to restrict it because of funds, there is no fund restriction on any legal matter.

If you cannot, as attorneys say, "We want to represent poor people in any case -- any civil case that is
necessary." -- then say it.

But don't play with us. Don't play with us.

Don't say, "We will let them make some decisions, but somebody else will evaluate it.".

You say you want our involvement. I can't be here tomorrow. I still want to see your action. I would like to see your actions tonight.

You are appointed to represent and watch out for my needs as a client.

So do it. Make your decision. The most you can do is be wrong.

MR. STOPEHL: Do you feel that there is client involvement in the programs now?

MR. HENAULT: Yes, there is.

MR. STOPHEL: Is there client involvement in our Board meetings? Are they frequently invited to speak? Does

J

the PAG and NLADA and Bernie Veeney -- is not Bernie Veeney at every Board meeting?

MR. HENAULT: Bernie Veeney is a staff member. I am sitting here as a client and as one of the recipients of your largeness.

MR. STOPHEL: Does he not represent your interests?

MR. HENAULT: He does, but you heard from clients

today. You heard them say, "Push for the maximum.", and ther
you said, "No, you are wrong. We will push for what we
want.".

You heard from them. So don't take input from them and from us and reject it. That is what you did. You asked for our input and then you rejected it.

What good is the input?

MR. STOPHEL: We have had inputs from other areas and perhaps we rejected all that we had and reached an agreement somewhere around the middle.

MR. HENAULT: That is something other than this.

MR. KUTAK: Mr. Chairman?

MR. CRAMTON: I would ask for order. It is my understanding that Mr. Kutak wants to postpone any discussion of this and perhaps go to it later, but now go to specifics.

MR. KUTAK: Yes, and to facilitate it, I thought that the articulation of these guidelines would be helpful, but in their present state, I sense some concern and I

think it may be more propitious at this time to withdraw the motion, if I may, on consent, -- I don't know who seconded it -- and move to the technical amendments.

I have outlined what they are. Do you have any questions about that?

MR. STOPHEL: No.

MR. KUTAK: I would move the question, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CRAMTON: I have one question of the General Counsel on the Technical Amendment No. 1.

Should it not also include a provision that the program should recover assigned counsel fees because these might be criminal matters?

MS. DANIEL: I do not think it is necessary.

MR. CRAMTON: Would our regulations cover that?

MS. DANIEL: Yes.

MR. CRAMTON: Should we not also change it, doing it in this respect that this would include tribal proceedings as well?

MS. DANIEL: Yes, I think that is a good idea and we can do that.

MR. CRAMTON: Very well.

MR. KUTAK: By the way, I forgot --

MR. CRAMTON: Are there further comments or questions about the technical amendements which number five?

MR. KUTAK: For the record, I would like to

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

state --

1 3 -

MR. CRAMTON: Our General Counsel has proposed three rather than five in terms of the years on the last one.

MS. DANIEL: Assuming that GAO gives that to us.

MR. KUTAK: Then I move the previous question, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CRAMTON: Was there a second?

MR. MONTEJANO: Yes.

MR. CRAMTON: Mr. Montejano seconds. The motion is on the approval in principle, I think, because although we have a drafted detailed language, it will be the approval in principle of the five proposed technical amendments that are contained in the memorandum.

That includes pages 1 through 4 -- I guess there are only four technical amendments which represent attachment B of the memorandum.

It is pages 1 through 4.

All those in favor of the motion, please say aye.

(Ayes.)

MR. CRAMTON: Those opposed?

(No response.)

MR. CRAMTON: The adoption of these technical amendments is unanimously adopted by voice vote.

Mr. Kutak?

MR. KUTAK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

21

23

24

25

The final proposal that I make to the Board is a consideration of the substantive amendment. These do involve substantial policy considerations.

They are all familiar to us. I can very briefly recite them to you.

The first substantive amendment recommends that we do amend section 1006(a)(3), in effect, to remove the restrictions on providing by grant or contract for research training or technical assistance incurring outside activities.

In effect it would be a vitiation of the Green amendment.

MR. CRAMTON: Can we take these one at a time?

MR. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, these substantive amendments involve such serious policy matters that I do not think we should take them up in a race to get through.

This ought to take an hour and a half or two hours discussion. It is impossible to give fair consideration on a time pressure such as this.

MR. CRAMTON: Is the Board prepared to hold another early meeting at which these substantive amendments can be considered in detail?

MR. BROUGHTON: Yes.

MR. CRAMTON: And then at the close of that, perhaps
we can return to the guidelines and see whether or not the
generalizations emerge from the technical amendments and

substantive amendments that the Board supports.

ъ

MR. STOPHEL: Is it the feeling of the Committee that we propose these as amendments or was it not your suggestion that we wait until the bills be proposed, whereby we can then act and say we approve or disapprove.

MR. CRAMTON: Either one is acceptable. We can propose them if the Board wants to propose them or we can take a position on them in the event that they arise.

MR. KUTAK: Let me tell you how I think this is going to occur.

amendments are going to come up. I should hope on this,
Glenn, that at the time we hold hearings or hearings are
held, that we take the opportunity to do more than simply
respond to a line and a page of a bill, but that we really
make an accounting to the Congress to make a state of the
union with respect to legal services.

With the experience that we have under our belt,
we can give the Congress our considered view, not with
respect to this technical amendment or that technical
amendment, but as to the policies and philosophics of a
Federally supported legal services program in this country.

It would be a very important contribution. Hearings have two important functions. One is to achieve a decision and to produce a result.

The other is to be an educative process and informative process. As has been so clearly made out to us today and which we clearly know ourselves -- we have a responsibility to express to the country at large and indeed to the Congress where we stand and where we think the needs and directions of legal services for the poor are.

I would hope that at some time -- and I think it will be soon -- that we can do this with the most broad thinking prospective laid on.

I would like to extrapolate from our annual report, which is moving out and moving up and is a definition of those terms.

That is certainly a state of the union message for legal services.

I would hope that we could use these hearings as a vehicle for doing so and that we might be able to say to the Congress, "You are, of course, not only entitled, but also obligated to make up your minds as to some of these policy questions, but we think it is timely and propitious as we move forward for you to focus on these issues and to balance the considerations and see whether or not you need to continue with the language that we have and with the constraints, if not the restrictions, that were built in before.".

It is something that we ought to do as much on the

national level as we do on a local level.

I think that we ought to give the Congress direction and give the Congress a record -- to build for the Congress a record of the accomplishments of the legal services program and the outlook of the legal services program and our views with respect to the form and indeed the shape of the legal services program and it moves forward in the years to come.

from the Board the directions by which we can seize that opportunity and I think that we can perform an important contribution to the education of the Congress and the country on the subject.

But I agree with Glee Smith. I do not mean to hurry you, and I do not mean to put you in a position where you feel you are.

But this is a subject which we should take plenty of time about.

MR. CRAMTON: Let me pose the dilemma we are in now. Mr. Smith and others feel that at this late hour after a busy day, that we should not rush through these important matters so that some of us can head home late tonight or early tomorrow morning.

On the other hand, Mr. Montejano is not going to be here tomorrow and if Mr. Kutak were to leave, then we would be down to six.

LANCE COM

MR. KUTAK: I will stay.

MR. CRAMTON: Very well. You will stay. We will have seven and in that event --

MR. SMITH: Rudy has already gone.

MR. CRAMTON: Yes, he has left the Board meeting effectively because he will not be here tomorrow morning.

MR. STOPHEL: What other matters are there to come before the Board other than this?

MR. CRAMTON: This is it, except for one other small thing.

MR. STOPHEL: As I understood Glee Smith's comments,
I do not think in the morning that he would be prepared in
the morning to make a vote on this subject any more than I
would.

MR. SMITH: I do not know whether I would or not unless we had a couple of hours discussion. Maybe I would and maybe I would not, but I do not see anything wrong with having a couple of hours discussion in the morning and then we might be prepared to vote or not.

If not, we can take care of it later, but if we are after a couple of hours discussion, then fine, but I would think at least two hours discussion would be needed.

I have several comments in response to what my committee chairman just stated.

I agree with some comments and some others I do not

agree with.

But some of my disagreements would voke considerable response from him.

MR. BRQUGTON: Is Rudy already gone?

MR. CRAMTON: Yes.

MR. BROUGHTON: I just wonder this. We have here seven of us.

MR. KUTAK: I will stay.

MR. BROUGHTON: I hate to suggest that you stay and I think we all would unless we feel that something could be accomplished tomorrow.

I would hate to have you stay over and not accomplish anything.

MR. CRAMTON: I am not sure we will accomplish anything. I think it might be better to schedule a one day meeting in Washington in about three weeks.

MR. BROUGHTON: That is what I am coming to.

MR. STOPHEL: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CRAMTON: Yes, Mr. Stophel?

MR. STOPHEL: One thought I had was that there might be people who would like to speak to the matter here in New Orleans that could not get to Washington, and if so, there ought to be some method for having them present their views and perhaps they could do that in writing.

MR. SMITH: Yes, it is on the agenda and they are

here.

3

5

7

8

10

11

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

MR. BROUGHTON: Well, I will be here.

MR. STOPHEL: For the point of the transcript, I thought those who would not be here could review the transcript.

I believe we did that in the case of the Green amendment problem. We made a transcript because not all could be present for all the meeting.

We will agree that we will not make a decision but hear testimony if there are those who want to be heard on the subject.

MR. CRAMTON: Tomorrow morning?

MR. STOPHEL: Yes, tomorrow morning. However, if there are those here tonight who would like to be heard tomorrow morning, perhaps we could make the transcript and then the Board members who are not here tomorrow could have that furnished to them before our all day session in Washington.

There may, however, be no one in New Orleans who wants to be heard at this time.

MR. CRAMTON: I am going to suggest that we adjourn this meeting or end this meeting and try to find a meeting date in Washington in three or four weeks to consider the legislative proposals.

I doubt whether we are going to get much accomplished

tomorrow with the logistics that are current.

I think that in the intervening period that with some further thought and reflection, it might move forward.

3

6

about the idea of in effect initiating a legislative package

for the Congress as well as responding to any legislative

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. KUTAK: Could we just take five minutes to get some reaction -- not a vote? What do my colleagues think package?

MR. SMITH: That is the point where I diagree very strongly. I think that it jeopardizes our opportunity to get the maximum funding.

I think we involve ourselves in controversy that will be a direct interference with our primary objection which is to get the maximum funding to do the job that we are here to do.

Therefore, that is one of the points that I think would involve a lot of debate.

MR. STOPHEL: The only acts that I would support us taking an initiative is to go up to Congress and say, "Here are the changes that ought to be made in our Act.", or if we can conscientiously say that the failure to pass such an Act hinders our ability to carry out the preamble of our Act which sets forth what we are to do.

I really frankly do not believe that we can conscientiously say that, but it is a matter for debate

and I will accept whatever the Board decides on it once we have had the debate.

3

5

Frankly I think that the matter of procedure of going up to Congress now and saying that for our administrative convenience or because we think that it is a good policy matter that the Congress ought to change the Act -- without being able to say that this adversely affects our ability to provide quality legal services in accordance with the preamble, that is the wrong approach to take.

9

10

8

I have some specific ideas in mind and there are some Congressmen who will be sitting on that Appropriations Committee.

12

13

11

I would not like to have been up on the Hill before suggesting that Act and then amending that Act that some of them disagree with.

14 15

> Glee Smith is right and it will affect the appropriations process.

17

18

16

MR. KUTAK: I hear from two of my distinguished colleagues that they would not like to put together a package that tackles the subject of amendments -- technical perfective

19

20

21

amendments, but not the others.

22

23

24

25

But what about the other side of the coin? If a hearing were held by the House on the extension of our authorization that we would seize that opportunity to present a review of legal services in America today and to try to

MR. CRAMTON: We are going to do that. I think there is no quarrel or dispute about that.

In fact, I think there is disagreement on the Board about Mr. Smith's position about whether or not we ought to propose substantive amendments.

My own view is that congressional committees, and particularly the substantive committees that deal with something like legal services, and I am talking now about the House Judiciary Committee and the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee -- will expect us because of our experience and knowledge in the administration of this statute to advance any views that we have and any recommendations we might have about how this legislation might be approved -- improved, rather.

That does not mean that they are going to adopt them, but they will want the views of the Corporation. If we have views, I think we ought to affirmatively state them as well as to just respond to things that come up.

The question is whether we have things to suggest on whether we agree -- that is something else.

Aside from the technical amendments, we have not even reached that, yet. But if we did agree on ways in which this piece of legislation could be improved to do a better job in legal services, then I think that these committees will

a

75-

want to hear it from us and it will be in our best interests and in the best interests of legal services to advance that position and not merely to take a defensive posture of saying, "We have no proposal, but if you ask us very expicitly a question about our attitude on such and such, maybe the Board will then take a position.".

It seems to me that is a little grudging with Congressional committees.

MR. BROUGHTON: I take it, then, that you feel that type of approach could be done without doing violence to the budgetary process?

MR. CRAMTON: The effect on the budget is one thing to talk about in connection with the merits of the proposals.

MR. BROUGHTON: Or the timing.

MR. CRAMTON: Yes, and the timing is very important.

MR. EHRLICH: I think yes it can be without doing violence to the budgetary process.

MR. BROUGHTON: Mr. Chairman, it is now 6:17 here and 7:17 in North Carolina.

MR. KUTAK: Your Committee on Regulations stands by for further instructions.

MR. CRAMTON: Let me try a further point. Rudy
Montejano and Revius Ortique will still be in town tonight.

I can check a date with them.

I will raise the possibility of a meeting of the

10

11

13 14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

Board to consider the substantive legislative proposals and the possibility of some general guidelines arising out of specific substantive amendments at a meeting on Saturday, January 29 in Washington, D.C.

MR. THURMAN: I cannot make it.

MR. SMITH: I cannot either.

MR. CRAMTON: I see. How about Friday, the 4th -- that is out for Tom. We have always been meeting on Thursday or Friday or Saturday.

What about Friday the 4th or Saturday the 5th?

MR. THURMAN: I can make it.

MR. BROUGHTON: There is a doubt about the 4th, but I can make it on the 5th.

MR. EHRLICH: I can do it.

MR. CRAMTON: Saturday, February 5 in Washington?

That is a week before the mid-winter meeting in Seattle of the ABI.

Do you have you date book?

MR. KUTAK: No.

MR. CRAMTON: Could you check with your office and tell us tonight?

MR. KUTAK: You guys could go ahead, anyway.

MR. CRAMTON: No, we cannot.

(Laughter.)

MR. STOPEHL: We ought to have a show of hands.

MR. SMITH: Alice has said 9:30 for some reason.

25

MS. DANIEL: The agenda says 9:30.

MR. CRAMTON: We can change that.

MR. STOPHEL: I think the notice said 9:00 o dock.

MR. CRAMTON: I want to get started as early as

possible.

We would like to remind you that members of the Board and members of the public have an invitation to attend a party tomorrow at 2:00 p.m. at the New Orleans program.

That was at 226 Carondelet Street, Suite 605.

It is at 2:00 p.m. tomorrow.

Fine, very well. We stand adjourned now until 9:00 a.m. tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon,

at 6:30 p.m., the meeting was adjourned, to reconvene in the same place at 9:00 o'clock on the following day.)

ب مع

т.

$\underline{C} \ \underline{E} \ \underline{R} \ \underline{T} \ \underline{I} \ \underline{F} \ \underline{I} \ \underline{C} \ \underline{A} \ \underline{T} \ \underline{E}$

This is to certify that the attached proceedings of the Legal Services Corporation (Meeting of the Board of Directors) on Friday, January 14, 1977, were had as herein

appears, and that this is the original transcript hereof.

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

By:

Neal R. Gross

Harwood, Maryland

261-4445