

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH ASSISTANCE PROJECT

FINAL REPORT

TO THE

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

SUBMITTED BY:

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Final Report

 <p align="center">U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION</p>		<p align="center">DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRESS REPORT</p>		
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<p>SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR</p> <p align="center"><i>Geoffrey W. Peters</i></p>		<p>TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR</p> <p align="center">Geoffrey W. Peters Associate Professor of Law</p>		
<p>COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)</p> <p align="center">(See Attached)</p>				
<p>RECEIVED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official)</p>				<p>DATE</p>

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PROJECT DIRECTOR'S NARRATIVE

This report comprises the final report on the Creighton Legal Information Center project (Criminal Justice Research Assistance Project, LEAA Discretionary Grant No. 74 DF-99-0020). The report includes several exhibits, appendices, cross-references, and attachments. The body of the report is contained in this narrative, a narrative relating to the project's extensive evaluation effort (Exhibit A, pages 1-20), a tabulation of budget expenditures (in Exhibit B), and a narrative relating to public relations (in Exhibit C). Included as appendices are the forms and letters utilized during the project's first phase (Appendix A), information and raw data relating to the evaluation of the project (Appendix B), and the previously forwarded monthly progress reports relating to the project (Appendix C). For an individual who is primarily concerned with an overall and brief narrative describing the Creighton Legal Information Center project, national demonstration materials are currently (during phase II of the CLIC project) being prepared.

Since the major portion of this report concerns the evaluation, and has been prepared primarily by the evaluation consultant, no reference here will be made to those materials or that portion of this final report. Instead, I will attempt to discuss the CLIC concept and to place the project in perspective in this brief final report. Individuals wishing more detail concerning the project are encouraged to read this complete final report and its appendices and exhibits, each of the five quarterly reports which have been submitted to the Office of Regional Operations, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and a project summary report dated May 1, 1975, which primarily related to the evaluation of the CLIC program and was prepared for an LEAA conference in Washington, D.C.

It is perhaps most appropriate in the narrative of a director's final report on a project to highlight the major problems which the project experienced. Establishment of the Creighton Legal Information Center was relatively free from the normal "start-up" difficulties which are experienced in establishing a new administrative entity. Largely these difficulties did not occur because of the support given the project by the Dean of the School of Law and the Vice President for Academic Affairs of the University. Particular problems which did occur related to an inability to complete a variety of special projects, hold seminars, and engage in activities in addition to producing original research reports on request of users. The limitations here were largely a result of limits on available funds for additional staff. Some difficulties in identifying material appropriate for library acquisition to support the project occurred, possibly because the Creighton Law School was in the process of moving from one building to another, and the major portion of the acquisitions was to have taken place during that period of time. In addition, upon the award of the grant the library did not have adequate staff to engage in a systematic search for relevant materials. Another difficulty, the project director's inability to spend adequate time with each student involved in the project, was again a function of the amount of release time sought under the original grant. Each of these problems was corrected or ameliorated in the second phase of CLIC operation.

In planning for the second phase of operation, it was determined that the multiple-state service area concept was not appropriate for a program of this nature unless one was going to restrict one's operations to two or a maximum of three states. It was also determined that while academic credit would certainly seem to be appropriate for the learning process which the students engage in, nevertheless, in order to absolutely assure the success of the program, the incentive of financial remuneration was crucial.

Certainly not to be confused with any program problems, nor with original ideas which did not prove out from our experience with the program, there were a variety of side benefits which occurred in addition to the major purpose and focus of the program which was to provide service to the bench and bar of rural Nebraska. These side benefits included the facts that students were employed in relevant ways to their educational program, that the program involved significant educational value to them, and that the program had an excellent public relations

benefit for the School of Law. Each of these aspects is addressed, in part, in the evaluation report. A less obvious aspect of the program was the intense interaction between the faculty supervisor who served during the entire phase I of the program, Professor Bernard Dobranski, and the various students. The interaction was of a more intense level than is usual in the students' educational experience and was, I believe, a real hidden benefit of the program.

With each of the above points briefly made, I would like now to turn to the philosophy behind the program and a discussion of some relevant particulars. An original premise of the program, and one which I wish to set out in no uncertain terms, is that there is significant criminal justice activity in rural areas of the United States, and in particular of Nebraska. It has been estimated by the executive director of the National District Attorneys Association that 90% of all prosecutors are from jurisdictions with less than 100,000 population. In Nebraska, for example, counting only the county attorneys, 91 of 93 are from "rural" counties. This situation is substantially true in the majority of states in the United States. There are only slightly more than 150 law schools throughout the United States, and most of these are located in major urban centers. This is also the case in Nebraska where the two law schools within the state are located in Lincoln and Omaha, cities located in the two counties which were excluded from CLIC service. While I could not attempt to persuade anyone that the crime problem of the United States exists primarily in rural areas, I would most emphatically insist that there is a crime problem in rural areas and one which was addressed by this project.

With recent publicity associated with the question of the competence of trial lawyers, both prosecutors and defenders, it is especially relevant to note that in rural areas, the typical configuration of prosecutorial or defense services is that these functions are performed by part-time individuals otherwise engaged in civil practice. It is also true that amongst private practitioners, surveys indicate that those who work in the criminal justice area tend to be lower paid. While I would not extrapolate that economic fact into a conclusion that therefore they are less qualified, I would definitely extrapolate from the lack of funds available to criminal justice practitioners the fact that there are fewer who can afford major library services, or a research staff. Thus, in a rural area we are presented with a part-time practitioner who does not specialize in the criminal justice area, who is on a more marginal income than those who work exclusively in the civil area, who likely does not have funding for a research staff or research materials in his office or in a nearby library, and yet who by sheer weight of numbers, prevails and comprises the majority of criminal justice practitioners in the United States. [An interesting description of the administration of rural criminal justice may be found in Ginsberg, Rural Criminal Justice: An Overview, 3 Am. J. Crim. Law 35 (1974).]

One of the most enduring criticisms of providing service to rural criminal justice practitioners is that they "rarely encounter serious cases." While from the point of view of the rural citizen this is a point to be devoutly hoped for, it is increasingly false, as the FBI Uniform Crime Reports indicate. Crime rates in rural and suburban areas have grown and consistently outpaced crime rate increases in urban areas in the recent past. In addition, in the context in which the CLIC program provides services, the point is not destructive of the program but, in fact, supportive. Naturally, if the rural prosecutor, judge, or defense attorney encounters a serious felony on an average of only once a week rather than 40 to 50 a day (the situation in the office of his urban counterpart), it is only a stronger argument for providing support to the individual who has "never had a case quite like this before." In short, since the volume does not justify specialization, the rural criminal justice official does not specialize. Usually with specialization one is assumed to have acquired additional expertise in the specialty. The rural criminal justice official does not have that opportunity, and it is a luxury which he probably would just as soon do without. Thus, the argument for providing research supportive services to that individual is even greater than it would be with his urban counterpart.

It was in the context of these facts and this understanding of the needs of the rural criminal justice official that the CLIC project was created. By soliciting reactions to the concept from a variety of criminal justice officials including judges, prosecutors, and defense counsel, letters of support were obtained and these were enclosed in the original grant application. The concept was so simple that it seemed obvious, and yet it appears to be relatively unique. The notion was to use the technology of telephones and the mails to provide research services to rural criminal justice officials upon their request, and to do so by utilizing the most efficient and low cost resources available. Naturally, the most efficient and low cost resources turned out to be second- and third-year law students supervised by a member of their law faculty. This particular configuration was seen to have many benefits not only in terms of economics but also in terms of side benefits to the law students themselves. These side benefits are discussed above and in fact were realized during the program. In addition, it would afford the opportunity to the law school to provide services to a population which has previously been unable to avail itself of a major law library. Thus, users were encouraged to request books, articles, copies of cases and statutes, and other library services.

It is my belief, having been the project director for this project for almost two years, that the key to its current success has been the frequency with which communications have occurred with the target population (eligible CLIC users) and the reputation of the program throughout the state. The fact that these were critical variables is indicated by the increase in requests which occurred shortly after the mailing of each Newsletter, and the self-reported "reasons for use" for CLIC services which frequently indicated that the reputation of the program played a role. Since the Newsletter was originally one of the most difficult aspects of administering the project, I would most strongly recommend to any organization commencing a project of this type that plans for the writing, composition, layout, printing, mailing, mailing list maintenance, and other aspects of the distribution of a newsletter be thoroughly explored by the project's proponents before commencing actual operations. Fortunately, with the recent absorption of the CLIC program into the Creighton Institute for Business, Law and Social Research, these problems have been substantially solved at Creighton.

Another question which might occur to the reader of the various appendices to this final report relates to the size and scope of the evaluation. While it may appear that the forms and data collection records for this project are unduly cumbersome and could be streamlined (as they were, in fact, during the second phase of the project), it should be noted that in each and every instance, the evaluation was built into the program at the very beginning in order to assure proper administration and quality control in the performance of the project. Once again, as project director for almost two years, I would most strongly urge this upon any person proposing a similar project. For example, one of the ways in which to monitor the effectiveness of the research which is being done, the quality of the students who are doing the research, the thoroughness of the research, etc., is simply to ask each user (when he receives the information) questions designed to elicit that information. By doing so, one not only increases one's communications with users, which in turn encourages them to continue to use the program, reminds them of its existence, and shows the user of the concern for quality which the program has internalized, but also provides a ready mechanism for correcting erroneous or poorly performed project services. Thus, when an evaluation which was less than positive was received by the project, the user was contacted immediately to determine whether or not the situation could be rectified, and if so, how. This, in turn, improved the public relations posture of the project, and in part may be responsible for the fact that there are no users who were ever dissatisfied with a CLIC memorandum who indicated that they would not use the service again. Additionally, by testing in the telephone surveys about the source of information concerning the project, it became apparent that a number of users had heard of it by word of mouth from other criminal justice officials. This was especially complimentary to the project since it involved the assumption that the "word" was a positive one, else the user would not have bothered to employ the service.

Evaluation was also useful as a feedback mechanism for the students to encourage superior performance. Utilizing the naturally competitive "instincts" of the law students, each student was provided with constant feedback on his "scores" on each and every project he performed. Contact data were also used to determine the impact of the Newsletter, special project services, frequency of contact, working hours, etc. Thus the project was able to be administered in the context of accurate information concerning the user response and the program's internal operations, rather than on the basis of guess, hunch, or at worst, misinformation.

Finally, with regard to the program's impact, I think it should be noted and remembered that one of the objectives of the establishment of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in the original Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 was to improve the administration of justice. Thus, it has been the philosophy of the Creighton Legal Information Center program that by improving research services that are available to all components of the adjudicative system: judges, prosecutors, and defense counsel, that all parties would be better prepared and more capable of meeting their responsibilities and that this would result in the improvement of the administration of justice. It is clear from the evaluation materials which are attached that this goal of the LEAA enabling legislation, as well as this philosophy inherent in the CLIC project, has been achieved.

It has similarly been the working hypothesis of the grant that rural criminal justice agencies and officials concerned with the adjudication of cases did not have sufficient research resources available at their disposal to insure the proper or adequate prosecution, defense, or trial of some criminal cases and that the most effective way in which to provide such research resources was through the establishment of programs such as the Creighton Legal Information Center. Once again, the evaluation materials relating to cost effectiveness indicates that the provision of the services in the model which was created is, without doubt, cost effective. In addition, it is clear that a variety of secondary benefits in the nature of information dissemination, technology transfer, criminal justice education, and implementation of national standards and goals have all been a part of this program.

No summary of the activities of the Creighton Legal Information Center program could or would be complete without extensive acknowledgements of the work not only of those who put this report together, but of those who ran the project. For that purpose, an acknowledgements page has been included and precedes this narrative. Nevertheless, an acknowledgement must be made which supersedes those contained on the introductory page to this report, and that is to indicate the obvious: without the extensive support given by LEAA to this program, and in particular the support of Mr. James C. Swain, Mr. Dennis R. Murphy, and Mr. H. Paul Haynes, this experiment would not have been conducted and the benefits of this program would not be available for dissemination to other states and criminal justice officials throughout the United States, and in particular the rural portions thereof.

TABLE OF EXHIBITS

A. Project Evaluation

- (1) Methodology, pp. 1-5
- (2) Evaluation of the Need for the Services, pp. 6-8
- (3) Evaluation of the Nature of the Services Provided, p. 9
- (4) Evaluation of the Quality of the Services Provided, p. 10
- (5) Evaluation of the Project's Impact on the Legal System, pp. 11-12
- (6) Student Evaluations, pp. 13-20

B. Budget Expenditures - Final Tabulation

C. Public Relations

Appendix A - Forms and Letters

Appendix B - Evaluations

- (1) Unsolicited Letters, pp. 1-49
- (2) Conflict of Interests Statement, p. 50
- (3) Final Tabulation - Initial Questionnaire, pp. 51-54
- (4) Telephone Survey Tabulations, pp. 55-59
- (5) Responses to Student Evaluations, pp. 60-77
- (6) Project Services Evaluations, pp. 78-140

Appendix C - Monthly Progress Reports

Exhibit "A"

Project Evaluation

- (1) Methodology, pp. 1-5
- (2) Evaluation of the Need for the Services, pp. 6-8
- (3) Evaluation of the Nature of the Services Provided, p. 9
- (4) Evaluation of the Quality of the Services Provided, p. 10
- (5) Evaluation of the Project's Impact on the Legal System, pp. 11-12
- (6) Student Evaluations, pp. 13-20

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this section of the evaluation report is to describe the instruments that were devised to generate empirical performance measures. The five major types of instruments used in this project and their forms are reproduced in the Appendix. Insofar as was possible, evaluation procedures were intended to perform formative functions as well as summative functions. The Initial Questionnaire was designed to evaluate the need for the CLIC project, and to help in understanding how this need could best be served, thereby guiding the project's evolution through its early period. Contact Summary Sheets, Caller Cards, Case Cards, and Time Cards were the operational instruments used to evaluate the flow of activity through the project, and also to provide feedback to project personnel to make their work more efficient and to summarize the precise nature of their activities. Designed to measure the quality of CLIC output, Evaluation Questionnaires also provided feedback to the staff of how well services were meeting the needs of CLIC users. The Six- and Twelve-Month Surveys were intended to assess the impact of CLIC's presence on the legal community, but these surveys also provided the staff with an opportunity to do constructive public relations by talking to CLIC's users and non-users about the program. Finally, the Student Evaluations were designed to investigate the program from the students' point of view. To maintain anonymity, student evaluations were kept sealed until the project's end, thus minimizing the formative component of this input. Nonetheless, information gained from these evaluations will be valuable in forming follow-up programs.

In the remainder of this section, each of the forms mentioned above will be discussed in greater detail. In the sections to follow, the program will be evaluated through an integration of data from all of these sources (except the Student Evaluations, which will be treated independently). An additional data source, a file of unsolicited materials (letters, press clippings, etc.) about CLIC, will be quoted in the evaluation report and may be reviewed in full in the Appendix.

The Initial Questionnaire

By late July, 1974, the Initial Questionnaire had been mailed to potential users of CLIC services, including all Nebraska County Attorneys, County Judges, Associate County Judges, District Judges, and Defense Counsel who could be identified, excluding those in Douglas and Lancaster Counties.

After a period of two weeks, another copy of the questionnaire and a short letter requesting cooperation were sent to nonresponders. After two more weeks, the remaining nonresponders were again contacted. In all, usable responses were obtained on 384 questionnaires.

The final analysis of these questionnaires was delayed primarily due to the procedures necessary to identify defense counsel. Preliminary analyses were received, however, allowing project personnel to use those results.

Finally, analysis of the questionnaire was completed on December 30, 1974. The tabulation of the results has been included in the Appendix. These data will be integrated into the evaluation narrative below.

Substantively, the Initial Questionnaire solicited information in the following areas: percent of professional time used on various kinds of cases and on research, staff and information sources available for case preparations, extent and kind of needs for research assistance (and the convenience of planned-for hours of operation). Space was also provided for any comments which the legal professionals wished to offer.

Operational Data--Telephone Contact Summary, Caller Cards, Case Cards, Time Cards

Every inquiry concerning Creighton Legal Information Center and every request for services furnished by the Center, whether in letter form or by telephone call, were recorded on a form titled "Telephone Contact Summary." On taking a telephone call or receiving a letter, the Student Assistant or Secretary recorded basic information about the person contacting the program on the upper section, "Contact Data," of the first page of the form. The person's name, telephone number,

and position, as well as the county he represents or in which he resides, were noted. In addition, the name of the case involved and its docket and page number, if applicable, were entered in the appropriate blanks. Each contact with the program received a sequence number assigned from a master log and that number appeared at the top right hand corner of the "Telephone Contact Summary" along with the date and time at which the contact was made and the initials of the CLIC employee responsible for it.

The bottom two-thirds of the first page of the "Telephone Contact Summary" contains sections allowing the contact to be classified as either "I. Request for Information" or "II. Request for Services," depending on the nature of the contact.

The person handling the contact classified all general inquiries about the program and all requests for copies of previous memoranda as "REQUEST FOR INFORMATION." All new requests for memoranda, copies of cases, or other library material were classified as "REQUEST FOR SERVICES."

When the CLIC employee handling a "REQUEST FOR INFORMATION" was able to answer the question without delay, the middle section on page one was completed immediately. The employee completed the question, answer, date answered, and other appropriate blanks, signed his name, and submitted the form for faculty approval. If the answer was not available at the time of the original contact, the entries were delayed until the answer was provided or the memorandum copy mailed.

If the contact was "II. REQUEST FOR SERVICES" the first entry under that section, (A.), indicated whether the request was denied or filled. When the request was denied, the Student Assistant listed the reasons for denial on the back of page one of the "Telephone Contact Summary." When the request was filled, the appropriate notation was made and further entries were required. The Student Assistant summarized the request and stated the issue or issues to be researched on the back of page one. In addition, he listed the court, charges and type of violation in the appropriate places (B.).

Section C on page two of the "TELEPHONE CONTACT SUMMARY" calls for additional information when the "REQUEST FOR SERVICES" involves assistance on preparation for a specific case. The first entry, "PREVIOUS REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE ON THIS CASE," is designed to prevent conflicts of interest. (See statement regarding the program's conflicts of interest policy in the Appendix). This information was obtained from the Case Card file (see Appendix). Information for completing the second entry, "PREVIOUS PROJECT SUMMARIES FOR THIS CALLER," was obtained from the Caller Card file.

Subsequent entries under subsection C deal with CLIC processing of "REQUESTS FOR SERVICES." Entry number 3 was made by a Student Assistant when the "REQUEST" was assigned to a researcher. The "DATE PROMISED FOR REPORT DELIVERY," 4, was the date the memorandum was to be mailed from the CLIC office. By signing in blank 5, a faculty supervisor indicated that he had read and approved the memorandum. The entries in number 6 provided information to the CLIC staff indicating where there might be delays in the processing of memorandum "TITLE," "BRIEF FILE TOPIC" and "CROSS REFERENCE TOPICS," are listed. Those entries, made by the student researcher, indicated that he had indexed the memorandum for further reference.

The secretary completed the entries for numbers 7 and 8. Each student researcher recorded on a time card (see Appendix) the time he spent on each memorandum in units representing tenths of hours on a daily basis. That information was transcribed by the secretary to the back side of page two of the "TELEPHONE CONTACT SUMMARY" form, twice a month when she received the time cards. If the memorandum was complete, the time spent was totaled by the secretary and entered in number 7. The "FINAL EVALUATION SCORE," 8, was taken from the "PROJECT SERVICES EVALUATION" (see Appendix).

Subsection D provides spaces for information regarding a "REQUEST FOR SPECIAL REPORT." The section was used only once under the initial program. In that case, the Project Director requested a special report, an overview of Nebraska Legislative Bills in the criminal area, for the newsletter. Borderline requests were usually classified as "REQUEST FOR SERVICES" without any additional subclassification unless a particular case was involved.

Forms closely associated with the "TELEPHONE CONTACT SUMMARY" include the "CALLER CARD" and the "CASE CARD." It was the Student Assistants' responsibility to complete a "CALLER CARD" for each person contacting the project. Information recorded on the upper portion of that card included the name, address, phone number, county and position of the caller (or letter-writer), and a code number for computer purposes, assigned by the secretary. The Student Assistant noted each contact with the program by Sequence Number and Case Name, where appropriate, on the lower portion of the card. Where there was no specific case involved, a short summary describing the nature of the contact or request was entered in the Case Name space. The Student Assistant noted the date the contact was made, and whoever completed the request made the appropriate entry in the "Date Completed" column. That person would be the Student Assistant if an oral response was given or the secretary if something was mailed to the "Caller."

In addition to the "CALLER CARD," the Student Assistant completed a "CASE CARD" for every contact made with the program, if applicable. The purpose of this card was to prevent conflicts of interest (see Appendix B, page 50) and the card included the case name, docket and page number, if available, and county involved. Also noted on the "CASE CARD" were the Sequence Number of the contact, the person making the request, the requestor's position, and the type of assistance sought.

During the first 15 months of the program, CLIC received 658 inquiries and requests. "CALLER CARDS" were completed for 275 individuals and involved 238 cases.

Students recorded their working time on Project Time Cards, Form 4. Time was kept in units of one hour with each hour being divided into tenths, i.e. six minutes equalled one-tenth of a unit. Project sequence numbers, the date work was done, and case names were entered in the appropriate spaces. Students submitted time cards on the 15th and 31st of each month.

Evaluation Questionnaires

An Evaluation Questionnaire was sent to each person to whom CLIC provided services, and on almost every occasion that services were provided. The secretary mailed a questionnaire approximately one week after a research memorandum was sent, or a telephone service provided. If no response had been received within two weeks, a second Evaluation Questionnaire was sent with a short note requesting the user's cooperation. If no response had been received two weeks later, a student assistant telephoned the user to inquire about the evaluation.

A total of 468 requests for service were received during the CLIC project. Evaluations were sent and received for 315 of these, for a resounding 67%.

Statistics on the responses to the questionnaires were summarized on a monthly and cumulative basis. These summaries may be found in the Appendix and the results of evaluations will be integrated into the project evaluation narrative below. Before a questionnaire was mailed, it was precoded with the user's identification number, making it possible to analyze the results with respect to the user's position. This breakdown of the data is presented in the Appendix.

Other Forms

Two additional operational forms were used by the students. A master log of all "contacts" with the program, recorded in numerical order by sequence number, reflected important data about each "contact." For each new "contact," the name, position, and county of the person making the contact, along with the date the contact was made, the type of request made, the student assigned and the date the report was due were entered, and a sequence number was assigned. As the reports were mailed, or the request was completed in some other manner, that date was also noted.

As each report was finished, the student researcher made index cards by topic and by Nebraska Statute number referencing the report for future use by the staff. These Brief File Topic Cards were used as a primary source for information in researching subsequent requests. As the project progressed, this cross reference of completed reports proved invaluable because subsequent questions often resembled those already researched. Occasionally, no new report was necessary as the exact issue had been dealt with in a prior report.

The Evaluation Questionnaire begins with a global rating of CLIC's Services. The next item asks why the services were needed and whether the user encountered any problems in contacting the center. Subsequent questions ask whether the report was delivered on time and whether it was directed to the problem as desired. Ratings are then sought on the quality of the report, its helpfulness, and the difficulty that the user would have had in developing the information on his own. Space is left for the user to describe such difficulties. The final three questions ask how many hours it would have taken the user to do the research without CLIC, what a fair price for the service would be, and whether the person intends to use CLIC's services again.

Six- and Twelve-Month Surveys

Six- and Twelve-Month Surveys (actually conducted during the eighth and fourteenth months of the program) were conducted with the intention of measuring potential users' awareness of CLIC.

Before the first survey, identification was made of all potential users of CLIC services from the professional legal community. From this population, 50% were randomly selected to be contacted in the first telephone survey; the remaining 50% were to be contacted during the final survey.

A one hour training session, during which the survey form was reviewed and student questions answered, preceded each telephone survey. The survey form is reproduced in the Appendix as are the general instructions given to the students. Students were told that questions should be asked exactly as written on the form, and were given some instruction on non-directive probing for question 7, "Why haven't you used the Creighton Legal Information Services?" Finally, the point was made that the telephone contact was important not only to the evaluation effort, but also as another component of the project's public relations. Accordingly, students were asked to respond politely and attentively to any questions or comments raised by the respondent, even if this meant an interruption of the normal train of questions.

Following a prearranged schedule, student researchers conducted the telephone surveys. Calls were made in the order that users' names appeared on the computer-generated list. If a user was not contacted on the first call, the student asked what would be a convenient time to call again; the user's name was recorded to be called at the later, convenient time. The student scheduled to make calls during this "convenient" time was required to make the call-back. This same procedure was repeated if the user could not be contacted at the call-back. After two call-backs, the user was eliminated from the sample and no further calls to him (or her) were attempted.

The first telephone survey resulted in 221 completed telephone calls. The second survey resulted in 179 calls.

The survey questions first determined whether or not the person telephoned was aware of CLIC. If the person was unaware of the project, he was sent information about it. If the person was aware, questioning continued to determine the genesis of this awareness and whether or not the person had used the services. If the services had not been used, the person was quizzed about reasons for non-use. If the services had been used, the person was asked about his general satisfaction with the services and whether he planned to use the center again.

Data from these surveys are presented completely in the Appendix. As with most of the data, these will be summarized in the evaluation narrative to follow, and they have been analyzed (broken down) with respect to the positions of the CLIC users.

Student Evaluations

When a student completed his tenure of service with the CLIC project, he or she was asked to answer a series of six questions. These questions (reproduced in the Appendix) were all completely open-ended and designed to reveal student opinion about the project's value both to his education and to the State's professional legal community.

To help protect the anonymity of each student and thereby to encourage honest answers, the student's written responses were given directly to the project secretary and she typed the responses verbatim. All of the typed protocols were sent to the project's evaluation consultant.

Only the consultant and the secretary were allowed to know which student had submitted which responses, and responses were shown to no other CLIC staff person until the project's completion.

The Evaluation Consultant read each response protocol as it was sent to him. An a priori agreement had been made that upon receipt of any important information in a Student Evaluation, the Evaluation Consultant, at his discretion, would make this information known to the project director and would attempt as well as he could to conceal the reporting of the student's identity. The need for this course of action did not arise during the course of this project, in the opinion of the Evaluation Consultant.

Clearly, this procedure decreased the formal opportunity to use student opinions as formative project data. Project personnel felt, however, that the protection of the students' anonymity was of more concern than the formal input of their opinions, especially since students would probably make their opinions known through other channels anyway. Upon reading the Student Evaluation summary, especially with regard to opinions about supervision, some might ponder the potential value of having released some of this input to the staff during the project's duration. Nonetheless, the decision had been left to the Evaluation Consultant (and we believe properly so) who chose not to release any of this information until the project's completion. Furthermore, the information will be available to aid in future projects built upon the CLIC model.

A total of 17 students were asked to provide responses and all did so. The responses are reproduced verbatim and completely in the Appendix. A summary of student opinion is included in this report following the main evaluation narrative. Since the Student Evaluation data were unique in terms of their nature and origin, these data have been reported separately rather than by incorporating them into the main text.

The summary of student opinion is based upon the responses of 16 students. These students have been assigned the numbers 1 to 16 in a random fashion, and their responses are reproduced in that order in the Appendix. After the student opinion summary had been completed, a seventeenth student's evaluation was received unexpectedly. This student was unlike the remainder of the student assistant population in two important ways. First, he had been with the project only a very short time and had then been asked to leave because his work was not acceptable. Secondly, his opinions regarding the project are noticeably more contrary than are those of the other students. Our decision was to leave the student opinion summary as it was written, stating the views of what we felt to be more "typical" students. The last student's comments have been reproduced in full, however, in the Appendix.

EVALUATION OF THE NEED FOR THE SERVICES

The first question to be addressed in the summative evaluation is the extent to which a legal information project is needed in the State of Nebraska. Do the legal professionals in this rural area need supplementary research aid? Which professionals, exactly, have the most need for it? How frequently is this aid requested? In what ways can the project be of the most help?

Initial Questionnaire Data

Responses were obtained on the Initial Questionnaire from 384 legal professionals from out-state Nebraska. These professionals report spending an average of 65% of their time working on criminal cases; this is quite variable, ranging from 41% of the time reported by district judges up to 91% of the time reported by county attorneys. These same individuals spend 20% of their time on legal research, on the average, and only 14% indicate that they have staff available to do legal research. District and county judges report unanimously that they have no such staff available.

Respondents estimate that on the average they would have about 13 cases per month on which CLIC services could be of some help. Associate county judges estimate that they would have an average of 31 cases per month, essentially one each day, on which CLIC could provide assistance.

Operational Data

In the first phase of its operations, CLIC received 659 requests for services which it honored, as well as 89 other requests which it was forced to deny for various reasons (see data in Appendix). This averaged over two service requests per working day. Requests were honored from 71 different Nebraska counties.

Evaluation Data

The single reason given most frequently for the use of CLIC's services has related to inadequate library facilities. Almost half of the evaluations returned listed this as a reason for using CLIC. This is strong evidence that outstate library facilities frequently do not sufficiently meet the needs or desires of legal professionals in preparing criminal cases. Furthermore, 81% feel it would have been "very difficult" or "fairly difficult" for them to have done this research themselves; the biggest problem, they report again, would have been the inadequate library facilities.

The second greatest reason for using CLIC (and, correspondingly, the difficulty in doing the work by one's self) relates to the time involved. This presumably includes both the time to do the research, per se, as well as the time that would be required to travel to the nearest facility with the proper materials. Approximately 40% of the evaluations listed this as a reason for contacting CLIC.

Apparently, the project either is freeing up the time of legal professionals (supposedly allowing this time to be used in other professional ways), or is making possible a depth of research into cases which, due to time constraints, otherwise would not be realized. It is still necessary, however, to inquire about the efficiency with which this research is being performed at Creighton, relative to the efficiency with which it would otherwise be performed by the legal professionals themselves, assuming they had the time to do it. Although this cannot be settled exactly, an answer can be suggested based upon professionals' estimates of the amount of time it would have taken them to do the research which they obtained from CLIC.

The CLIC users estimated that it would have taken them an average of 10.0 hours to do the research projects themselves. (Considering the psychology of such estimates, it probably would be appropriate to think of this as a "conservative" or low estimate.) Students in the project completed the research work in an average of 13.7 hours. To this figure, however, should be added the administrative time involved. When research and administrative time are both considered, there results an average of 20.8 hours of time per research project.

Of course, the final research product is likely to be different when it comes from CLIC students and when it comes from the legal professionals themselves; accordingly, the nature of this

difference should be accounted for in evaluating the project's benefits and efficiencies. About 10% of the evaluation reports include the opinion that CLIC reports are more thorough than research that would be done on the same projects by legal professionals. Considering the lack of library facilities available in some outstate areas, it is probably also true that CLIC reports are likely to be more accurate and up-to-date than many of the reports that professionals would prepare on their own. Thus, the greater time spent on each memorandum is at least partially offset by achieving a higher quality of product.

Next, some accounting must be made of the dissemination of copies of memos to secondary users. The CLIC staff produced 322 original reports. Copies were made of over two-thirds of these (218), and a total of 471 copies of original memos were distributed in response to requests. When the project's total hours (including student and administrative time) are distributed with respect to the total number of memoranda (originals and copies) supplied to users, the result is an average of 8.8 hours per memo. This is clearly more time-effective than would be obtained from legal professionals producing the memos by themselves according to their estimates of 10.0 hours per memorandum.

Finally, it is true that legal professionals' time should be "worth more" than a student's time. Economically, it is less costly to pay for 13.7 student hours (accounting only for original memos) than for 10.0 professional hours; and it is certainly less costly to pay for 8.8 student and administrative hours (if we consider copies as well as originals) than for 10.0 professional hours. Surely, too, the research has an educational value which, although it is hard to quantify, must be entered into this same analysis of costs and benefits.

Qualitative Data

Many letters were sent to CLIC about its services. The letters were completely unsolicited, and provided candid, helpful input into understanding CLIC's impact on the community. Several of these letters related to the needs for CLIC services. Excerpts from some of the letters will be cited here.

Keep up the good work as many of us are handicapped by lack of experience and practical knowledge. Your services could do much to fill the void. We don't have the time to dig out the answers.

From a County Attorney

... (O)ur firm does have a number of attorneys, however, most of the criminal work seems to end up on either my desk or the desk of one other attorney here in the office.

The bulk of our criminal practice seems to be in the area of drugs, with a fair amount involving the usual felony criminal procedures.

In the past, we have attempted to brief and research a number of points, however the fees granted to court-appointed counsel are not commensurate with the amount of work involved. In the future, I will try to forward at least two pressing questions to your service, in the hopes that you will be able to assist me on these items...

From a Private Attorney

... In addition to the services available presently, I would like to see a deskbook published dealing specifically with Nebraska law. The Nebraska County Attorney's Association has a looseleaf publication which admittedly has gaps in its coverage. The materials there are excellent, however, and completing this book or something like it would be a good project...

From a County Attorney

These and other letters to the CLIC project reinforce the impression that there is a strong need for legal research assistance to outstate legal professionals.

Summary

From these various data sources, one consistent conclusion emerges; the State of Nebraska has a clear need for the CLIC project. Outstate legal professionals have too little time and too few

facilities to produce the kind of legal research they would like to have. The professionals themselves are well aware of their needs for research assistance, assistance which CLIC can provide in a time- and cost-effective manner.

EVALUATION OF THE NATURE OF THE SERVICES PROVIDED

The next issue to be addressed is the nature of the services provided by CLIC. How much service is being provided? What is the form of the service? Is the project disseminating information into the legal community as well as simply answering research requests?

CLIC has been providing case-by-case assistance since July 10, 1974, when it received its first telephone requests. In fact, the first request was received while the telephone installation personnel were installing the intra-state WATS line. As of August 31, 1975, CLIC has received 191 requests for information, or about three per week, and 468 requests for services. From these requests, 345 research memoranda have been initiated (322 were finally carried to completion by August 31, 1975), which amounts to more than five per week. Requests for service have been denied for another 89 contacts, 50% of these because the request was related to a civil case or because it was made by a private citizen. Service has been provided to 71 Nebraska counties; the heaviest users have been Custer County, Dawes County, Holt County, Lincoln County, Madison County, Nance County, Platte County, Red Willow County, Sarpy County, Scottsbluff County, and Washington County. Most frequent use of the project has come from county attorneys and deputies, with a close second from court appointed counsel and public defenders. Examples of the types of materials which have been included in these memoranda are: extensive use of and citation of authority from the American Bar Association Criminal Justice Standards, the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, the Model Penal Code, the Proposed Federal Penal Code, and many other sources of materials not typically available to or found in the libraries of rural criminal justice practitioners.

Nearly 40,000 copies of the CLIC newsletters have been distributed in this State, including distribution to every attorney and judge, criminal justice official and elected political official, and every state news medium and criminal justice library. The newsletters contain information about developments in the administration of criminal justice and how those developments effect the practices of CLIC's users and all other Nebraska legal practitioners (e.g.: a change in the Criminal Practice Rule for senior law students which would enable seniors to prosecute and defend cases under the supervision of licensed attorneys for the first time in the history of this State; the creation of a statewide association of criminal defense attorneys; the formation of a Bar Association Committee-sponsored series of projects relating to corrections and correctional law; etc.). The newsletters also carry information about previously prepared memoranda so users can request copies of these when and if they become relevant to cases with which they become involved.

A final service rendered by CLIC has been that of making available books, articles, and other library source materials on a copy or loan basis. In this way, CLIC is able to supplement outstate library facilities directly, and in a manner which may relate to something other than one specific case-research need.

EVALUATION OF THE QUALITY OF THE SERVICES PROVIDED

Out of 345 memoranda initiated, 23 were not carried to completion during the duration of this grant, 17 were performed entirely over the telephone and no evaluations were sent, and 8 others were not followed up with evaluations because of administrative error. For the remaining 297 memos, evaluations were requested and an amazing 100% were completed and returned. This degree of cooperation in returning evaluation forms is evidence in itself of the strong acceptance the project has received. Users have rated the CLIC services as leaving them "completely satisfied" in 46% of the cases and "generally pleased" in an additional 45%. Only 2% have said the service did not satisfy them, and these people all have been contacted to try to resolve whatever difficulties they had with the project.

For the most part, reactions to the quality of CLIC's work have been entirely complementary. For example:

I have utilized Creighton Legal Information Center three or four times and generally have been very satisfied with the results. Project number ___ I thought was an extremely difficult one and was very happy with the work and the output placed into this work.

From a Private Attorney

I wish to thank you very much for the memorandum relating to the preliminary hearing on a felony charge where the proof establishes a misdemeanor but not a felony. The memorandum shows a great amount of fine research and I wish to compliment your office and particularly the students for this fine work.

From a County Judge

We know from the Initial Questionnaire that the services operate during times that are convenient to the needs of over 94% of those who responded. Of those who have used CLIC, 99% report they have had no trouble contacting the project, 92% have reported that the research was delivered on time, and 95% indicate that the reports have been to-the-point. (In all cases in which a report was not felt to be to-the-point, the user was contacted again to see if improved services might possibly be provided.) The quality of the report has been rated as "excellent" by 51% of the users and as "good" by an additional 43%. Only 5% of users have rated the reports as "fair" or "poor." The users have rated 95% of the reports as "extremely helpful" or "some help" and only 5% have given ratings of either "little help" or "no help at all." On the average, the monetary value of the reports has been assessed at \$123.90; district judges have reported a monetary value averaging \$242.69.

EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT'S IMPACT ON THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The question under consideration here is the degree of impact CLIC has had on the legal community within this State. Given that the service is needed, and that it is being provided in sufficient quantity and quality, what is happening as a result? Is the project affecting the system only on a case-by-case basis, or as a whole? Will people continue to use CLIC's services?

It is clear from operations and evaluation data already mentioned that the CLIC project has had a significant effect, at very least, on a case-by-case basis. Considering the relatively sparse population of outstate Nebraska, moreover, the project's impact even on a case-by-case basis must be judged to be somewhat massive. In a period of slightly over one year, the project received 659 contacts. This resulted in the mailing of 305 original memos and supplements and an additional 471 copies.

The major direct measures of project impact were provided by the telephone surveys. These surveys, at eight and fourteen months into the project, each measured the project's familiarity among a randomly chosen half of the legal professionals identified as the entire population of potential CLIC users in Nebraska. In all, 400 people in the legal community responded to these two telephone surveys.

In both surveys, over 97% of those telephoned said they had heard of the CLIC project, and in both surveys this included 100% of all the judges called in the State. Students taking the calls were instructed to have respondents tell something about the project so a judgment could be made of whether or not the caller was really aware of what CLIC is. After this "test," 85% of the sample at eight months and 91% of the sample at fourteen months were judged to be aware of the CLIC project and what it does. Among those who had never used the project (i.e., excluding past users in the sample), 79% were aware of the project at the eight month period and 86% were aware of it at fourteen months.

At the eight month time, 29% of the identified potential users population had made use of CLIC. By fourteen months, this figure was 34%. CLIC users at fourteen months included 67% of the State's County Attorneys and 62% of Nebraska's County Judges. Numerically, the greatest volume of use was reported by defense counsels.

By fourteen months, 71% of those surveyed reported familiarity with the CLIC newsletter. (It should be noted that this is a measure of recall rather than recognition; respondents reported familiarity with the newsletter without direct probing.) Of those who have used CLIC's services, 100% indicate they will continue to use them and 67% say they have recommended CLIC to others in the legal community. Among those who are aware of the project, nearly half (46%) report having heard of CLIC through word of mouth. In combination, these figures lead firmly to a conclusion that CLIC has had a major impact upon Nebraska's legal community.

As important as the extent of impact, the nature of this impact should be taken into account. Exactly how is the project affecting judicial proceedings in Nebraska? Although there are no systematic data on this question, some insights are available from the unsolicited letters received from CLIC users.

Thank you for the memorandum on second degree murder transmitted with your letter of _____, 1974. It was of considerable assistance to me in handling a difficult case.

I will continue to call on you for help as I need it. The availability of such help will add considerably to our ability to function effectively as judges.

From a County Judge

I have just completed reading Volume 1, No. 9 of the Creighton Legal Information Center Bulletin and wanted to take the opportunity to write and inform you how useful I have found this publication in my private practice here in Sioux City, Iowa. The Bulletin contains information which has been very useful to me both in my practice here in Iowa and in Nebraska . . .

From a Private Attorney

... The issues I submitted arose at a preliminary hearing and motion to suppress in one case which was heard less than two weeks later, understandably too short a period to expect a response. The CLIC report did, however, aid in convincing the other party to withdraw his motion, in addition to being a valuable asset to the library as the issue is common. The basic problem is on one hand attempting to expedite criminal cases while trying to be as fully prepared as defense counsel who can devote entire energies to cases and can prepare them in a shorter period of time . . .

From a County Attorney

... I wanted you to know that the memorandum which you prepared for me under the date of _____, 1975 was of immense value; not because it specifically answered my particular question; but because it recognized the problem and analyzed the existing thinking and showed the wide-open approach and the area for development of sound juvenile law in Nebraska.

The copies of the law bulletins and related articles were particularly helpful, as it gave me an overall feeling of what seemed to be right and what seemed to be wrong; things that shouldn't be done; and ideas for things that could be done.

In summary, and in conclusion, it made me feel good about my responsibilities to the minor and to the Court; and it gave me the confidence to be aggressive in the action that I thought needed to be taken in this particular case. . .

From a Private Attorney

The office of _____ is presently defending approximately 75% of the Criminal Offenders within _____ County, Nebraska. A good percentage of these defense cases are due to court appointments. Also, on January 1, 1975, our office will assume the position of County Attorney. Therefore, we would appreciate being on your mailing list for the CLIC Newsletter. We wish you much success and we are bound to be using your WATS line in the near future. Any other information that your office can provide would be greatly appreciated.

From a Private Attorney

Throughout the State of Nebraska, CLIC has begun to have a major influence in helping the legal community prepare more thoroughly for criminal cases. Additionally, the concept of CLIC and the newsletters that CLIC sends out have reached far beyond the boundaries of this State. The file of unsolicited correspondence to CLIC contains letters from law schools, legal publications, and professionals in law from many other areas of the country, including Arkansas, District of Columbia, Illinois, Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia. Undeniably, CLIC's impact has been far-reaching and significant.

STUDENT EVALUATIONS

The original purpose for this project anticipated that "as an incidental benefit" law students would "receive exposure to the practical as well as theoretical legal problems. . . ." A fundamental evaluation goal specified in that document was to secure information about "the use of law students for academic credit alone or with remuneration" in the operations of providing services to the Nebraska legal community. This section of the evaluation will discuss these issues and several others as they were responded to from the point of view of the student research assistants.

As mentioned in the earlier discussion of evaluation methodologies, students were asked to respond to six open-ended questions. These six questions and the complete responses of all the students are reproduced in the Appendix to this report (students are listed in a random order). The responses were interpreted through a qualitative content analysis, the results of which will be reported in this section of the evaluation. Verbatim reproductions of portions of comments are included in this section to illustrate and clarify the interpretive conclusions reached by the authors. As with any analysis, qualitative or quantitative, the availability of the raw data (the complete file of student comments in the Appendix) makes it possible for the reader to interpret the data independently either to confirm the conclusions to be presented here, or to support his or her own conclusions of what the data reveal.

Reactions to Program Substance

Educational Benefits

Students report three major educational benefits accruing from their experience in working on the CLIC project. First, almost all of the students feel that the experience added significantly to their abilities to do legal research. Through working on research memos, students became acquainted with research resources and skilled in the ability to locate these resources in a library. In addition to learning what research materials were available and how to access them, students also learned, they report, how to use the materials analytically to develop the response to a research question.

The second major educational benefit centers around writing skills. While the skill of writing a research memorandum is particularly specialized on some elements such as format, the more general technique of communicating legal concepts is one which has widespread applicability and importance to most of the tasks that are faced by students and attorneys. An effective means of learning to write, perhaps the most effective means, is actually to write something, have the writings corrected, and to repeat this process several times. The CLIC project gave students just this opportunity: to write a series of memos and to receive critical evaluations and information about the quality of their written communications.

A broadened knowledge of the substantive areas of criminal justice is the third major educational benefit students realized from this project. Students say that there was little overlap in content area from memo to memo; as a result, each new memo took them into a different substantive area of the law. Additionally, the research assistants appreciated that they were learning to "work" with the law, that they were being given an opportunity to apply legal information to "real" cases rather than working with legal concepts in the more "abstract" manner which was characteristic of their classroom activities.

Familiarity with legal research techniques has been increased. Knowledge of materials available for research has increased. Increased knowledge of criminal law and the problems in this area. Increased writing skills in the area of legal memoranda.

Student 8

- 1. I have acquired a familiarity with Nebraska criminal statutes.*
- 2. I have acquired a working knowledge of the criminal law and procedures area.*
- 3. I have sharpened general research skills especially with digests.*
- 4. My ability to think through a problem and to express my ideas both orally and in writing has improved.*

Student 10

In two ways research skills and writing development.

My research abilities have vastly improved. I have developed a systematic approach when researching a topic. Rather than just skipping around, hit and miss, I always check for statutes first, then case law, then law review articles. If I need an overview I utilize C.J.S. or Am. Jur. first. I have also learned to use ALR. As a consequence of my newly developed skills, my research time has been cut down substantially.

My writing skills have similarly improved. In conjunction with my research I have learned to narrow the issues as much as possible, and to avoid giving an encyclopedic dissertation on every subject. I have learned to avoid excess verbage, brush up on my style, and use a pattern which facilitates writing memos.

Student 5

There is also a great deal of specific substantive knowledge gained. No memo written by me was a repetition of an earlier memo, nor did it cover a topic with which I was familiar at the onset. Thus, substantively, I know a lot about truck ordinances, criminal procedure, juvenile law, bad checks, and a variety of other topics.

Student 2

Other educational benefits were also reported. While they may not be as important or as universally recognized, these other benefits seem to be of sufficient importance to warrant enumeration. First, students report an important educational process in the interactions with other students, with professors, and with practicing attorneys on matters pertaining to the legal issues on which memos are prepared. Second, the project provided some students with a form of vocational guidance, previewing for them certain aspects of the legal profession and aiding them in understanding their aptitudes and abilities for working with these legal problems.

As to [critical thinking], it takes time to develop a facility with which to attack each problem. I am still learning. The conversations with [Professor X] and the other assistants have been extremely valuable in discovering "angles" with which to attack issues or investigate the parameters.

Student 2

The interaction between student and professor - although not in the classroom - helps the student become more fully aware of what an attorney actually does.

Student 12

Increased my ability to work with others, an attribute I totally lacked before I came to CLIC. Sharpened my research skills, especially in the area of technical accuracy via the Whitebook. Broadened my knowledge of criminal law and reinforced my initial desire to make a career of this field.

Student 1

When I began working with this project, I had little interest in or knowledge of the field of criminal law. Specifically, because of this project, I am now working as a deputy county attorney, and intend in three to five years to open my own practice defending criminal cases.

Student 7

Optimal Time for Student Involvement

Opinions on the amount of time during which a student can continue to benefit from an association with this project varied considerably. The modal response to this is about one semester, but is hard to judge because student estimates range from four to five memos on one extreme, to the entire duration of one's law school career on the other. Furthermore, students offered estimates of this time period with doubt, hesitations, and hedges.

In spite of an inability to agree on an optimal time period for participation, students do concur about some related issues. For example, they agree that it takes a period of time to "warm up," to learn what one needs to do and how to get it done. However, there is no agreement about how long this "warm-up" period takes. Generally, most would agree that the first five memos are particularly important to this "warm-up" period.

Students also agree that optimal time for project participation depends upon the individual student – his skills in entering the project, the time he puts into the work, and his interests in criminal law. The project provides an opportunity to sharpen research and writing skills. Students lacking those skills obviously can benefit from the project for a long period of time.

Furthermore, there is considerable agreement that the substantive learning continues throughout participation in the project. Each memo introduces the student to a new legal question and the continuing variety of legal issues provides a virtually endless opportunity to continue to benefit substantively from involvement in CLIC.

The number of projects does not necessarily determine the benefit to the student. It is the diversity of the project which broadens the student's knowledge. If the projects were similar, five projects would certainly be enough to gain all the experience possible.

Naturally, when the project becomes stale for each student is an individual determination. However, as long as the student's writing skills continue to improve and the student recognizes the benefit, the project remains beneficial. Each project offers potential avenues of new learning; however, it is hard when the point of diminishing returns is reached.

Student 12

Much depends on how many hours a day are devoted to the project. . . .

It takes five projects to get a good feeling for the job, as to what is expected in the memo, how much research to do, how it should be approached, etc. Any additional projects serve to sharpen these skills rather than introduce the basics. They get easier to do and consume less time.

I would suggest one semester as the optimum duration a student should remain on the project, so that others may benefit from it also.

Student 5

Generally speaking, it takes at least one and a half semesters for a student to become sufficiently expert in the area of criminal law to be a valuable asset of the program. (This presumes a person enters the program after his freshman year; less time if he has had some practical experience with the Nebraska criminal justice system.)

Once a student has achieved sufficient expertise in the mechanics of research and memorandum writing, he begins to learn in detail the system of criminal justice. In my opinion (having worked with CLIC for over two semesters), a person can continue to learn for at least two full years.

Student 13

Granting Credit

Students strongly believe that academic credit should be granted for participation in the CLIC project. After participating in the program, most students feel they have learned more about research skills, and some suggest, more about substantive legal issues, during their time with CLIC than they had from formal course work. Importantly, CLIC gives them an opportunity to "work" with the law, an opportunity which students find valuable in their education as a complement to the legal "theory" which they learn in classes.

Definitely: I learned areas of the law I hadn't learned in criminal procedure, evidence, etc. Very often these are new areas of the law – or new and unique questions.

Student 16

Yes, although the legal reasoning and writing course provided an excellent foundation in researching a problem and writing a brief and a memo, an exercise of that type only provides a starting point. An individual's ability is sharpened by constant practice in this area with a deadline to meet. CLIC provides a valuable insight into the workings of the "real" world. The problem necessitates focusing on a particular, specific area, often relating that area to a more general one, rather than surveying an area of the law.

The program provides a student with experience in criminal law, an area in which few courses are offered. One sees the gaps in criminal law. One learns to argue from the prosecutor's, the defense attorney's, and the judge's side.

Student 10

Only two students expressly declare that credit should not be granted for participation in CLIC and their comments are reproduced entirely below. Both students, it may be seen, agree with the majority that the program contains sufficient substance to merit the awarding of academic credit, but do not recommend giving credit for varying reasons. To the first student, the program is perceived as too good to allow credits – this person feels that the granting of credits would demean the program and that money is the more valuable and preferable reward for participation. The second student acknowledges the value of CLIC in one's education but would not favor academic credits for two reasons: first, because students who have jobs as law clerks do not earn credits and second, because the credits would be granted only to "a select few who qualify for CLIC."

The CLIC work is too important to award merely academic credit. The effort and responsibility borne by the student deserves recompense in something far more tangible than a few hours of academic credit. If, let us say, 3 credit hours were awarded for CLIC work (assuming 15 hours a week) then the student will have received about \$225 value for his services during a 14 week semester. Whereas, assuming a minimum wage of \$3.50/hour, the student would otherwise receive about \$735 for his services. Since the value placed upon CLIC services by users is much greater than the value reflected in a \$3.50/hour wage, it would be grossly unjust to give only a few paltry academic credits for the level of work done. I personally would not be motivated to do as much work as I have done if the program were run for academic credit.

The only fair thing would be to give 3 hours credit and a reduced wage of, let us say, \$3.00/hour. This should only be done if it is felt to be absolutely necessary.
Student 13

No, I do not believe academic credit should be given. This should remain strictly extracurricular. I do not believe that a member of CLIC should receive credits if a student clerking for a law firm does not, because each does basically the same job, and both are monetarily compensated.

An advantage to CLIC, however, is that the work is more concentrated so that you are able to develop research skills more readily than in a law firm. These skills are not developed at all in classroom. The guidance and precision in CLIC writing is more exacting than that required for a firm. I found the skills I developed in CLIC to be beneficial in my clerking job and in general research, but I do not believe academic credit should be given to the select few who qualify for CLIC.

Student 5

The most consistent issues raised with regard to granting credits is the perceived necessary mutual exclusion of granting credits and awarding monetary remunerations. While the program admittedly provides an education, for which academic credits traditionally are awarded, and admittedly makes use of the student's legal services, for which monetary rewards are traditionally appropriate, it has been traditional within this institution not to award a student with credits and money concurrently. As a result, in relation to this program, reservations over the awarding of credits must not be interpreted in any way as questions about the value of participation in the CLIC program to students. They should be viewed in terms of the preference for one or another of the awards perceived to be mutually exclusive.

Understandably, students compare the CLIC program to other educational activities. While their opinions probably should be taken as "biased" toward CLIC, these students almost unanimously state that they believe their educational experience in CLIC is equivalent to or better than that which is offered through other activities including moot court, law review, law clerking, and sometimes even classroom education in general. In terms of the nature of the educational task, the closest activity to CLIC is law clerking; and it is this task for which all past students have received remuneration but for which no credits have been granted. Furthermore, despite the recognized educational advantages to be gained from CLIC, many students acknowledge having financial needs which they are delighted to be able to fulfill in an interesting, educational, and relevant manner.

Yes [academic credit is justified]. I learned what I was supposed to learn in intro to legal reasoning – it is the sort of thing one must do to learn, and the more practice you have, the easier it becomes. It is certainly as valuable as moot court or law review.

Student 15

Yes, if one receives credit for working on the law review, which is of questionable merit anyway, one should definitely receive credit for working for an organization that adds so very much to jurisprudence in fact.

Student 1

The work is definitely of sufficient value to justify academic credit. I have learned more law working for CLIC one summer than I did my entire freshman year.

Specifically, I have learned Criminal Procedure under Nebraska Law and under the Federal Rules. I have also learned much about Evidence, both under the proposed Nebraska Rules and the Federal Rules of Evidence. Another area I have had exposure to is Municipal Corporations, although not to such an extent.

Student 6

Everything that I have learned, save the depth of the issues, is covered in one course or another. But I don't think that I will take some of these courses, particularly criminal procedure, unless I must. I have learned a sufficient amount through research to know my way around to learn the rest on my own. That relieves me from that course and allows me to take other subjects instead.

As for awarding credit, that is difficult to say. I happen to like getting paid and would not be able to take this job if it were not a paying job. So to put this on the level of an internship, it has its good and bad aspects. As a research and writing course, it could be invaluable.

Student 2

Of course the project has sufficient value to justify academic credit. It would be a nice alternative to monetary remuneration. I personally prefer money -- preference is the wrong word -- I personally needed money. I think a CLIC course added to the curriculum would be a most practical addition to legal education, particularly with respect to the skills mentioned in question 1. In answer to the second part of this inquiry, I am not sure I know anything from formal law school classwork -- again, my own personal problem.

Student 11

Changes in the Student Role

For the most part, students suggest no major changes in students' roles in the CLIC project. Some students would have liked to have had a broader perspective on the program, to understand its funding and operational procedures, to know more about its administration, etc. On the other hand, some complain about having had to perform any activities that were not directly related to performing their usual legal research tasks. Some students voice unhappiness at having been required to perform clerical work, chores, or research activities connected with the evaluation procedures. Overall, however, there is no clear and consistent change suggested for students in a project of this type.

No [specific suggestions], I feel that the balance between the students' role and the work of the project is quite satisfactory.

Student 1

The students' role should remain the same. I cannot imagine allowing greater student responsibility in areas of content, or policy, and the freedom given students in preparation of the memos is adequate, contingent upon faculty review and feedback. Also, as a learning experience, more efforts should be directed towards original compositions, where possible, and less reliance should be placed on the Xerox machine.

Student 4

Another improvement would be to promote better communications between the project director and the students. An idea might be to have a weekly meeting where problems could be discussed and the project director could keep students informed as to funding, correspondence, etc. . . .

Student 6

Reactions to Supervision

Student responses about faculty supervision show a great degree of variability. This can be accounted for, primarily, by the different times at which students were connected with the project and by the nature of faculty supervision during that period. The quality of faculty supervision, or more accurately the students' satisfaction with and perception of that quality, seems to have been highly dependent upon the amount of time the project director and the assistant director had available to counsel the students: *i.e.*, the more time they spent on the project, the more satisfied the students were.

Generally, although not unanimously, students felt faculty supervision was quite good when it was available. When supervision was forthcoming, most students found it appropriate in amount and kind, they appreciated it, and they learned from it. When faculty supervision was not provided at the level which students found to be necessary, faculty and student interactions "suffered" both in quantity and quality, sometimes to a point which some students found to be upsetting.

Yes, they were great. Whenever I was stuck or had to work out something, they were always ready to help and many times even without asking.

Student 3

The supervision received from Professor [X] was superlative. He was always available for consultation on difficult problems when other students could not help. He was personally a large factor in the program being such a successful educational experience.

Student 6

When supervisors were available, their interest, advice and support were excellent.

Student 9

Yes, I had no problems with the supervisory personnel. In fact, given the time limitations they work under, I was quite impressed with the willingness to help.

Student 1

It is obvious from reading student comments that faculty supervision is an important, even a critical component of a successful program like CLIC. Students seem to have benefited most from the verbal interactions they had with their faculty supervisors following their research and submission of a memo. Receiving feedback on memos in writing only (or worse, receiving no feedback at all) caused serious student resentment. The student research assistants apparently would like to have talked about each memo they submitted, or at least to have had the opportunity to do so. The discussions with a professor serve not only to correct or improve a particular memo, but also to "fill out" the substantive legal matter and round out the student's understanding of the legal issues as well.

I was especially impressed when Mr. [Y] took time out to spend 45 minutes with me, dissecting one of my early memos, to show me its weaknesses and strengths. I believe this led to my subsequently improved writing ability.

Student 5

A general example of the excellent supervision received from Professor [X] was the way he would approve memoranda. Rather than just receiving a rough draft with comments, the student would have a conference with Professor [X] for every memo, at which time he would not only make his suggestions and criticisms, but would explain why. This was very important, as the student would learn from his errors and/or omissions.

While Professor [X] was on vacation, Professor [Y] acted as the faculty member supervising the preparation of the memos and approving them. The only feedback on the memos we received were the comments on the memos themselves. We were not told the "why" for the changes. But the primary problem with Professor [Y] was his unavailability.

Student 6

Professor [X] was extremely helpful. He was always willing to talk about the narrow and the broad angles of the questions. In terms of simply learning about law, the discussion led to wider areas than the memo topics and I gained a great deal of personal knowledge unrelated to the memos from him.

Furthermore, [Professor X] knows how to do research. When I was stumped for ideas, he usually had a novel way to consider the problem that led to some authority. And he is well read. That is a great help because he was acquainted with treatises that I would not have otherwise considered.

Student 2

Some mention was made about receiving supervision from other students. This usually was accepted as a standard way to proceed in a project, and some preferred it to seeking an interaction with faculty. However, the involvement of students as administrators in the project is open to more debate. Specifically, the role of the student assistant apparently was not always defined as clearly as some would have wished. This may have caused uncertainties and ambiguities in relations with the student assistant and resulted, ultimately, in some minor irritations.

The student assistants did not feel, or appear to be, comfortable when confronted with problems involving supervision. Feedback from the project director was minimal and as a result, a vacuum existed when delegation of authority did not occur.

Student 4

As the first student director [assistant], I was quite frustrated by the fact that while most of the supervision on a day-to-day basis was exercised by me, my role in decision making was rather restricted. If the supervision had not fallen on me, I would not care about making decisions. However, I was the supervisor; I was very restricted in making decisions; there was usually no one else around to make a decision, and the project suffered.

Student 7

Student comments indicate that steady and committed faculty supervision is critical in this kind of project. In a continuation of this program, it should be of top priority to establish and maintain a dedicated faculty staff with sufficient and regular time periods to devote to the project. A great bulk of this time will be spent in verbal interaction with students about their research memos, especially their "early" efforts. Students probably would agree that care should be taken that the users' demands on the project not lead to a situation in which there is too much to supervise properly, and in which standards of quality were sacrificed to the demands of quantity.

The project could be improved by setting a definite time each day, possibly a specific two-hour period, when the supervisor would either be consulting with students or reading memos. . . . In addition, the project director should be more accessible to the students and should have fewer other projects.

Student 6

The program needs someone who can devote a specific allotted time span per week to this project. A major problem in producing memos was the unavailability of a faculty member to advise students when they ran into problems with research, to spend sufficient time reading completed memos, to assure memos being mailed promptly, and just being visible so students think they care. It would be nice to be able to know that a supervisor would be available a specific two-hour period each day to answer questions and read memos.

Student 9

Student Opinion of Program Value and Impact

CLIC student participants have received our program warmly and have given their time and efforts in a most dedicated manner to the program's success. It would be surprising, indeed, were it not the case that the students endorse this program soundly and believe that it has made a valuable impact on legal processes in the state of Nebraska. While student participant endorsement could

hardly provide the primary objective evidence of this program's worth, that endorsement probably contains more than just a modicum of validity; after all, the students truly formed the functional center of CLIC and were forced to maintain the first-line accountability for CLIC's products. From that particular vantage point, the opinion of this program's legal impact is consistently strong. While there are some suggestions for changes to improve the services (these may be reviewed in the Appendix of student comments), students' comments can be taken only to reinforce what has generally been the central conclusion of the other elements of this evaluation: the CLIC program has fulfilled a strong need in this state, it has done this well, and its services have been strongly appreciated.

Yes, I think a CLIC-type project would be of great value in other rural areas of the country. My experience in working with various rural attorneys has been that our service is immeasurably important to them. For example many of the questions we answer are extremely important questions, but since the attorney in the rural areas does not have access to current thinking in the area, the questions would go by the boards if CLIC was not here for them to rely on. As well, crime is not as ripe in rural areas, and, hence, the rural attorney is rarely equipped to handle many questions his urban counterpart might pose.

Student 1

I would strongly recommend continuing the project. The lack of research sources in the area CLIC services is appalling. My experience with the project has demonstrated the need for CLIC.

I would recommend introducing a similar project in other regions similar to Nebraska (those regions which lack research facilities or reasonable access to research sources).

Student 10

I would certainly recommend continuing the project and its expansion. The improvement of legal services is of benefit to all. Too often criminal defendants, without competent legal assistance, do not receive a fair trial because vital legal issues cannot be considered because of a lack of research sources. All sections of the criminal area are helped by the program - the prosecutor, judge and defense attorney. The more information each has, the better decisions are reached and society is better for it. The project is one which would help most areas of the country.

Student 12

While some of the comments I have made may lead one to think the experience has been a bad or mediocre one for me, the opposite is the truth. CLIC is an ingenious idea and has proven to be one of my most rewarding experiences. While it needs work, overall the project has run surprisingly well, and at times has gone simply superbly. For a seven-month-old project, I think it works better now than anybody had a right or reason to expect at its inception.

The response has been overwhelming by the users. Having been around the state a couple of times now, I have overheard some very worthy praise. The speakers had no idea of my prior association with the project.

CLIC should be continued and expanded. Even when CLIC is operating at its worst, it's still the best library in the western part of Nebraska.

Student 7

EXHIBIT "B"

Budget Expenditures - Final Tabulation

Creighton Legal Information Center
Financial Report

	1974 July (1)	August (2)	September (3)	October (4)	November (5)	December (6)	1975 January (7)	February (8)
PERSONNEL								
Project Director	\$3,555.56	\$1,777.78	\$ 776.83	\$ 776.83	\$ 776.83	\$ 776.83	\$ 776.83	\$ 776.83
Faculty Associate	1,000.00	500.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
Librarian	.....	133.00	.....	370.97	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Consultant	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00	.....
Clerical	57.85	501.18	1,324.24	1,195.68	717.50	805.22	720.00	908.90
Research Assistants	.....	572.41	811.13	902.25	738.38	499.13	780.39	610.88
Research Aides	210.00	1,715.00	1,287.65	1,142.40	962.16	667.25	872.38	1,303.58
FRINGE & F.I.C.A.	369.07	232.96	200.00	219.48	191.54	198.56	224.53	208.86
INDIRECT COSTS	2,404.47	2,703.50	2,181.42	2,386.88	2,041.29	1,805.97	2,340.87	2,415.78
ADVERTISING & PRINTING	455.80	597.37	248.03	523.06	183.00	279.25	1,006.55	168.00
Advertising	.....	168.00	168.00	168.00	168.00	268.00	228.00	168.00
Newsletter	251.75	221.82	.....	248.06	.....	.....	778.55	.....
Other Printing	204.05	207.55	80.03	107.00	15.00	11.25	.....	.....
EQUIPMENT	956.35	130.00	260.00	283.67	275.00	275.00	275.00	657.50
LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS	.....	1,286.37	700.49	105.55	215.43	764.74	2,958.50	1,139.16
SUPPLIES, XEROXING, ETC.	176.99	587.47	741.86	67.78	39.85	60.00	135.97	359.62
Supplies & Misc.	82.79	212.11	111.70	47.43	14.55	34.49	12.47	124.65
Xeroxing	41.70	315.78	515.94	9.15	13.74	15.51	58.37	234.97
Postage	52.50	47.38	70.00	.....	10.41	10.00	56.61	.....
L.D. Tel. Calls	.....	12.20	44.22	11.20	1.15	.....	8.52	.....
TRAVEL & SEMINAR	323.57	12.00	4.30	193.39	158.10	.....	222.99	.....
WATS	245.00	350.00	380.00	352.44	380.00	350.00	350.00	350.00

Creighton Legal Information Center
Financial Report

	March (9)	April (10)	May (11)	June (12)	July (13)	August (14)	Total Expended	Total Budgeted
PERSONNEL								
Project Director	\$ 776.83	\$ 776.83	\$ 776.83	\$1,517.39	\$1,517.40	\$1,517.40	\$16,877.00	\$16,877.00
Faculty Associate	400.00	400.00	400.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	8,700.00	8,700.00
Librarian	500.00	500.00	500.00	.....	.....	.....	4,003.97	6,000.00
Consultant	.....	100.00	.....	.....	648.00	.....	1,448.00	1,000.00
Clerical	1,316.96	788.59	773.49	1,266.99	1,280.96	3,014.68	14,683.22	8,100.00
Research Assistants	676.51	510.01	588.01	673.13	549.38	577.88	8,489.49	7,650.00
Research Aides	1,998.86	879.90	1,460.15	1,821.65	2,412.41	1,781.50	18,514.89	23,100.00
FRINGE & F.I.C.A.	239.50	197.23	196.03	318.75	349.87	476.56	3,621.03	3,368.00
INDIRECT COSTS	2,826.07	1,921.88	2,242.49	3,229.86	3,656.57	4,033.59	36,190.60	35,113.00
ADVERTISING & PRINTING	418.00	1,612.37	542.58	445.02	1,652.01	1,525.46	9,719.90	6,460.00
Advertising	168.00	168.00	226.00	120.00	.....	250.00	2,331.50	.....
Newsletter	250.00	345.82	301.58	323.02	773.57	116.46	4,363.30	.....
Other Printing	.....	1,098.55	15.00	2.00	878.50	1,159.00	3,025.10	.....
EQUIPMENT	275.00	275.00	275.00	546.90	780.00	555.00	5,819.42	5,490.00
LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS	3,044.06	5,635.32	923.10	937.82	[67.40]	[143.00]	17,500.00	17,500.00
SUPPLIES, XEROXING, ETC.	95.98	423.72	373.44	135.98	449.31	856.59	4,504.56	4,701.00
Supplies & Misc.	50.46	124.10	152.60	12.69	52.86	763.36	1,796.26	.....
Xeroxing	12.36	106.65	130.90	107.76	199.02	46.33	1,808.18	.....
Postage	33.16	184.28	82.58	10.00	194.23	.....	751.15	.....
L.D. Tel. Calls	.....	8.69	7.36	5.53	3.20	46.90	148.97	.....
TRAVEL & SEMINAR	.....	.....	219.10	10.00	42.04	.....	1,185.49	2,764.00
WATS	350.00	350.00	443.65	350.00	414.73	350.00	5,064.82	5,250.00

EXHIBIT "C"

Public Relations

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Because of the nature of the CLIC program, public relations played an important role in its ultimate success. In order for criminal justice personnel to make use of the project and avail themselves of its services, they must be made aware, and favorably so, of the program's existence. Public Relations is an intangible commodity, and as such defies quantification. However, as specifically as the public relations of this project could be gauged, they have been determined to be decidedly favorable. In addition, not only have the public relations efforts of the CLIC project resulted in general public knowledge and acceptance of the CLIC program itself, but in overall improved awareness and understanding of the functions and purposes of LEAA.

Of course, just as public relations itself is an intangible, so the factors which create and foster it are myriad and defy complete enumeration. However, the major ones are obvious, and were the result of direct and planned effort on the part of the CLIC staff. Such factors included:

CLIC Newsletter

The largest single public relations tool has been the project's four- to eight-page newsletter. During the project's initial 15-month phase, 7 newsletters were published, for a total distribution of over 40,000 copies. Distribution was by direct mail to every attorney, judge, criminal justice official, elected political official, news medium and criminal justice library in the State of Nebraska. In addition, copies were regularly sent to criminal justice and general legal publications, and a number of other persons and organizations requesting placement on the mailing list.

The major portion of the newsletter, both in terms of quantity and importance, was devoted to the Student Assistants' Report. This feature listed questions which had been addressed to the project, and briefly summarized the resulting memorandum or verbal reply. Thus it provided both a succinct question-and-answer presentation of current criminal justice topics, and a list of memoranda available to eligible CLIC users.

Another regular feature was the Project Director's Report. This column dealt with topics of general interest to criminal justice personnel (e.g. a proposal to the Nebraska Supreme Court to allow law students to participate in criminal trials), or of specific interest to CLIC users (e.g. a recap of CLIC activities and accomplishments on the project's first anniversary).

A newsletter feature which was of especially practical use to readers was a listing of books, articles, and other library source materials available to them on a copy or loan basis from the CLIC library.

Examples of additional newsletter features include listings of bills of interest which appeared before the 1975 Nebraska legislature; reports on surveys to determine CLIC user attitudes toward the project; and photos and background information on CLIC staff members to provide a measure of user familiarity with those serving their needs.

Samples of the newsletter may be found in each of the four quarterly reports previously submitted for this project.

Advertising

A second major thrust of the project's public relations and awareness effort was the advertising program. A total of 51 advertisements, utilizing a central theme of the project's research-over-the-phone aspect, were placed on a regular basis in the following publications: Nebraska Supreme Court Journal, Creighton University Law Review, and University of Nebraska Law Review. These are the major legal publications seen by virtually every legal professional in the State. The advertising supplemented the newsletter at a moderate cost, and served as a constant reminder of the program's availability and depth of services. Samples of CLIC advertisements may be found in each of the four quarterly reports previously submitted for this project.

Press Coverage and Appearances

Press releases concerning the project and various milestones in its operation were sent to all Nebraska news media and selected criminal justice publications on 12 occasions. Feedback both in the form of increased user awareness, and as evidenced by clippings from both local and outstate media show that this information was widely disseminated and published. Examples of such coverage may be found in each of the four quarterly reports previously submitted for this project.

Additional public awareness of the project was fostered by appearances of project officials on local radio and T.V. broadcasts. Such appearances occurred on 9 occasions, during the project's initial 15-month phase.

Speaking engagements before criminal justice groups were another forum from which CLIC personnel were able to take their story to the public. Such speeches were presented by a Student Assistant to the County Attorney's Association in Kearney, Nebraska and by the Project Director to the Western Nebraska Bar Association in North Platte.

Bibliography

Another of CLIC's services to Nebraska criminal justice personnel was development of a Criminal Justice Section in the Klutznick Library of the Ahmanson Law Center. All materials in the section were available on a loan or copy basis, by mail, to CLIC users. By the end of the 15 month project period, 742 items had been purchased for inclusion in this collection.

In addition, a bibliography of such acquisitions was maintained and provided to CLIC users free of charge. The complete bibliography listing of 742 entries can be found in the previously-submitted Fourth Quarterly Report of the CLIC project.

APPENDIX A

Forms and Letters

- (1) Initial Questionnaire, pp. 1-3
- (2) Contact Summary Sheets, pp. 4-5
- (3) Caller Card, p. 6
- (4) Case Card, p. 6
- (5) Time Card, p. 7
- (6) Evaluation Questionnaire, pp. 8-10
- (7) Instructions for Callers - Telephone Survey, pp. 11-14
- (8) Student Evaluation Form, pp. 15-21
- (9) Follow-up Letter, Initial Questionnaire, p. 22
- (10) Follow-up Letter, Evaluations, p. 23
- (11) Follow-up Letter, Telephone Survey, pp. 24-25

INITIAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Your Name: _____ (1-3)

1. Please indicate one category below which best describes you.

- 1 County Attorney (4)
- 2 County Judge
- 3 Associate County Judge
- 4 District Judge
- 5 Defense Counsel
- 6 City Attorney

2. In this position what percent of your time is taken up in each of the following categories? (ANSWER FOR EACH CATEGORY)

_____ % Traffic Cases (5, 6)

_____ % Felony Cases (7, 8)

_____ % Misdemeanor Cases (9, 10)

3. Do you have any staff available to help you do legal research in criminal cases?

- 1 Yes (11)
- 2 No

4. In your criminal practice, about what percent of your time is spent on legal research?

_____ % (12, 13)

5. Which of the following sources do you frequently make use of in preparing for your criminal cases? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

Case Law Sources

- 1 U.S. Supreme Court Decisions (14)
- 1 Nebraska Supreme Court Decisions (15)
- 1 Federal Court Decisions (16)
- 1 Supreme Court Decisions from other states (17)

Statutory Sources

- 1 Nebraska Criminal Statutes (18)
- 1 Municipal Ordinances (19)

Secondary Sources

- 1 Treatises (20)
- 1 U.S. Law Week (21)
- 1 Criminal Law Reporter (22)
- 1 Nedrad's, The Criminal Law (23)
- 1 Law Reviews (24)
- 1 Other Legal Periodicals (25)
- 1 Other secondary materials (26)

Specify _____

6. Please estimate the number of criminal cases per month in which it would be of help to have legal research assistance to supplement your own case preparations? (INDICATE AN APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF CASES FOR EACH CATEGORY)

_____ Traffic (cases per month) (27-29)
_____ Felony (cases per month) (30-32)
_____ Misdemeanor (cases per month) (33-35)

7. What specific publications would you, as a criminal practitioner, like to see us make available for your use?

_____ (36, 37)
_____ (38, 39)
_____ (40, 41)
_____ (42, 43)
_____ (44, 45)
_____ (46, 47)
_____ (48, 49)
_____ (50, 51)

8. What special projects (unrelated to specific cases) might we undertake, which would be of use to your office (e.g., desk books, legislative analyses, drafting legislation)?

_____ (52, 53)
_____ (54, 55)
_____ (56, 57)
_____ (58, 59)

9. We plan to have our telephone lines open between 9:00 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. (CST). Do you think you would ever need to contact us during any other part of the day?

-1 No (60)
-2 Yes (PLEASE EXPLAIN WHEN AND WHY) _____

10. Do you have any other comments or suggestions?

THANK YOU FOR RESPONDING TO THIS QUESTIONNAIRE. WE LOOK
FORWARD TO BEING ABLE TO SERVE YOU.

Telephone Contact Summary

CONTACT DATA

Seq. No.: _____

CALLER: _____

Date: _____

PHONE NUMBER: _____

Time: _____ AM PM

POSITION: _____

Call Taken By: _____

COUNTY: _____

CASE: _____

DOC. _____ PAGE _____

I. REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

1. QUESTION: _____

2. ANSWER: _____

3. ANSWER PROVIDED BY: _____

4. FACULTY APPROVAL BY: _____

5. DATE ANSWERED: _____

_____ BY PHONE _____ AM PM

_____ BY MAIL

_____ UNITS OF TIME

II. REQUEST FOR SERVICES

A. _____ REQUEST DENIED (Explain reason on back)

OR

_____ REQUEST FILLED

B. SUMMARY OF REQUEST: _____

Seq. No. _____

C. REQUEST FOR CASE PREPARATION ASSISTANCE

1. PREVIOUS REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE ON THIS CASE: _____ NO

_____ YES
If Yes, latest previous Seq. No. for this case: _____
(Explain reason for multiple requests on back)

2. PREVIOUS PROJECT SUMMARIES FOR
THIS CALLER: _____ NO

_____ YES--HOW MANY: _____

3. STUDENT ASSIGNED: _____

4. DATE PROMISED FOR REPORT DELIVERY: _____ AM PM

_____ BY MAIL

_____ BY PHONE _____ AM PM

5. FACULTY APPROVAL BY: _____

6. DATE DELIVERY MADE:

_____ BY MAIL

TITLE: _____

BRIEF FILE TOPIC: _____

CROSS REFERENCE TOPICS: _____

_____ BY PHONE _____ AM PM

(Attach summary report to this sheet)

7. _____ UNITS OF TIME

D. REQUEST FOR SPECIAL REPORT (PROJECT)

1. STAFF: _____

2. TITLE: _____

3. DATE SENT: _____

4. BRIEF FILE TOPIC: _____

5. CROSS REFERENCE TOPICS: _____

6. _____ UNITS OF TIME

CALLER CARD

CALLER: _____ POSITION _____ PHONE NO. _____
ADDRESS: _____ COUNTY _____
_____ CODE NO. _____

Seq. #	Case Name	Doc./Page	Date In	Date Comp.
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Form 2

CASE CARD

CASE _____
Doc./Page _____ County _____

Seq. #	Caller	Position	Assistance Sought
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Form 3

EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

_____ (1-3)

_____ (4)

Re: Project No.: _____ (5-8)

Project Title: _____

Creighton Legal Information Center
Project Services Evaluation

Dear _____:

We would like you to use this form to evaluate assistance recently provided you through the Creighton Legal Information Center. We depend upon these evaluations to help us improve our services. Therefore, your comments are important. Please take the time to answer these questions candidly and thoroughly, and return the form as quickly as possible.

Thank you.

Geoffrey W. Peters
Project Director

Geoffrey W. Peters

1. Overall, how would you rate your satisfaction with the C.L.I.C. services provided to you? (CIRCLE ONE ANSWER BELOW)

- 5 I was completely satisfied in every way. (9)
- 4 I was generally pleased with the results.
- 3 The service was good, but could have been better.
- 2 The service was not satisfactory
- 1 I was completely dissatisfied with the services provided

2. Briefly, why did you decide to use our services in this matter? Why did you feel you would benefit from legal research assistance?

(10, 11)
(12, 13)
(14, 15)
(16, 17)

3. Did you have any problem in contacting C.L.I.C. and initiating this project?

- 1 No (18)
- 2 Yes (PLEASE EXPLAIN ON BACK)

4. Was your report delivered when promised
- 1 No (19)
-2 Yes
5. Was the report you received, to the point and directed to the problem as you defined it?
- 1 No (20)
-2 Yes
6. How would you rate the quality of this report (CIRCLE ONE)
- 4 Excellent (21)
-3 Good
-2 Fair
-1 Poor
7. Was the report of any help to you? (CIRCLE ONE)
- 4 Extremely helpful (22)
-3 Some help
-2 Little help
-1 No help at all
- 8a. How difficult would it have been for you to develop this information yourself? (CIRCLE ONE)
- 4 Very difficult (23)
-3 Fairly difficult
-2 Fairly easy
-1 Very easy
- b. What would have been the primary difficulties? _____ (24, 25)
_____ (26, 27)
_____ (28, 29)
_____ (30, 31)
9. How many man-hours would it have taken you and your staff to develop the same information yourself? _____ (32-35)
10. If you had had to pay for this service, what do you think would have been a fair price for this? _____ (36-40)
11. Do you intend to use the Creighton Legal Information Center again?
- 1 No (PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY ON BACK) (41)
-2 Yes _____ (79, 80)

As you no doubt already know, we are offering CLIC's users an opportunity to obtain copies of reports which have been furnished to the original inquirer. Our newsletter contains a capsule issue and answer for selected reports, and users need only call or write us in order to obtain these copies of prior reports. CLIC's basic purpose in offering this service is to provide all interested users with copies of reports on issues which may be encountered frequently. In such a situation, it is easier and less time-consuming for all concerned to directly order a report already written on the subject, rather than to initiate a new report on the same topic. Of course, the name of the original requestor and any data and commentary specifically related to the original requestor's case shall be deleted prior to its being made generally available.

We have decided that no copies shall be made generally available until the person to whom the original report was furnished has approved this release. Since CLIC has no procedure to discover when cases are terminated, we have decided that all reports shall be made available fifteen days after the "report evaluation" form (attached hereto) has been mailed from our offices, unless the person to whom the report has originally been furnished expresses a contrary desire.

Therefore, if you do not wish the report recently furnished to you (as captioned in the attached evaluation form) to be made generally available in fifteen days, please fill out the blanks below and return this page to us along with your "report evaluation". Thank you.

_____ No, I do not want this report to be made generally available within fifteen days, however CLIC may release this report after _____ / _____ / _____
19 _____ (month) (day)
(year)

_____ No, I don't want this report to be made generally available at all.

_____ Yes, this report may be made generally available within fifteen days.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS:

1. Phone and interview sample A respondents after 6 months of service. Analyze results.
2. Phone and interview sample B respondents after 12 months of service. Analyze results.
3. Code column 4 with position categories used on introductory questionnaire.
4. Computer table heading will include

DATA AT 6 MONTHS
or
DATA AT 12 MONTHS

as appropriate.

CONTINUED

1 OF 6

TELEPHONE INTERVIEW GUIDE

NAME: _____ (1-3)

POSITION: _____ (4)

Hello, I am from the Creighton University Law School and I would like to ask a few questions:

1. Have you ever heard of the Creighton Legal Information Center?

-1 Yes (5)
 -2 No SKIP TO QUESTION 4

2. Have you ever used their services?

-1 Yes SKIP TO QUESTION 9 (6)
 -2 No

3. Could you explain, just very briefly, what services the Creighton Legal Information Center offers?

INTERVIEWER: If you feel respondent truly understands C.L.I.C., circle -1 Aware. If you feel he has not really heard of C.L.I.C., circle -2 Unaware.

-1 Aware SKIP TO QUESTION 5 (7)
 -2 Unaware

4. Would you like to receive some information about our service?

-1 Yes INFORM PROJECT PERSONNEL (8)
 -2 No
TERMINATE INTERVIEW

5. Where did you first hear of the Creighton Legal Information Center? (DO NOT READ LIST, CIRCLE ONE)

-1 Letter from C.L.I.C. (9)
 -2 Circular
 -3 Newsletter
 -4 News media
 -5 Word of mouth
 -6 Other, SPECIFY _____

6. Where else have you heard anything about the Center? (DO NOT READ LIST, CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED)

-1 Letter from C.L.I.C. (10)
 -1 Circular (11)
 -1 Newsletter (12)
 -1 News media (13)
 -1 Word of mouth (14)
 -1 Other, SPECIFY _____ (15)

7.. Why haven't you used the Creighton Legal Information Center Services?

8. Do you intend to use the Center if an opportunity arises to do so?

- 1 Yes (16)
 - 2 No
- TERMINATE INTERVIEW

9. Where did you first hear of the Creighton Legal Information Center?
(DO NOT READ LIST, CIRCLE ONE)

- 1 Letter from C.L.I.C. (17)
- 2 Circular
- 3 Newsletter
- 4 News media
- 5 Word of mouth
- 6 Other, SPECIFY _____

10. Where else have you heard anything about the Center? (DO NOT READ LIST, CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED)

- 1 Letter from C.L.I.C. (18)
- 1 Circular (19)
- 1 Newsletter (20)
- 1 News Media (21)
- 1 Word of mouth (22)
- 1 Other, SPECIFY _____ (23)

11. Have you received a report from the C.L.I.C. services, either in written form or over the phone?

- 1 Yes (24)
- 2 No SKIP TO QUESTION 14

12. After using the services of the Center, have you completed and returned a "Project Services Evaluation" feedback form?

- 1 Yes SKIP TO QUESTION 14 (25)
- 2 No

13. Why haven't you sent back the feedback form? (DO NOT READ LIST, CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED)
- 1 Did not receive a form to return (26)
 - 1 Forgot (27)
 - 1 Form was too long/complicated (28)
 - 1 No time to do form/haven't gotten to it yet (29)
 - 1 Was unhappy with C.L.I.C. services (30)
 - 1 Other, SPECIFY _____ (31)
14. Have you recommended the Creighton Legal Information Center to anyone other person in the Legal Profession?
- 1 Yes (32)
 - 2 No
15. Do you intend to use the Center again if the opportunity arises to do so?
- 1 Yes (33)
 - 1 No
- TERMINATE INTERVIEW
- 1 6 months (80)
 - 2 12 months

Creighton Legal Information Center
Final Student Evaluation

Please answer the following questions candidly and thoroughly. Be sure to list specifics where they are called for. All responses to this questionnaire will be kept anonymous. All evaluations will be typed and reproduced and will be stored until the end of the project. At that time, your comments will be read (in random order) and used to evaluate students' reactions to C.L.I.C.

Please sign this page to indicate that you have completed the questionnaire, then detach the page from your responses and give to the Project secretary for typing.

1. How (if at all) has the experience of working in this project added to your legal education? Cite specific skills or knowledge you have acquired as a direct or indirect result of this work.

2. How do you feel about the supervision you received? Were supervisors sufficiently available and of help to you?

3. How long can a student serve in a project like this and continue to benefit from it? (E.g., does one learn most or all he will learn after handling his first project?, his first 5 projects?) Please explain your answer in depth.

4. Do you feel this work is of sufficient value to justify the awarding of academic credit? Specifically, what have you learned here that you did not already know from previous formal law school class work?

5. Do you have any specific suggestions for changing a student's role in this kind of project? Explain the reasons for your suggestions.

6. Do you have any general suggestions for improving this kind of project (legal assistance)? Would you recommend continuing the project and introducing a similar project in other regions?

FOLLOW-UP LETTER, INITIAL QUESTIONNAIRE

I recently wrote informing you that Creighton Law School, under a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, has established the Creighton Legal Information Center to assist in your criminal justice work. As part of that communication, I enclosed a questionnaire requesting information to help me ascertain more precisely your desires and needs. To date, I have not received your completed questionnaire.

I understand, of course, that other demands and duties make this easy to overlook or put aside. Nevertheless, your cooperation is essential to properly match the project's services with your needs.

If, due to delay in the mail, your answer has not yet reached us, please disregard this additional request. Thank you for your cooperation. We look forward to serving you.

Sincerely,

Geoffrey W. Peters
Geoffrey W. Peters
Project Director

GWP/etm

FOLLOW-UP LETTER, EVALUATIONS

(Date)

(Address)

In re:

Dear :

May I take this occasion to inform you that I am not yet in receipt of the report evaluation form which you should have received in the mail approximately one week after the report itself was delivered. I appreciate the fact that you are quite busy, however, the return of these evaluations is vital.

As you know, CLIC is a federally funded "pilot" project--the first of its kind in the United States. The information requested on these evaluation forms constitutes the essence of our monthly reports to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, CLIC's funding agency. Honest, analytical criticisms on these forms will in large part determine whether the CLIC program will be terminated, re-funded, or expanded on a regional basis.

In this sense, the evaluations are more important than the reports themselves. I urge you to complete and return the report evaluation form at your earliest possible convenience.

In case you did not receive an evaluation form in the mail or it was mislaid, I am enclosing a new form with this letter. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Geoffrey W. Peters
Project Director

GWP/etm
Enclosure

FOLLOW-UP LETTER, TELEPHONE SURVEY

Address

Dear Sir:

When we contacted you during our telephone survey, you indicated that you were unaware of the services provided by our organization. This letter will, I hope, provide you with sufficient information in that regard.

The Creighton Legal Information Center is funded by a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The Center is charged with providing criminal justice research and information to all publicly funded judges and attorneys, outside the two largest, urban counties in Nebraska. This research and information is provided upon request, and without fee. Users contact the center through a wide area telephone service line, or by mail, and indicate the issues which they would like researched, and any particular perspective which they would like the response to utilize. A user may request a survey of available law on a particular topic, copies of law review articles or cases, or may request to borrow books, etc. Users may request that arguments for or against a particular position be developed and documented in a memorandum. C.L.I.C. does not provide finished briefs for counsel, nor opinions for judges.

Students hired to perform the above research functions are supervised by senior law students selected for their knowledge of criminal law and procedure, as well as writing skills, and by two members of the faculty at Creighton University School of Law. Faculty supervision consists of faculty members approving the thoroughness of research, technical accuracy of writing and citation style, and general understanding of the area of law addressed in the memorandum. Faculty supervisors do not impose their independent judgment upon the conclusions drawn in the various memoranda except insofar as these conclusions result from inadequate research.

Memoranda are then forwarded to the users who are asked to evaluate them in order to improve CLIC services. If the requesting party agrees, the memoranda are abstracted and the abstracts published in the CLIC newsletters which go to every attorney and judge in Nebraska. From these newsletters, individuals can request copies of the earlier memoranda if the issues addressed are of interest to them. In the event that a particular user does not wish the memorandum in question to be released, it is maintained in CLIC'S confidential files and is used only internally by CLIC staff in the development of further memoranda in the

same research area. In the event an individual calls CLIC on a particular case, relates the facts of that case to the CLIC student assistant, and requests research addressed to particular issues, CLIC will then refuse to take any further requests from other persons concerning that same case. This is done so that there can be no possibility of exchange of information between students working on different sides of the same case.

The above description of the project will, I believe, give you the basic information concerning the CLIC project and the care which has been taken to insure quality research to you, the user.

If we can ever be of service to you in any of the areas described above, please feel free to call us on our toll-free WBS line, i.e. 1-800-642-8446.

Very truly yours,

Geoffrey W. Peters
Project Director

GWP/mel
Enclosures

APPENDIX B

Evaluations

- (1) Unsolicited Letters, pp. 1-49
- (2) Conflict of Interests Statement, p. 50
- (3) Final Tabulation, Initial Questionnaire, pp. 51-54
- (4) Telephone Survey Tabulations
 - a. Six-month Survey, pp. 55-56
 - b. Twelve-month Survey, pp. 57-59
- (5) Verbatim Responses to Student Evaluations, pp. 60-77
- (6) Project Services Evaluations
 - a. October-November, 1974, pp. 78-80
 - b. December, 1974, pp. 81-83
 - c. January, 1975, pp. 84-86
 - d. February, 1975, pp. 87-89
 - e. March, 1975, pp. 90-92
 - f. April, 1975, pp. 93-95
 - g. May, 1975, pp. 96-98
 - h. June, 1975, pp. 99-101
 - i. July, 1975, pp. 102-104
 - j. August, 1975, pp. 105-107
 - k. Cumulative, July 10, 1974 through September 30, 1974, pp. 108-110
 - l. Cumulative, July 10, 1974 through November 30, 1974, pp. 111-113
 - m. Cumulative, July 10, 1974 through December 31, 1974, pp. 114-116
 - n. Cumulative, July 10, 1974 through January 31, 1975, pp. 117-119
 - o. Cumulative, July 10, 1974 through February 28, 1975, pp. 120-122
 - p. Cumulative, July 10, 1974 through March 31, 1975, pp. 123-125
 - q. Cumulative, July 10, 1974 through April 30, 1975, pp. 126-128
 - r. Cumulative, July 10, 1974 through May 31, 1975, pp. 129-131
 - s. Cumulative, July 10, 1974 through June 30, 1975, pp. 132-134
 - t. Cumulative, July 10, 1974 through July 31, 1975, pp. 135-137
 - u. Cumulative, July 10, 1974 through August 31, 1975, pp. 138-140

155

Stanley J. Oliverius
Lawrence E. Dugan

OLIVERIUS & DUGAN

Attorneys at Law
327 West Church Street
ALBION, NEBRASKA 68020

Albion 402 375 2108
Springfield 402 497-0545

December 19, 1974

Mr. Geoffrey W. Peters
Project Director
C.L.I.C.
2500 California Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68178

Dear Mr. Peters:

I am enclosing the evaluation report in regard to the State vs. Stahl.

I wish to congratulate your department for a very effective brief and the prompt service that you gave me.

I handed a copy of your brief to Judge C. T. White, District Judge of the 21st Judicial District, to show him the value of your service for Court appointed attorney.

Very truly yours,


STANLEY J. OLIVERIUS

SJO:lms
Encl.

City of Hastings
Office of City Attorney
Albert P. Madgett
Hastings, Nebraska 68901

P. O. Box 225
Telephone 462-5019
Area Code 302

December 5, 1974

Mr. Geoffrey W. Peters
Project Director
C.L.I.C.
2500 California Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68178

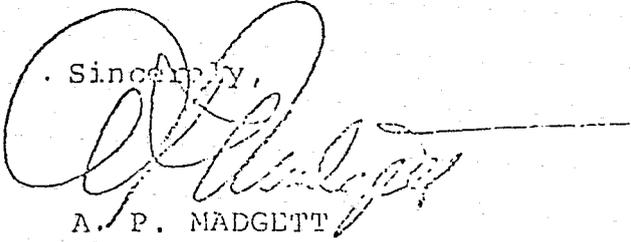
Dear Mr. Peters:

I appreciate receiving your reminder of November 22 and herewith enclose the questionnaire. I, in fact, completed the questionnaire forthwith upon its receipt but inadvertently got laid aside upon my desk for which I apologize.

I very much appreciate your endeavors in the field of assistance to public officers. There are numerous areas which need attention in a city for which the City Attorney simply does not have the time for proper research. Many of these are trivial in nature on the surface but still have a substantial impact on the community. An example is the effort of every city in its attempt to clean up "blight" areas. Without proper research to procedurally apply the applicable law is difficult.

I very much appreciate being placed on your mailing list for the Newsletter and will continue to follow your program with a great deal of interest.

Sincerely,


A. P. MADGETT

APM:eg
enc.

FIRMIN Q. FELTZ
PATRICK B. HAYS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
BOX 116, 520 NORTH SPRUCE
OGALLALA, NEBRASKA 68153
TELEPHONE 204-4871

received 12/3 170

December 6, 1974

Mr. Geoffrey W. Peters
Project Director
Creighton Legal Information Center
2500 California Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68178

Dear Mr. Peters:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 2, 1974 with reference to State vs Herrell (170).

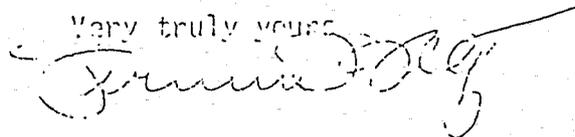
In reply thereto, I wish to advise that I did fill out the Report Evaluation Form and did enclose the same in your self-addressed, stamped envelope and did deposit the same in the United States mails.

Since I did not keep a copy, I do not remember now what I said on the original, hence, I would ask that you take another look in your files and see if you can locate the evaluation report.

If not, I will be happy to fill out another with the best recollection of the information that I put on the original.

Thank you very kindly for your assistance with reference to this matter and I wish to assure you that I have every intention of co-operating with your program in every way.

Very truly yours



FRF/mc

December 10, 1974

Mr. Firmin Q. Feltz
Attorney at Law
Box 118, 520 North Spruce
Ogallala, Nebraska 69153

Dear Mr. Feltz:

Thank you for your letter of December 6, 1974. We received your evaluation on December 3, 1974, the day after the follow up letter was sent to you. Thank you for taking time out of your busy schedule to fill out this form. We appreciate your cooperation in this regard.

Sincerely,

Timothy W. Peters
Project Director

GWP/cbn

ARLEN D. MAGNUSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

P.O. Box 875

111 North Fifth Street

O'NEILL, NEBRASKA 68763

PHONE 402-336-3143

December 6, 1974

Creighton Legal Information Center
2500 California Street
Omaha, NE 68178

ATTN: Mr. Geoffrey W. Peters, Project Director

RE: State of Nebraska vs. Jerald F.
Kloppenborg
Case No. 216

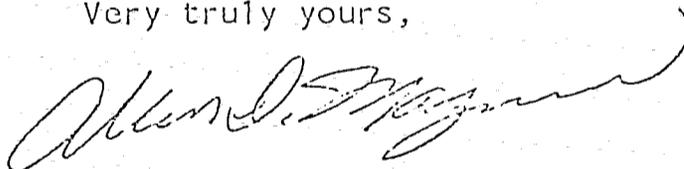
Dear Mr. Peters:

This letter will acknowledge receipt of the research that you mailed to me in the above entitled matter.

I have briefly reviewed this research and I am in the process of analyzing your brief in detail.

I certainly do thank you for your assistance and cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,



ADM:1r

P.S. Please send me a copy of your evaluation form and I will be happy to complete it for you. Thanks. ADM

FLOYD E. WRIGHT
ROBERT G. SIMMONS, JR.
JOHN F. WRIGHT
JOHN F. SIMMONS

LAW OFFICES OF
WRIGHT & SIMMONS
POST OFFICE BOX 629
1620 AVENUE A
SCOTTSBLUFF, NEBRASKA

TELEPHONE 625-1111
AREA CODE 402
ZIP CODE 68901

January 7, 1975

Creighton Legal Information Center
2500 California Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68178

Re: State vs. Wickert
(125)

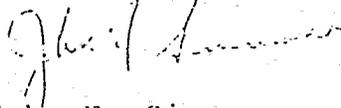
Gentlemen:

I thought you might be interested to know that, with the assistance of the excellent legal memo you prepared for me, I was able to secure the acquittal of Mr. Wickert on the charge of possession of marijuana.

Thank you again for your excellent assistance.

Very truly yours,

WRIGHT & SIMMONS


John F. Simmons

JFS/nd

December 13, 1974

Honorable William Colwell
District Judge for
1st Judicial District
Pawnee City, Nebraska 68480

Dear Judge Colwell:

In reviewing the Creighton Legal Information Center contacts for the month of November, I noticed that on the 22nd of that month you contacted our office to request certain information concerning the use of our services. While our very able research assistants indicate that they did provide you with an answer, I would like to take this opportunity to elaborate upon our procedures.

Our research is conducted upon the request of one of the parties to or a judge handling a criminal case in Nebraska (outside Douglas and Lancaster Counties). We attempt to fulfill the request as stated to us by the user. If we are requested to provide arguments for a particular position, we do so. If we are simply requested to research an issue we research it from both perspectives and provide case law on both sides. The function that we intend to serve is that of legal research assistance for judges and attorneys who are unable to provide themselves with an extensive criminal justice library such as we have available at the Ahanson Law Center.

We have already served numerous District and County Court Judges and have generally received a very favorable response. In several instances, the issues we were handling for judges were quite sensitive, putting us in a position where not only the factual circumstances related to us, but the very existence of a request was, in our view, confidential. In order to assure this confidentiality, we have established elaborate procedures to avoid serving more than one party on any particular case. Thus, when a user phones in a request, before the request is accepted, we search our files to determine whether or not we are servicing any other parties in that case. If we determine that there will be a problem in this regard, we simply indicate that we are servicing another party, without indicating whom, and reject the request.

Honorable William Colwell
December 13, 1974
Page Two

In addition, in order to avoid premature release of information developed for a user, we allow the user who receives a research report to indicate a date for its release or to refuse any release of the report whatsoever. In this way, the user can avoid the publication of an abstract of the report in our newsletter thus leaving the entire relationship between his office and ours confidential.

We hope that these procedures, while administratively burdensome to our organization, indicate the degree to which we take seriously our ethical and intellectual obligations to our users. Of course, in addition to research memoranda as described above, we are continually attempting to develop materials of a more general nature for our users. In this connection, we have developed an extensive analysis of JB 620, and are in the process of developing a desk book dealing with sentencing alternatives and procedures.

I hope that this letter more fully explains our procedures and types of research we provide. We look forward to serving you.

Sincerely,

Geoffrey W. Peters
Project Director

GWP/ctm

FLOYD E. WRIGHT
ROBERT G. SIMMONS, JR.
JOHN F. WRIGHT
JOHN F. SIMMONS

LAW OFFICES OF
WRIGHT & SIMMONS
POST OFFICE BOX 629
1620 AVENUE A
SCOTTSBLUFF, NEBRASKA

TELEPHONE C32-2108
AREA CODE 309
ZIP CODE 69361

November 19, 1974

Creighton Legal Information Center
2500 California Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68178

Re: State v. Wickert
(125)

Gentlemen:

Thank you very much for your excellent memo prepared in response to my request for information on the above entitled case. As it turned out I was unable to present this defense to the Court at this time as the case was dismissed. There was apparently some confusion in the County Attorney's Office and a few hours before the trial the County Attorney called to tell me that the alleged marijuana was still in the State Lab in Lincoln. I declined to stipulate that the substance was marijuana and the State's Motion for Continuance was denied.

At the time of the denial the Judge offered a gratuitous remark that the State would be free to re-file the same charge, and the State has now done so.

Is there any ground for a defense based upon double jeopardy? The Court file will show that both defendants appeared when they were called upon to do so and that the case was dismissed upon the State's Motion. If necessary, I could probably obtain an Order Nunc Pro Tunc reciting that the case was dismissed because the State was unable to present and produce its evidence at that time.

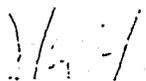
I don't know exactly when I will be needing this. Mr. Wickert has been advised that he is to appear for arraignment in two weeks, and I assume that the trial will be set a month or so after that. I am also sure, however, that I am required to present any double jeopardy defense I may have at some time prior to trial.

Creighton Legal Information Center
November 19, 1974
Page Two

Thank you very much for your courtesy
and assistance in this matter.

Very truly yours,

WRIGHT & SIMMONS


John F. Simmons

JFS/bjr

241

OFFICE OF
NANCE COUNTY ATTORNEY
FULLERTON, NEBRASKA, 68303

DONALD R. TREADWAY

December 10, 1974

Creighton Legal Information Center
26th and California Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68100

Gentlemen:

I have used your services before and have been extremely delighted with the results of your briefs. I would appreciate a brief on the requirements of a cash bond under Section 29-611 wherein a cash bond was made to the County Court after the Defendant's conviction of a misdemeanor and I enclose a copy of said cash bond. The cash was deposited with the Court. My question is whether or not the fact that the Defendant himself did not sign the cash bond is fatally defective to the proceedings and also whether or not there are any other defects in the bond itself under Section 29-611.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Donald R. Treadway
D.R.T.

DRT/jb

Encs.

November 21, 1974

Mr. Thomas A. Vakulskas
220 Badgerow Bldg.
622 Fourth Street
Sioux City, Iowa 51101

Dear Mr. Vakulskas:

In response to your inquiry dated November 15, 1974, I am pleased to inform you that CLIC adheres to a policy of providing legal information memoranda in the field of criminal law to all attorneys who are appointed by courts of record in the State of Nebraska.

All that I ask in return for CLIC's services is that you mail to us a copy of your certificate of appointment from a Nebraska court. However, please feel free to contact CLIC on our toll free 800 line at any time, even if you make such a call prior to our receipt of your certificate of appointment.

While some of the student staff members have constricted their work week due to the impending examinations, I believe that CLIC could nevertheless be of service to you depending on the nature and extent of your requests.

Sincerely,

Coffrey W. Peters
Project Director

GWP/etm

LAW OFFICES

QUALLEY & NELSON, P. C.

220 BADGER BOW BUILDING

622 FOURTH STREET

SIOUX CITY, IOWA 51101

TELEPHONE (712) 255-2937

CABLE ADDRESS QUALNEL

WASHINGTON D. C. OFFICE

320 FEDERAL BAR BUILDING WEST

1500 STREET N.W.

WASHINGTON D. C. 20004

TELEPHONE 202 233 6707

GEORGE T. QUALLEY
WILLIAM E. NELSON
ROBERT J. LARSON*
WILLIAM M. ALEXANDER*
THOMAS A. VAKULSKAS*
ROMAN DE LA CAMPA*
SHERLEE M. NELSON
BRUCE M. DUNLAP*
JAMES E. LANG*

*IOWA BAR ONLY

November 15, 1974

Professor Geoffrey W. Peters
Creighton Legal Information Center
Creighton University
School of Law
2500 California Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68178

RE: Creighton Legal Information Center

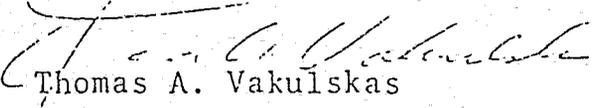
Dear Professor Peters:

I have in my possession Volume 1, number 3 of your Creighton Legal Information Center Newsletter. I am, to say the least, very much impressed with the contents of this newsletter and also with the pilot project you and the rest of the members of the staff of Creighton University Law School have begun. Because I do take court appointments here in both Sioux City, Woodbury County, Iowa, and Dakota County, Nebraska, I am interested in discovering whether or not I qualify for the services rendered by your Center.

I realize you are busy but I do have an important matter which is coming up for trial soon and if I could qualify for the services, I would like to have your Center perform them. A prompt and speedy reply will be greatly appreciated. Again, let me congratulate you on the excellent program you have developed there at Creighton Law School.

Very truly yours,

QUALLEY & NELSON, P.C.


Thomas A. Vakulskas

TAV:kjc

FRANK A. ANDERSON
1884-1945
LANGING ANDERSON
RONALD E. STRASBURGER
OF COUNSEL
A. W. STORMS

LAW OFFICES OF
ANDERSON, STORMS AND STRASBURGER
417 EAST AVENUE
HOLDRIEGE, NEBRASKA 68149

115
TELEPHONE
686-2218
AREA CODE 402

December 18, 1974

Geoffrey W. Peters
Project Director
C.L.I.C.
2500 California Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68178

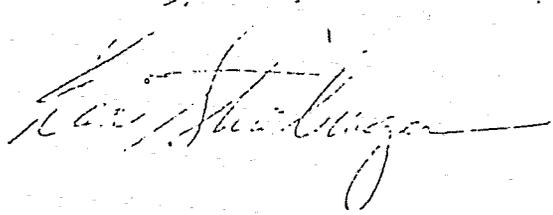
Dear Mr. Peters:

I am enclosing the questionnaire that you mailed to me and I am sorry about the disappearance of the first one. I really have no idea what happened to it.

I might also mention that in the case of the state vs. Douglas Havlik, the court sustained my motion to suppress all the evidence. The state has not decided as yet whether or not they will appeal the decision but I certainly appreciate your help in this matter.

Sincerely,

ANDERSON, STORMS AND STRASBURGER

By 

RES:im
Enc.

12/13
034/1195

December 13, 1974

Mr. Steven J. Shaw
Agency Legal Counsel
Nebraska State Patrol
P.O. Box 1502
Grand Island, Nebraska 68801

Dear Mr. Shaw:

Thank you for your letter of November 25, 1974. First, I would like to apologize for two errors which were made regarding your October 21, 1974 request to receive copies of CLIC report No. 034. The first error was the indication in the September newsletter that this report was available for public distribution. The error occurred due to a delay in returning the "permission to release" form by the original requesting party. Normally our policy is to make all reports available fifteen days after the evaluation is mailed unless the user requests that it not be made available at all or only after a specified date. In the case of report No. 034 the user has requested that the report not be made available until January 1, 1975, and it was our oversight that the September newsletter indicated that the report was currently available.

Our second error was the reason given you by our student assistant for our refusal to release copies of the report. The fact that you were adversary counsel was not the reason for the denial of your request. Instead, our policy of not releasing reports until after the original requesting party has determined that they should be made available, was the reason for refusing your request, and the reason which should have been related to you.

Perhaps if I review our policies for you, you will better understand the rationale for their existence. Our "conflict of interest" policy is basically very simple. Very early in the grant application process we consulted with many of our original sponsors including the Nebraska District Judges Association, the Nebraska County Judges Association, the Nebraska County Attorneys Association, the Nebraska State Bar Association, etc. We determined that in many instances our users would be asking us to research and find support for a particular point of view. Given the inherent adversarial nature of the criminal justice

Steven J. Shaw
December 13, 1974
Page Two

process, we felt it certainly appropriate that we abide by this policy. In fact, on at least one instance we have been criticized by users for failing to take an adversarial position on issues and instead writing a "neutral" report. One letter which I recently received on this topic indicated this view as follows:

It is the position of an advocate when given a problem to develop a convincing argument supporting his position. In the law it seems quite often that two seemingly opposite opinions can both be supported by authority. So when an attorney contacts the CLIC saying they are prosecuting or defending an individual, it would appear that the most benefit would be gained if the CLIC could help in research to support that position.

Whether I felt my position in regard to the suppression of evidence was supportable or not, it was still my duty as a defense attorney to do the best job I could to convince the judge that the law was on our side or that the law was wrong. I contacted CLIC for help in preparing that position. It is of no help to me to be contacted and told that the law is contrary. I would certainly like to know if the law is against me but that fact alone cannot excuse me from my duty to represent my client.

Since our staff does come into possession of facts and information concerning strategies or intentions of counsel which are of a confidential nature and which should not be released to opposing counsel, we feel that it would be a potential conflict of interest if we attempted to serve multiple parties in the same case. This is true whether the original requesting party was prosecuting, defending or judging the case. It is therefore our policy not to accept any requests from users concerning the same case after the first such request has been accepted. The only time this policy is abrogated is upon securing permission from the original requesting party to further release information to others.

A correlative policy is to withhold copies of our memoranda from any user until the original requesting party gives us permission to release this information. This policy has been developed for a variety of reasons, the most obvious of which is that a user who has requested research services concerning a particular position may, because of the unique nature of the case, have his strategy revealed by the publication of our report. Since the way the requesting party frames the issue may be an indication of his perspective, intentions or strategy, we feel it inappropriate for us to release that information until such time as our users indicate their permission to do so.

Steven J. Shaw
December 13, 1974
Page Three

To date, there have only been five requests rejected because of both of these policies. Since we have received over 225 requests for service, I don't feel that these policies are unduly burdensome upon our users. Instead, they have added to a sense of security and propriety on the part of the many persons who use our services. Initially some judges were concerned about consulting us for fear that they would be "tipping their hand" about their thoughts concerning a pending decision. I feel that we have done much to relieve our users of this concern and therefore, I hope that you understand the reasons for these policies.

As for your feeling that we are not following the mandates of IFA whose "enabling legislation limits it to assisting state and local governments in the fight against crime." (Peters, CJC Newsletter, September 1974--emphasis supplied.) I am sure you will agree that defense attorneys are no more in favor of crime than are prosecutors, police officers, or other criminal justice officials. IFA's mandate does not mean that IFA funds are not to be used to assist defense counsel in the performance of their duties in the criminal justice system. On the contrary, it would be an abrogation of both congressional responsibility and administrative authority if IFA were to adopt such a position. The fight against crime is also the fight for justice, and as such, is properly perceived to include both the judicial and defense functions of an adversary system.

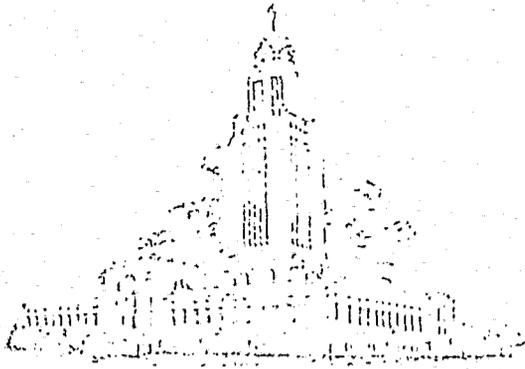
I hope that this lengthy answer to your inquiry will be of some use in indicating the basis for the policies which concern you. I would like to thank you for taking your valuable time to write me such a thoughtful and concerned commentary and hope that my explanation satisfies you, at least as to our good faith. I hope that you will feel free to use our services in the future and I apologise for the errors which were made in conjunction with the denial of your request.

Sincerely,

Geoffrey W. Peters
Project Director

GWP/etm

cc: Mr. Dennis R. Murphy
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration



State of Nebraska

P. O. Box 1602
Grand Island, NE 68801
November 25, 1974

Geoffrey W. Peters, Project Director
Creighton Legal Information Center
Creighton University School of Law
2500 California Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68178

Dear Mr. Peters:

Will you please give me your thoughts on your policy concerning "conflicts of interest" in supplying information to both sides in a controversy.

After I received your newsletter for September, 1974, I requested a copy of your reports numbered 034A and 034B. The description of these reports in your newsletter indicated that they were relevant to a case I was prosecuting and were favorable to my position. A few hours after I made the request, your office phoned to ask what case I was working on and then informed me that I could not have copies of the reports because they had been prepared for the defense counsel in my case. This "conflict of interest" policy was explained as being necessary because your staff was, in a sense, "retained" by the defense counsel for this case.

Your newsletter indicated that these reports were available for distribution to others who requested them. My request was merely for a copy of the report and I made no request for any research or assistance by your staff. Surely this does not constitute a conflict of interest. The defense counsel obviously will not even use your report as it does not aid his position. Your resources and time will have been wasted if they can not be utilized by a party the research supports.

I have difficulty understanding the position that you have been "in a sense, retained" by the defense counsel. It would appear that, if any exists, a conflict

November 25, 1974

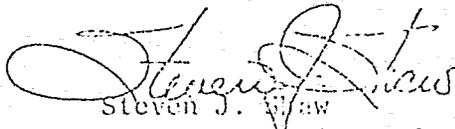
of interest would arise when you assist defense counsel in any manner and take funds from LEAA whose "enabling legislation limits it to assisting state and local governments in the fight against crime." (Peters, CLIC Newsletter, September 1974 - emphasis supplied.)

As I understand the purpose of CLIC, it is to "help reduce the impact of inadequate legal research resources". (Peters, supra.) Surely this does not include becoming an integral part of the adversary system as this only compounds the problem. Strategy would require requesting research on nearly all of my cases so that the defense counsel could not use your services. Obviously, this was not the intent of the program. If only one side of the controversy has partisan access to your program, the effect of inadequate research facilities is aggravated for the other party.

Since your service is basically an extension of our library resources, and since our libraries are unbiased, your reports should be made available to anyone interested. I would have no objection to the defense counsel requesting a copy of a report you prepare for me because he can find the same cases for himself if he has an adequate library. Objective research and openness in reporting will assist greatly in solving the problem of inadequate resources.

Please re-evaluate your policy and let me know what you decide.

Very truly yours,


Steven J. Shaw
Agency Legal Counsel
Nebraska State Patrol

SJS/dw

cc: James C. Swaine, Courts Section
Office of National Priority Programs
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
RICHARD R. ANDERSEN
CHIEF OF POLICE

City of Omaha
POLICE DIVISION

505 SO. 15TH ST.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102

EDWARD ZORINSKY
MAYOR

RICHARD R. ROTH
DIRECTOR

6 May 1975

Professor Geoff Peters
Creighton Legal Information Center
2500 California Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68178

Dear Professor Peters:

I just received Volume 1, No. 6 of the Creighton Legal Information Center publication.

Just going over it, I would like to bring something to your attention and would ask for a little clarification.

No. 202 A (P) states, "*Where marijuana and alcoholic beverages are found during the search of the house, are the occupants entitled to the Miranda warnings prior to investigation?*" Answer: There is no doubt that the warnings are required in felony cases. However, the applicability of Miranda warnings to misdemeanors has not been resolved."

My question is I have never heard of Miranda warnings being necessary prior to investigation. Miranda warnings are certainly necessary in the felony area when a person has been arrested and is, in fact, being interviewed or interrogated. I know of no connection between search and Miranda and the total concept of investigation.

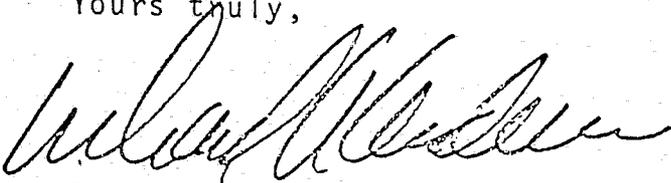
Similar is No. 202 B (P) "*When do the Miranda warnings become necessary?*" The Miranda rule begins to operate when an individual is taken into custody or otherwise deprived of his freedom of action in any significant way." I would ask the same question. The Miranda rule has nothing to do with an individual being taken into custody unless, after being taken into custody, there is an interview and interrogation of the person. The police, to the best of my knowledge, are not required to give Miranda warnings based on taking into custody.

Professor Geoff Peters
Page 2

6 May 1975

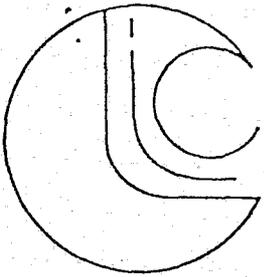
Would you give me the benefit of your advice in these areas?

Yours truly,



Richard R. Andersen
Chief of Police

/jp



Creighton Legal Information Center

2500 California Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68178

800/642-8446

402/536-2929

Geoffrey W. Peters
Project Director

Bernard Debranski
Faculty Supervisor

May 12, 1975

Mr. Richard R. Anderson
Chief of Police
City of Omaha, Police Division
505 South 15th Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102

Dear Chief Anderson:

Thank you for your letter of May 6, 1975. As you know, the C.L.I.C. memoranda are provided to attorneys and judges throughout Nebraska (with the exception of Douglas and Lancaster counties). In several cases we have also provided memoranda to law enforcement officials.

The memorandum to which you refer in your letter (#202 A & B) was provided to a prosecutor. Because of the nature of the request which we received (the requestor was generally familiar with the Miranda decision), and the clear state of the law with regard to the need to provide Miranda warnings upon custodial interrogation, we abbreviated our topical headings in the memorandum to reflect the particular concern or issue which was addressed in the memorandum. I'm afraid that this abbreviation was somewhat inartfully phrased since it led to the mistaken impression that the memorandum indicated that warnings must be issued prior to investigation and impliedly irregardless of interrogation. As you know, Miranda applies only to custodial interrogation, the issue in the memorandum being whether it applies in misdemeanor cases.

I appreciate your drawing this error to my attention, and I have instructed our students to attempt to insure clarity in topical headings

Richard R. Anderson
May 12, 1975
Page -2-

in the future. In order to illustrate the fact that the memo itself did not make such a conceptual error and since you might perhaps be interested in any case, I have taken the liberty of enclosing a copy of Memorandum #202 for your perusal. I would be most interested in any further comments you'd care to make.

Thank you again for your letter.

Sincerely,



Geoffrey W. Peters
Project Director

GWP/mel
Enclosure

City of Omaha

POLICE DIVISION

305 SO. 15TH ST.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102

19 May 1975

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
RICHARD R. ANDERSEN
CHIEF OF POLICE

EDWARD ZORINSKY
MAYOR

RICHARD R. ROTH
DIRECTOR

Professor Geoffrey W. Peters
Creighton Legal Information Center
2500 California Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68178

Dear Professor Peters:

Thank you very much for answering my letter. I understand very easily the fact that you have to abbreviate some of these cases to get it into your newsletter so please do not think that I was nit-picking in any manner.

I was very surprised because Case 202 was the first of the full Legal Information Center memorandums I have seen. I think, speaking from a non-lawyer, policeman's standpoint, that it is very complete. I am very much amazed at the amount of research that goes into each one of these questions.

I am certain that you are fulfilling a real need to the criminal justice system in the State of Nebraska.

Yours truly,

Richard R. Andersen

Richard R. Andersen
Chief of Police

/jp

CLIC file

Office Memorandum .

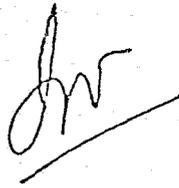
CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY

TO : Geoffrey Peters
FROM : Professor Fasan
SUBJECT: CLIC Anniversary

DATE: June 3, 1975

I dictated several days ago my congratulations to you on the first anniversary of CLIC, but the recording machinery was not working, so my congratulations are late but nevertheless genuine. I am sure you know that we all appreciate what you are doing for the students and the law school here at Creighton. Best regards.

IEF:ch



VRANA, GLESS & JOHNSON

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

TED VRANA
DONALD C. GLESS
L. PAUL JOHNSON

FREMONT, NEB. 68021
1835 EAST MILITARY
721-5427

OAKLAND, NEB. 68041
211 NORTH OAKLAND
685-5550

June 10, 1975

Geoffrey W. Peters
Project Director
C.L.I.C
Creighton University
Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Sir:

I have utilized Creighton Legal Information Center three or four times and generally have been very satisfied with the results. Project number 421 I thought was an extremely difficult one and was very happy with the work and the output placed into this work.

I think it shows the weaknesses of the Statutes in question and I personally feel that a no-account check and insufficient fund check violation should be under the same Statute and that there should be another separate Statute creating a felony for second offense. I wonder if someone at the Creighton Law School would be interested in following this up specifically on a law review article or with the legislature in an attempt to get this legislation corrected.

I want to thank you again for your efforts and feel that they are most helpful to the law profession and a credit to the law school.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

VRANA, GLESS & JOHNSON

By: _____

DCG:mp

June 17, 1975

Mr. Donald C. Gless
Deputy Attorney
Dodge County
1835 E. Military
Fremont, Nebraska 68025

Dear Mr. Gless:

We wish to thank you for your complimentary letter concerning memorandum #421. Creighton Legal Information Center strives to supply the best research possible, so we are always pleased when our work is valuable to the attorney.

We hope you will continue to use our services in the future.

Sincerely,

Gary Anderson
Student Assistant

GA/mel

J. KARR TAYLOR
JUDGE OF 12TH COUNTY JUDICIAL DISTRICT
(BUFFALO AND SHERMAN COUNTIES)
KENNETH S. GOTOBED, ASSOCIATE JUDGE
EVELYN CHRISTENSEN, ASSOCIATE JUDGE

COUNTY COURT
BUFFALO COUNTY
KEARNEY, NEBRASKA 68847
P. O. Box G
PHONE 237-5981 Ex. 250

EVELYN CHRISTENSEN
CLERK

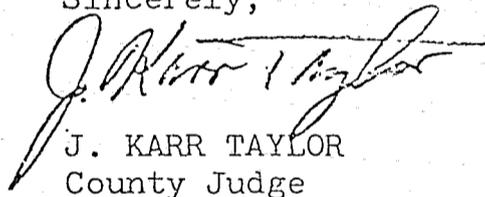
June 11, 1975

Geoffrey W. Peters
Project Director
Creighton Legal Information Center
2500 California Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68178

Dear Mr. Peters:

Thank you for your prompt attention to our request for legal memorandums. I have found it quite helpful and I wholly concur with the contents.

Sincerely,



J. KARR TAYLOR
County Judge

JKT/co

PHONE 308/345-1905

COUNTY COURT

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Court House

McCOOK, NEBRASKA 69001

CLOYD CLARK, JR., Judge

WENDELL P. CHENEY, Judge

June 19, 1975.

Mr. Geoffrey W. Peters
Project Director
Creighton Legal Information Center
2500 California Street
Omaha, NE 68178

Dear Mr. Peters:

Enclosed is my evaluation of project 464. It is a low evaluation and I have requested that you do not release it. I do not feel that you need to honor that request; however, you deserve an explanation for the request.

I do not feel that the conclusion reached by Mr. Vacca is the law or the practice in the State of Nebraska. He misrepresented 59 ALR2d 1159 and did not deal with the Stickelman case. I feel that if this information is released through your news letter it will be accepted by people who have not done the research of the law and may cause unfortunate prosecution of persons with a valid defense.

One of the fundamental issues which caused the migration to the United States was the debtors prison. Nearly every state in the union has a constitutional provision against imprisonment for debts. Nebraska has such a provision. It provides that no person shall be imprisoned for debt without showing of fraud. Although a preexisting debt may not be a complete defense to an insufficient check charge, the preexisting debt strikes at the heart of the fraud issue. I refer you to the definition of fraud from Ballentine's Legal Dictionary: "Fraud. Deceit, deception, artifice, or trickery operating prejudicially on the rights of another and so intended by inducing him to part with property or surrender some legal right."

Additionally, it is bad public policy to give the merchant, who exchanges the bad debt for a bad check, the leverage and full force of criminal law. That merchant who has taken the risk of extending credit to an individual, whom he could have checked out, should not be allowed to bootstrap the debt into a crime by waving the banner of commercial paper. If allowed, we are placing an unfortunate burden upon the criminal justice system.

Page 2.
Geoffrey Peters

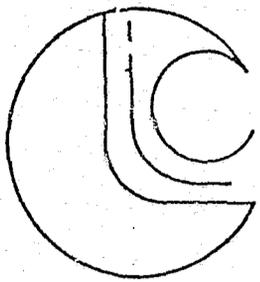
I am glad that I was able to do my own research in this area and did not rely completely on Mr. Vacca's memorandum. I caution CLIC not to speak with the wisdom of the Supreme Court of the State of Nebraska, for in these harried times their opinions are often relied upon as the law. The memorandum is poorly done and misleading.

Sincerely,



CLOYD CLARK, JR.
County Judge

kkd
Enclosure



Creighton Legal Information Center

2500 California Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68178

800/642-8446

402/536-2929

Geoffrey W. Peters
Project Director

Bernard Dobranski
Faculty Supervisor

July 18, 1975

Honorable Cloyd Clark, Jr.
County Judge-Red Willow County
Courthouse
McCook, NE 69001

Dear Judge Clark:

Enclosed is a copy of a revised memorandum on the issue of whether an insufficient funds check given to extinguish a pre-existing debt negates the intent required by the relevant Nebraska Statutes.

As I indicated in our recent conversation, we are sorry that the first memorandum was not satisfactory. The new memorandum has been prepared with your comments in mind and I trust will prove satisfactory for your purposes.

I want to thank you for bringing the problem to our attention, and I hope we will have an opportunity to serve you again.

Sincerely,

Bernard Dobranski

Bernard Dobranski
Faculty Supervisor

BD/klt

Enclosure

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY

Sherman County

LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA 68853

Post Office Box 621
Telephone 308/745-0402

July 2, 1975

Professor Geoffrey W. Peters
Project Director, CLIC
2500 California Street
Omaha, NE 68178

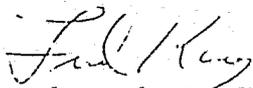
Dear Mr. Peters:

I've had occasion to use the services of CLIC and strongly support the program and would urge that it be continued.

In addition to the services available presently, I would like to see a desk book published dealing specifically with Nebraska law. The Nebraska County Attorneys' Association has a looseleaf publication which admittedly has gaps in its coverage. The materials there are excellent, however, and completing this book or something like it would be a good project.

With best regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,


Frederick R. King

FRK/paj

July 7, 1975

Mr. Frederick R. King
Sherman County Attorney
P.O. Box 621
Loup City, Ne. 68353

Dear Sir:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 2, 1975. We were most pleased to receive your kind comments concerning our CLIC project.

Creighton Law School has recently submitted a reapplication for funding for the CLIC grant. Provided the grant application is approved and funding is provided, CLIC plans to print a Nebraska sentencing manual and a Nebraska criminal procedures and forms book. Additional special projects as desk books will be undertaken if time and money permit.

We appreciate receiving letters from our users letting us know how they feel about our project and we look forward to the opportunity of being of service to you. We will be informing our users regarding the special projects we intend undertaking through our monthly newsletter if and when we receive confirmation of refunding. Please do not hesitate to call us if we can be of service to you.

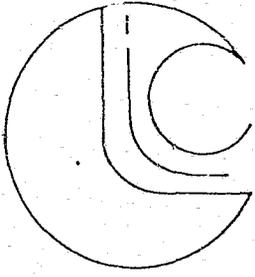
Sincerely,

Geoffrey W. Peters
Project Director

G.P/dc

CONTINUED

2 OF 6



Creighton Legal Information Center

2500 California Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68178

800/642-8446

402/536-2929

Geoffrey W. Peters
Project Director

Barbara C. Frank
Project Supervisor

July 3, 1975

Mr. David B. Downing
Attorney at Law
355 Commercial
Superior, Nebraska 68978

Dear Mr. Downing:

Enclosed please find copies of the memorandums which you requested on July 3, 1975. I certainly hope you will find this information useful and will contact us in the event that there is additional material which you may need in conjunction with any future cases.

I appreciate the confidence you have already placed in the Creighton Legal Information Center and hope that you will feel free to utilize our services again in the very near future.

Sincerely,

Geoffrey W. Peters
Project Director

GWP/mel
Enclosures

O'HANLON & MARTIN

LAWYERS

1569 WASHINGTON STREET
BLAIR, NEBRASKA 68008

CLARK O'HANLON, SR. 1859-1940
PHILIP O'HANLON, 1905-1965
REED O'HANLON SR. 1893-1969

CLARK O'HANLON
ROBERT F. MARTIN

JOHN R. O'HANLON

AREA CODE 402
TELEPHONE 476-2115

July 7, 1975

Mr. Geoffrey W. Peters
Project Director
Creighton Legal Information Center
2500 California Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68178

Dear Mr. Peters:

Thank you very much for your letter of
July 1, 1975, with enclosures. We appreciate your
assistance.

Sincerely yours,

O'HANLON & MARTIN

By *Dawn Qualley*
Dawn Qualley
For Robert F. Martin

RFM/dq

Patrick Kelly
SARPY COUNTY ATTORNEY

DEPUTY COUNTY ATTORNEYS

James C. Cripe
David J. Cullan
William D. Staley
Michael D. Wellman
INVESTIGATOR
George A. Roberts

153 BALL OF JUSTICE
1219 GOLDEN GATE DRIVE
PAPILLION, NE 68146

313 3334
OF
334 3775

July 16, 1975

Geotfrey W. Peters
Professor of Law
Ahmanson Law Center
2300 California
Omaha, NE 68178

Dear Geoff:

This letter is in response to your message of July 11, 1975, concerning CLIC Project #462. If you desire to "screen" calls from Sarpy County, that, of course, is your business--and something that CLIC probably should have been doing on all calls since July of 1974.

However, I would like to make two points. First, as I had instructed the individual who initially monitored the request, #462, the question should have been written up in the name of the Sarpy County Judge, Eugene T. Atkinson, not in my name. He requested that I submit the question--over my personal objection as a matter of fact--and in the world of pragmatics, one does not refuse a judge who is being very insistent.

I agree that it was an inappropriate request; however, Judge Atkinson is new to the bench here and desired very much to have a second, CLIC, opinion on the "question" before him.

Secondly, my phrases "too nitpicky for me" and "time" go right to the heart of the underlined statement in your letter about "access to adequate library facilities."

The question was "too nitpicky" for two reasons. First, I had already answered the question for Judge Atkinson and did not feel that I had time to delve into minute areas of the law in order to twist it into a mold that better suited his purposes. It was also "too nitpicky" because of the wholly inadequate library facilities here in Sarpy County.

I have traveled to several different counties in this state in the past six months, and I quite honestly can say that Sarpy County has the worst library that I have encountered to date. We do not have a wide

Geotfrey W. Peters
Page 2
July 16, 1975

variety of law books in the first place, and in the second place, many of those works which we are supposed to have are missing from the library. Our Northwest Series is riddled with missing volumes, and our C.J.S. and Am. Jur. Criminal Law reference volumes disappeared sometime prior to Mr. Kelly's assumption of office in January. That is the extent of our germaine criminal law library.

I fully recall making the statement when I worked at CLIC, and I am sure the same statement is in the forefront of your mind, that Sarpy County is only a short distance away from the Ahmanson Law Library and the Douglas County Law Library, and that, therefore, those lazy S.O.B.'s from Sarpy County should be doing their own research. Please allow me to withdraw my statement and I hope I can put a better light on this idea in your head.

The Sarpy County Courthouse is forty minutes away from Creighton and Downtown Omaha by car. That's eighty minutes both ways.

We have a five man staff here, plus one recently acquired law clerk (I don't believe we've submitted any "questions" to you since he was added to our staff). One staff member does purely juvenile matters, one does purely civil matters. Three of us, therefore, handle what is apparently the third or fourth largest criminal docket in the State of Nebraska. Aside from the docket, there are numerous cases to review which are never filed, there are probably fifty telephone calls daily from the local citizency which must be fielded by the three of us, and there are a number of weekly conferences with the local police agencies that must take place due to the fact that none of them know how to write a report. The time that we have left over in a given week would barely allow us enough time to drive to Omaha, much less do research. We each are allowed some private practice on the side, and certainly we rather appreciate spending our time away from the Courthouse in pursuit of such private matters. I don't recall that any of the three of us make as much money in public office as we might make if we were, for instance, teaching law school, so the private practice is rather important to us.

We might, of course, spend some of our evening hours doing research at the Ahmanson Library--as had been my practice when possible during the Spring semester past--however, I understand that the library is not open in the evening this summer. Even if the library were open evenings, however, how many times a week do you suggest that we drive there? Two? Three? Six? Do you have a quota to impose before we can use the federally funded services of CLIC? Is it up to you to determine how much time we should spend in pursuit of our public duties?

Geotfrey W. Peters
Page 3
July 16, 1975

As I recall, the ideal of CLIC is to upgrade the quality of law practiced in the State of Nebraska, outside of Douglas and Lancaster counties. What we can do to help achieve that goal is to spend the vast bulk of our time getting more judges, more social services, more probation officers, better police-community relations, etc., into Sarpy County-- all items which must be handled in our "spare time."

Go ahead--"screen" our calls. Don't accept requests from Sarpy County. Then I can spend my time losing a few cases on technical legal issues which I might otherwise have won. I'd rather spend my time working to establish a separate juvenile court and consequently lose a few cases than to research law, win all of those cases, and consequently lose a separate juvenile court.

Even this letter is taking up time that I really do not have to spare this week. Please feel free to contact me or any one else in this office at 339-3225 or 339-3344.

Sincerely,


Michael D. Wellman
Deputy County Attorney

tmm

P.S. Bill Staley, in our office, would like a copy of a memorandum which CLIC apparently did on the constitutionality of the inmate of a common nuisance statute. If you have such a memorandum already prepared, and if you would be willing to send a copy to our office, please refer all correspondence to Mr. Staley, not to me.

July 11, 1975

Mike Wellman
Deputy County Attorney
Sarpy County
1201 Golden Gate
Papillion, Ne 68046

Dear Mike:

While reviewing the CLIC evaluations for June and July, I noted an evaluation concerning Project # 462 which you recently completed. The project concerned "conditional quasi-probation following a guilty plea to driving while intoxicated." Basically, the reason which you gave for utilization of the services was: "[t]oo nitpicky of a problem for me." The other reason you listed for why it would have been difficult for you to develop the information yourself was "time."

As you know, perhaps better than most, the Creighton Legal Information services are primarily aimed at servicing out-state county attorneys, public defenders, and judges who do not have access to adequate library facilities. After reviewing the nature of your request in Project # 462 as well as your listed reasons for utilizing CLIC services, I have come to the conclusion that your request, in at least this one instance, was in violation of the purpose and intent of the CLIC Project. As I have previously communicated to you and to the Sarpy County Attorney, while I have no particular difficulty in servicing that office, I do want to insure that the services provided are within the spirit and intent of the CLIC Project.

As a result, I have requested our student assistants to screen calls from the Sarpy County Attorney's office to assure themselves that the work which is being requested from the CLIC staff involves cases of an unusual or complex nature requiring extensive legal research in a large law library. Cases of a routine nature and those requiring research only of Nebraska law will, henceforth, be rejected from your office.

Mike Wellman
July 11, 1975
Page 2

I regret having to take this action shortly before the end of the first phase of the CLIC project, but find that we are filling many requests which can and should be filled utilizing the staff capacity in the requesting offices. If you or your supervisor have any questions concerning this policy or decision please feel free to contact me at 800-642-8446 or 536-2929.

Sincerely,

Geoffrey W. Peters,
Project Director

GWP/dc

cc: CLIC Student Assistant
Professor Bernard Dobranski
Sarpy County Attorney
Dennis Murphy - LEAA
File

PHONE 308/345-1905

COUNTY COURT

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Court House

McCOOK, NEBRASKA 69001

CLOYD CLARK, JR., Judge

WENDELL P. CHENEY, Judge

July 24, 1975.

Mr. Bernard Dobranski
Faculty Supervisor
Creighton Legal Information Center
2500 California Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68178

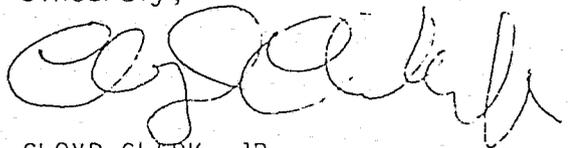
Dear Professor Dobranski:

Thank you for the revised memorandum on insufficient fund checks. The memorandum is well done and very helpful. I would like to thank both you and Mr. Anderson for the work that you've put in on the memorandum.

The County Judges Association has talked about a court desk book and receiving assistance from the CLIC with that book. Memorandums such as this would be good supplementary material to such a desk book.

Thank you again for the service that CLIC provides.

Sincerely,



CLOYD CLARK, JR.
County Judge

kkd

LAW OFFICES OF
GEORGE T. QUALLEY
220 BADGEROW BUILDING
622 FOURTH STREET
SIOUX CITY, IOWA 51101
TELEPHONE: (712) - 255-7937

GEORGE T. QUALLEY
ROBERT J. LARSON
WILLIAM M. ALEXANDER
THOMAS A. VAKULSKAS
BRUCE M. DUNLAP
JAMES E. LANG
JOHN P. ABBOTT
BRETT G. HUGHES
DAVID L. UPDEGRAFF
WILLIAM L. BINKARD

WASHINGTON, D. C. OFFICE
320 FEDERAL BAR BUILDING WEST
1819 H STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
TELEPHONE: 202 - 223-8797

OF COUNSEL:
ROMAN DE LA CAMPA

August 11, 1975

Dean Steven Frankino
Creighton University
School of Law
2500 California Street
Omaha, NE 68178

RE: Creighton Legal Information Center

Dear Dean Frankino:

I have just completed reading Volume 1, No. 9 of the Creighton Legal Information Center Bulletin and wanted to take the opportunity to write and inform you how useful I have found this publication in my private practice here in Sioux City, Iowa. The Bulletin contains information which has been very useful to me both in my practice here in Iowa and Nebraska.

As an alumnus of Creighton Law School I am very proud of this project and do hope that the request for funding from the L.E.A.A. will be approved and in the future this project will become self-sufficient.

It appears that you are continuing the fine job as Dean that you started while I was at the Law School. Please keep up the fine work and the wonderful reputation that Creighton enjoys here in the Sioux City area.

Very truly yours,

FOR THE FIRM

Thomas A. Vakulskas

TAV:b

MONEN, SEIDLER & FESTERSEN, P. C.

LAWYERS

1400 KIEWIT PLAZA

OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68131

(402)342-0400

August 22, 1975

Mr. Keith N. Bystrom
Public Defender of Lincoln County
P.O. Box 808
North Platte, Nebraska 69101

Dear Keith:

Thanks very much for your letter of August 21, 1975.

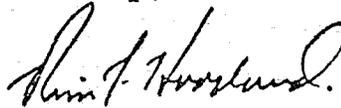
I would be delighted to give you any assistance and advice that I can. I am not sure that I will be in town on August 29, but you should call anyway. Perhaps we can get together for lunch, for a drink in the late afternoon, or at some other convenient time.

It would certainly be worth your time to stop by the Creighton Legal Information Center (CLIC) at the new law school to look over their facilities there. Professor Geoff Peters, director of the LEAA funded program, would, I am sure, be more than happy to find someone to show you around his operation and the law school generally. The research facilities CLIC provides could be quite useful to you in the coming months.

If I am not in town on the 29th, I hope you will take the liberty of calling Geoff at 536-2929. In the meantime, if you have a budget for long distance calls, or access to a Lincoln County Watts line, do not hesitate to telephone me at the above number at any time.

Good luck in your endeavor.

Sincerely,



Peter J. Hoagland

PJH:pk

cc: Professor Geoffrey Peters w/enc
Jack O'Donnell

PUBLIC DEFENDER OF LINCOLN COUNTY
LINCOLN COUNTY, NEBRASKA
CENTENNIAL BUILDING P.O. BOX 808
100 EAST 5TH STREET - UPPER LEVEL
NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA 69101

KEITH N. BYSTROM

PHONE (308) 534-2120

August 21, 1975

Mr. Peter Hoagland
Monen, Seidler, McGill,
Festerson & Kiley, P.C.
1400 Kiewitt Plaza
Omaha, Nebraska 68131

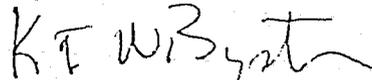
Dear Mr. Hoagland:

Mr. Jack O'Donnell, a good friend of mine from Georgetown University Law Center, has given me your name as a person whom I could contact for information concerning public defender work and library suggestions. I have recently been appointed the first full-time Public Defender in Lincoln County, Nebraska, and am in the process of setting up our one and one-half man office. If possible, I would like to have any suggestions that you may have for a small library and what works you would deem essential for criminal and juvenile law in Nebraska.

I plan to be in Omaha on August 29 for a Crime Commission meeting and at that time could give you a call, if you would so desire, and would save you the time of a lengthy reply to my request.

Looking forward to hearing from you--

Very truly yours,



KEITH N. BYSTROM
Public Defender

KNB:bb

HERBERT M. SAMPSON III
BOX BUTTE COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER
424 BOX BUTTE AVE. P. O. BOX 635
ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA 68301

Xerox copy
for unclassified
letters file SWP

TELEPHONE 308-762-3360

August 22, 1975

Geoffrey W. Peters
Project Director
Creighton Legal Information Center
2500 California Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68178

RE: State V. Rathburn (589)

Dear Mr. Peters,

I hope that your funding is continued for this year. The reason I say this is because the legal work that has been done for me is of a very high quality. In particular, the work done by Steve Watsky on this case was excellent and has been of immense help. I would hope that you would tell him this for me.

I sincerely wish that you and your staff have a happy and productive school year.

Yours,

Herbert Sampson III

Herbert M. Sampson III

HMS:jaf

BUFFALO COUNTY ATTORNEY

COURT HOUSE
P. O. BOX 1911
KEARNEY, NEBRASKA 68847
PHONE: 234-2032

September 23, 1975

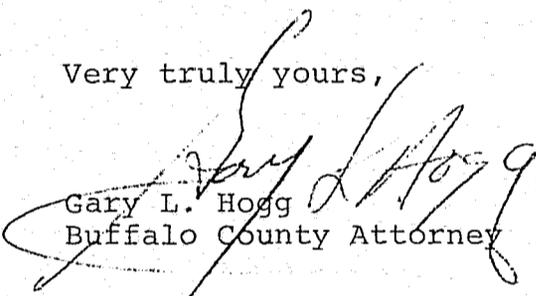
Mr. Jeffrey W. Peters
Project Director
Creighton Legal Information Center
2500 California Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68178

ATTENTION: BARBARA

Dear Sir:

Thank you very much for your prompt attention and kind help in photocopying the respective law review articles concerning the legal definitions of death. I appreciate your courtesy and your help, although I know this was not a normal request or function of the information center.

Very truly yours,


Gary L. Hogg
Buffalo County Attorney

glh/de

file - Unsolicited Ltrs.

GARY L. HOGG
County Attorney

JOHN MORGAN
Deputy County Attorney

ROBERT F. MARTIN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
128 SOUTH 17TH
BLAIR, NEBRASKA 68008

TELEPHONE 402-426-9471

September 29, 1975

Creighton Legal Information Center
2500 California Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68178

RE: State vs. Coulter (654)
(OF: #74059)

Attention: Mr. Geoffrey W. Peters

Dear Mr. Peters:

Thank you very much for the information you have sent us concerning the Coulter case. The information has been very useful and I appreciate the time you spent preparing this. I am sure that I will use your services again.

Thank you for your courtesy.

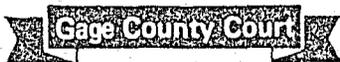
Sincerely yours,

Robert F. Martin

Robert F. Martin

RFM/drk

DOROTHY MANES
Associate Judge - Clerk
402-223-2137
402-228-2726



18th District
DENNIS A. WINKLE
JUDGE
Beatrice, Nebr. 68310

ALLAN C. ZIESEMER
Chief Probation Officer
402-228-3129

FROM: DENNIS A. WINKLE, COUNTY JUDGE
GAGE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
BEATRICE, NEBRASKA

RE: ANALYSIS OF SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES
AND PROCEDURES IN NEBRASKA

A Creighton Legal Information Center
Special Project Report

PAGES

- 1 - 3 Applies to the District Court and therefore feel it would be appropriate if the District Judge would comment.
- 3 - 4 O.K.
- 5 "Execution" has several definitions. Your definition of "execution" is too limited and therefore would not be correct in all situations.
- 5 - 7 O.K.
- 8 - 9 Applies to District Court.
- 10 - 11 O.K.
- 12 The Nebraska statute, re-written in 1972 in permissive rather than mandatory terms thus appears to be not in conflict. The statutory requirement is not as stringent as the constitutional requirement as interpreted by the U. S. Supreme Court, but still is not in conflict.
- 13 - 14 O.K.
- 15 - 16 Applies to District Court.
- 17 Not unconstitutional. Again not in conflict. A defendant can be put on work release and levy execution on his property if he doesn't pay the fine. Does not say if he's indigent. Those who are able to pay but refuse to pay are sent to County Jail.

- 21 Statute changed with the 1975 Legislature. The law has been changed for a person to spend part of his time in the County Jail. The wording, as amended, is bad in this Section and should be changed. It still does not provide that he can spend some time in jail.
- 22 Law changed. If second offense misdemeanor, person can be placed on probation up to five years.
- 23 - 32 O.K., but needs to be re-written.
- 34 - 41 O.K.
- 42 We no longer have in Juvenile Law "delinquency" or "child in need of special supervision". It is now "child as described in Section 43-202, paragraph 1, 2, 3, 4. The law changed in 1974 and again in 1975. See LB 620 and LB 288.
- 43 We do not have children "in need of special supervision." They are a "child as described in Section 43-202, paragraph 4.
- 43 - 44 There is not a gap. We can use other services for evaluation. One of the Sections of the statute states what they do provide.
- 44 No "delinquency", "neglect", or "special supervision". Stated as "child as described in Section 43-202 (3).
- 49 - 51 Amended. LB 620 in 1975 Legislature.
- 52 - 53 O.K.
- 54 - 55 Applies to District Court.
- 56 - 60 O.K.
- 61 - 72 Applies to District Court.
- 74 - 77 Applies to District Court.
- 80 - 84 Applies to District Court.
- 85 - 90 Applies to District Court.
- 91 First paragraph applies to the District Court. I do not agree with written consent of the court. It's by Order of the Court.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The primary goal of CLIC was to provide well researched in-depth analysis of legal problems submitted by project users. CLIC did not claim to be the "final authority" or "leading authority," but an unbiased dispassionate research pool for judge, prosecutor and public defender alike. To avoid the pitfalls of a prosecutor saying "Creighton says this," and the defender saying, "No, Creighton says this," on the same issue in the same case, it was the responsibility of the Student Assistant before accepting a request to insure that NO other work had been done for another party on the same case. If previous requests had been made, a Caller's request was denied, even though it concerned another issue in the case.

If the Student Assistant was unable to decide if a conflict existed, he consulted the Project Director for final determination.

If the Student Assistant or the Research Assistant to whom the case was assigned, had any personal conflicts of interest, because of other employment, etc., the Project Director was notified.

COMPUTER ANALYSIS - INITIAL QUESTIONNAIRE
Results as of 12/30/74

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Cty Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney
1. Total No. of Respondents Surveyed	384	95	35	77	26	98	53
2. Average Percent of Time Spent on Each Category:							
A. % Traffic Cases	28%	44%	24%	42%	1%	12%	29%
B. % Felony Cases	14%	15%	10%	3%	36%	22%	3%
C. % Misdemeanor Cases	23%	32%	28%	20%	4%	22%	16%
D. Total Criminal Cases	<u>65%</u> (357)	<u>91%</u> (89)	<u>62%</u> (35)	<u>65%</u> (69)	<u>41%</u> (25)	<u>56%</u> (94)	<u>48%</u> (45)
3. No. of Respondents Stating Staff is Available for Research							
A. Yes (Number)	51	21	0	10	0	14	6
Yes (Percent)	14%	22%	0%	15%	0%	15%	12%
B. No (Number)	317	73	35	58	25	82	44
No (Percent)	86%	78%	100%	85%	100%	85%	88%
4. Average Percentage of Time Spent on Legal Research							
Number of Answers	323	87	33	44	19	97	43
Average Percentage Time	20	21	11	11	15	28	16
5. Sources Frequently Used in Preparing Cases							
No. of Respondents	362	94	35	64	25	97	47
Case Law:							
U.S. S.Ct. Decision	225	64	25	21	24	75	16
Nebr. S.Ct. Decision	345	94	35	51	25	96	44
Federal Court Decision	101	25	12	3	10	42	9
S.Ct. Dec.-Other States	94	23	11	6	11	37	6
Statutory:							
Nebr. Criminal Statutes	355	93	35	63	25	97	42
Municipal Ordinances	219	49	27	42	6	51	44

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Cty Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney
<u>Secondary:</u>							
Treatises	78	24	6	0	4	37	7
U.S. Law Week	23	2	4	4	3	8	2
Criminal Law Reporter	52	24	5	4	4	12	3
Nedrad, Criminal Law	21	6	5	1	0	8	1
Law Reviews	120	33	17	13	11	41	5
Other Legal Periodicals	80	22	17	5	9	24	3
Other Secondary Material	73	25	5	5	7	23	8
Average No. of Responses Per Respondent	4	5	5	3	5	5	4
6. Average No. of Cases Per Month Where Aid Would Help							
A. Traffic Cases (No. of Responses)	6	9	4	19	0	1	3
B. Felony Cases (No. of Responses)	2	2	2	2	3	2	0
C. Misdemeanor Cases (No. of Responses)	5	7	6	14	1	2	2
D. Total for Criminal Cases (No. of Responses)	13 (279)	18 (72)	12 (31)	35 (31)	4 (19)	5 (87)	5 (35)
7. Publications CLIC is Requested to Make Available							
None, No Answer, N/A	269	52	22	66	19	67	43
S.Ct. Decisions/Northwestern Reports	4	1	0	0	1	1	1
Corpus Juris Secundum	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Federal Reporter 2nd & Supp.	5	2	0	0	2	1	0
Law Reviews (Other than C.U. and U.N.L.)	7	2	1	1	1	2	0
U.S. Law Week	11	4	2	0	2	3	0
California Criminal Jury Instructions	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
ABA Standards	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Nebraska Statutes	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Nebraska Law Review--U.N.L.	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Other	9	1	0	3	0	4	1
Creighton Law Review	2	0	0	2	0	0	0

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Cty Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney
Trial Practice	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Jury Instructions	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nedrad's, The Criminal Law	7	5	0	1	0	1	0
Secondary Materials, Hornbook, Etc.	6	1	0	1	0	4	0
Publications, Misd. & Traffic	5	2	1	1	0	1	0
Nebr. S. Ct. Advance Repts.	5	2	0	1	0	1	1
Nebr. District Court Decisions	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. S.Ct. Decision	9	5	2	0	0	2	0
Microfilmed Cases	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Criminal Law Reporter	31	14	3	0	0	12	2
Evidence, Search/Seizure, Etc.	16	5	1	0	2	5	3
Wharton's Criminal Law	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
N.D.A.A. & N.C.A.A. Pub., Neb.							
Pros. Handbook	5	3	0	0	0	1	1
A.L.R.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Uniform Complaint Forms	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
West's Reporter System	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Juvenile Reporter	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Unspecified Desk Book	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Legislative Analysis Update	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
8. Suggested Projects:							
None, Unknown, N/A	161	36	9	43	15	33	25
Judges Desk Book	4	0	2	1	1	0	0
Judges Desk Book/Criminal	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Judges Desk Book/Sentencing	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Drafting Legislation	41	10	5	7	2	11	6
Nebraska Supreme Court Decisions	8	2	0	0	1	5	0
Looseleaf Criminal Statutes	4	0	0	0	1	1	2
Jury Instructions	5	2	0	1	2	0	0
Journal Entries/County Attorneys	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Check List/Criminal Arraignment	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Check List/Sentencing	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dispositions of Nebr. District							
Court Case Analysis	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Courts Position on Expend. of Funds	2	0	0	0	1	0	1

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Cty Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney
Legislative Analyses	75	20	7	20	1	20	7
Uniform Court Rules	6	0	2	2	2	0	0
County Judges Desk Book	25	0	16	8	0	1	0
County Court Trial Practice Manual	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Clerk Assistance (Microfilming)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Book on Forms--Procedures	21	7	2	1	1	5	5
U.S. Supreme Court Decisions Analysis	5	3	1	0	0	1	0
LB 620	4	2	1	0	0	1	0
Records/Traffic & Misdemeanor	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Index-Attorney General Opinions	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Law Outline/4th, 5th & 6th Amends.	14	4	0	0	0	7	3
Nebraska Prosecutor's Handbook	17	15	0	0	0	1	1
Review Proposed Criminal Code	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Brief Bank	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Law	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Unspecified Desk Book	43	4	0	0	0	32	7
Criminal Law (Nebraska Monthly Newsletter)	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Reference Book Listing Institutions							
Providing Corrections	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Compilation of Local Court Records	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Continuing Legal Education	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
9. Need to Contact After Hours Scheduled							
No. of Respondents Stating Yes	20	7	0	2	2	7	2
No. of Respondents Stating No	339	83	34	62	23	90	47

TELEPHONE SURVEY REPORT
SIX MONTH SURVEY
JUNE 2, 1975

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Counsel	City Atty.	Other	User	Non- User
<u>1. TOTAL AWARENESS OF PROJECT</u>										
A. Total Responding	221	47	52	0	7	76	39	0	66	155
B. Have Heard of CLIC	217	47	52	0	7	74	37	0		
C. % of Line A	98%	100%	100%	0	100%	97%	94%	0		
D. Have Used CLIC	66	20	12	0	2	25	7	0		
E. % of Line A	29%	42%	23%	0	28%	32%	17%	0		
F. Have Not Used CLIC	155	27	40	0	5	51	32	0		
G. Non-User: "Has heard of CLIC"	151	27	40	0	5	49	30	0		
H. % of Line F	97%	100%	100%	0	100%	96%	93%	0		
I. Non-User: Judged "AWARE OF CLIC"	123	21	33	0	4	42	23	0		
J. % of Line F	79%	77%	82%	0	80%	82%	71%	0		
K. Total Aware (Users and Non-Users)	189	41	45	0	6	67	30	0	66	123
L. % of Line A	85%	87%	86%	0	85%	88%	76%	0	100%	80%
<u>2. FIRST EXPOSURE TO CLIC</u>										
Total No. Aware	189	41	45	0	6	67	30	0	66	123
CLIC Letter	19%	20%	38%	0	17%	9%	10%	0	12%	22%
Circular	27%	15%	29%	0	17%	27%	43%	0	24%	28%
Newsletter	30%	39%	13%	0	17%	36%	33%	0	30%	30%
News Media	8%	7%	2%	0	0	12%	10%	0	15%	4%
Word of Mouth	11%	12%	18%	0	17%	9%	0	0	12%	10%
Other	6%	7%	0	0	33%	7%	3%	0	6%	6%

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Counsel	City Atty.	Other	User	Non- User
3. TOTAL EXPOSURE TO CLIC										
CLIC letter	44 (23%)	10	20	0	2	8	4	0	10	34
Circular	83 (43%)	17	19	0	1	28	18	0	32	51
Newsletter	108 (57%)	24	20	0	3	42	19	0	34	74
News Media	35 (18%)	8	3	0	0	19	5	0	21	14
Word of Mouth	89 (47%)	19	28	0	5	27	10	0	31	58
Other	19 (10%)	7	1	0	2	7	2	0	6	13
Average/Respondent	2.0								2.0	1.9
4. PLANS TO USE CENTER IN FUTURE										
Total No. Responding	189	41	45	0	6	67	30	0	66	123
Plan to Use in Future	183 (96%)	41 (100%)	42 (93%)	0	5 (83%)	66 (98%)	29 (96%)	0	66 (100%)	117 (95%)
Do Not Plan to Use	6	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	6
5. % RESPONDING WITH EVALUATION FORM OR QUESTIONNAIRE										
Total No. Responding	61	19	11	0	2	23	6	0		
% Returned Form	68%	63%	72%	0	50%	69%	83%	0		
% Did Not Return Form	31%	36%	27%	0	50%	30%	16%	0		
REASON FOR NOT RETURNING										
Total No. Responding	19	7	3	0	1	7	1	0		
No Form	7	2	2	0	1	2	0	0		
Forgot	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
Form Too Long	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
No Time	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0		
Unhappy	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Other	8	3	1	0	0	4	0	0		
6. % RECOMMENDING CLIC TO OTHER PROFESSIONALS										
Total No. Responding	66	20	12	0	2	25	7	0		
Recommended CLIC	62%	65%	83%	0	100%	56%	28%	0		
Have Not Recommended CLIC	37%	35%	16%	0	0	44%	71%	0		

Appendix B
Page 56

NOTE: % columns add to less than 100% because numbers are truncated at third decimal place.

TELEPHONE SURVEY REPORT
 TWELVE MONTH SURVEY
 AUGUST 31, 1975

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Counsel	City Atty.	Other	User	Non- User
<u>1. TOTAL AWARENESS OF PROJECT</u>										
A. Total Responding	179	31	8	33	6	79	22	0	62	117
B. Have Heard of CLIC	175	31	8	32	6	76	22	0		
C. % of Line A	97%	100%	100%	96%	100%	96%	100%	0		
D. Have Used CLIC	62	21	5	6	2	24	4	0		
E. % of Line A	34%	67%	62%	18%	33%	30%	18%	0		
F. Have Not Used CLIC	117	10	3	27	4	55	18	0		
G. Non-User: "Has heard of CLIC"	113	10	3	26	4	52	18	0		
H. % of Line F	96%	100%	100%	96%	100%	94%	100%	0		
I. Non-User: Judged "Aware of CLIC"	101	8	3	22	4	47	17	0		
J. % of Line F	86%	80%	100%	81%	100%	85%	94%	0		
K. Total Aware (Users and Non-Users)	163	29	8	28	6	71	21	0	62	101
L. % of Line A	91%	93%	100%	84%	100%	89%	95%	0	100%	86%
<u>2. FIRST EXPOSURE TO CLIC</u>										
Total No. Responding	163	29	8	28	6	71	21	0	62	101
CLIC Letter	47	45	38	46	67	46	52	0	47	48
Circular	10	10	0	0	17	10	29	0	3	15
Newsletter	21	17	13	36	0	21	14	0	18	23
News Media	2	3	13	4	0	1	0	0	3	2
Word of Mouth	4	0	25	7	0	4	0	0	6	3
Other	15	24	13	7	17	17	5	0	23	10

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Counsel	City Atty.	Other	User	Non- User
3. TOTAL EXPOSURE TO CLIC										
CLIC Letter	80 (49%)	13	4	14	4	33	12	0	31	49
Circular	31 (19%)	4	0	1	1	15	10	0	6	25
Newsletter	117 (71%)	23	4	24	4	48	14	0	46	71
News Media	23 (14%)	7	1	3	0	9	3	0	11	12
Word of Mouth	76 (46%)	12	4	16	4	34	6	0	35	41
Other	67 (41%)	17	4	11	1	29	5	0	31	36
Average/Respondent	2.4								2.5	2.3
4. PLANS TO USE CENTER IN FUTURE										
Total No. Responding	163	29	8	28	6	71	21	0	62	101
Plan to Use in Future	155	29	7	28	4	67	20	0	62	93
% of Total	95%	100%	87%	100%	66%	94%	95%	0	100%	92%
Do Not Plan to Use	8	0	1	0	2	4	1	0	0	8
5. PERCENT RESPONDING WITH EVALUATION FORM OR QUESTIONNAIRE										
Total No. Responding	53	17	3	4	1	24	4	0		
% Returned Form	84	82	100	50	100	87	100	0		
% Did Not Return Form	15	17	0	50	0	12	0	0		
REASON FOR NOT RETURNING										
Total No. Responding	8	3	0	2	0	3	0	0		
No Form	4	1	0	0	0	3	0	0		
Forgot	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
Form Too Long	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
No Time	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
Unhappy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Other	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6. % RECOMMENDING CLIC TO OTHER PROFESSIONALS										

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Counsel	City Atty.	Other	User	Non- User
6. Continued										
Total No. Responding	62	21	5	6	2	24	4	0		
Recommended CLIC	67%	52%	80%	66%	50%	75%	100%	0		
Have Not Recommended CLIC	32%	47%	20%	33%	50%	25%	0%	0		

NOTE: % columns add to less than 100% because numbers are truncated at third decimal place.

Complete, Verbatim Responses
From Student Evaluations of the CLIC Program

Student #1

1. Increased my ability to work with others, an attribute I totally lacked before I came to CLIC. Sharpened my research skills, especially in the area of technical accuracy via the Whitebook. Broadened my knowledge of criminal law and reinforced my initial desire to make a career of this field.
2. Yes, I had no problems with the supervisory personnel. In fact, given the time limitations they work under, I was quite impressed with the willingness to help.
3. In my own experience, I do not feel that I would benefit if I spent more than the one semester that I did spend working for CLIC. This is probably due to my own preference for short-term work relationships. I find that I peak insofar as learning ability is concerned at about the 6 month level.
4. Yes, if one receives credit for working on the law review, which is of questionable merit anyway, one should definitely receive credit for working for an organization that adds so very much to jurisprudence in fact.
5. No, I feel that the balance between the students role and the work of the project is quite satisfactory.
6. Yes, I think a CLIC type project would be of great value in other rural areas of the country. My experience in working with various rural attorneys, has been that our service is immeasurably important to them. For example, many of the questions we answer are extremely important questions, but, since the attorney in the rural areas does not have access to current thinking in the area, the questions would go by the boards if CLIC was not here for them to rely on. As well, crime is not as ripe in rural areas, and, hence, the rural attorney is rarely equipped to handle many questions his urban counterpart might pose.

Student #2

1. The job has had several different aspects: straight legal research writing and a sort of logical and yet critical thinking component.

As to the first, I have improved my research skills enormously in the course of the summer. Where as I used to flounder around, I am now acquainted with the library enough that research is not so hit and miss. I have developed a fairly systematic and yet thorough approach to the problems.

As to the second, the sheer volume of writing that must be done has developed some facility. I say some because I still feel that my style is pretty stilted at times. However, it is improving, I feel. At least I am stilted without laboring over every word that is written.

As to the third, it takes time to develop a facility with which to attack each problem. I am still learning. The conversations with Professor X and the other assistants have been extremely valuable in discovering 'angles' with which to attack issues or investigate the parameters.

There is also a great deal of specific substantive knowledge gained. No memo written by me was a repetition of an earlier memo, nor did it cover a topic with which I was familiar at the outset. Thus, substantively, I know a lot about truck ordinances, criminal procedure, juvenile law, bad checks and a variety of other topics.

2. Professor X was extremely helpful. He was always willing to talk about the narrow and the broad angles of the questions. In terms of simply learning about law, the discussions led to wider areas than the memo topics and I gained a great deal of personal knowledge unrelated to the memos from him.

Furthermore, Professor X knows how to research. When I was stumped for ideas, he usually had a novel way to consider the problem that led to some authority. And he is well read. That is a great help because he was acquainted with treatises that I would not have otherwise considered.

Professor Y may be well read, he may be knowledgeable, but he did not have the time nor the interest to impart that to us. I should be fair and say that he was not my direct supervisor except on rare occasions. Thus my experience is limited and those comments should be considered with that in mind.

I did work extensively on the sentencing manual which involved contact with Professor Y. On the whole, the sentencing manual was a good idea, but some of the portions of it were, in my opinion, useless. However, that opinion did not seem to carry much weight, which is probably valid. Working with him on that was frustrating because of the lack of time that he had to talk with me. Generally he was accessible within three to four hours of my needing to speak to him. Not bad for a busy man. Personally, I find that sort of time schedule frustrating.

3. I have not had any repetition of issues as of yet. In that respect, it continues to be valuable for me simply as a vehicle for learning the substantive law. However, there is a limit to how much substantive law one needs to explore.

Writing practice is essential for me, and to some extent I will never cease to benefit from that aspect. As long as I have some feedback. Professor X did give me feedback because of the individual conferences for each memo. Professor Y, however, never discussed a memo personally with me and made no criticism. I really doubt that there was no criticism to be made.

And sooner or later one knows one's way around the library. And that skill has been learned. I personally will not tire of the job simply because the issues are always different. When there is gross repetition and I have gotten sick of criminal law and procedure, the benefits may disappear.

4. Everything that I have learned, save the depth of the issues, is covered in one course or another. But I don't think that I will take some of these courses, particularly criminal procedure, unless I must. I have learned a sufficient amount through research to know my way around to learn the rest on my own. That relieves me from that course and allows me to take other subjects instead.

As for awarding credit, that is difficult to say. I happen to like getting paid and would not be able to take this job if it were not a paying job. So to put this on the level of an internship, it has its good and bad aspects. As a research and writing course, it could be invaluable.

5. Basically, I have no changes to make. I despise the administrative work and wish that it were not so abundant. I think that someone else should be hired to do the telephone survey because that takes time away from memos. And basically one does not need a law student to make phone calls.

In respect to the sentencing report, I did not need to waste so much time doing the cutting and pasting, the pagination and all the details of that project. Again, it does not take a law student to cut out 141 numbers and glue them onto pages. That manual is a very expensive piece of work because of hours that I spent at what I consider a high rate of pay, doing trivial work. I personally felt that I was wasting time that could be better spent on memos. I was hired as a legal researcher, not as a layout person. And my time was spent as a layout person rather than a legal assistant. I didn't learn anything for all the hours that I spent on that manual. That was a waste of time. If asked to do another such project, I am afraid that I would decline or quit if the project included that sort of trivia primarily.

6. Yes. I would recommend continuing the project. It is valuable and a great service for the lawyers, I feel, as well as for the students.

It is essential that the faculty advisor have time to spend with the students in discussing the memos and in evaluating. And that the advisor be accessible. If he or she is not, the project suffers tremendously through frustration and wasting time. On the occasions when I did not talk to the advisor, I did a great deal of extra work for no reason at all.

Student #3

1. Working for CLIC made me do research - something which I hated and was not very good at before joining the staff. Therefore, I learned how to operate efficiently in the law library and I appreciated doing research since it was now more than just an academic exercise. I learned how to write concisely, organize my thoughts more clearly and broadened, on the whole, my law school education.
2. Yes, they were great. Whenever I was stuck or had to work out something, they were always ready to help and many times even without asking.
3. I think it can be beneficial for as long as someone works on different projects. However, the first semester seems to be the most beneficial since after doing several projects, he begins to get the feel for it.
4. Yes - specifically I have learned good research techniques and it enhanced my working knowledge of criminal law and the interpretation of statutes.
5. I don't think the researcher's role should be changed, but I think they should be given a handout initially so that they will know the procedure.

They should work a little closer with the student advisors so that the one taking the call and the one writing the brief have the same knowledge of the facts or what is specifically expected to be answered.

6. Yes, the project should be continued, but it should be kept on the small personal basis as it is at present. There must be quite a bit of inter-office contact so that information will be passed and the memos will reflect an organized and efficient attitude. The regions covered should not be greater than the one at present, because it would make the office too big (that is, addition of more people and supervisors) and the necessary working contact would be lost.

Student #4

1. The work experience has been most beneficial in developing, or perhaps refining, writing skills. The memos require a definition of the issue(s), and specificity of both writing and research. Research skills have also been improved as a result of the work experience. I am able to use more topics in search of resource material that were previously overlooked. Learning to budget time, what and how to extract material from resources in a more efficient manner, are two other benefits. The project is excellent experience in the criminal justice area, obviously, and is beneficial in exposing the student to the practical problems and questions found.
2. Supervision must first be defined, and such a definition was not enunciated in any fashion. I personally had little or no supervision and any questions were directed to co-workers in the event a problem arose. The student assistants did not feel, or appear to be, comfortable when confronted with problems involving supervision. Feedback from the project director was minimal and as a result, a vacuum existed when delegation of authority did not occur. Little, if any, positive reinforcement.
3. Unknown. A sufficient number of memos is required before familiarity is developed with all available resource materials. Most research begins and ends with those sources with which the student is familiar. A thorough search is usually predicated on a difficult question, but the type of research practiced should be as varied as time permits to allow the best possible answer.
4. Academic credit could be justified only in lieu of compensation. Formal class work is devoid of the practicabilities. The broad area enveloped by questions posed to the project not only acquaint the student with problems that actually exist, but also provide a background against which the theory of class work may be better understood.
5. The students' role should remain the same. I cannot imagine allowing greater student responsibility in areas of content, or policy, and the freedom given students in preparation of the memos is adequate, contingent upon faculty review and feedback. Also, as a learning experience, more efforts should be directed toward original compositions, where possible, and less reliance should be placed on the xerox machine.
6. I don't think that the memos should be slanted toward the particular party requesting information. The temptation to rely on such memos and attaching copies to briefs by the practicing bar places too much authority where it cannot properly be supervised at that level. Faculty approval cannot prevent problems and criticisms from arising, despite the most diligent attempts.

Student #5

1. In two ways research skills and writing development.

My research abilities have vastly improved. I have developed a systematic approach when researching a topic. Rather than skipping around, hit and miss, I always check for statutes first, then case law, then law review articles. If I need an overview I utilize C.J.S. or Am.Jur. first. I have also learned to use ALR. As a consequence of my newly developed skills, my research time has been cut down substantially.

My writing skills have similarly improved. In conjunction with my research I have learned to narrow the issues as much as possible,

and to avoid giving an encyclopedic dissertation on every subject. I have learned to avoid excess verbiage, brush up my style, and use a pattern which facilitates writing memos.

2. I thought the supervision I received was excellent. I found Professors Y and X readily accessible to any problems I had in my research.

I was especially impressed when Mr. Y took time out to spend 45 minutes with me, dissecting one of my early memos, to show me its weaknesses and strengths. I believe this led to my subsequently improved writing ability.

3. Much depends on how many hours a day are devoted to the project. I did it for 20 hours my first month and full time for a month until school started. Then I returned to a limited schedule. It is very difficult to do research a limited number of hours a day. Interruptions just cause chaos. It is very difficult getting back on track especially if an urgent project intervenes.

It takes five projects to get a good feeling for the job, as to what is expected in the memo, how much research to do, how it should be approached, etc. Any additional projects serve to sharpen these skills rather than introduce the basics. They get easier to do and consume less time.

I would suggest one semester as the optimum duration a student should remain on the project, so that others may benefit from it also.

4. No, I do not believe academic credit should be given. This should remain strictly extracurricular. I do not believe that a member of CLIC should receive credits if a student clerking for a law firm does not, because each does basically the same job, and both are monetarily compensated.

An advantage of CLIC however, is that the work is more concentrated so that you are able to develop research skills more readily than in a law firm. These skills are not developed at all in classroom. The guidance and precision in CLIC writing is more exacting than that required for a firm. I found the skills I developed in CLIC to be beneficial in my clerking job and in general research, but I do not believe academic credit should be given to the select few who qualify for CLIC.

5. No. I find the student's role to be justified. He should have the issue presented to him, and then be allowed, with minimal guidance, to develop his answer.
6. I still believe that too often the research which is done is because (a) the attorney is too lazy to do it himself or (b) he has exhausted all reasonable research and now has an impossible problem requiring a solution.

There are too many last minute requests, but rarely is an attorney given such a short suspense. Also, too often an attorney fails to properly define the issue, so that when he receives the work he accuses the student of not answering the question, when he clearly is at fault. Obviously these cases are the exception, and a lot of good, honest effort is generated by the program, from both the students and attorneys.

I think this program should continue. I am not dubious that a similar project in other areas would not be worthwhile, but I believe they should only be established upon demonstrated need, and

not simply because other regions have a program. Guidelines and specific criteria therefore should be established before more programs are initiated.

Student #6

1. (a) Have acquired a working knowledge of criminal procedure.
 - (b) Have acquired a working knowledge of the rules of evidence.
 - (c) Have become skilled in writing legal memoranda, and use of the "whitebook."
 - (d) Have become familiar with the Nebraska Statutes; and, in general, the sources available to me in the law library.
 - (e) The experience has given me a practical insight into the problems facing both prosecutors and defense attorneys in criminal cases.
2. The supervision received from Professor X was superlative. He was always available for consultation on difficult problems when other students could not help. He was personally a large factor in the program being such a successful educational experience.

A general example of the excellent supervision received from Professor X was the way he would approve memoranda. Rather than just receiving a rough draft with comments, the student would have a conference with Professor X for every memo, at which time he would not only make his suggestions and criticisms, but would explain why. This was very important, as the student would learn from his errors and/or omissions.

I believe the program owes a debt of gratitude to Professor X and will be hurt by his departure.

Unfortunately, I cannot speak of Professor Y in the same way. While Professor X was on vacation, Professor Y acted as the faculty member supervising the preparation of the memos and approving them. The only feedback on the memos we received were the comments on the memos themselves. We were not told the "why" for the changes. But the primary problem with Professor Y was his unavailability. He is simply too busy, and has too many other projects, to be of any assistance to the students. If we wanted to consult with him, we had to make an appointment. This is inexcusable.

3. A student could serve in the project during his entire law school education and still benefit from it. This is because of the variety of requests which come in the office. Seldom is a student in a position where he is not learning anything new. The primary reason for this is that if a request comes into the office which we have already researched, a copy of the past memo is sent, updated if necessary. Another reason is that the student assistant makes an effort, and is generally successful, to assign memos in such a way that no one student is working consistently on one area of law, but rather all students are exposed at least once to each area.
4. The work is definitely of sufficient value to justify academic credit. I have learned more law working for C.L.I.C. one summer than I did my entire freshman year.

Specifically, I have learned Criminal Procedure under Nebraska Law and under the Federal Rules. I have also learned much about Evidence, both under the proposed Nebraska Rules and the Federal Rules of Evidence. Another area I have had exposure to is Municipal Corporations, although not to such an extent.

5. (a) The students should not be required to make telephone surveys. The student receives no academic benefit from this and it should be eliminated.
- (b) The students should not be required to move furniture. Again, no academic benefit.
6. The project should be continued, the benefits to both the users and the students are enormous. Similar projects would be beneficial in other rural areas, though the project should not be available for use as a free clerking service.

The project could be improved by setting a definite time each day, possibly a specific two hour period, when the supervisor would either be consulting with students or reading memos. Another improvement would be to promote better communications between the project director and the students. An idea might be to have a weekly meeting where problems could be discussed and the project director could keep students informed as to funding, correspondence, etc. In addition, the project director should be more accessible to the students and should have fewer other projects.

Student #7

1. When I began working with this project, I had little interest in or knowledge of the field of criminal law. Specifically, because of this project, I am now working as a deputy county attorney, and intend in three to five years to open my own practice defending criminal cases.

As far as I am concerned, my entire legal education came from sources outside of the classroom, and of course, CLIC was one of these sources. Anything I now know about criminal law or procedure and related areas emanates from CLIC.

On the other hand, I do not believe that I have acquired any specific skills as a result of CLIC. I have researched and written briefs in other areas of the law for well over a year prior to becoming associated with CLIC, and have been involved with shuffling paperwork and supervising others in a number of previous jobs.

2. Supervision was, at best, fleeting. Neither the project director nor the assistant project director was ever available on a sufficient continuing basis to make this project run as well as it could. The project director may as well not even be associated with CLIC. He was very seldom available to the students or the project. On those rare occasions when he read student's memorandums, his commentary and suggestions amply demonstrated his vast knowledge of the criminal law field. His cross-outs and re-wordings amply demonstrated his egotistic preoccupation with a "style" of writing he deems to be his. There were many more instances of re-wordings than there were suggestions or commentary.

The assistant project director was much more available; however, because the project director pushed off most of the work on the assistant, the assistant simply had too much to do to keep up with the workload. As the workload increased for the assistant, his availability also nose-dived. When the assistant was available, he was of great help to all of the students. His approach to students involved in this type of project was excellent - he provided some leadership and added some cohesion to the project - slow, but very helpful.

The secretary thought that she was a supervisor. I'm still not sure if she was or wasn't.

As the first student director (assistant?), I was quite frustrated by the fact that while most of the supervision on a day to day basis was exercised by me, my role in decision making was rather restricted. If the supervision had not fallen on me, I would not care about making decisions. However, I was the supervisor, I was very restricted in making decisions, there was usually no one else around to make a decision, and the project suffered.

3. A student can benefit as long as he is willing to benefit.
4. Formal law school class work is veritabily useless as far as I am concerned. Credit should be given for working at CLIC, or at a law firm, or at a county attorney's office, or wherever. I think law has to be learned through experience - not a synthetic classroom. The project director taught me nothing in criminal law three years ago. The project taught me everything I know. The project should be funded by tuition and the teachers federally financed to show up as commentators, not sophists.
5. Only insofar as suggested in other answers. If the student assistant (director?) is to function as a project director, then he or she should be given the full responsibility. If the student director (assistant?) is to be able to contribute under the existing structural organization, then there must be a strong and willing project director who can do his own job - rather than sign his name to only those things that others have written for him.
6. More meaningful input by the project director, especially insofar as non-abrasive content criticism is involved, would be greatly appreciated and in fact is probably incumbent for the long-term success of this project.

If the student directors (assistants?) will continue to bear the brunt of running the project, they should be paid more - perhaps \$4.50 to \$5.00 an hour.

A lot more flexibility is needed for this type of project, and if there is to be more flexibility, then there must be a full-time secretary who does nothing but type memorandums and an occasional report. CLIC has to have a secretary predominantly - if not only - available to the users of the service.

More contact between users and all students is mandated if all are to understand the meaning of the word "deadline." I think the intentional non-contact of research aides with users is demeaning to the students and therefore detrimental to the project. Organizational control is necessary, but I think it has to give way to a greater extent in this unique situation where 10 or 12 strong egos (all lawyers and law students are egotists) compete. If more individual input was allowed, only one student director would be necessary.

While some of the comments I have made may lead one to think the experience has been a bad or mediocre one for me, the opposite is the truth. CLIC is an ingenious idea and has proven to be one of my most rewarding experiences. While it needs work, overall the project has run surprisingly well, and at times has gone simply superbly. For a seven month old project, I think it works better now than anybody had a right or reason to expect at its inception.

The response has been overwhelming by the users. Having been around the State a couple of times now, I have overheard some very worthy praise. The speakers had no idea of my prior association with the project.

CLIC should be continued and expanded. Even when CLIC is operating at its worst, it's still the best library in the western part of Nebraska.

Student #8

1. Familiarity with legal research techniques has been increased. Knowledge of materials available for research has increased. Increased knowledge of criminal law and the problems in this area. Increased writing skill in the area of legal memoranda.
2. Supervision was generally adequate, but not very timely. Lateness in getting first drafts back to the student give inadequate time to rework needed areas. The time element is critical since students still must carry a full class load and an unexpected 4 or 5 hours of more research or rewriting can have an adverse effect.
3. Skill at research and writing can only be learned over a period or series of research projects. A one shot research job such as most students do in the Moot Court is almost useless from a teaching standpoint, because you don't have the chance to improve yourself on succeeding problems. Most CLIC people do about 6 - 8 questions a semester which probably gives adequate time to develop the relevant skills.
4. Yes. You do not learn how to research in any law class that I have been exposed to. You either learn it yourself or forget it.
5. No.
6. (a) Try to get more specific questions either from the client or the student who takes the call. Trying to research every constitutional question that may be implied in a general question takes an inordinate amount of time especially when you consider each point must be discussed in the memo.

(b) Try to give students more time to research the more complex questions. If a client needs an answer in a week, he couldn't expect much indepth research.

(c) Cut time lag while papers sit on faculty desks.

From talking to outstate attorneys on the phone project, the impression is that the service is valuable to them. A similar project would be of undoubted value in other regions.

Student #9

1. This program has contributed significantly to my legal education! I learned research skills and writing skills that I would not have learned from any of my classroom courses. It taught me much about the practical aspects of being a lawyer, how to argue and how the judicial process works. Perhaps most beneficial was the boost that working in the program gave myself confidence. It helped me learn to talk to other students about legal issues, to talk to lawyers about problems they face and to talk to professors.
2. The program needs someone who can devote a specific allotted time span per week to this project. A major problem in producing memos was the unavailability of a faculty member to advise students when they ran into problems with research; to spend sufficient time reading completed memos; to assure memos being mailed promptly; and just being visible so students think they care. It would be nice to be able to know that a supervisor would be available a specific two hour period each day to answer questions and read memos.

When supervisors were available, their interest, advice and support were excellent.

3. There probably is a limit to the benefits a student can receive from a project like this, but it is difficult to say what that time period would be. The time would probably vary from student to student, depending on his personality and other experience. Although a student may benefit by learning a new area of the law with each memo he writes, the prime benefits of the program do not include knowledge of the law. Once a student has picked up basic research and writing skills, he can, of course, perfect these skills with each memo written. However, he will continue to improve (hopefully) throughout his legal career once those skills are acquired. Once the basic skills are learned, it is important that a student gain confidence in his use of those skills, and this, too, can be acquired through conferences with other C.L.I.C. students and the professors. Position feedback is an important aspect of the program. I would guess that the average time to get maximum benefit from the program would be 12 months. (However, maximum benefit to the program would probably be achieved by keeping "experienced" students on the staff.)
4. The work on this project was extremely beneficial in helping a student learn research skills, writing skills, and practical information about how the court system works. It gave the student the opportunity to discuss specific cases, as opposed to abstract issues. It was valuable in building the student's self confidence and in giving him personal feedback about the quality of his work. Many of these benefits are the same ones a student receives by clerking in a downtown law firm or by participating in an internship program. If the program is used as an internship for which credit hours are given, it may merit that credit, provided sufficient "supportive staff" is hired to handle administrative tasks. The program should not be used to replace either a course in criminal law or a course in criminal procedure. The best solution is that the program remain a paid job, much like a clerking position downtown.
5. The student should not be asked to do the telephone survey or similar administrative tasks. The survey could more easily be handled by a company which professionally handles such things. (That arrangement would probably be more efficient, economically and scientifically.) Other mechanical administrative tasks could also be handled by employees other than law students. Such an arrangement would probably be cheaper and would improve attitudes of students involved.
6. (a) A major problem with the program is lack of communication between supervisors and students. Students, generally, were unaware of anything happening with C.L.I.C. other than the production of memos. A regular staff meeting to inform students of correspondence and activities of the project director.

(b) As suggested in Question 2, it would be helpful to have a supervisor available during a specific time period daily to answer questions and read memos.

Student #10

1. (a) I have acquired a familiarity with Nebraska criminal statutes.

(b) I have acquired a working knowledge of the criminal law and procedure area.

(c) I have sharpened general research skills especially with digests.

- (d) My ability to think through a problem and to express my ideas both orally and in writing has improved.
2. One supervisor was excellent. He had conferences on each memo before returning the rough draft. During the conference, he discussed both the substantive and stylistic aspects of the memo. He was also generally available to discuss any problems during the research phase of the memo.

On the other hand, the second supervisor was unavailable. In order to discuss a research problem, it was necessary to make an appointment (often a day or days in advance). He did not have a conference on a memo, rather he returned it with notations.

3. (a) In terms of acquiring substantive knowledge, one could continue to benefit from CLIC for a number of years. It is difficult to pinpoint a precise time limit, but probably between one and a half to two years would be sufficient. The variety of issues seems to provide experience in several areas.
- (b) Research skills - approximately six months
- (c) Writing ability - approximately one to one and one-half years
- (d) Analytic ability - approximately one and one-half years
4. Yes, although the legal reasoning and writing course provided an excellent foundation in researching a problem and writing a brief and a memo, an exercise of that type only provides a starting point. An individual's ability is sharpened by constant practice in this area with a deadline to meet. CLIC provides a valuable insight into the workings of the "real" world. The problem necessitates focusing on a particular, specific area, often relating that area to a more general one, rather than surveying an area of law.

The program provides a student with experience in criminal law, an area in which few courses are offered. One sees the gaps in criminal law. One learns to argue from the prosecutor's, the defense attorney's, and the judge's side.

5. The students should be informed about the other areas of the project. Specifically he should be somewhat informed as to the activities of the project director, the public relations aspect, and the funding of the project.

Members of the legal community, faculty members, interested persons, and CLIC users often question the students. In order to answer their questions intelligently, the student should be more informed as to the overall project rather than knowing only his area.

6. A manual for court appointed defense counsel would be useful. Such a manual would provide defense counsel with an overall view of the criminal process and his role within the structure. The prosecutors seem to be more informed of their responsibilities and duties.

Every few months another section in the newsletter which deals with recent developments in the criminal area, not only in Nebraska, but other jurisdictions, would be helpful. It seems likely that most attorneys or judges using CLIC services do not have access to Law Week or the Criminal Law Reporter, nor read the criminal decisions in the Nebraska advance sheets.

I would strongly recommend continuing the project. The lack of research sources in the area CLIC services is appalling. My experience with the project has demonstrated the need for CLIC.

I would recommend introducing a similar project in other regions similar to Nebraska (those regions which lack research facilities or reasonable access to research sources).

Student #11

1. Obvious skills which were developed as a result of the CLIC project were research, issue solving, argument innovation, meeting deadlines, precision in presentation and substantive integration. The benefits of knowledge of more details and substantive law, of course, were an incidental educational experience. Sounds ideal, doesn't it? In short, the CLIC project sharpens one's "clever - center." I am no wiser. (I suppose that is my priority problem).
2. Let us not forget what the work "feel" means: to emote. The CLIC project may give one a technical experience in the legal field - it has nothing to do with feeling. Although I felt nothing about the supervision, I think the supervision provided was helpful in aiding the researcher to "think the law" a bit clearer, to see issues from a particular vantage point (i.e. plaintiff's or defendant's), to build defenses from that view and to clearly express the law. Supervisors also raised unseen issues or pointed out more subtle problems. In general, supervision was readily available, although the secretaries played a major role in motivating and activating supervisors in their advisory capacities. (Why are the real strongholds, the real nuclei, so often overlooked and overshadowed? Why is title so much more revered than ACTION and dedication?)
3. One can learn so long as one wants to learn.
4. Of course the project has sufficient value to justify academic credit. It would be a nice alternative to monetary remuneration. I personally prefer money - preference is the wrong work - I personally needed money. I think a CLIC course added to the curriculum would be a most practical addition to legal education, particularly with respect to the skills mentioned in question 1. In answer to the second part of this inquiry, I am not sure I know anything from formal law school class work - again, my own personal problem.
5. I have no standing to criticize or suggest amendment for the program. I have no reason for suggesting I have no suggestions.
6. No comment.

Student #12

1. Certainly the most important skill learned from the project is an improved writing skill. Whenever a student has an opportunity to write a memo--for someone other than himself--knowing it will be used in an important manner--responsibility for a good and thorough job is placed on the student and a learning process ensues.

Almost equally as important is learning the proper legal research skills. Certainly these skills will be needed in order to be a competent attorney, and the earlier these skills are developed the better. This program goes a long way toward development of those skills.

Not only are improved writing and research skills important for the attorney, but they are also important for the law student in his preparation for law school classes. So, in reality, the project has also increased the value of the legal education.

The interaction between student and professor--although not in the classroom--helps the student become more fully aware of what an attorney actually does.

The program provides practical, clinical experience, filling a serious void in a legal education.

The most important contributors to the students' education are improved writing and researching skills, but those other educational benefits also accrue to the student.

2. The supervisors were always helpful when available. Professor Y was not sufficiently available because of his workload as the Project Director. It was not until Professor X went on vacation that Professor Y really reviewed the memos. When he did start reviewing the memos, his comments were helpful and informative. It would be best either to decrease the workload of the Project Director or specifically set aside a certain number of hours per week for review of student work in order for the Project Director to have more time with the students.

Professor X's supervision was excellent. He was available for research help, ideas, and criticism.

It is the job of the Project Director with its duties, not the person filling that job, which made the student supervision below par.

3. The number of projects does not necessarily determine the benefit to the student. It is the diversity of the project which broadens the student's knowledge. If the projects were similar, five projects would certainly be enough to gain all the experience possible.

A diversity of projects does not mean that new and different tasks must be assigned to the student. Diversity refers to the different problems posed in the request from the users. Certainly while the project is young and as long as the problems posed are interesting, the student can still learn.

Naturally, when the project becomes stale for each student is an individual determination. However, as long as the student's writing skills continue to improve and the student recognizes the benefit, the project remains beneficial. Each project offers potential avenues of new learning, however, it is hard when the point of diminishing returns is reached.

4. I think the work is sufficiently challenging to warrant academic credit, so long as the "law clerk" function remains. There is more to the project than merely learning proper research techniques. A more indepth knowledge of the criminal law is gained by working for the program. Also, the practical side is more appreciated by a student. Law School is too case book oriented without enough clinical, i.e. "real world" experience. This program gives insight in the attorneys' problems dealing with the criminal law and how to approach the solving of those problems.

While I think academic credit should be offered for participation, I do not believe that should be the only option to the student. Many students view the program as a "law clerk job" taken to gain valuable experience and knowledge and also to make some money. If

only academic credit was offered those students would not be attracted to the program and some capable students would not consider working for the program.

As long as there is an option open to the potential student researcher, to work for money or academic credit, academic credit would be good. The program is sufficiently challenging to warrant it.

5. The student should not be expected to perform work that could just as well be handled by non-law students, i.e. telephone surveys.

The student is attracted to the program because of the individual's interest in criminal law and improving his research techniques in order to prepare himself to be a qualified attorney.

6. I think questions concerning a city's ordinance and its violations are not necessarily the type of area to be involved in. The program should be on more serious crimes, misdemeanors and felonies.

I would certainly recommend continuing the project and its expansion. The improvement of legal services is of benefit to all. Too often criminal defendants, without competent legal assistance, do not receive a fair trial because vital legal issues cannot be considered because of a lack of research sources. All sections of the criminal area are helped by the program--the prosecutor, judge, and defense attorney. The more information each has, the better decisions are reached and society is better for it. The project is one which would help most areas of the country.

Student #13

1. I have gained an extensive knowledge of Nebraska criminal procedure from the work which I have been assigned while in the project. This was only to be expected from the nature of a project like CLIC.

I have also acquired the totally useless skill of "whitebooking" i.e. making footnote entries according to the finicky rules of the Harvard Whitebook. In my opinion, far too much time and energy of both students and faculty has been wasted in the vain and futile pursuit of whitebook perfection. Sarcasm aside, it seems that the situation would be better served by simply applying the "operational" test to footnotes that is used in virtually all other types of scientific research. Thus, the only criteria for a good footnote would be whether or not it enables the reader to find the source without too much trouble. This would certainly cut down on wasted time of faculty, students, and typists which is now spent on correcting such trivial non-substantive errors as the omission of a space in "N.W. 2d" so that it appears as "N.W.2d."

2. The supervision received was generally unremarkable. That is to say, it was neither extremely good nor extremely bad. I believe that the supervisor achieved the appropriate amount of contact with the staff. It is better if there is less supervision rather than more, since the students are not in need of much supervision. When necessary, students, including myself, have felt free to see the supervisor for help with specific problems and this has always been forthcoming. In a program of this nature, the role of supervisor is chiefly that of reading memoranda and being available when students request assistance. In general, a passive rather than an active role.

The only problems that have arisen with supervision has occurred when the Project Director (as opposed to the Faculty Supervisor, Professor X) has intruded into the workings of the system. On at least two occasions, the Project Director took it upon himself to review one of this writer's memoranda, there was nothing wrong with this - but instead of returning them to this writer for needed corrections, they were given to another staffer to rework without comment. This was in total disregard to established procedures and caused not a little upset amongst the staff.

3. Generally speaking, it takes at least one and a half semesters for a student to become sufficiently expert in the area of criminal law to be a valuable asset of the program. (This presumes a person enters the program after his freshman year; less time if he has had some practical experience with the Nebraska criminal justice system.)

Once a student has achieved sufficient expertise in the mechanics of research and memorandum writing, he begins to learn in detail the system of criminal justice. In my opinion (having worked with CLIC for over 2 semesters), a person can continue to learn for at least two full years.

I am emphatically of the opinion that a student should be kept for at least a year unless he is hopelessly incompetent. The real learning cannot begin until he has really absorbed the mechanics of work in the program.

4. The CLIC work is too important to award merely academic credit. The effort and responsibility borne by the student deserves recompense in something far more tangible than a few hours of academic credit. If, let us say, 3 credit hours were awarded for CLIC work (assuming 15 hours a week) then the student will have received about \$225 value for his services during a 14 week semester. Whereas, assuming a minimum wage of \$3.50/hour, the student would otherwise receive about \$735 for his services. Since the value placed upon CLIC services by users is much greater than the value reflected in a \$3.50/hour wage, it would be grossly unjust to give only a few paltry academic credits for the level of work done. I personally would not be motivated to do as much work as I have done if the program were run for academic credit.

The only fair thing would be to give 3 hours credit and a reduced wage, let us say, \$3.00/hour. This should only be done if it is felt to be absolutely necessary.

5. The best change that I can suggest would be to hire students with the understanding that they would retain their employment not just for one semester, but for their entire time in law school. This would provide a much more stable staff and one far more experienced in the criminal process. One problem that was experienced was that at the end of the first semester, there was some question as to whether the staff was to be retained or changed. Aside from causing considerable perturbation to the staff, since part-time jobs are impossible to get in the middle of the year, there was great disruption of the normal work routine due to the attempt to have new applicants "prove themselves" by doing regular memos prior to being hired. This resulted in the Student Assistant and myself redoing a lot of memoranda done by people who were not hired.
6. While it may seem trivial, I believe that an increase in the hourly rate from \$3.50 to \$4.50 would better compensate the

students for the work they do. Further, students who do good work should receive step increases. I would certainly recommend that the program be continued and expanded. Indeed, I do not see why each law school in the country could not have a similar project for rural areas near to them. This would be of invaluable assistance to the legal professional which has many difficulties in rural areas.

As a further part of the program, perhaps LEAA funding could be used to supply outstate attorneys with summer law clerks. This would work by having LEAA pay the salaries of CLIC staffers who were assigned to work with specific, selected county attorneys.

Student #14

1. I was employed for such a short period of time, it is impossible to determine any beneficial result.
2. Supervision involved in the project is excellent. I found ease of accessibility in regard to questions and suggestions.
3. I would think that this would depend on the individual. However, one's ability to reason and one's writing ability always have room for growth.
4. The award of academic credit for the work involved would be an excellent idea. The project deals somewhat with practical methods of approach as opposed to the theoretical involved in class work.
5. No specific suggestion.
6. No specific suggestions. The project is a fine one and should be continued. I'm sure expansion into other regions would be warmly received by the bar.

Student #15

1. I believe the most valuable part of the experience was the familiarity I gained in using research materials; knowing the best place to look for answers to specific types of questions which practicing attorneys are faced with daily. We were forced to be practical in our answers--we were taken a little bit away from the theoretical emphasis presented in law school courses.

Also, the process of assimilating material and analyzing it and then presenting it in a logical fashion was very good for me personally. When I first started writing, I did not know when to quit doing research--I felt cast adrift on a sea of information that seemed endless and it was difficult to know when to stop looking. After doing several memos, it was easier to judge when enough information was obtained.

I also feel more confident in my substantive knowledge of criminal procedure and criminal law--and how the law may be applied to various factual situations.

2. Yes. I also feel it is easier to work closely with other students than with professors.
3. I feel that I benefited a great deal from two semesters of working, and unless one needed the income, I think two semesters is enough. One semester probably would not have been enough for me personally, but every individual would have to gauge his or herself, depending on how much writing and research experience one brings to the project.

4. Yes. I learned what I was supposed to learn in intro to legal reasoning--it is the sort of thing one must do to learn, and the more practice you have, the easier it becomes. It is certainly as valuable as moot court or law review.
5. No. I thought the project was well planned, organized and run. I enjoyed the experience.
6. No. Yes definately and yes.

Student #16

1. Improved knowledge of constitutional law, criminal law and criminal procedure, as well as evidence and other related areas. Improved my working knowledge of the Whitebook. Research skills were perfected as result of practice. Probably some improvement in analysis of legal problems.
2. Yes. Supervision was excellent.
3. A student probably reaches his maximum point of learning from this project after 4 to 6 memorandums. Actually, answer depends on the prior experience of each student.

Definitely after 6 memos one has perfected his research and writing skills. However, the issues are all different----and in that regard a student never stops benefiting from his work on the project.

4. Definitely: I learned areas of the law I hadn't learned in crim. procedure, evidence, etc. Very often these are new areas of the law---or new and unique questions.
 5. No.
 6. No.
- Yes.

Student #17

[NOTE: This student's comments were not included in the student evaluation summary. See text for complete explanation.]

1. Aided in my research, for which the University course offered was inadequate.
2. Student aide Z was always available to answer any and all of my requested help.

Professor Y was never available. The only proof I had that he was alive was little notes written to me on my memorandum.

I got the feeling that he felt that seeing him was a privilege of the few, of which I wasn't one.

The only faculty aid I received was from Professor X, who would go out of his way to help me.

3. Research grows old quickly. After one or two months at the most, I feel a student should have gotten by far all that the program offered.

I feel the attraction of CLIC was the higher salary it paid over most clerking jobs in town, although clerking is a far better experience.

4. No.

The knowledge gained here should have been made available in a good legal writing course, covering a wider field than CLIC does.

5. Let him research and not have to move furniture.

6. Problems with Program

(a) Deals in triviality. I often got the feeling that it wasn't that the lawyer didn't have the proper facilities to research, but rather he didn't want to waste his time on the nonsense he has the students look up.

(b) Too much bureaucracy.

(c) Too impersonal at the top.

(d) I'll never understand why sending out about ten memoranda weekly requires so much money and so many workers.

(e) An exaggerated sense of importance.

The idea of CLIC is good. The program, as is, is a waste of taxpayers' money and an example of irresponsible government spending.

PROJECT SERVICES EVALUATION
October--November, 1974

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc.Cty Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney
Total No. of Evaluations Returned	43	9	11	1	5	15	2
Overall Satisfaction with Services							
Total No. Responding	43	9	11	1	5	15	2
% Completely Satisfied (5)	60%	44%	64%	100%	60%	60%	100%
% Generally Pleased (4)	28%	44%	27%	0%	0%	33%	0%
% Good (3)	5%	11%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%
% Not Satisfied (2)	5%	0%	9%	0%	20%	0%	0%
% Completely Dissatisfied (1)	2%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%
Average Rating	4.39	4.33	4.45	5.00	3.60	4.53	5.00
Reasons for Using Services							
Tot. l. No. Responding	41	8	11	1	4	15	2
Inadequate Library Facilities	19	5	3	0	1	9	1
Objective Opinion	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Additional Support	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Learn How to Handle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Availability of Our Services	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Lack of Materials From							
Other Jurisdictions	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Understaffed	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Time	16	2	6	0	1	6	1
Travel Distance to Library Facilities	2	0	2	0	0	1	0
Faster Answer Through Us	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Better Service to County	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
More Thorough Research	4	1	0	0	0	3	0
Expense	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Answer of General Interest	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pending Case of Unusual							
Importance or Unique Case	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Confidence in or Reputation							
of CLIC	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
Wanted to See How Good We Are	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc.Cty. Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney
Percent Having No Problems in Contact							
Total No. Responding	43	9	11	1	5	15	2
% Responding No Problems	95%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	50%
% Responding Problems in Contact	5%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%
Percent Reporting Delivered on Time							
Total No. Responding	43	9	11	1	5	15	2
% Responding Report on Time	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	93%	50%
% Responding Report Not on Time	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	50%
Percent Responding Report to Point							
Total No. Responding	43	9	11	1	5	15	2
% Responding Report to Point	88%	100%	82%	100%	60%	93%	100%
% Responding Report Not to Point	12%	0%	18%	0%	40%	7%	0%
Rating of Report Quality							
Total No. Responding	43	9	11	1	5	15	2
% Excellent (4)	51%	22%	55%	100%	60%	53%	100%
% Good (3)	40%	67%	45%	0%	0%	40%	0%
% Fair (2)	5%	11%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%
% Poor (1)	5%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%
Average Rating	3.37	3.11	3.54	4.00	2.80	3.46	4.00
Helpfulness of Report							
Total No. Responding	43	9	11	1	5	15	2
% Extremely Helpful (4)	56%	56%	64%	100%	40%	53%	50%
% Some Help (3)	35%	33%	27%	0%	20%	47%	50%
% Little Help (2)	2%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% No Help At All (1)	7%	0%	9%	0%	40%	0%	0%
Average Rating	3.39	3.44	3.45	4.00	2.60	3.53	3.50

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Cty Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorn
Amount of Difficulty in Doing the Project by Self							
Total No. Responding	39	9	9	1	4	15	1
% Very Difficult (4)	18%	11%	11%	0%	50%	20%	0%
% Fairly Difficult (3)	56%	56%	56%	100%	50%	53%	100%
% Fairly Easy (2)	26%	33%	33%	0%	0%	27%	0%
% Very Easy (1)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Average Rating	2.92	2.77	2.77	3.00	3.50	2.93	3.00

Type of Difficulty							
Total No. Responding	37	7	8	1	4	15	2
Blank	6	2	3	0	1	0	0
Inadequate Library Facilities	19	3	5	1	2	8	0
Time	20	5	4	0	4	5	2
Lack of Materials From							
Other Jurisdictions	4	0	1	0	0	3	0
Inadequate Indexing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distance to Travel	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Understaffed	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Not Applicable	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Objective Opinion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Current Materials	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
More Thorough Research	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Mean Man-Hours to Do Work by Self							
Total No. Responding	36	9	8	1	2	14	2
Mean Man-Hours	6.97	4.55	8.50	4.00	14.50	7.21	4.00

Worth of Report							
Total No. Responding	36	8	8	1	3	14	2
Average Fair Price	\$121.22	\$58.75	\$221.87	\$90.00	\$202.00	\$92.71	\$62.50

Intent to Use Services Again							
Total No. Responding	40	9	11	1	3	14	2
% Will Use Again	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% Will Not Use Again	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROCTOR SERVICES EVALUATION
December, 1974

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Cty Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney	Other
Total No. of Evaluations Returned	29	8	5	1	1	11	2	1
Overall Satisfaction With Services								
Total No. Responding	29	8	5	1	1	11	2	1
% Completely Satisfied (5)	45%	50%	40%	0%	0%	45%	100%	0%
% Generally Pleased (4)	45%	50%	60%	100%	100%	27%	0%	100%
% Good (3)	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%
% Not Satisfied (2)	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	3%
% Completely Dissatisfied (1)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Average Rating	4.31	4.50	4.40	4.90	4.00	4.09	5.00	4.00
Reasons for Using Services								
Total No. Responding	29	8	5	1	1	11	2	1
Inadequate Library Facilities	9	2	1	0	1	5	0	0
Objective Opinion	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Additional Support	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Learn How to Handle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Availability of Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Understaffed	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Time	14	4	1	0	1	8	0	0
Travel Distance to Library Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Faster Answer Through Us	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Better Service to County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
More Thorough Research	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Expense	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Answer of General Interest	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Pending Case of Unusual, Importance or Unique Case	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Confidence in or Reputation of CLIC	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Wanted to See How Good We Are	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonlawyer Utilizing CLIC	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

	Total	Attorney	Judge	Judge	Judge	Counsel	Attorney	Other
Amount of Difficulty in Doing the Project by Self								
Total No. Responding	29	8	5	1	1	11	2	1
% Very Difficult (4)	10%	0%	40%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%
% Fairly Difficult (3)	72%	75%	60%	100%	100%	64%	100%	100%
% Fairly Easy (2)	14%	13%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%
% Very Easy (1)	3%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Average Rating	2.89	2.62	3.40	3.00	3.00	2.81	3.00	3.00

Type of Difficulty								
Total No. Responding	29	8	5	1	1	11	2	1
Inadequate Library Facilities	10	3	1	0	1	4	1	0
Time	14	3	3	1	1	5	0	1
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	5	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
Inadequate Indexing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Distance to Travel	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Understaffed	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expense	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Objective Opinion	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lack of Current Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
More Thorough Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Knowledge or Ability for Handling Case	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Mean Man-Hours to Do Work by Self								
Total No. Responding	26	7	5	1	1	9	2	1
Mean Man-Hours	6.76	7.00	5.80	3.00	14.00	6.11	5.00	16.00

Worth of Report								
Total No. Responding	26	7	5	1	1	9	2	1
Average Fair Price	\$108.50	\$122.28	\$97.00	\$30.00	\$250.00	\$105.00	\$87.50	\$80.00

Intent to Use Services Again								
Total No. Responding	29	8	5	1	1	11	2	1
% Will Use Again	97%	88%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% Will Not Use Again	3%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Cty Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney	Oth.
Percent Having No Problems in Contact								
Total No. Responding	28	8	4	1	1	11	2	1
% Responding No Problems	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% Responding Problems in Contact	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Percent Reporting Delivered on Time								
Total No. Responding	29	8	5	1	1	11	2	1
% Responding Report on Time	97%	83%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% Responding Report Not on Time	3%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Percent Responding Report to Point								
Total No. Responding	28	8	5	1	1	11	2	0
% Responding Report to Point	93%	100%	80%	100%	100%	82%	100%	0%
% Responding Report Not to Point	11%	0%	20%	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%
Rating of Report Quality								
Total No. Responding	29	8	5	1	1	11	2	1
% Excellent (4)	59%	38%	80%	100%	100%	55%	100%	0%
% Good (3)	34%	63%	20%	0%	0%	27%	0%	100%
% Fair (2)	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%
% Poor (1)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Average Rating	3.51	3.37	3.80	4.00	4.00	3.36	4.00	3.00
Helpfulness of Report								
Total No. Responding	29	8	5	1	1	11	2	1
% Extremely Helpful (4)	45%	63%	40%	0%	100%	36%	50%	0%
% Some Help (3)	52%	38%	60%	100%	0%	55%	50%	100%
% Little Help (2)	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%
% No Help At All (1)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Average Rating	3.41	3.62	3.40	3.00	4.00	3.27	3.50	3.00

PROJECT SERVICES EVALUATION
January, 1975

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Cty Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney	Other
Total No. of Evaluations Returned	16	7	3	.0	.0	4	2	0
Overall Satisfaction With Services								
Total No. Responding	16	7	3	.0	0	4	2	0
% Completely Satisfied (5)	56%	57%	100%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%
% Generally Pleased (4)	44%	43%	0%	0%	0%	50%	100%	0%
% Good (3)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% Not Satisfied (2)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% Completely Dissatisfied (1)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Average Rating	4.56	4.57	5.00	0.00	0.00	4.50	4.00	0.00
Reasons for Using Services								
Total No. Responding	16	7	3	0	0	4	2	0
Inadequate Library Facilities	5	1	2	0	0	1	1	0
Objective Opinion	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Additional Support	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Learn How to Handle	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Availability of Service	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Understaffed	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Time	10	4	1	0	0	3	2	0
Travel Distance to Library Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Faster Answer Through Us	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Better Service to County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
More Thorough Research	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Answer of General Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pending Case of Unusual Importance or Unique Case	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Confidence in or Reputation of CLIC	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wanted to See How Good We are	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonlawyer Utilizing CLIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Judge	County Judge	Counsel	Attorney	Other
Percent Having No Problems in Contact								
Total No. Responding	16	7	3	0	0	4	2	0
% Responding No Problems	94%	100%	100%	0%	0%	75%	100%	0%
% Responding Problems in Contact	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%
Percent Reporting Delivered on Time								
Total No. Responding	15	6	3	0	0	4	2	0
% Responding Report on Time	93%	83%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%
% Responding Report Not on Time	7%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Percent Responding Report to Point								
Total No. Responding	16	7	3	0	0	4	2	0
% Responding Report to Point	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%
% Responding Report Not to Point	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rating of Report Quality								
Total No. Responding	16	7	3	0	0	4	2	0
% Excellent (4)	50%	43%	100%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%
% Good (3)	50%	57%	0%	0%	0%	50%	100%	0%
% Fair (2)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% Poor (1)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Average Rating	3.50	3.42	4.00	0.00	0.00	3.50	3.00	0.00
Helpfulness of Report								
Total No. Responding	16	7	3	0	0	4	2	0
% Extremely Helpful (4)	56%	57%	100%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%
% Some Help (3)	38%	29%	0%	0%	0%	50%	100%	0%
% Little Help (2)	6%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% No Help at All (1)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Average Rating	3.50	3.42	4.00	0.00	0.00	3.50	3.00	0.00

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	ASSOC. CLY Judge	DISTRICT Judge	BAR/CLY Counsel	CLY Attorney	Other
Amount of Difficulty in Doing the Project by Self								
Total No. Responding	15	6	3	0	0	4	2	0
% Very Difficult (4)	13%	0%	33%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%
% Fairly Difficult (3)	53%	67%	33%	0%	0%	75%	0%	0%
% Fairly Easy (2)	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
% Very Easy (1)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Average Rating	2.80	2.66	3.00	0.00	0.00	3.25	2.00	0.00
Type of Difficulty								
Total No. Responding	16	7	3	0	0	4	2	0
Inadequate Library Facilities	10	4	2	0	0	2	2	0
Time	10	6	2	0	0	2	0	0
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Inadequate Indexing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distance to Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Understaffed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Objective Opinion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Current Materials	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
More Thorough Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Knowledge or Ability for Handling Case	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean Man-Hours to Do Work by Self								
Total No. Responding	12	4	2	0	0	4	2	0
Mean Man-Hours	5.58	3.50	2.00	0.00	0.00	7.75	9.00	0.00
Worth of Report								
Total No. Responding	11	4	2	0	0	3	2	0
Average Fair Price	\$84.09	\$43.75	\$75.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$150.00	\$75.00	\$0.00
Intent to Use Services Again								
Total No. Responding	15	7	2	0	0	4	2	0
% Will Use Again	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%
% Will Not Use Again	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

PROJECT SERVICES EVALUATION
FEBRUARY, 1975

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Co. Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney	Other
Total No. of Evaluations Returned	15	6	2	1	2	4	0	0
Overall Satisfaction With Services								
Total No. Responding	15							
% Completely Satisfied (5)	53	67	0	0	100	50	0	0
% Generally Pleased (4)	47	33	100	100	0	50	0	0
% Good (3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Not Satisfied (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Completely Dissatisfied (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	4.53	4.66	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.50	0.00	0.00
Reasons for Using Services								
Total No. Responding	15	6	2	1	2	4	0	0
Inadequate Library Facilities	9	5	1	1	0	2	0	0
Objective Opinion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additional Support	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Learn How to Handle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Availability of Service	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Understaffed	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Time	11	4	2	1	2	2	0	0
Travel Distance to Library Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Faster Answer Through Us	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Better Service to County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
More Thorough Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Answer of General Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pending Case of Unusual Importance or Unique Case	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Confidence in or Reputation of CLIC	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wanted to See How Good We are	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonlawyer Utilizing CLIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Cty. Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney	Other
Amount of Difficulty in Doing the Project by Self								
Total No. Responding	15	6	2	1	2	4	0	0
% Very Difficult (4)	33	33	0	0	100	25	0	0
% Fairly Difficult (3)	53	33	100	100	0	75	0	0
% Fairly Easy (2)	13	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Very Easy (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.20	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.25	0.00	0.00

Type of Difficulty

Total No. Responding	13	5	2	1	2	3	0	0
Inadequate Library Facility	9	4	2	1	0	2	0	0
Time	10	5	2	0	2	1	0	0
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate Indexing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distance to Travel	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Understaffed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Objective Opinion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Current Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
More Thorough Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Knowledge or Ability for Handling Case	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mean Man-Hours to Do Work by Self

Total No. Responding	10	4	1	1	2	2	0	0
Mean Man-Hours	14.90	9.25	10.00	14.00	38.00	6.00	0.00	0.00

Worth of Report

Total No. Responding	14	6	2	1	1	4	0	0
Average Fair Price	218.57	226.66	100.00	150.00	500.00	100.00	0	0

Intent to Use Services Again

Total No. Responding	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0
% Will Use Again	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Will Not Use Again	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Cty. Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney	Other
Percent Having No Problems in Contact								
Total No. Responding	145	49	30	5	12	41	7	1
% Responding No Problems	98	100	100	80	100	98	86	100
% Responding Problems in Contact	2	0	0	20	0	2	14	0
Percent Reporting Delivered on Time								
Total No. Responding	144	48	31	4	12	41	7	1
% Responding Report on Time	97	94	100	100	100	98	86	100
% Responding Report Not on Time	3	6	0	0	0	2	14	0
Percent Responding Report to Point								
Total No. Responding	145	49	31	5	12	41	7	0
% Respondent Report to Point	8	2	13	0	17	10	0	0
% Responding Report Not to Point	92	98	87	100	83	90	100	0
Rating of Report Quality								
Total No. Responding	146	49	31	5	12	41	7	1
% Excellent (4)	51	37	58	40	75	54	71	0
% Good (3)	42	57	39	60	8	37	29	100
% Fair (2)	5	6	3	0	0	10	0	0
% Poor (1)	1	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.42	3.30	3.54	3.40	3.41	3.43	3.71	3.00
Helpfulness of Report								
Total No. Responding	146	49	31	5	12	41	7	1
% Extremely Helpful (4)	56	59	65	40	67	49	43	0
% Some Help (3)	39	37	29	60	17	49	57	100
% Little Help (2)	2	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
% No Help At All (1)	3	0	6	0	17	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.48	3.55	3.51	3.40	3.33	3.46	3.42	3.00

PROJECT SERVICES EVALUATION
March, 1975

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc.Co Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney	Other
Total No. of Evaluations Returned	27	10	3	0	2	10	1	1
Overall Satisfaction With Services								
Total No. Responding	27	10	3	0	2	10	1	1
% Completely Satisfied (5)	41	50	0	0	0	50	0	100
% Generally Pleased (4)	48	50	67	0	50	40	100	0
% Good (3)	7	0	33	0	0	10	0	0
% Not Satisfied (2)	4	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
% Completely Dissatisfied (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	4.25	4.50	3.66	0.00	3.00	4.40	4.00	5.00
Reasons for Using Services								
Total No. Responding	24	9	3	0	2	8	1	1
Inadequate Library Facilities	12	5	2	0	2	2	1	0
Objective Opinion	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Additional Support	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Learn How to Handle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Availability of Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Materials From								
Other Jurisdictions	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Understaffed	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Time	12	3	3	0	1	5	0	0
Travel Distance to Library Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Faster Answer Through Us	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Better Service to County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
More Thorough Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Answer of General Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pending Case of Unusual								
Importance or Unique Case	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Confidence In or Reputation								
of CLIC	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Wanted to See How Good We Are	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Nonlawyer Utilizing CLIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc.Co Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney	Other
Percent Having No Problems in Contact								
Total No. Responding	26	9	3	0	2	10	1	1
% Responding No Problems	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
% Responding Problems in Contact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Reporting Delivered on Time								
Total No. Responding	26	10	2	0	2	10	1	1
% Responding Report on Time	88	80	50	0	100	100	100	100
% Responding Report Not on Time	12	20	50	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Responding Report to Point								
Total No. Responding	27	10	3	0	2	10	1	1
% Responding Report to Point	93	100	100	0	50	90	100	100
% Responding Report Not to Point	7	0	0	0	50	10	0	0
Rating of Report Quality								
Total No. Responding	27	10	3	0	2	10	1	1
% Excellent (4)	41	40	0	0	0	60	0	100
% Good (3)	52	60	100	0	50	30	100	0
% Fair (2)	4	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
% Poor (1)	4	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.29	3.40	3.00	0	2.00	3.50	3.00	4.00
Helpfulness of Report								
Total No. Responding	27	10	3	0	2	10	1	1
% Extremely Helpful (4)	67	60	33	0	50	80	100	100
% Some Help (3)	30	40	67	0	50	10	0	0
% Little Help (2)	4	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
% No Help at All (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.62	3.60	3.33	0.00	3.50	3.70	4.00	4.00

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc.Co Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney	Other
Amount of Difficulty in Doing the Project by Self								
Total No. Responding	27	10	3	0	2	10	1	1
% Very Difficult (4)	15	20	33	0	0	0	0	100
% Fairly Difficult (3)	56	40	67	0	50	70	100	0
% Fairly Easy (2)	26	40	0	0	0	30	0	0
% Very Easy (1)	4	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
Average Rating	2.81	2.80	3.33	0	2.00	2.70	3.00	4.00
Type of Difficulty								
Total No. Responding	24	9	2	0	2	9	1	1
Inadequate Library Facility	16	6	2	0	2	5	1	0
Time	15	7	1	0	0	6	0	1
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate Indexing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distance to Travel	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Understaffed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Objective Opinion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Current Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
More Thorough Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Knowledge or Ability for Handling Case	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean Man-Hours to Do Work by Self								
Total No. Responding	23	3	2	0	2	9	1	1
Mean Man-Hours	13.86	9.50	8.00	0.00	3.00	17.55	3.00	60.00
Worth of Report								
Total No. Responding	23	9	2	0	2	8	1	1
Average Fair Price	\$102.82	\$80.55	\$175.00	0.00	\$52.50	\$118.75	\$75.00	\$160.00
Intent to Use Services Again								
Total No. Responding	27	10	3	0	2	10	1	1
% Will Use Again	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
% Will Not Use Again	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROJECT SERVICES EVALUATION

April 1975

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Co. Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney	Other
Total Number of Evaluations Returned	24	13	2	1	0	6	2	
Overall Satisfaction With Services								
Total Number Responding	24	13	2	1	0	6	2	
% Completely Satisfied (5)	25	23	0	0	0	33	50	
% Generally Pleased (4)	67	69	100	100	0	50	50	
% Good (3)	4	0	0	0	0	17	0	
% Not Satisfied (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
% Completely Dissatisfied (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Average Rating	4.04	3.92	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.16	4.50	0.00
Reasons for Using Services								
Total Number Responding	24	13	2	1	0	6	3	
Inadequate Library Facilities	13	8	2	0	0	1	2	
Objective Opinion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Additional Support	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	
Learn How to Handle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Availability of Service	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Understaffed	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	
Time	11	6	1	0	0	4	0	
Travel Distance to Library Facility	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Faster Answer Through us	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Better Service to County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
More Thorough Research	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	
Expense	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	
Answer of General Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pending Case of Unusual Importance or Unique Case	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Confidence In or Reputation of CLIC	7	3	1	0	0	2	1	
Wanted to See How Good We Are	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nonlawyer Utilizing CLIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Co. Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney	Other
Percent Having No Problems in Contact								
Total Number Responding	24	13	2	1	0	6	2	0
%Responding No Problems	96	92	100	100	0	100	100	0
%Responding Problems in Contact	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Reporting Delivered on Time								
Total Number Responding	24	13	2	1	0	6	2	0
%Responding Report on Time	75	85	50	100	0	67	50	0
%Responding Report Not on Time	25	15	50	0	0	33	50	0
Percent Responding Report to Point								
Total Number Responding	21	10	2	1	0	6	2	0
%Responding Report to Point	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	0
%Responding Report Not to Point	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rating of Report Quality								
Total Number Responding	23	12	2	1	0	6	2	0
%Excellent (4)	30	25	0	0	0	50	50	0
%Good (3)	65	75	100	100	0	33	50	0
%Fair (2)	4	0	0	0	0	17	0	0
%Poor (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.26	3.25	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.33	3.50	0.00
Helpfulness of Report								
Total Number Responding	22	11	2	1	0	6	2	0
%Extremely Helpful (4)	41	27	0	100	0	50	100	0
%Some Help (3)	55	73	100	0	0	33	0	0
%Little Help (2)	5	0	0	0	0	17	0	0
%No Help at All (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.36	3.27	3.00	4.00	0.00	3.33	4.00	0.00

	Total	Attorney	Judge	Judge	Judge	Counsel	Attorney	Oth.
Amount of Difficulty in Doing the Project by Self								
Total Number Responding	23	12	2	1	0	6	2	0
%Very Difficult (4)	9	8	0	0	0	17	0	0
%Fairly Difficult (3)	83	75	100	100	0	83	100	0
%Fairly Easy (2)	9	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
%Very Easy (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.00	2.91	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.16	3.00	0.00
Type of Difficulty								
Total Number Responding	23	12	2	1	0	6	2	0
Inadequate Library Facility	13	7	1	1	0	3	1	0
Time	12	7	1	0	0	4	0	0
Lack of Materials From other Juris-								
dictions	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Inadequate Indexing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distance to Travel	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Understaffed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Objective Opinion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Current Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
More Thorough Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Knowledge or Ability for Handling Case	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean Man-Hours to Do Work by Self								
Total Number Responding	19	10	1	1	0	5	2	0
Mean Man-Hours	8.73	8.00	5.00	4.00	0.00	9.40	15.00	0.00
Worth of Report								
Total Number Responding	20	11	1	1	0	5	2	0
Average Fair Price	\$160.75	\$153.63	\$50.00	\$75.00	\$0.00	\$190.00	\$225.00	\$0.00
Intent to Use Services Again								
Total Number Responding	24	13	2	1	0	6	2	0
%Will Use Again	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	0
%Will Not Use Again	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROJECT SERVICES EVALUATION
May 1975

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Other
Total Number of Evaluations Returned	18	5	4	0	1	8	0	0
Overall Satisfaction With Services								
Total Number Responding	17	5	4	0	0	8	0	0
% Completely Satisfied (5)	41	40	100	0	0	13	0	0
% Generally Pleased (4)	53	60	0	0	0	75	0	0
% Good (3)	6	0	0	0	0	13	0	0
% Not Satisfied (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Completely Dissatisfied (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	4.35	4.40	5.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
Reasons for Using Services								
Total Number Responding	17	5	4	0	0	8	0	0
Inadequate Library Facilities	12	4	3	0	0	5	0	0
Objective Opinion	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additional Support	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Learn How to Handle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Availability of Service	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Understaffed	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Time	4	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Travel Distance to Library Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Faster Answer Through Us	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Better Service to County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
More Thorough	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Answer of General Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pending Case of Unusual Importance or Unique Case	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Confidence In or Reputation of CLIC	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Wanted to See How Good We Are	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Nonlawyer Utilizing CLIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Total	County Atty,	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Other
Percent Having No Problems in Contact								
Total Number Responding	18	5	4	0	1	8	0	0
% Responding No Problems	100%	100%	100%	0	100%	100%	0	0
% Responding Problems in Contact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Reporting Delivered on Time								
Total Number Responding	15	5	2	0	0	8	0	0
% Responding Report on Time	93%	100%	100%	0	0	88%	0	0
% Responding Report Not on Time	7%	0	0	0	0	13%	0	0
Percent Responding Report to Point								
Total Number Responding	15	5	2	0	0	8	0	0
% Responding Report to Point	93%	100%	100%	0	0	88%	0	0
% Responding Report Not to Point	7%	0	0	0	0	13%	0	0
Rating of Report Quality								
Total Number Responding	16	5	0	1	8	0	0	0
% Excellent (4)	75%	80%	100%	0	0	75%	0	0
% Good (3)	19%	20%	0	0	100%	13%	50	0
% Fair (2)	6%	0	0	0	0	13%	0	0
% Poor (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.68	3.80	4.00	0.00	3.00	3.62	0.00	0.00
Helpfulness of Report								
Total Number Responding	16	5	2	0	1	8	0	0
% Extremely Helpful (4)	44%	40%	100%	0	0	38%	0	0
% Some Help (3)	50%	60%	0	0	100%	50%	0	0
% Little Help (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% No Help at All (1)	6%	0	0	0	0	13%	0	0
Average Rating	3.31	3.40	4.00	0	3.00	3.12	0.00	0.00

	Total	Atty.	Judge	Judge	Judge	Couns.	Atty.	
Amount of Difficulty in Doing the Project by Self								
Total Number Responding	16	5	3	0	1	7	0	0
% Very Difficult (4)	38%	0	67%	0	0	57%	0	0
% Fairly Difficult (3)	44%	60%	33%	0	0	43%	0	0
% Fairly Easy (2)	6%	20%	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Very Easy (1)	13%	20%	0	0	100%	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.06	2.40	3.66	0	1.00	3.57	0.00	0.00
Type of Difficulty								
Total Number Responding	14	4	4	0	0	6	0	0
Inadequate Library Facility	10	3	3	0	0	4	0	0
Time	5	1	1	0	0	3	0	0
Lack of Materials From other Jurisdictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate Indexing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distance to Travel	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Understaffed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Objective Opinion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Current Materials	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
More Thorough Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Knowledge or Ability for Handling Case	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean Man-Hours to Do Work by Self								
Total Number Responding	15	5	2	0	1	7	0	0
Mean Man-Hours	4.73	5.00	3.00	0.00	2.00	5.42	0.00	0.00
Worth of Report								
Total Number Responding	15	4	3	0	1	7	0	0
Average Fair Price	\$88.80	\$169.25	\$31.66	0.00	\$50.00	\$72.85	0.00	0.00
Intent to Use Services Again								
Total Number Responding	17	5	4	0	0	8	0	0
% Will Use Again	100%	100%	100%	0	0	100%	0	0
% Will Not Use Again	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROJECT SERVICES EVALUATION
June, 1975

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Police
Total Number of Evaluations Returned	36	15	2	0	2	10	2	5
Overall Satisfaction with Services								
Total Number Responding	36	15	2	0	2	10	2	5
% Completely Satisfied (5)	56	47	100	0	0	40	100	100
% Generally Pleased (4)	36	40	0	0	100	50	0	0
% Good (3)	8	13	0	0	0	10	0	0
% Not Satisfied (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Completely Dissatisfied (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	4.47	4.33	5.00	0.00	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.00
Reasons for Using Services								
Total Number Responding	36	15	2	0	2	10	2	5
Inadequate Library Facilities	21	10	2	0	1	6	0	2
Objective Opinion	5	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Additional Support	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Learn How to Handle	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Availability of Service	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lack of Materials From								
Other Jurisdictions	8	5	0	0	0	1	0	2
Understaffed	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Time	13	8	1	0	1	2	1	0
Travel Distance to Library Facility	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Faster Answer Through Us	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Better Service to County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
More Thorough	6	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
Expense	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Answer of General Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pending Case of Unusual								
Importance or Unique Case	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Confidence in or Reputation of CLIC	6	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
Wanted to See How Good We Are	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nonlawyer Utilizing CLIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City. Atty.	Police
Percent Having no Problems in Contact								
Total Number Responding	36	15	2	0	2	10	2	5
% Responding No Problems	100%	100%	100%	0	100%	100%	100%	100%
% Responding Problems in Contact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Reporting Delivered on Time								
Total Number Responding	36	15	2	0	2	10	2	5
% Responding Report on Time	81%	73%	100%	0	50%	90%	100%	80%
% Responding Report Not on Time	19%	27%	0	0	50%	10%	0	20%
Percent Responding Report to Point								
Total Number Responding	35	15	2	0	2	9	2	5
% Responding Report to Point	97%	93%	100%	0	100%	100%	100%	100%
% Responding Report Not to Point	3%	7%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rating of Report Quality								
Total Number Responding	35	15	2	0	2	9	2	5
% Excellent (4)	63%	60%	50%	0	100%	44%	100%	80%
% Good (3)	34%	33%	50%	0	0	56%	0	20%
% Fair (2)	7%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Poor (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.60	3.53	3.50	0.00	4.00	3.44	4.00	3.80
Helpfulness of Report								
Total Number Responding	36	15	2	0	2	10	2	5
% Extremely Helpful (4)	67%	53%	50%	0	100%	60%	100%	100%
% Some Help (3)	31%	47%	50%	0	0	30%	0	0
% Little Help (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% No Help at All (1)	3%	0	0	0	0	10%	0	0
Average Rating	3.61	3.53	3.50	0.00	4.00	3.40	4.00	4.00

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Police
Amount of Difficulty in Doing the Project by Self								
Total Number Responding	36	15	2	0	2	10	2	5
% Very Difficult (4)	19%	13%	0	0	0	10%	0	80%
% Fairly Difficult (3)	61%	73%	100%	0	50%	70%	0	20%
% Fairly Easy (2)	19%	13%	0	0	50%	20%	100%	0
% Very Easy (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.00	3.00	3.00	0	2.50	2.90	2.00	3.80
Type of Difficulty								
Total Number Responding	35	14	2	0	2	10	2	5
Inadequate Library Facility	23	9	1	0	2	7	0	4
Time	17	6	2	0	0	5	2	2
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	7	5	0	0	0	1	0	1
Inadequate Indexing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distance to Travel	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Understaffed	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Expense	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Objective Opinion	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Lack of Current Materials	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	2
More Thorough Research	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Knowledge or Ability for Handling Case	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mean Man-Hours to Do Work by Self								
Total Number Responding	27	11	1	0	2	7	2	4
Mean Man-Hours	19.96	10.72	5.00	0.00	4.50	8.71	4.50	84.25
Worth of Report								
Total Number Responding	31	15	1	0	2	7	2	4
Average Fair Price	\$119.09	\$55.13	\$50.00	0.00	\$125.00	\$148.57	\$112.50	\$325.00
Intent to Use Services Again								
Total Number Responding	36	15	2	0	2	10	2	5
% Will Use Again	100%	100%	100%	0	100%	100%	100%	100%
% Will Not Use Again	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROJECT SERVICES EVALUATION
July, 1975

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Police
Total Number of Evaluations Returned	25	10	3	1	0	7	1	3
Overall Satisfaction with Services								
Total Number Responding	25	10	3	1	0	7	1	3
% Completely Satisfied (5)	48%	50%	33%	0	0	29%	100%	100%
% Generally Pleased (4)	52%	50%	67%	100%	0	71%	0	0
% Good (3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Not Satisfied (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Completely Dissatisfied (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	4.48	4.50	4.33	4.00	0.00	4.28	5.00	5.00
Reasons for Using Services								
Total Number Responding	25	10	3	1	0	7	1	3
Inadequate Library Facilities	13	8	1	0	0	3	0	1
Objective Opinion	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Additional Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Learn How to Handle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Availability of Service	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Understaffed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Time	6	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
Travel Distance to Library Facility	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Faster Answer Through Us	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Better Service to County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
More Thorough	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Expense	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Answer of General Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pending Case of Unusual Importance or Unique Case	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Confidence in or Reputation of CLIC	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wanted to See How Good We Are	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nonlawyer Utilizing CLIC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Police
Percent Having No Problems in Contact								
Total Number Responding	24	10	3	1	0	7	1	2
% Responding No Problems	100%	100%	100%	100%	0	100%	100%	100%
% Responding Problems in Contact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Reporting Delivered on Time								
Total Number Responding	25	10	3	1	0	7	1	3
% Responding Report on Time	96%	100%	100%	100%	0	86%	100%	100%
% Responding Report Not on Time	4%	0	0	0	0	14%	0	0
Percent Responding Report to Point								
Total Number Responding	24	10	3	1	0	7	1	2
% Responding Report to Point	100%	100%	100%	100%	0	100%	100%	100%
% Responding Report Not to Point	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rating of Report Quality								
Total Number Responding	24	10	3	1	0	7	1	2
% Excellent (4)	67%	70%	67%	0	0	57%	100%	100%
% Good (3)	33%	30%	33%	100%	0	43%	0	0
% Fair (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Poor (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.66	3.70	3.66	3.00	0.00	3.57	4.00	4.00
Helpfulness of Report								
Total Number Responding	25	10	3	1	0	7	1	3
% Extremely Helpful (4)	76%	70%	67%	100%	0	86%	0	100%
% Some Help (3)	24%	30%	33%	0	0	14%	100%	0
% Little Help (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% No Help at All (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.76	3.70	3.66	4.00	0.00	3.85	3.00	4.00

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Police
Amount of Difficulty in Doing the Project by Self								
Total Number Responding	25	10	3	1	0	7	1	3
% Very Difficult (4)	44%	50%	33%	0	0	29%	100%	67%
% Fairly Difficult (3)	40%	30%	67%	100%	0	43%	0	33%
% Fairly Easy (2)	12%	10%	0	0	0	29%	0	0
% Very Easy (1)	4%	10%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.24	3.20	3.33	3.00	0.00	3.00	4.00	3.66
Type of Difficulty								
Total Number Responding	25	10	3	1	0	7	1	3
Inadequate Library Facility	16	8	2	0	0	4	1	1
Time	16	6	2	1	0	5	1	1
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate Indexing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distance to Travel	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Understaffed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expense	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Objective Opinion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Current Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
More Thorough Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Knowledge or Ability for Handling Case	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean Man-Hours to Do Work by Self								
Total Number Responding	22	9	3	1	0	7	1	1
Mean Man-Hours	9.04	6.44	20.33	24.00	0.00	6.28	6.00	6.00
Worth of Report								
Total Number Responding	21	9	2	1	0	5	1	3
Average Fair Price	\$134.28	\$52.77	\$300.00	\$200.00	0.00	\$133.00	\$100.00	\$166.66
Intent to Use Services Again								
Total Number Responding	23	10	3	1	0	5	1	3
% Will Use Again	100%	100%	100%	100%	0	100%	100%	100%
% Will Not Use Again	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

August, 1975

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Police
Total Number of Evaluations Returned	22	8	3	1	0	7	2	1
Overall Satisfaction with Services								
Total Number Responding	22	8	3	1	0	7	2	1
% Completely Satisfied (5)	27%	13%	0	0	0	43%	50%	100%
% Generally Pleased (4)	55%	63%	100%	100%	0	29%	50%	0
% Good (3)	14%	25%	0	0	0	14%	0	0
% Not Satisfied (2)	5%	0	0	0	0	14%	0	0
% Completely Dissatisfied (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	4.04	3.87	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.50	5.00
Reasons for Using Services								
Total Number Responding	22	8	3	1	0	7	2	1
Inadequate Library Facilities	15	5	2	1	0	4	2	1
Objective Opinion	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Additional Support	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Learn How to Handle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Availability of Service	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Understaffed	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Time	8	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
Travel Distance to Library Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Faster Answer Through Us	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Better Service to County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
More Thorough	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Answer of General Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pending Case of Unusual Importance or Unique Case	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Confidence in or Reputation of CLIC	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wanted to See How Good We Are	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonlawyer Utilizing CLIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Police
Percent Having No Problems in Contact								
Total Number Responding	22	8	3	1	0	7	2	1
% Responding No Problems	100%	100%	100%	100%	0	100%	100%	100%
% Responding Problems in Contact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Reporting Delivered on Time								
Total Number Responding	21	7	3	1	0	7	2	1
% Responding Report on Time	95%	86%	100%	100%	0	100%	100%	100%
% Responding Report Not on Time	5%	14%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Responding Report to Point								
Total Number Responding	22	8	3	1	0	7	2	1
% Responding Report to Point	100%	100%	100%	100%	0	100%	100%	100%
% Responding Report Not to Point	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rating of Report Quality								
Total Number Responding	22	8	3	1	0	7	2	1
% Excellent (4)	36%	13%	33%	0	0	71%	0	100%
% Good (3)	59%	88%	67%	100%	0	14%	100%	0
% Fair (2)	5%	0	0	0	0	14%	0	0
% Poor (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.31	3.12	3.33	3.00	0.00	3.57	3.00	4.00
Helpfulness of Report								
Total Number Responding	22	8	3	1	0	7	2	1
% Extremely Helpful (4)	45%	38%	33%	0	0	57%	50%	100%
% Some Help (3)	41%	50%	67%	100%	0	14%	50%	0
% Little Help (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% No Help at All (1)	14%	13%	0	0	0	29%	0	0
Average Rating	3.18	3.12	3.33	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.50	4.00

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Police
Amount of Difficulty in Doing the Project by Self								
Total Number Responding	22	8	3	1	0	7	2	1
% Very Difficult (4)	27%	0	0	0	0	57%	50%	100%
% Fairly Difficult (3)	55%	88%	67%	100%	0	14%	50%	0
% Fairly Easy (2)	14%	0	33%	0	0	29%	0	0
% Very Easy (1)	5%	13%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.04	2.75	2.66	3.00	0.00	3.28	3.50	4.00

Type of Difficulty	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Police
Total Number Responding	22	8	3	1	0	7	2	1
Inadequate Library Facility	17	7	2	1	0	4	2	1
Time	8	2	3	0	0	2	1	0
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate Indexing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distance to Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Understaffed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Answer	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Objective Opinion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Current Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
More Thorough Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Knowledge or Ability for Handling Case	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mean Man-Hours to Do Work by Self	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Police
Total Number Responding	19	7	3	1	0	5	2	1
Mean Man-Hours	10.73	6.00	10.66	2.00	0.00	9.60	10.00	60.00

Worth of Report	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Police
Total Number Responding	19	8	2	1	0	5	2	1
Average Fair Price	\$122.26	\$137.50	\$162.50	\$5.00	0.00	\$78.60	\$200.00	\$100.00

Intent to Use Service Again	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Police
Total Number Responding	22	8	3	1	0	7	2	1
% Will Use Again	100%	100%	100%	100%	0	100%	100%	100%
% Will Not Use Again	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROJECT SERVICES EVALUATION
From July 10, 1974 through September 30, 1974

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc.Cty Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney
Total No. of Evaluations Returned	43	19	10	2	4	7	1
Overall Satisfaction with Services							
Total No. Responding	43	19	10	2	4	7	1
% Completely Satisfied (5)	47%	42%	60%	0	50%	43%	100%
% Generally Pleased (4)	42%	47%	30%	100%	25%	43%	0
% Good (3)	12%	11%	10%	0	25%	14%	0
% Not Satisfied (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Completely Dissatisfied (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	4.34	4.31	4.50	4.00	4.25	4.28	5.00
Reasons for Using Services							
Total No. Responding	43	19	10	2	4	7	1
Inadequate Library Facilities	16	7	3	2	0	4	0
Objective Opinion	5	2	0	0	2	0	1
Additional Support	3	0	2	0	1	0	0
Learn How to Handle	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Availability of Our Services	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Lack of Materials From							
Other Jurisdictions	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
Understaffed	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Time	15	7	4	1	1	2	0
Travel Distance to Library Facilities	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Faster Answer Through Us	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Better Service to County	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
More Thorough Research	5	1	1	0	1	2	0
Expense	4	2	0	0	1	1	0
Pending Case of Unusual Importance	2	0	1	0	1	0	0

Percent Having No Problems in Contact,
Report Delivered on Time, and Report
to the Point

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc.Ct. Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney
Total No. Responding	43	19	10	2	4	7	1
% Responding No. Problems	0	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% Responding Problems in Contact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. Responding	42	19	10	1	4	7	1
% Responding Report on Time	98%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% Responding Report Not on Time	2%	5%	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. Responding	43	19	10	2	4	7	1
% Responding Report to Point	93%	95%	90%	100%	100%	86%	100%
% Responding Report Not to Point	7%	5%	10%	0	0	14%	0

Rating of Report Quality and Helpfulness

Total No. Responding	43	19	10	2	4	7	1
% Excellent (4)	49%	42%	50%	0	75%	57%	100%
% Good (3)	42%	47%	40%	100%	25%	29%	0
% Fair (2)	9%	11%	10%	0%	0	14%	0
% Poor (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.39	3.31	3.40	3.00	3.75	3.42	4.00
Total No. Responding	43	19	10	2	4	7	1
% Extremely Helpful (4)	63%	58%	70%	50%	75%	57%	100%
% Some Help (3)	35%	42%	20%	50%	25%	43%	0
% Little Help (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% No Help At All	2%	0	10%	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.58	3.57	3.50	3.50	3.75	3.57	4.00

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Cty. Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney
Amount and Type of Difficulty in Doing the Project by Self							
Total No. Responding	39	16	10	2	4	6	1
% Very Difficult (4)	26%	19%	30%	50%	25%	17%	100%
% Fairly Difficult (3)	62%	75%	60%	50%	50%	50%	0
% Fairly Easy (2)	13%	6%	10%	0	25%	33%	0
% Very Easy (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.12	3.12	3.20	3.50	3.00	2.83	4.00

Total No. Responding	41	18	10	2	3	7	1
Blank	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Inadequate Library Facilities	24	10	6	2	1	4	1
Time	22	10	4	1	2	5	0
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	4	1	2	0	0	1	0
Inadequate Indexing	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Distance to Travel	6	2	3	0	0	1	0
Understaffed	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Expense	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Objective Opinion	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lack of Current Materials	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
More Thorough Research	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

Mean Man-Hours to Do Work by Self, Worth of Report, and Intent to Use Services Again

Total No. Responding	30	11	7	2	4	5	1
Mean Man-Hours	9.66	10.00	7.71	10.00	9.50	12.00	8.00
Total No. Responding	34	15	8	2	3	5	1
Fair Price	121.38	89.80	94.37	112.50	266.66	170.00	150.00
Total No. Responding	43	19	10	2	4	7	1
% Will Use Again	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% Will Not Use Again	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROJECT SERVICES EVALUATION
From July 10, 1974 through November 30, 1974

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc.Cty Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney
Total No. of Evaluations Returned	86	28	21	3	9	22	3
Overall Satisfaction with Services							
Total No. Responding	86	28	21	3	9	22	3
% Completely Satisfied (5)	53%	43%	62%	33%	56%	55%	100%
% Generally Pleased (4)	35%	46%	29%	67%	11%	36%	0%
% Good (3)	8%	11%	5%	0%	11%	9%	0%
% Not Satisfied (2)	2%	0%	5%	0%	11%	0%	0%
% Completely Dissatisfied (1)	1%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%
Average Rating	4.37	4.32	4.47	4.33	3.88	4.45	5.00
Reasons for Using Services							
Total No. Responding	84	27	21	3	8	22	3
Inadequate Library Facilities	35	12	6	2	1	13	1
Objective Opinion	7	3	0	0	2	0	2
Additional Support	5	1	2	0	2	0	0
Learn How to Handle	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Availability of Our Services	5	1	1	1	0	2	0
Lack of Materials From							
Other Jurisdictions	8	3	1	0	1	3	0
Understaffed	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Time	31	9	10	1	2	8	1
Travel Distance to Library Facilities	3	0	2	0	0	1	0
Faster Answer Through Us	5	1	4	0	0	0	0
Better Service to County	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
More Thorough Research	9	2	1	0	1	5	0
Expense	7	2	0	0	2	3	0
Answer of General Interest	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pending Case of Unusual							
Importance or Unique Case	4	1	2	0	1	0	0
Confidence in or Reputation							
of CLIC	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
Wanted to See How Good We Are	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc.Cty Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney
Percent Having No Problems in Contact							
Total No. Responding	86	28	21	3	9	22	3
% Responding No Problems	98%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	67%
% Responding Problems in Contact	2%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	33%
Percent Reporting Report on Time							
Total No. Responding	85	28	21	2	9	22	3
% Responding Report on Time	96%	96%	100%	100%	100%	95%	67%
% Responding Report Not on Time	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	5%	33%
Percent Responding Report to Point							
Total No. Responding	86	28	21	3	9	22	3
% Responding Report to Point	91%	96%	86%	100%	78%	91%	100%
% Responding Report Not to Point	9%	4%	14%	0%	22%	9%	0%
Rating of Report Quality							
Total No. Responding	86	28	21	3	9	22	3
% Excellent (4)	50%	36%	52%	33%	67%	55%	100%
% Good (3)	41%	54%	43%	67%	11%	36%	0%
% Fair (2)	7%	11%	5%	0%	0%	9%	0%
% Poor (1)	2%	0%	0%	0%	22%	0%	0%
Average Rating	3.38	3.25	3.47	3.33	3.22	3.45	4.00
Helpfulness of Report							
Total No. Responding	86	28	21	3	9	22	3
% Extremely Helpful (4)	59%	57%	67%	67%	56%	55%	67%
% Some Help (3)	35%	39%	24%	33%	22%	45%	33%
% Little Help (2)	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% No Help At All	5%	0%	10%	0%	22%	0%	0%
Average Rating	3.48	3.53	3.47	3.66	3.11	3.54	3.66

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Cty Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorne
Amount of Difficulty in Doing the Project by Self							
Total No. Responding	78	25	19	3	8	21	2
% Very Difficult (4)	22%	16%	21%	33%	38%	19%	50%
% Fairly Difficult (3)	59%	68%	58%	67%	50%	52%	50%
% Fairly Easy (2)	19%	16%	21%	0%	13%	29%	0%
% Very Easy (1)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Average Rating	3.02	3.00	3.00	3.33	3.25	2.90	3.50
Type of Difficulty							
Total No. Responding	78	25	18	3	7	22	3
Blank	8	3	3	0	2	0	0
Inadequate Library Facilities	43	13	11	3	3	12	1
Time	42	15	8	1	6	10	2
Lack of Materials From							
Other Jurisdictions	8	1	3	0	0	4	0
Inadequate Indexing	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Distance to Travel	8	3	3	0	0	2	0
Understaffed	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Not Applicable	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Expense	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Objective Opinion	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lack of Current Materials	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
More Thorough Research	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
Mean Man-Hours to Do Work by Self							
Total No. Responding	66	20	15	3	6	19	3
Mean Man-Hours	8.19	7.55	8.13	8.00	11.16	8.47	5.33
Worth of Report							
Total No. Responding	70	23	16	3	6	19	3
Average Fair Price	\$121.30	\$79.00	\$158.12	\$105.00	\$234.33	\$113.05	\$91.66
Intent to Use Services Again							
Total No. Responding	83	28	21	3	7	21	3
% Will Use Again	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% Will Not Use Again	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

PROJECT SERVICES EVALUATION
From July 10, 1974 Through December 31, 1974

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Cty Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney	Other
Total No. of Evaluations Returned	115	36	26	4	10	33	5	1
Overall Satisfaction With Services								
Total No. Responding	115	36	26	4	10	33	5	1
% Completely Satisfied (5)	51%	44%	58%	25%	50%	52%	100%	0%
% Generally Pleased (4)	37%	47%	35%	75%	20%	33%	0%	100%
% Good (3)	8%	8%	4%	0%	10%	12%	0%	0%
% Not Satisfied (2)	3%	0%	4%	0%	10%	3%	0%	0%
% Completely Dissatisfied (1)	1%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%
Average Rating	4.35	4.36	4.46	4.25	3.90	4.33	5.00	4.00
Reasons for Using Services								
Total No. Responding	113	35	26	4	9	33	5	1
Inadequate Library Facilities	44	14	7	2	2	18	1	0
Objective Opinion	10	4	1	0	2	1	2	0
Additional Support	7	1	3	0	2	1	0	0
Learn How to Handle	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Availability of Service	5	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	11	3	2	0	1	5	0	0
Understaffed	7	6	0	0	0	1	0	0
Time	45	13	11	1	3	16	1	0
Travel Distance to Library Facilities	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Faster Answer Through Us	6	1	4	0	0	0	1	0
Better Service to County	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
More Thorough Research	12	3	1	0	1	7	0	0
Expense	10	2	0	0	2	6	0	0
Answer of General Interest	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Pending Case of Unusual Importance or Unique Case	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
Confidence in or Reputation of CLIC	7	2	2	1	0	2	0	0
Wanted to See How Good We Are	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Nonlawyer Utilizing CLIC	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

	Total	Attorney	Judge	Judge	Judge	Counsel	Attorney	Other
Percent Having No Problems in Contact								
Total No. Responding	114	36	25	4	10	33	5	1
% Responding No Problems	98%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	90%	100%
% Responding Problems in Contact	2%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	10%	0%

Percent Reporting Delivered on Time								
Total No. Responding	114	36	26	3	10	33	5	1
% Responding Report on Time	97%	94%	100%	100%	100%	97%	80%	100%
% Responding Report Not on Time	3%	6%	0%	0%	0%	3%	20%	0%

Percent Responding Report to Point								
Total No. Responding	114	36	26	4	10	33	5	0
% Responding Report to Point	90%	97%	85%	100%	80%	80%	100%	0%
% Responding Report Not to Point	10%	3%	15%	0%	20%	12%	0%	0%

Rating of Report Quality								
Total No. Responding	115	36	26	4	10	33	5	1
% Excellent (4)	52%	36%	58%	50%	70%	55%	100%	0%
% Good (3)	39%	56%	38%	50%	10%	33%	0%	100%
% Fair (2)	7%	8%	4%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%
% Poor (1)	2%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%
Average Rating	3.41	3.27	3.53	3.50	3.30	3.42	4.00	3.00

Helpfulness of Report								
Total No. Responding	115	36	26	4	10	33	5	1
% Extremely Helpful (4)	56%	58%	62%	50%	60%	49%	60%	0%
% Some Help (3)	39%	39%	31%	50%	20%	48%	40%	100%
% Little Help (2)	2%	3%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
% No Help At All (1)	3%	0%	8%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%
Average Rating	3.46	3.55	3.46	3.50	3.20	3.45	3.60	3.00

Amount of Difficulty in
Doing the Project by Self

	Total	Attorney	Judge	Judge	Judge	County	Attorney	Other
Total No. Responding	107	33	24	4	9	32	4	1
% Very Difficult (4)	19%	12%	25%	25%	33%	16%	25%	0%
% Fairly Difficult (3)	63%	70%	58%	75%	56%	56%	75%	100%
% Fairly Easy (2)	18%	15%	17%	0%	11%	23%	0%	0%
% Very Easy (1)	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Average Rating	2.99	2.90	3.08	3.25	3.22	2.87	3.25	3.00

Type of Difficulty

	Total	Attorney	Judge	Judge	Judge	County	Attorney	Other
Total No. Responding	107	33	23	4	8	33	5	1
Inadequate Library Facilities	53	16	12	3	4	16	2	0
Time	56	18	11	2	7	15	2	1
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	13	1	5	0	0	6	1	0
Inadequate Indexing	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Distance to Travel	11	4	3	0	0	4	0	0
Understaffed	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Not Applicable	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Expense	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Objective Opinion	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lack of Current Materials	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
More Thorough Research	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Lack of Knowledge or Ability for Handling Case	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Mean Man-Hours to Do Work by Self

Total No. Responding	92	27	20	4	7	28	5	1
Mean Man-Hours	7.79	7.40	7.55	6.75	11.57	7.71	5.20	16.00

Worth of Report

Total No. Responding	96	30	21	4	7	23	5	1
Average Fair Price	\$117.83	\$89.10	\$143.57	\$86.25	\$236.57	\$110.46	\$90.00	\$80.00

Intent to Use Services Again

Total No. Responding	112	36	26	4	8	32	5	1
% Will Use Again	99%	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% Will Not Use Again	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

PROJECT SERVICES EVALUATION
From July 10, 1974 Through Jan. 31, 1975

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Cty Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney	Other
Total No. of Evaluations Returned	131	43	29	4	10	37	7	1
Overall Satisfaction With Services								
Total No. Responding	131	43	29	4	10	37	7	1
% Completely Satisfied (5)	52%	47%	62%	25%	50%	51%	71%	0%
% Generally Pleased (4)	38%	47%	31%	75%	20%	35%	29%	100%
% Good (3)	7%	7%	3%	0%	10%	11%	0%	0%
% Not Satisfied (2)	2%	0%	3%	0%	10%	3%	0%	0%
% Completely Dissatisfied (1)	1%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%
Average Rating	4.38	4.39	4.51	4.25	3.90	4.35	4.71	4.00
Reasons for Using Services								
Total No. Responding	129	42	29	4	9	37	7	1
Inadequate Library Facilities	49	15	9	2	2	19	2	0
Objective Opinion	11	4	1	0	2	2	2	0
Additional Support	9	3	3	0	2	1	0	0
Learn How to Handle	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Availability of Service	6	1	2	1	0	2	0	0
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	12	3	3	0	1	5	0	0
Understaffed	9	7	0	0	0	1	0	0
Time	55	17	12	1	3	19	3	0
Travel Distance to Library Facilities	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Faster Answer Through Us	7	1	5	0	0	0	1	0
Better Service to County	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
More Thorough Research	15	4	1	0	1	9	0	0
Expense	10	2	0	0	2	6	0	0
Answer of General Interest	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Pending Case of Unusual Importance or Unique Case	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
Confidence in or Reputation of CLIC	8	3	2	1	0	2	0	0
Wanted to See How Good We Are	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Nonlawyer Utilizing CLIC	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Cty Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney	Other
Percent Having No Problems in Contact								
Total No. Responding	130	43	28	4	10	37	7	1
% Responding No Problems	98%	100%	100%	75%	100%	97%	86%	100%
% Responding Problems in Contact	2%	0%	0%	25%	0%	3%	14%	0%
Percent Reporting Delivered on Time								
Total No. Responding	129	42	29	3	10	37	7	1
% Responding Report on Time	96%	93%	100%	100%	100%	97%	86%	100%
% Responding Report Not on Time	4%	7%	0%	0%	0%	3%	14%	0%
Percent Responding Report to Point								
Total No. Responding	130	43	29	4	10	37	7	0
% Responding Report to Point	92%	98%	86%	100%	80%	89%	100%	0%
% Responding Report Not to Point	8%	2%	14%	0%	20%	11%	0%	0%
Rating of Report Quality								
Total No. Responding	131	43	29	4	10	37	7	1
% Excellent (4)	52%	37%	62%	50%	70%	54%	71%	0%
% Good (3)	40%	56%	34%	50%	10%	35%	29%	100%
% Fair (2)	6%	7%	3%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%
% Poor (1)	2%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%
Average Rating	3.42	3.30	3.58	3.50	3.30	3.43	3.71	3.00
Helpfulness of Report								
Total No. Responding	131	43	29	4	10	37	7	1
% Extremely Helpful (4)	56%	58%	66%	50%	60%	49%	43%	0%
% Some Help (3)	39%	37%	28%	50%	20%	49%	57%	100%
% Little Help (2)	2%	5%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
% No Help at All (1)	3%	0%	7%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%
Average Rating	3.47	3.53	3.51	3.50	3.20	3.45	3.42	3.00

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Judge	Judge	Counsel	Attorney	Other
Amount of Difficulty in Doing the Project by Self								
Total No. Responding	122	39	27	4	9	36	6	1
% Very Difficult (4)	18%	10%	26%	25%	33%	17%	17%	0%
% Fairly Difficult (3)	61%	69%	56%	75%	56%	58%	50%	100%
% Fairly Easy (2)	20%	18%	19%	0%	11%	25%	33%	0%
% Very Easy (1)	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Average Rating	2.96	2.87	3.07	3.25	3.22	2.91	2.83	3.00

Type of Difficulty

Total No. Responding	123	40	26	4	8	37	7	1
Inadequate Library Facilities	63	20	14	3	4	18	4	0
Time	66	24	13	2	7	17	2	1
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	15	1	5	0	0	6	3	0
Inadequate Indexing	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Distance to Travel	11	4	3	0	0	4	0	0
Understaffed	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Not Applicable	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Expense	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Objective Opinion	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lack of Current Materials	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
More Thorough Research	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Lack of Knowledge or Ability for Handling Case	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Mean Man-Hours to Do Work by Self

Total No. Responding	104	31	22	4	7	32	7	1
Mean Man-Hours	7.53	6.90	7.04	6.75	11.57	7.71	6.28	16.00

Worth of Report

Total No. Responding	107	34	23	4	7	31	7	1
Average Fair Price	\$114.36	\$83.76	\$137.60	\$86.25	\$236.57	\$114.29	\$85.71	\$80.00

Intent to Use Services Again

Total No. Responding	127	43	28	4	8	36	7	1
% Will Use Again	99%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% Will Not Use Again	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

PROJECT SERVICES EVALUATION
From July 10, 1974 Through February 28, 1975

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Cty. Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney	Other
Total No. of Evaluations Returned	146	49	31	5	12	41	7	1
Overall Satisfaction With Services								
Total No. Responding	146	49	31	5	12	41	7	1
% Completely Satisfied (5)	52	49	58	20	58	51	71	0
% Generally Pleased (4)	39	45	35	80	17	37	29	100
% Good (3)	6	6	3	0	8	10	0	0
% Not Satisfied (2)	2	0	3	0	8	2	0	0
% Completely Dissatisfied (1)	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Average Rating	4.39	4.42	4.48	4.20	4.08	4.36	4.71	4.00
Reasons for Using Services								
Total No. Responding	144	48	31	5	11	41	7	1
Inadequate Library Facilities	58	20	10	3	2	21	2	0
Objective Opinion	11	4	1	0	2	2	2	0
Additional Support	10	4	3	0	2	1	0	0
Learn How to Handle	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Availability of Service	7	2	2	1	0	2	0	0
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	13	3	3	0	1	6	0	0
Understaffed	11	8	0	0	0	2	1	0
Time	66	21	14	2	5	21	3	0
Travel Distance to Library Facility	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Faster Answer Through Us	7	1	5	0	0	0	1	0
Better Service to County	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
More Thorough Research	15	4	1	0	1	9	0	0
Expense	10	2	0	0	2	6	0	0
Answer of General Interest	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Pending Case of Unusual Importance or Unique Case	6	1	2	0	3	0	0	0
Confidence in or Reputation of CLIC	9	4	2	1	0	2	0	0
Wanted to See How Good We are	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Nonlawyer Utilizing CLIC	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Co. Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney	Other
Percent Having No Problems in Contact								
Total No. Responding	15	6	2	1	2	4	0	0
% Responding No Problems	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0
% Responding Problems in Contact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Reporting Delivered on Time								
Total No. Responding	15	6	2	1	2	4	0	0
% Responding Report on Time	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0
% Responding Report Not on Time	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Responding Report To Point								
Total No. Responding	15	6	2	1	2	4	0	0
% Responding Report to Point	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0
% Responding Report Not to Point	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rating of Report Quality								
Total No. Responding	15	6	2	1	2	4	0	0
% Excellent (4)	40	33	0	0	100	50	0	0
% Good (3)	60	67	100	100	0	50	0	0
% Fair (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Poor (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.40	3.33	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.50	0.00	0.00
Helpfulness of Report								
Total No. Responding	15	6	2	1	2	4	0	0
% Extremely Helpful (4)	60	67	50	0	100	50	0	0
% Some Help (3)	40	33	50	100	0	50	0	0
% Little Help (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% No Help at All (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.60	3.66	3.50	3.00	4.00	3.50	0.00	0.00

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. City Judge	Judge	Counsel	Attorney	Other
Amount of Difficulty in Doing Project by Self								
Total No. Responding	137	45	29	5	11	40	6	1
% Very Difficult (4)	20	13	24	20	45	18	17	0
% Fairly Difficult (3)	61	64	59	80	45	60	50	100
% Fairly Easy (2)	19	20	17	0	9	23	33	0
% Very Easy (1)	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average Rating	2.99	2.88	3.06	3.20	3.36	2.95	2.83	3.00

Type of Difficulty								
Total No. Responding	136	45	28	5	10	40	7	1
Inadequate Library Facility	72	24	16	4	4	20	4	0
Time	76	29	15	2	9	18	2	1
Lack of Materials from Other Jurisdictions	16	2	5	0	0	6	3	0
Inadequate Indexing	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Distance to Travel	13	4	3	0	0	6	0	0
Understaffed	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Not applicable	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Expense	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Objective Opinion	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lack of Current Materials	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
More Thorough Research	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Lack of Knowledge or Ability for Handling Case	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mean Man-hours to Do Work by Self								
Total No. Responding	114	35	23	5	9	34	7	1
Mean Man-Hours	8.18	7.17	7.17	8.20	17.44	7.61	6.28	16.00

Worth of Report								
Total No. Responding	114	37	24	5	8	32	7	1
Average Fair Price	\$120.76	95.35	136.04	99.00	269.50	113.84	85.71	80.00

Intent to Use Services Again								
Total No. Responding	141	49	30	5	9	40	7	1
% Will Use Again	99	98	100	100	100	100	100	100
% Will Not Use Again	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROJECT SERVICES EVALUATION
From July 10, 1974 Through March 31, 1975

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc.Co. Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney	Other
Total No. of Evaluations Returned	173	59	34	5	14	51	8	2
Overall Satisfaction With Services								
Total No. Responding	173	59	34	5	14	51	8	2
% Completely Satisfied (5)	50	49	53	20	50	51	63	50
% Generally Pleased (4)	40	46	38	80	21	37	38	50
% Good (3)	6	5	6	0	7	10	0	0
% Not Satisfied (2)	2	0	3	0	14	2	0	0
% Completely Dissatisfied (1)	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Average Rating	4.37	4.44	4.41	4.20	3.92	4.37	4.62	4.50
Reasons for Using Services								
Total No. Responding	168	57	34	5	13	49	8	2
Inadequate Library Facilities	70	25	12	3	4	23	3	0
Objective Opinion	15	7	1	0	2	3	2	0
Additional Support	13	4	4	0	2	3	0	0
Learn How to Handle	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Availability of Service	7	2	2	1	0	2	0	0
Lack of Materials From								
Other Jurisdictions	14	4	3	0	1	6	0	0
Understaffed	12	9	0	0	0	2	1	0
Time	78	24	17	2	6	26	3	0
Travel Distance to Library Facility	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Faster Answer Through Us	7	1	5	0	0	0	1	0
Better Service to County	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
More Thorough Research	15	4	1	0	1	9	0	0
Expense	10	2	0	0	2	6	0	0
Answer of General Interest	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Pending Case of Unusual								
Importance	6	1	2	0	3	0	0	0
Confidence In or Reputation								
of CLIC	13	5	1	1	3	0	0	0
Wanted to See How Good We Are	5	2	0	0	0	2	0	1
Nonlawyer Utilizing CLIC	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc.Co. Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney	Other
Percent Having No Problems in Contact								
Total No. Responding	171	58	33	5	14	51	8	2
% Responding No Problems	98	100	100	80	100	98	88	100
% Responding Problems in Contact	2	0	0	20	0	2	12	0
Percent Reporting Delivered on Time								
Total No. Responding	170	58	33	4	14	51	8	2
% Responding Report on Time	95	91	97	100	100	98	88	100
% Responding Report Not on Time	5	9	3	0	0	2	12	0
Percent Responding Report to Point								
Total No. Responding	172	59	34	5	14	51	8	1
% Responding Report to Point	92	98	88	100	79	90	100	100
% Responding Report Not to Point	8	2	12	0	21	10	0	0
Rating of Report Quality								
Total No. Responding	173	59	34	5	14	51	8	2
% Excellent (4)	49	37	53	40	64	55	63	50
% Good (3)	44	58	44	60	14	35	38	50
% Fair (2)	5	5	3	0	0	10	0	0
% Poor (1)	2	0	0	0	21	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.40	3.32	3.50	3.40	3.21	3.45	3.62	3.50
Helpfulness of Report								
Total No. Responding	173	59	34	5	14	51	8	2
% Extremely Helpful (4)	58	59	62	40	64	55	50	50
% Some Help (3)	38	37	32	60	21	41	50	50
% Little Help (2)	2	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
% No Help At All (1)	2	0	6	0	14	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.50	3.55	3.50	3.40	3.35	3.50	3.50	3.50

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc.Co. Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney	Other
Amount of Difficulty in Doing Project by Self								
Total No. Responding	165	55	33	5	13	50	7	2
% Very Difficult (4)	19	15	27	20	38	14	14	50
% Fairly Difficult (3)	59	60	58	80	46	62	57	50
% Fairly Easy (3)	20	24	15	0	8	24	29	0
% Very Easy (1)	1	2	0	0	8	0	0	0
Average Rating	2.96	2.87	3.12	3.20	3.15	2.90	2.85	3.50
Type of Difficulty								
Total No. Responding	160	54	30	5	12	49	8	2
Inadequate Library Facility	88	30	18	4	6	25	5	0
Time	91	36	16	2	9	24	2	2
Lack of Materials From								
Other Jurisdictions	16	2	5	0	0	6	3	0
Inadequate Indexing	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Distance to Travel	15	6	3	0	0	6	0	0
Understaffed	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Not Applicable	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Expense	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Objective Opinion	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lack of Current Materials	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
More Thorough Research	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Lack of Knowledge or Ability for Handling Case	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mean Man-Hours to Do Work by Self								
Total No. Responding	137	43	25	5	11	43	8	2
Mean Man-Hours	9.13	7.60	7.24	8.20	14.81	9.69	5.87	38.00
Worth of Report								
Total No. Responding	137	46	26	5	10	40	8	2
Average Fair Price	\$122.09	\$92.47	\$139.03	\$99.00	\$285.80	\$114.82	\$84.37	\$120.00
Intent to Use Services Again								
Total No. Responding	168	59	33	5	11	50	8	2
% Will Use Again	99	98	100	100	100	100	100	100
% Will Not Use Again	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROJECT SERVICES EVALUATION
From July 10, 1974 Through April 30, 1975

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc.Co. Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney	Other
Total Number of Evaluations Returned	197	72	36	6	14	57	10	2
Overall Satisfaction With Services								
Total Number Responding	197	72	36	6	14	57	10	2
%Completely Satisfied (5)	47	44	50	17	50	49	60	50
%Generally Pleased (4)	44	50	42	83	21	39	40	50
%Good (3)	6	4	6	0	7	11	0	0
%Not Satisfied (2)	2	0	3	0	14	2	0	0
%Completely Dissatisfied (1)	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Average Rating	4.33	4.34	4.38	4.16	3.92	4.35	4.60	4.50
Reasons for Using Services								
Total Number Responding	192	70	36	6	13	55	11	2
Inadequate Library Facilities	83	33	14	3	4	24	5	0
Objective Opinion	15	7	1	0	2	3	2	0
Additional Support	17	6	4	1	2	4	0	0
Learn How to Handle	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Availability of Service	8	3	2	1	0	2	0	0
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	15	4	3	0	1	6	1	0
Understaffed	15	11	0	0	0	3	1	0
Time	89	30	18	2	6	30	3	0
Travel Distance to Library Facility	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Faster Answer Through Us	7	1	5	0	0	0	1	0
Better Service to County	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
More Thorough Research	17	4	1	1	1	10	0	0
Expense	14	2	0	0	2	10	0	0
Answer of General Interest	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Pending Case of Unusual Importance	6	1	2	0	3	0	0	0
Confidence In or Reputation of CLIC	20	8	4	1	1	5	1	0
Wanted to See How Good We Are	5	2	0	0	0	2	0	1
Nonlawyer Utilizing CLIC	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc. Co. Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney	Other
Percent Having No Problems in Contact								
Total Number Responding	195	71	35	6	14	57	10	2
%Responding No Problems	98	99	100	83	100	98	90	100
%Responding Problems in Contact	2	1	0	17	0	2	10	0
Percent Reporting Delivered on Time								
Total Number Responding	194	71	35	5	14	57	10	2
%Responding Report on Time	93	90	94	100	100	95	80	100
%Responding Report Not on Time	7	10	6	0	0	5	20	0
Percent Responding Report to Point								
Total Number Responding	193	69	36	6	14	57	10	1
%Responding Report to Point	93	99	89	100	79	91	100	100
%Responding Report Not to Point	7	1	11	0	21	9	0	0
Rating of Report Quality								
Total Number Responding	196	71	36	6	14	57	10	2
%Excellent (4)	47	35	50	33	64	54	60	50
%Good (3)	46	61	47	67	14	35	40	50
%Fair (2)	5	4	3	0	0	11	0	0
%Poor (1)	2	0	0	0	21	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.38	3.30	3.47	3.33	3.21	3.43	3.60	3.50
Helpfulness of Report								
Total Number Responding	195	70	36	6	14	57	10	2
%Extremely Helpful (4)	56	54	58	50	64	54	60	50
%Some Help (3)	39	43	36	50	21	40	40	50
%Little Help (2)	3	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
%No Help At All (1)	2	0	6	0	14	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.49	3.51	3.47	3.50	3.35	3.49	3.60	3.50

	Total	County Attorney	County Judge	Assoc.Co. Judge	District Judge	Defense Counsel	City Attorney	Other
Amount of Difficulty in Doing Project by Self								
Total Number Responding	188	67	35	6	13	56	9	2
%Very Difficult (4)	18	13	26	17	38	14	11	50
%Fairly Difficult (3)	62	63	60	83	46	64	67	50
%Fairly Easy (3)	19	22	14	0	8	21	22	0
%Very Easy (1)	1	2	0	0	8	0	0	0
Average Rating	2.97	2.88	3.11	3.16	3.15	2.92	2.88	3.50
Type of Difficulty								
Total Number Responding	183	66	32	6	12	55	10	2
Inadequate Library Facility	101	37	19	5	6	28	6	0
Time	103	43	17	2	9	28	2	2
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	19	3	6	0	0	6	4	0
Inadequate Indexing	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Distance to Travel	18	7	3	0	0	7	1	0
Understaffed	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Not Applicable	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Expense	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Objective Opinion	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lack of Current Materials	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
More Thorough Research	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Lack of Knowledge or Ability for Handling Case	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mean Man-Hours to Do Work by Self								
Total Number Responding	156	53	26	6	11	48	10	2
Mean Man-Hours	9.08	7.67	7.15	7.50	14.81	9.66	7.70	38.00
Worth of Report								
Total Number Responding	157	57	27	6	10	45	10	2
Average Fair Price	\$127.01	\$104.28	\$135.74	\$95.00	\$285.50	\$123.17	\$112.50	\$120.00
Intent to Use Services Again								
Total Number Responding	192	72	35	6	11	56	10	2
%Will Use Again	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
%Will Not Use, Again	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROJECT SERVICES EVALUATION
From July 10, 1974 Through May 31, 1975

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Other
Total Number of Evaluations Returned	215	77	40	6	15	65	10	2
Overall Satisfaction With Services								
Total Number Responding	214	77	40	6	14	65	10	2
% Completely Satisfied	47	44	55	17	50	45	60	50
% Generally Pleased (4)	44	51	38	83	21	43	40	50
% Good (3)	6	4	5	0	7	11	0	0
% Not Satisfied (2)	2	0	3	0	14	2	0	0
% Completely Dissatisfied (1)	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Average Rating	4.33	4.35	4.45	4.16	3.92	4.30	4.60	4.50
Reasons for Using Services								
Total Number Responding	209	75	40	6	13	63	11	2
Inadequate Library Facilities	95	37	17	3	4	29	5	0
Objective Opinion	16	8	1	0	2	3	2	0
Additional Support	18	6	4	1	2	5	0	0
Learn How to Handle	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Availability of Service	9	3	3	1	0	2	0	0
Lack of Materials from Other Jurisdictions	15	4	3	0	1	6	1	0
Understaffed	16	11	0	0	0	4	1	0
Time	93	31	18	2	6	33	3	0
Travel Distance to Library Facility	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Faster Answer Through Us	7	1	5	0	0	0	1	0
Better Service to County	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
More Thorough Research	18	4	1	1	1	11	0	0
Expense	14	2	0	0	2	10	0	0
Answer of General Interest	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Pending Case of Unusual Importance	6	1	2	0	3	0	0	0
Confidence In or Reputation of CLIC	23	8	5	1	1	7	1	0
Wanted to See How Good We Are	6	2	0	0	0	3	0	1
Nonlawyer Utilizing CLIC	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

	Total	Atty.	Judge	Judge	Judge	Couns.	Atty.	Other
Percent Having No Problems in Contact								
Total Number Responding	213	76	39	6	15	65	10	2
% Responding No Problems	98%	99%	100%	83%	100%	98%	90%	100%
% Responding Problems in Contact	2%	1%	0	17%	0	2%	10%	0
Percent Reporting Delivered on Time								
Total Number Responding	209	76	37	5	14	65	10	2
% Responding Report on Time	93%	91%	95%	100%	100%	94%	80%	100%
% Responding Report Not on Time	7%	9%	5%	0	0	6%	20%	0
Percent Responding Report to Point								
Total Number Responding	208	74	38	6	14	65	10	1
% Responding Report to Point	93%	99%	89%	100%	79%	91%	100%	100%
% Responding Report Not to Point	7%	1%	11%	0	21%	9%	0	0
Rating of Report Quality								
Total Number Responding	212	76	38	6	15	65	10	2
% Excellent (4)	49%	38%	53%	33%	60%	57%	60%	50%
% Good (3)	44%	58%	45%	67%	20%	32%	40%	50%
% Fair (2)	5%	4%	3%	0	0	11%	0	0
% Poor (1)	1%	0	0	0	20%	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.41	3.34	3.50	3.33	3.20	3.46	3.60	3.50
Helpfulness of Report								
Total Number Responding	211	75	38	6	15	65	10	2
% Extremely Helpful (4)	55%	53%	61%	50%	60%	52%	60%	50%
% Some Help (3)	40%	44%	34%	50%	27%	42%	40%	50%
% Little Help (2)	2%	3%	0	0	0	5%	0	0
% No Help at All (1)	2%	0	5%	0	13%	2%	0	0
Average Rating	3.47	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.35	3.44	3.60	3.50

CONTINUED

4 OF 6

Amount of Difficulty in Doing
Project by Self

Total Number Responding	204	72	38	6	14	63	9	2
% Very Difficult (4)	20%	13%	29%	17%	36%	19%	11%	50%
% Fairly Difficult (3)	61%	63%	58%	83%	43%	62%	67%	50%
% Fairly Easy (2)	18%	22%	13%	0	7%	19%	22%	0
% Very Easy (1)	2%	3%	0	0	14%	0	0	0
Average Rating	2.98	2.84	3.15	3.16	3.00	3.00	2.88	3.50
Type of Difficulty								
Total Number Responding	197	70	36	6	12	61	10	2
Inadequate Library Facility	111	40	22	5	6	32	6	0
Time	108	44	18	2	9	31	2	2
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	19	3	6	0	0	6	4	0
Inadequate Indexing	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Distance to Travel	20	7	4	0	0	8	1	0
Understaffed	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Not Applicable	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Expense	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Objective Opinion	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lack of Current Materials	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
More Thorough Research	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Lack of Knowledge or Ability for Handling Case	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mean Man-Hours to Do Work by Self								
Total Number Responding	171	58	28	6	12	55	10	2
Mean Man-Hours	8.70	7.44	6.85	7.50	13.75	9.12	7.70	38.00
Worth of Report								
Total Number Responding	172	61	30	6	11	52	10	2
Average Fair Price	\$123.68	\$108.54	\$125.33	\$95.00	\$264.09	\$116.40	\$112.50	\$120.00
Intent to Use Services Again								
Total Number Responding	209	77	39	6	11	64	10	2
% Will Use Again	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% Will Not Use Again	0	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROJECT SERVICES EVALUATION
From July 10, 1974 Through June 30, 1975

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Police
Total Number of Evaluations Returned	252	92	42	6	17	76	12	7
Overall Satisfaction with Services								
Total Number Responding	251	92	42	6	16	72	12	7
% Completely Satisfied	48	45	57	17	44	45	67	86
% Generally Pleased (4)	43	49	36	83	31	43	33	14
% Good (3)	6	5	5	0	6	11	0	0
% Not Satisfied (2)	2	0	2	0	13	1	0	0
% Completely Dissatisfied (1)	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Average Rating	4.35	4.34	4.47	4.16	3.93	4.31	4.66	4.85
Reasons for Using Services								
Total Number Responding	246	90	42	6	15	74	13	7
Inadequate Library Facilities	117	47	19	3	5	36	5	2
Objective Opinion	21	8	2	0	3	4	3	1
Additional Support	19	6	4	1	2	6	0	0
Learn How to Handle	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Availability of Service	13	5	3	1	0	2	0	1
Lack of Materials from Other Jurisdictions	23	9	3	0	1	7	1	2
Understaffed	17	12	0	0	0	4	1	0
Time	107	39	19	2	7	36	4	0
Travel Distance to Library Facility	5	0	2	0	1	2	0	0
Faster Answer Through Us	10	3	6	0	0	0	1	0
Better Service to County	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
More Thorough Research	24	7	1	1	1	12	1	1
Expense	15	2	0	0	3	10	0	0
Answer of General Interest	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Pending Case of Unusual Importance	6	1	2	0	3	0	0	0
Confidence in or Reputation of CLIC	29	9	6	1	1	9	1	2
Wanted to See How Good We Are	7	2	0	0	1	3	0	1
Nonlawyer Utilizing CLIC	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Police
Percent Having No Problems In Contact								
Total Number Responding	250	91	41	6	17	76	12	7
% Responding No Problems	98%	99%	100%	83%	100%	9%	92%	100%
% Responding Problems in Contact	2%	1%	0	17%	0	1%	8%	0
Percent Reporting Delivered on Time								
Total Number Responding	246	91	39	5	16	76	12	7
% Responding Report on Time	91%	88%	95%	100%	94%	93%	83%	86%
% Responding Report Not on Time	9%	12%	5%	0	6%	7%	17%	14%
Percent Responding Report to Point								
Total Number Responding	244	89	40	6	16	75	12	6
% Responding Report to Point	94%	98%	90%	100%	81%	92%	100%	100%
% Responding Report Not to Point	6%	2%	10%	0	19%	8%	0	0
Rating of Report Quality								
Total Number Responding	248	91	40	6	17	75	12	7
% Excellent (4)	51%	42%	53%	33%	65%	56%	67%	71%
% Good (3)	43%	54%	45%	67%	18%	35%	33%	29%
% Fair (2)	5%	4%	3%	0	0	9%	0	0
% Poor (1)	1%	0	0	0	18%	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.43	3.37	3.50	3.33	3.29	3.46	3.66	3.71
Helpfulness of Report								
Total Number Responding	248	90	40	6	17	76	12	7
% Extremely Helpful (4)	57%	53%	60%	50%	65%	54%	67%	86%
% Some Help (3)	39%	44%	35%	50%	24%	39%	33%	14%
% Little Help (2)	2%	2%	0	0	0	4%	0	0
% No Help at All (1)	2%	0	5%	0	12%	3%	0	0
Average Rating	3.50	3.51	3.50	3.50	3.41	3.44	3.66	3.85

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Police
Amount of Difficulty in Doing Project by Self								
Total Number Responding	241	87	40	6	16	74	11	7
% Very Difficult (4)	20%	13%	28%	17%	31%	18%	9%	71%
% Fairly Difficult (3)	61%	64%	60%	83%	44%	64%	55%	29%
% Fairly Easy (3)	18%	22%	13%	0	7%	19%	36%	0
% Very Easy (1)	2%	2%	0	0	13%	0	0	0
Average Rating	2.98	2.87	3.15	3.16	2.93	2.98	2.72	3.71
Type of Difficulty								
Total Number Responding	233	84	38	6	14	72	12	7
Inadequate Library Facility	134	49	23	5	8	39	6	4
Time	126	50	20	2	9	37	4	4
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	26	8	6	0	0	7	4	1
Inadequate Indexing	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Distance to Travel	23	8	4	0	0	10	1	0
Understaffed	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	1
Not Applicable	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Expense	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Objective Opinion	5	1	0	0	1	2	1	0
Lack of Current Materials	9	3	0	0	0	3	1	2
More Thorough Research	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Lack of Knowledge or Ability for Handling Case	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mean Man-Hours to Do Work by Self								
Total Number Responding	199	69	29	6	14	63	12	6
Mean Man-Hours	10.22	7.97	6.79	7.50	12.42	9.03	7.16	68.83
Worth of Report								
Total Number Responding	204	76	31	6	13	60	12	6
Average Fair Price	\$122.87	\$98.00	\$122.90	\$95.00	\$242.69	\$119.88	\$112.50	\$256.66
Intent to Use Services Again								
Total Number Responding	246	92	41	6	13	75	12	7
% Will Use Again	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% Will Not Use Again	0	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROJECT SERVICES EVALUATION
From July 10, 1974 Through July 31, 1975

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Police
Total Number of Evaluations Returned	276	102	45	7	17	82	13	10
Overall Satisfaction with Services								
Total Number Responding	275	102	45	7	16	82	13	10
% Completely Satisfied (5)	48%	45%	56%	14%	44%	43%	69%	90%
% Generally Pleased (4)	44%	49%	38%	86%	31%	46%	31%	10%
% Good (3)	6%	5%	4%	0	6%	10%	0	0
% Not Satisfied (2)	1%	0	2%	0	13%	1	0	0
% Completely Dissatisfied (1)	0	0	0	0	6%	0	0	0
Average Rating	4.36	4.36	4.46	4.14	3.93	4.30	4.69	4.90
Reasons for Using Services								
Total Number Responding	270	100	45	7	15	80	13	11
Inadequate Library Facilities	129	55	20	3	5	38	5	3
Objective Opinion	23	8	3	0	3	4	3	2
Additional Support	19	6	4	1	2	6	0	0
Learn How to Handle	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Availability of Service	14	5	3	1	0	3	1	1
Lack of Materials from Other Jurisdictions	23	9	3	0	1	7	1	2
Understaffed	17	12	0	0	0	4	1	0
Time	112	41	20	2	7	38	4	0
Travel Distance to Library Facility	6	0	2	0	1	3	0	0
Faster Answer Through Us	12	3	6	0	0	2	1	0
Better Service To County	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
More Thorough Research	26	8	1	2	1	12	1	1
Expense	17	2	0	0	3	12	0	0
No Answer	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Answer of General Interest	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Pending Case of Unusual Importance	7	2	2	0	3	0	0	0
Confidence in or Reputation of CLIC	30	10	6	1	1	9	1	2
Wanted to See How Good We Are	8	2	0	0	1	3	1	1
Nonlawyer Utilizing CLIC	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Police
Percent Having No Problems In Contact								
Total Number Responding	273	101	44	7	17	82	13	9
% Responding No Problems	99%	99%	100%	86%	100%	99%	92%	100%
% Responding Problems in Contact	1%	1%	0	14%	0	1%	8%	0
Percent Reporting Delivered on Time								
Total Number Responding	270	101	42	6	16	82	13	10
% Responding Report on Time	91%	89%	95%	100%	94%	93%	85%	90%
% Responding Report Not on Time	9%	11%	5%	0	6%	7%	15%	10%
Percent Responding Report to Point								
Total Number Responding	267	99	43	7	16	81	13	8
% Responding Report to Point	94%	98%	91%	100%	81%	93%	100%	100%
% Responding Report Not to Point	6%	2%	9%	0	19%	7%	0	0
Rating of Report Quality								
Total Number Responding	271	101	43	7	17	81	13	9
% Excellent (4)	52%	45%	53%	29%	65%	56%	69%	78%
% Good (3)	42%	51%	44%	71%	18%	36%	31%	22%
% Fair (2)	4%	4%	2%	0	0	9%	0	0
% Poor (1)	1%	0	0	0	18%	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.45	3.40	3.51	3.28	3.29	3.46	3.69	3.77
Helpfulness of Report								
Total Number Responding	272	100	43	7	17	82	13	10
% Extremely Helpful (4)	58%	55%	60%	57%	65%	56%	62%	90%
% Some Help (3)	38%	43%	35%	43%	24%	38%	38%	10%
% Little Help (2)	2%	2%	0	0	0	4%	0	0
% No Help at All (1)	2%	0	5%	0	12%	2%	0	0
Average Rating	3.52	3.53	3.51	3.57	3.41	3.47	3.61	3.90

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Police
Amount of Difficulty in Doing Project by Self								
Total Number Responding	265	97	43	7	16	80	12	10
% Very Difficult (4)	22%	17%	28%	14%	31%	19%	17%	70%
% Fairly Difficult (3)	59%	61%	60%	86%	44%	61%	50%	30%
% Fairly Easy (2)	17%	20%	12%	0	13%	20%	33%	0
% Very Easy (1)	2%	3%	0	0	13%	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.00	2.90	3.16	3.14	2.93	2.98	2.83	3.70
Type of Difficulty								
Total Number Responding	257	94	41	7	14	78	13	10
Inadequate Library Facility	150	57	25	5	8	43	7	5
Time	141	56	22	3	9	41	5	5
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	26	8	6	0	0	7	4	1
Inadequate Indexing	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Distance to Travel	26	9	4	0	0	11	1	1
Understaffed	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	1
Not Applicable	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Expense	5	2	1	0	0	1	1	1
Objective Opinion	5	1	0	0	1	2	1	0
Lack of Current Materials	9	3	0	0	0	3	1	2
More Thorough Research	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Lack of Knowledge or Ability for Handling Case	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mean Man-Hours to Do Work by Self								
Total Number Responding	220	78	32	7	14	69	13	7
Mean Man-Hours	10.12	7.79	8.06	9.85	12.42	8.79	7.07	59.85
Worth of Report								
Total Number Responding	224	85	33	7	13	64	13	9
Average Fair Price	\$124.04	\$93.21	\$133.63	\$110.00	\$242.69	\$121.60	\$111.53	\$255.00
Intent to Use Services Again								
Total Number Responding	268	102	44	7	13	79	13	10
% Will Use Again	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% Will Not Use Again	0	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROJECT SERVICES EVALUATION
From July 10, 1975 Through August 31, 1975

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Police
Total Number of Evaluations Returned	298	110	48	8	17	89	15	11
Overall Satisfaction with Services								
Total Number Responding	297	110	48	8	16	89	15	11
% Completely Satisfied (5)	46%	43%	52%	13%	44%	43%	67%	91%
% Generally Pleased (4)	45%	50%	42%	88%	31%	45%	33%	9%
% Good (3)	6%	5%	4%	0	6%	10%	0	0
% Not Satisfied (2)	2%	0	2%	0	13%	2%	0	0
% Completely Dissatisfied (1)	0	0	0	0	6%	0	0	0
Average Rating	4.34	4.32	4.43	4.12	3.93	4.28	4.66	4.90
Reasons for Using Services								
Total Number Responding	292	108	48	8	15	87	15	12
Inadequate Library Facilities	144	60	22	4	5	42	7	4
Objective Opinion	24	8	3	0	3	4	4	2
Additional Support	20	7	4	1	2	6	0	0
Learn How to Handle	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Availability of Service	16	6	3	1	0	3	2	1
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	23	9	3	0	1	7	1	2
Understaffed	18	12	0	0	0	5	1	0
Time	120	44	22	2	7	40	5	0
Travel Distance to Library Facility	6	0	2	0	1	3	0	0
Faster Answer Through Us	12	3	6	0	0	2	1	0
Better Service To County	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
More Thorough Research	27	8	1	2	1	13	1	1
Expense	17	2	0	0	3	12	0	0
No Answer	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Answer of General Interest	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Pending Case of Unusual Importance	8	2	3	0	3	0	0	0
Confidence in or Reputation of CLIC	32	12	6	1	1	9	1	2
Wanted to See How Good We Are	8	2	0	0	1	3	1	1
Nonlawyer Utilizing CLIC	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2

	Total	County Atty.	County Judge	As.Co. Judge	Dist. Judge	Def. Couns.	City Atty.	Police
Percent Having No Problems In Contact								
Total Number Responding	295	109	47	8	17	89	15	10
% Responding No Problems	99%	99%	100%	88%	100%	99%	93%	100%
% Responding Problems in Contact	1%	1%	0	13%	0	1%	7%	0
Percent Reporting Delivered on Time								
Total Number Responding	291	108	45	7	16	89	15	11
% Responding Report on Time	92%	89%	96%	100%	94%	93%	87%	91%
% Responding Report Not on Time	8%	11%	4%	0	6%	7%	13%	9%
Percent Responding Report to Point								
Total Number Responding	289	107	46	8	16	88	15	9
% Responding Report to Point	95%	98%	91%	100%	81%	93%	100%	100%
% Responding Report Not to Point	5%	2%	9%	0	19%	7%	0	0
Rating of Report Quality								
Total Number Responding	293	109	46	8	17	88	15	10
% Excellent (4)	51%	42%	52%	25%	65%	57%	60%	80%
% Good (3)	43%	54%	46%	75%	18%	34%	40%	20%
% Fair (2)	4%	4%	2%	0	0	9%	0	0
% Poor (1)	1%	0	0	0	18%	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.44	3.38	3.50	3.25	3.29	3.47	3.60	3.80
Helpfulness of Report								
Total Number Responding	294	108	46	8	17	89	15	11
% Extremely Helpful (4)	57%	54%	59%	50%	65%	56%	60%	91%
Some Help (3)	38%	44%	37%	50%	24%	36%	40%	9%
Little Help (2)	2%	2%	0	0	0	3%	0	0
No Help at All (1)	3%	1%	4%	0	12%	5%	0	0
Average Rating	3.49	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.41	3.43	3.60	3.90

	Total	Atty.	Judge	Judge	Judge	Couns.	Atty.	Police
Amount of Difficulty in Doing Project by Self								
Total Number Responding	287	105	46	8	16	87	14	11
% Very Difficult (4)	22%	15%	26%	13%	31%	22%	21%	73%
% Fairly Difficult (3)	59%	63%	61%	88%	44%	57%	50%	27%
% Fairly Easy (2)	17%	18%	13%	0	13%	21%	29%	0
% Very Easy (1)	2%	4%	0	0	13%	0	0	0
Average Rating	3.01	2.89	3.13	3.12	2.93	3.01	2.92	3.72

Type of Difficulty

Total Number Responding	279	102	44	8	14	85	15	11
Inadequate Library Facility	167	64	27	6	8	47	9	6
Time	149	58	25	3	9	43	6	5
Lack of Materials From Other Jurisdictions	26	8	6	0	0	7	4	1
Inadequate Indexing	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Distance to Travel	26	9	4	0	0	11	1	1
Understaffed	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	1
Not Applicable	6	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Expense	5	2	1	0	0	1	0	1
Objective Opinion	5	1	0	0	1	2	1	0
Lack of Current Materials	9	3	0	0	0	3	1	2
More Thorough Research	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Lack of Knowledge or Ability for Handling Case	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Mean Man-Hours to Do Work by Self

Total Number Responding	239	85	35	8	14	74	15	8
Mean Man-Hours	10.17	7.64	8.28	8.87	12.42	8.85	7.46	59.87

Cost of Report

Total Number Responding	243	93	35	8	13	69	15	10
Average Fair Price	\$123.90	\$97.02	\$135.28	\$96.87	\$242.69	\$118.49	\$123.33	\$239.50

Intent to Use Services Again

Total Number Responding	290	110	47	8	13	86	15	11
% Will Use Again	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% Will Not Use Again	0	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX C

Monthly Progress Reports

- (1) As of July 31, 1974, p. 1
- (2) July-August, 1974, pp. 2-4
- (3) September, 1974, pp. 5-7
- (4) October, 1974, pp. 8-10
- (5) November, 1974, pp. 11-13
- (6) December, 1974, pp. 14-16
- (7) January, 1975, pp. 17-19
- (8) February, 1975, pp. 20-22
- (9) March, 1975, pp. 23-25
- (10) April, 1975, pp. 26-28
- (11) May, 1975, pp. 29-31
- (12) June, 1975, pp. 32-34
- (13) July, 1975, pp. 35-37
- (14) August, 1975, pp. 38-40

C.L.I.C. MONTHLY REPORT
(as of July 31, 1974)

Initial Questionnaires Sent	256
Responses Received	189
Telephone Calls Received (First call July 10)	19
Telephone Inquiry	1
Telephone Request for Service	18
Projects Completed (Memo sent or call back)	14
No of issues dealt with	31
Project Evaluation Forms sent	8
Responses Received	3

Newsletter (July)

Counties requesting services:

Valley, Nance, Dixon, Cherry, Saunders, Platte, Lincoln
Cuming, Red Willow, Buffalo, Thayer, Polk, Red Willow,
Cheyenne, Gage, Sarpy

Positions requesting services:

County Attorneys	10
Distric Judges	1
County Judges	6
Juvenile Court Judge	1
Court Appointed Counsel	2

CLIC MONTHLY REPORT
July--August, 1974

TOTAL CALLS RECEIVED				<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>Total</u>
				<u>19</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>80</u>
<u>Requests for Information</u>				<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	
				<u>1</u>	<u>14</u>	
A.	Add to List	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>			
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>			
B.	Requests for Copies of Memos	0	12			
	1. Copies of Memos Sent					
	001 - 2 003 - 9 004 - 3					
	007 - 4 008 - 1 010 - 4					
	011 - 4 012 - 3 013 - 3					
	014 - 3 017 - 3					
	<u>To Whom:</u>	<u>No. Sent</u>				
	Assoc. County Judge	12				
	Court Appt. Counsel	9				
	District Judge	10				
	County Attorney	7				
	City Attorney	<u>1</u>				
		39				
	Report 003 sent to each category; 007 to County Attorney, Associate County Judge, District Judge; 010 to Court Appointed Counsel, Associate County Judge, District Judge; 011 to Associate County Judge, Court Appointed Counsel District Judge and County Attorney					
C.	Other	0	2			
<u>Requests for Services</u>				18	47	
A.	Research Memorandums	16	45			
	1. Projects Completed	(11)	(29)			
B.	Case Copies	0	2			
C.	Special Project	1	0			
	Legislative Analysis--County Judge					

<u>Requests Denied</u>			<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	2	9
1. Civil	1	3		
2. Lancaster/Douglas	0	1		
3. Conflict of Interest	1	2		
4. Private Attorney	0	1		
5. Outside Nebraska	0	1		
6. Other	0	1		

Counties (for which requests were filled) 14 34

July:

Buffalo (3), Cherry, Cheyenne, Cuming, Dixon (2), Gage, Lincoln, Platte (2), Polk, Nance, Red Willow (2), Saunders, Thayer, Valley

August:

Adams, Brown, Cheyenne (2), Clay, Cuming (3), Custer (2), Dakota, Davis, Dawson, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton (2), Holt, Keith, Kimball (2), Lincoln (2), Madison, Merrick (2), Nance, Otoe, Pawnee, Phelps, Platte (6), Polk, Red Willow (4), Sarpy (3), Saunders, Seward (2), Scottsbluff (4), Thurston, Valley (2), Washington, York

Positions (for which requests were filled)

1. County Attorneys	9	11
2. District Judges	1	9
3. County Judges	6	11
4. Associate County Judge	0	3
5. Court Appointed Counsel	2	17
6. City Attorney	0	2
7. Deputy County Attorneys	1	5
8. Special Prosecutor/Public Defender	0	2

<u>Time Allocation</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Research Aides	240.80	501.1
	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
1. Research/Memos		
Total Hours	170.5	341.4
Average Per Memo	17.05	11.77
(10 Memos-July/29 Memos-August)		
2. Administrative		
Total Hours	70.3	159.7
Average Per Request	3.70	3.4
(19 Requests-July/47 Requests-August)		
3. Special Projects		
A. Research/Legislative Analysis	0	12.8
B. Desk Books	0	10.8
4. Travel		
Miles Travelled	0	43
<u>Administrative Personnel</u>		
Miles Travelled	1,073	240
<u>Evaluations</u>		
1. Evaluations Sent	8	14
2. Number received to date (indicated by month sent)	8	8
<u>Initial Questionnaire</u> (See Appendix "A" for breakdown)		
1. Number Sent	256	0
2. Number Received	189	14
<u>Bibliographies</u> (Selected List of Holdings in Klutznick Law Library on Criminal Justice)	0	155
<u>Newsletter</u>	4,300	3,500

CLIC MONTHLY REPORT
 SEPTEMBER, 1974

TOTAL CALLS RECEIVED		SEPT.	TOTAL
		54	134

	SEPT.	TOTAL
REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION:	10	25

	SEPT.	TOTAL
A. Add to Mailing List	0	1
B. Program Description	1	1
C. Abstract Judge's Opinion for Newsletter	1	1
D. Other	0	2
E. No. of Requests for Copies	8	20

SEPT.	TOTAL
19 copies of 13 separate memos sent	58 copies of 15 separate memos sent
2 copies of #011	5 copies of #010
6 copies of #007	6 copies of #011
	10 copies of #003
	10 copies of #007

<u>To Whom Sent:</u>	<u>No. Sent:</u>	
	Sept.	Total
County Judge	1	1
Assoc. County Judge	0	12
Court Appt. Counsel	1	10
County Attorney	16	23
City Attorney	0	1
District Judge	1	11

REQUESTS FOR SERVICES:	44	109
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A. Research Memorandums	27	88
1. Projects Completed	33	73
2. Supplemental Memos Sent	4	4
B. Case Copies	2	4
C. Special Projects	2	3

	SEPT.	TOTAL
D. Requests Denied	13	24
1. Civil	5	9
2. Lancaster/Douglas	1	2
3. Conflict of Interest	1	4
4. Private Attorney	1	2
5. Outside Nebraska	0	1
6. Private Citizen	5	5
7. Other	0	1

Counties: (for which requests were filled)

Sept: (30)

Antelope, Buffalo (3), Butler, Colfax, Cuming, Custer (3), Dawes, Dixon (2), Fillmore, Gage, Hall, Howard, Keith, Knox, Lincoln, Merrick (3), Morrill, Nance (2), Nemaha, Otoe (3), Pawnee, Red Willow (2), Richardson, Sarpy, Saunders (2), Scottsbluff (2), Seward, Thurston, Washington, York.

Cumulative To Date: (44) (4 or more calls have been received from following counties)

Cuming (4), Custer (5), Merrick (5), Otoe (4), Platte (6), Red Willow (6), Scottsbluff (6)

Positions: (for which requests were filled)

County Attorneys/Deputy County Attorneys	11	37
District Judges	2	12
County Judges	13	30
Associate County Judges	1	4
Court Appt. Counsel/Public Defenders	12	32
City Attorneys	2	4

Appendix C
Page 6

TIME ALLOCATION

	SEPT.	TOTAL
Research Aides/Assistants	584.2	1349.7
1. Research/Memos	SEPT.	TOTAL
Total Hours	353	864.9
Average Per Memo	9.54	11.23
(33 Memos, 4 Supp. Memos)		

2. Administrative	182.80	412.80
Average Per Request (61 Requests)	3.38	3.08
3. Special Projects	48.40	72.00
4. Travel		
Miles Travelled	-0-	43
<u>Administrative Personnel</u>		
Miles Travelled	-0-	1073
<u>Evaluations</u>		
(See Appendix "A" for breakdown)		
1. No. Sent	37	59
2. No. Received to Date	27	43
<u>Initial Questionnaire</u>		
1. No. Sent	250	506
2. No. Received	2	205
<u>Supplemental Bibliographies</u> (Selected List of Holdings in Klutznick Law Library on Criminal Justice)	155	210
<u>Bibliographies</u> (Plus Supplements Thereto)	250	250
Newsletter	4,500	12,300

CLIC MONTHLY REPORT
OCTOBER, 1974

TOTAL CALLS RECEIVED			OCT. 60	TOTAL 194
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REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION:		OCT.	TOTAL
		17	42

	OCT.	TOTAL
A. Add to Mailing List	0	1
B. Program Description	1	2
C. Abstract Judge's Opinion for Newsletter	0	1
D. Other	2	4
E. No. of Requests for Copies	14	34

OCT.	TOTAL
30 copies of 15 separate memos sent	88 copies of 27 separate memos sent
3 copies of #016	5 copies of #010
3 copies of #031	6 copies of #011
3 copies of #052	10 copies of #007
3 copies of #079	
3 copies of #079 1/2	

<u>To Whom Sent:</u>	<u>No. Sent:</u>	
	Oct.	Total
County Judge	1	2
Assoc. County Judge	0	12
Court Appt. Counsel	16	26
County Attorney	8	31
City Attorney	3	4
District Judge	2	13

REQUESTS FOR SERVICES:		43	152
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A. Research Memorandums	33	121
1. Projects Completed	33	105
2. Supplemental Memos Sent	0	4
B. Case Copies	1	5
C. Special Projects	0	3
D. Library Assistance	2	2

	OCT.	TOTAL
D. Requests Denied	7	31
1. Civil	3	12
2. Lancaster/Douglas	1	3
3. Conflict of Interest	1	5
4. Private Attorney	1	3
5. Outside Nebraska	0	1
6. Private Citizen	0	5
7. Other	0	1
8. Unreasonable Due Date	1	1

Counties: (for which requests were filled)

Oct: (28)

Arthur, Boone (2), Buffalo, Clay, Custer (2), Dakota, Dodge, Furnas, Gage (3), Hall (4), Holt (3), Kearney, Keith, Lincoln (2), Madison (6), Merrick, Nemaha (2), Otoe, Pawnee (3), Platte (4), Red Willow (3), Saline, Saunders, Scottsbluff, Seward, Thurston, Washington (2), Wayne

Cumulative To Date: (52) (4 or more calls have been received from following counties)

Buffalo (7), Cuming (5), Custer (7), Dixon (4), Gage (6), Holt (4), Lincoln (6), Madison (8), Merrick (6), Nance (4), Otoe (5), Pawnee (5), Platte (12), Red Willow (11), Sarpy (6), Saunders (5), Scottsbluff (7), Seward (4), Washington (4)

Positions: (for which requests were filled)

County Attorneys/Deputy County Attorneys	16	53
District Judges	2	14
County Judges	13	30
Associate County Judges	0	4
Court Appt. Counsel/Public Defenders	14	46
City Attorneys	6	10
Chief of Police	1	1

Research Aides/Assistants

560.04 1969.74

	OCT.	TOTAL
1. Research/Memos		
Total Hours	263.75	1128.65
Average Per Memo	8.24	10.37
(32 Memos)		
2. Administrative	285.89	698.69
Average Per Request	4.77	3.60
(60 Requests)		
3. Special Projects	10.40	82.40
4. Travel		
Miles Travelled	-0-	43
<u>Administrative Personnel</u>		
Miles Travelled	1,346	2,419

Evaluations

1. No. Sent	18	77
2. No. Received to Date	21	64

Initial Questionnaire

1. No. Sent	330	836
2. No. Received	138	343

Supplemental Bibliographies (Selected List of Holdings in Klutznick Law Library on Criminal Justice)

0	210
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Bibliographies (Plus Supplements Thereto)

330	580
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Newsletter

None	12,300
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CLIC MONTHLY REPORT
NOVEMBER, 1974

TOTAL CALLS RECEIVED

NOV. 31 TOTAL 225

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION:

	NOV.	TOTAL
A. Add to Mailing List	0	1
B. Program Description	1	3
C. Abstract Judge's Opinion for Newsletter	0	1
D. Other	2	6
E. No. of Requests for Copies	2	36

NOV. 5 TOTAL 47

NOV.
7 copies of 7 separate memos sent

TOTAL
95 copies of 28 separate memos sent
5 copies of #014
5 copies of #010
5 copies of #004
6 copies of #011
11 copies of #003
12 copies of #007

To Whom Sent:

No. Sent:
Nov. Total

County Judge	1	3
Assoc. County Judge	0	12
Court Appt. Counsel	0	26
County Attorney	0	31
City Attorney	6	10
District Judge	0	13

REQUESTS FOR SERVICES:

26 178

A. Research Memorandums	22	143
1. Projects Completed	24	128
2. Supplemental Memos Sent	0	4
B. Case Copies	0	5
C. Special Projects	0	3
D. Library Assistance	0	2

	NOV.	TOTAL
D. Requests Denied	4	35
1. Civil	2	14
2. Lancaster/Douglas	0	3
3. Conflict of Interest	0	5
4. Private Attorney	1	4
5. Outside Nebraska	0	1
6. Private Citizen	1	6
7. Other	0	1
8. Unreasonable Due Date	0	1

Counties: (for which requests were filled)

Nov: (18)

Adams (2), Cheyenne, Dawson, Grant, Hall, Holt, Hooker, Lincoln, Nemaha (2), Nuckolls (3), Otoe, Pawnee, Platte (2), Sarpy, Scottsbluff, Seward, Washington (3), Wayne

Cumulative To Date: (54) (4 or more calls have been received from following counties)

Buffalo (7), Cheyenne (4), Cuming (5), Custer (7), Dixon (4), Gage (6), Hall (6), Holt (5), Lincoln (7), Madison (8), Merrick (6), Nance (4), Nemaha (5), Otoe (6), Pawnee (6), Platte (14), Red Willow (11), Sarpy (7), Saunders (5), Scottsbluff (8), Seward (5), Washington (7)

Positions: (for which requests were filled)

County Attorneys/Deputy County Attorneys	7	60
District Judges	4	18
County Judges	2	32
Associate County Judges	0	4
Court Appt. Counsel/Public Defenders	9	55
City Attorneys	3	13
Chief of Police	0	1

TIME ALLOCATION

NOV. TOTAL
532.10 2501.44

Research Aides/Assistants

	NOV.	TOTAL
1. Research/Memos		
Total Hours	362.40	1491.05
Average Per Memo (24 Memos)	15.10	11.30
2. Administrative	167.70	866.39
Average Per Request (31 Requests)	5.41	3.85
3. Special Projects	2.00	84.40
4. Travel		
Miles Travelled	-0-	43

ADMINISTRATIVE

<u>Administrative Personnel</u> Miles Travelled	660	2,749
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Evaluations

(See Appendix "A" for Breakdown)

1. No. Sent	27	104
2. No. Received to Date	22	86

Initial Questionnaire

(See Appendix "B" for Breakdown)

1. No. Sent	0	726
2. No. Received	10	353

Supplemental Bibliographies (Selected List of Holdings
in Klutznick Law Library on Criminal Justice)

0 210

Bibliographies (Plus Supplements Thereto)

0 580

Follow Up Letters on Initial Questionnaire

255 255

Newsletter

None 12,300

CLIC MONTHLY REPORT
DECEMBER, 1974

TOTAL CALLS RECEIVED

DEC. 33
TOTAL 261

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION:

DEC. 7
TOTAL 54

	DEC.	TOTAL
A. Add to Mailing List	0	1
B. Program Description	0	3
C. Abstract Judge's Opinion for Newsletter	0	1
D. Other	3	9
E. Copy of Newsletter	1	1
F. No. of Requests for Copies	3	39

DEC.
16 copies of 15 separate memos sent

TOTAL
110 copies of 30 separate memos sent
5 copies of #016
6 copies of #014
6 copies of #011
6 copies of #010
6 copies of #004
12 copies of #003
13 copies of #007

To Whom Sent:

	Dec.	Total
County Judge	1	4
Assoc. County		2
Court Appt. Council		35
County Attorney	0	31
City Attorney	0	10
District Judge	0	13

REQUESTS FOR SERVICES:

29 207

	DEC.	TOTAL
A. Research Memorandums	22	165
1. Projects Completed	21	149
2. Supplemental Memos Sent	1	5
B. Case Copies	2	7
C. Special Projects	0	3
D. Library Assistance	0	2

	DEC.	TOTAL
D. Requests Denied	5	41
1. Civil	3	17
2. Lancaster/Douglas	1	4
3. Conflict of Interest	0	5
4. Private Attorney	0	4
5. Outside Nebraska	0	1
6. Private Citizen	1	7
7. Other	0	1
8. Unreasonable Due Date	0	1

Counties: (for which requests were filled)

Doc: (18)

Colfax, Cuming, Dawson, Fillmore, Holt (2), Lincoln, Madison, Nance (3), Otoe, Platte, Red Willow (2), Sarpy, Scottsbluff (2), Sheridan, Thayer, Thurston, Valley (3), Washington

Cumulative To Date: (54) (4 or more calls have been received from following counties)

Buffalo (6), Cheyenne (4), Cuming (5), Custer (7), Dixon (4), Gage (6), Hall (6), Holt (6), Lincoln (8), Madison (8), Merrick (6), Nance (7), Nemaha (4), Otoe (6), Pawnee (6), Platte (16), Red Willow (11), Sarpy (5), Saunders (5), Scottsbluff (10), Seward (5), Thurston (4), Valley (5), Washington (7)

Positions: (for which requests were filled)

County Attorneys/Deputy County Attorneys	12	72
District Judges	1	19
County Judges	4	36
Associate County Judges	0	4
Court Appt. Counsel/Public Defenders	9	64
City Attorneys	0	13
Chief of Police	0	1

TIME ALLOCATION

DEC. TOTAL
321.60 2763.44

Research Aides/Assistants

	DEC.	TOTAL
1. Research/Memos		
Total Hours	202.20	1693.25
Average Per Memo	9.19	10.99
(22 Memos)		
2. Administrative	119.40	985.79
Average Per Request	3.31	3.77
(36 Requests)		
3. Special Projects	0.00	84.40
4. Travel		
Miles Travelled	-0-	43

ADMINISTRATIVE

<u>Administrative Personnel</u>		
Miles Travelled	-0-	2,749

Evaluations

(See Appendix "A" for Breakdown)

1. No. Sent	16	120
2. No. Received to Date	29	105

Initial Questionnaire

(See Appendix "B" for Breakdown)

1. No. Sent	0	726
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Supplemental Bibliographies (Selected List of Holdings
in Klutznick Law Library on Criminal Justice)

0 210

Bibliographies (Plus Supplements Thereto)

0 580

Follow up Letters on Initial Questionnaire

0 255

Newsletter

0 12,300

CLIC MONTHLY REPORT
January, 1975

TOTAL CALLS RECEIVED

JAN. TOTAL
54 315

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION:

JAN. TOTAL
14 68

	JAN.	TOTAL
A. Add to Mailing List	0	1
B. Program Description	1	4
C. Abstract Judge's Opinion for Newsletter	0	1
D. Other	2	11
E. Copy of Newsletter	0	1
F. No. of Requests for Copies	11	50

JAN.
53 copies of 40 separate memos sent
6 copies of #079

TOTAL
163 copies of 43 separate memos sent
5 copies of #001 6 copies of #016
5 copies of #013 7 copies of #010
5 copies of #016 8 copies of #011
5 copies of #052 10 copies of #079
6 copies of #004 13 copies of #003
6 copies of #014 15 copies of #007

To Whom Sent:

No. Sent:

	Jan.	Total
County Judge	0	4
Assoc. County Judge	0	12
Court Appt. Counsel	5	40
County Attorney	4	35
City Attorney	2	12
District Judge	0	13

REQUESTS FOR SERVICES:

40 247

A. Research Memorandums	28	193
1. Projects Completed	18	167
2. Supplemental Memos Sent	1	6
B. Case Copies	0	7
C. Special Projects	0	3
D. Library Assistance	1	3

	JAN.	TOTAL
D. Requests Denied	11	52
1. Civil	3	20
2. Lancaster/Douglas	0	4
3. Conflict of Interest	1	6
4. Private Attorney	3	7
5. Outside Nebraska	0	1
6. Private Citizen	3	10
7. Other	1	2
8. Unreasonable Due Date	0	1

Counties: (for which requests were filled)

Jan: (23)

Adams, Box Butte (3), Cass, Cheyenne, Colfax, Dakota, Dawes (2), Deuel (3), Dodge, Gage, Grant, Hall (2), Holt, Howard (2), Keith, Madison (2), Merrick, Nance (2), Red Willow (3), Sarpy (5), Scottsbluff (3), Valley (3), Wheeler.

Cumulative to Date: (59) (4 or more calls have been received from following counties)

Buffalo (6), Cheyenne (5), Cuming (5), Custer (7), Dawes (4), Dixon (4), Gage (7), Hall (8), Holt (7), Lincoln (8), Madison (10), Merrick (7), Nance (9), Nemaha (4), Otoe (6), Pawnee (6), Platte (16), Red Willow (14), Sarpy (10), Saunders (5), Scottsbluff (10), Seward (5), Thurston (4), Valley (5), Washington (7).

Positions: (for which requests were filled)

County Attorneys/Deputy County Attorneys	20	92
District Judges	1	20
County Judges	2	38
Associate County Judges	0	4
Court Appt. Counsel/Public Defenders	14	78
City Attorneys	3	16
Chief of Police	0	1

TIME ALLOCATION

JAN. TOTAL
457.35 3220.79

Research Aides/Assistants

	JAN.	TOTAL
1. Research/Memos		
Total Hours	267.40	1960.65
Average Per Memo	9.55	10.16
(28 Memos)		
2. Administrative	175.95	1161.74
Average Per Request	3.26	3.69
(54 Requests)		
3. Special Projects	14.00	98.40
4. Travel		
Miles Travelled	390	433

ADMINISTRATIVE

<u>Administrative Personnel</u>		
Miles Travelled	35	2784

Evaluations

(See Appendix "A" for Breakdown)

1. No. Sent	11	131
2. No. Received to Date	16	121

Initial Questionnaire

1. No. Sent	0	726
2. No. Received to Date	0	387

Supplemental Bibliographies (Selected List of Holdings in Klutznick Law Library on Criminal Justice)

0 210

Bibliographies (Plus Supplements Thereto)

0 580

Follow-up Letters on Initial Questionnaire

0 255

Newsletter

4500 16,800

CLIC MONTHLY REPORT
February, 1975

TOTAL CALLS RECEIVED	Feb.	TOTAL
	40	355

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION:

	FEB.	TOTAL	FEB.	TOTAL
A. Add to Mailing List	0	1	10	68
B. Program Description	0	4		
C. Abstract Judge's Opinion for Newsletter	0	1		
D. Other	2	13		
E. Copy of Newsletter	1	2		
F. No. of Requests for Copies	7	57		

FEB.	TOTAL
11 copies of 10 separate memos sent	174 copies of 47 separate memos sent
	5 copies of #001 6 copies of #016
	5 copies of #013 8 copies of #010
	5 copies of #016 8 copies of #011
	5 copies of #052 10 copies of #079
	6 copies of #004 13 copies of #003
	6 copies of #014 15 copies of #007

<u>To Whom Sent:</u>	<u>No. Sent:</u>	
	FEB.	TOTAL
County Judge	0	4
Assoc. County Judge	0	12
Court Appt. Counsel	2	48
County Attorney	9	83
City Attorney	0	14
District Judge	0	13

REQUESTS FOR SERVICES:

	FEB.	TOTAL
A. Research Memorandums	21	214
1. Projects Completed	19	186
2. Supplemental Memos Sent	0	6
B. Case Copies	2	9
C. Special Projects	0	3
D. Library Assistance	1	4

	FEB.	TOTAL
D. Requests Denied	6	58
1. Civil	3	23
2. Lancaster/Douglas	2	6
3. Conflict of Interest	0	6
4. Private Attorney	0	7
5. Outside Nebraska	0	1
6. Private Citizen	1	11
7. Other	0	2
8. Unreasonable Due Date	0	1

Counties: (for which requests were filled)

Feb: (19)

Adams, Buffalo, Chase, Cheyenne, Clay, Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Dixon, Holt, Howard, Keith, Lincoln (2), Madison (3), Nance (4), Platte (2), Saline, Sarpy (3), Sherman, Thayer.

Cumulative to Date: (60) (6 or more calls have been received from the following counties)

Buffalo (6), Custer (9), Dixon (6), Gage (7), Hall (8), Holt (8), Lincoln (10), Madison (13), Merrick (7), Nance (13), Otoe (6), Pawnee (6), Platte (13), Red Willow (14), Sarpy (13), Scottsbluff (13), Seward (6), Valley (6), Washington (7).

Positions: (for which requests were filled)

County Attorneys/Deputy County Attorneys	14	106
District Judges	0	20
County Judges	4	42
Associate County Judges	1	5
Court Appt. Counsel/Public Defenders	11	89
City Attorneys	0	16
Chief of Police	1	2

TIME ALLOCATION

	FEB.	TOTAL	584.95	3805.74
Research Aides/Assistants				
1. Research/Memos				
Total Hours	399.60	2360.25		
Average Per Memo	21.03	12.30		
(19 Memos)				
2. Administrative	185.35	1347.09		
Average Per Request	4.63	3.79		
(40 Requests)				
3. Special Projects	0	98.40		
4. Travel				
Miles Travelled	0	433		
ADMINISTRATIVE				
<u>Administrative Personnel</u>				
Miles Travelled	0	2784		
<u>Evaluations</u>				
(See Appendix "A" for Breakdown)				
1. No. Sent	25	156		
2. No. Received to Date	15	146		
<u>Initial Questionnaire</u>				
1. No. Sent	0	726		
2. No. Received to Date	0	387		
<u>Supplemental Bibliographies</u> (Selected List of Holdings in Klutznick Law Library on Criminal Justice)	0	210		
<u>Bibliographies</u> (Plus Supplements Thereto - Supplements 2, 3, 4)	1,000	1580		
Follow-up Letters on Initial Questionnaire	0	255		
Newsletter	0	16,800		

CLIC MONTHLY REPORT
March 1975

Total Calls Received
Mar. 19 Total 374

Requests for Information:
Mar. 5 Total 83

	Mar.	Total
A. Add to Mailing List	0	1
B. Program Description	0	4
C. Abstract Judge's Opinion for Newsletter	0	1
D. Other	3	16
E. Copy of Newsletter	0	2
F. No. of Requests for Copies	2	59

Mar.
3 copies of 3 separate memos sent

Total
177 copies of 48 separate memos sent
5 copies of No. 001 7 copies of No. 004
5 copies of No. 013 8 copies of No. 010
5 copies of No. 016 8 copies of No. 011
5 copies of No. 052 10 copies of No. G79
6 copies of No. 014 13 copies of No. 003
6 copies of No. 016 15 copies of No. 007

To Whom Sent:

	No. Sent:	
	Mar.	Total
County Judge	0	4
Assoc. County Judge	2	14
Court Appointed Counsel	1	49
County Attorney	0	83
City Attorney	0	14
District Judge	0	13

	Mar.	Total
Requests for Services	14	291
A. Research Memorandums	10	224
1. Projects Completed	17	203
2. Supplemental Memos Sent	0	6
B. Case Copies	0	9
C. Special Projects	0	3
D. Library Assistance	2	6

	Mar.	Total
E. Requests Denied	2	59
1. Civil	2	25
2. Lancaster/Douglas	0	6
3. Conflict of Interest	0	6
4. Private Attorney	0	7
5. Outside Nebraska	0	1
6. Private Citizen	0	11
7. Other	0	2
8. Unreasonable Due Date	0	1

Counties: (for which requests were filled)

Mar. (8)

Buffalo (2), Clay (2), Dawes (2), Dodge (2), Hall, Knox, Madison (2), Platte (2)

Cumulative to Date: (60) (6 or more calls have been received from the following counties)

Buffalo (8), Custer (9), Dawes (7), Dixon (6), Gage (7), Hall (8), Holt (9), Lincoln (10), Madison (15), Merrick (7), Nance (13), Otoe (6), Pawnee (6), Platte (20), Red Willow (14), Sarpy (13), Scottsbluff (13), Seward (6), Valley (6), Washington (7).

Positions: (For which requests were filled)

County Attorneys;Deputy County Attorneys	2	108
District Judges	0	20
County Judges	0	42
Associate County Judges	4	9
Court Appt. Counsel/Public Defenders	6	95
City Attorneys	2	18
Chief of Police	0	2

Time Allocation

	Mar.	Total
Research Aides/Assistants		
1. Research/Memos	469.60	2829.85
Total Hours		
Average Per Memo (17 Memos)	27.64	13.53
2. Administrative	300.70	1647.16
Average Per Request (19 Requests)	15.80	4.40
3. Special Projects	0.00	98.40
4. Travel (Miles Travelled)	0	433
Administrative		
Miles Travelled (Administrative Personnel)	0	2784
Evaluations (See Appendix "A" for Breakdown)		
1. No. Sent	20	176
2. No. Received to Date	27	173
Initial Questionnaire		
1. No. Sent	0	726
2. No. Received	0	387
Follow-up Letters on Initial Questionnaire	0	255
Bibliographies (Selected List of Holdings in Klutznick Law Library on Criminal Justice and all supplements thereto)	0	1890
Newsletter	0	16,800

Mar.

Total

770.3

4576.04

CLIC MONTHLY REPORT
April 1975

TOTAL CALLS RECEIVED
April 52 Total 426

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION: April 16 Total 99

	April	Total
A. Add to Mailing List	0	1
B. Program Description	0	4
C. Abstract Judge's Opinion for Newsletter	0	1
D. Other	0	16
E. Copy of Newsletter	1	3
F. Number of Requests for Copies	15	74

April (3 or more)

41 copies of 23 separate memos sent
3 copies of 045
3 copies of 181
3 copies of 186
8 copies of 288

Total (5 or more)

218 copies of 68 separate memos sent
5 copies of No. 001 7 copies of No. 004
5 copies of No. 013 8 copies of No. 010
5 copies of No. 016 8 copies of No. 011
5 copies of No. 052 8 copies of No. 288
6 copies of No. 014 14 copies of No. 003
6 copies of No. 016 15 copies of No. 007

TO WHOM SENT:

	No.	Sent:
County Judge	12	16
Assoc. County Judge	0	14
Court Appointed Counsel	19	68
County Attorney	10	93
City Attorney	0	14
District Judge	0	13

REQUESTS FOR SERVICES

A. Research Memorandums	18	242
1. Projects Completed	15	218
2. Supplemental Memos Sent	0	6
B. Case Copies	4	13
C. Special Projects	0	3
D. Library Assistance	2	8

36 327

	April	Total
E. Requests Denied	12	71
1. Civil	2	27
2. Lancaster/Douglas	1	7
3. Conflict of Interest	0	6
4. Private Attorney	4	11
5. Outside Nebraska	0	1
6. Private Citizen	1	12
7. Other	2	4
8. Unreasonable Due Date	2	3

Counties: (for which requests were filled)

April (26)

Boyd, Brown, Cheyenne, Colfax (2), Cuming, Custer (3), Dawes (2), Dodge (2), Gage, Hamilton, Holt, Lincoln (2), Madison (3), Merrick (2), Nemaha, Pawnee, Phelps, Platte (2), Red Willow (3), Richardson, Sarpy, Saunders, Scottsbluff (2), Thurston, Valley (2), York.

Cumulative to Date: (62) (6 or more calls have been received from the following counties):

Buffalo (9), Cuming (6), Custer (12), Dawes (9), Dixon (6), Dodge (6), Gage (8), Hall (9), Holt (9), Lincoln (12), Madison (18), Merrick (9), Nance (13), Otoe (6), Pawnee (7), Platte (22), Red Willow (17), Sarpy (14), Scottsbluff (15), Valley (7), Washington (7).

Positions: (For which requests were filled)

County Attorneys; Deputy County Attorneys	14	122
District Judges	0	20
County Judges	2	44
Associate County Judges	0	9
Court Appt. Counse/Public Defenders	19	114
City Attorneys	3	21
Chief of Police	2	4

TIME ALLOCATION

	April	Total
Research Aides/Assistants		
1. Research/Memos	April	Total
Total Hours	154.30	2984.15
Average Per Memo (15 Memos)	10.28	13.32
2. Administrative	234.60	1881.76
Average Per Request (52 Requests)	4.51	4.41
3. Special Projects	0.00	98.40
4. Travel (Miles Travelled)	0	433
ADMINISTRATIVE		
Miles Traveled (Administrative Personnel)	0	2784
Evaluations (See Appendix "A" for Breakdown)		
1. Number Sent	26	202
2. Number Received to Date	24	197
Initial Questionnaire		
1. Number Sent	0	726
2. Number Received	0	387
Follow-up Letters on Initial Questionnaire	0	255
Bibliographies (Selected List of Holdings in Klutznick Law Library on Criminal Justice and all supplements thereto)	0	1990
Newsletter	9,200	26,000
Telephone Survey-March/April		
Persons Contacted	219	219

April Total
388.9 4964.31

TOTAL CALLS RECEIVED

May
48

Total
474

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION:

May
22

Total
121

	May	Total
A. Add to Mailing List	0	1
B. Program Description	0	4
C. Abstract Judge's Opinion for Newsletter	0	1
D. Other	1	17
E. Copy of Newsletter	0	3
F. Number of Requests for Copies	21	95

May (3 or more)

52 copies of 31 separate memos sent
 6 copies of 150
 5 copies of 202
 4 copies of 216
 3 copies of 218

Total (5 or more)

270 copies of 83 separate memos sent
 5 copies of No. 001
 5 copies of No. 013 7 copies of No. 004
 5 copies of No. 016 7 copies of No. 150
 5 copies of No. 045 8 copies of No. 011
 5 copies of No. 181 9 copies of No. 010
 5 copies of No. 202 10 copies of No. 288
 6 copies of No. 052 11 copies of No. 079
 6 copies of No. 014 14 copies of No. 003
 6 copies of No. 016 15 copies of No. 007

TO WHOM SENT:

	No.	Sent:
County Judge	1	17
Assoc. County Judge	0	14
Court Appointed Counsel	31	49
County Attorney	15	108
City Attorney	0	14
District Judge	0	13
Police	5	5

REQUESTS FOR SERVICES

26

353

A. Research Memorandums	17	259
1. Projects Completed	13	227
2. Supplemental Memos Sent	1	7
B. Case Copies	4	17
C. Special Projects	0	3
D. Library Assistance	3	11

	May	Total
E. Requests Denied	2	73
1. Civil	1	28
2. Lancaster/Douglas	1	7
3. Conflict of Interest	0	6
4. Private Attorney	0	11
5. Outside Nebraska	0	1
6. Private Citizen	1	13
7. Other	0	4
8. Unreasonable Due Date	0	3

Counties: (for which requests were filled)

May (26)

Burt, Colfax, Cuming (2), Custer, Dawes (2), Dawson, Dodge, Furnas, Hall, Holt, Keith (2), Lincoln (2), Madison (2), Merrick, Nance (2), Nemaha (4), Red Willow (3), Saline, Sarpy (4), Scottsbluff (2), Sherman, Thurston (2), Valley, Washington (3), Wayne (2), York.

Cumulative to Date: (63) (6 or more calls have been received from the following counties):

Buffalo (9), Colfax (6), Cuming (8), Custer (13), Dawes (11), Dixon (6), Dodge (7), Gage (8), Hall (10), Holt (10), Keith (6), Lincoln (14), Madison (20), Merrick (10), Nance (15), Nemaha (9), Otoe (6), Pawnee (7), Platt (22), Red Willow (20), Sarpy (18), Scottsbluff (17), Thurston (7), Valley (9), Washington (10).

Positions: (For which requests were filled)

County Attorneys; Deputy County Attorneys	20	142
District Judges	0	20
County Judges	4	48
Associate County Judges	1	10
Court Appt. Counsel/Public Defenders	15	129
City Attorneys	3	24
Chief of Police	2	6

TIME ALLOCATION

	May	Total
Research Aides/Assistants		
1. Research/Memos		
Total Hours	363.00	3,347.15
Average Per Memo (13 Memos)	27.92	14.30
2. Administrative	202.60	2,084.36
Average Per Request (48 Requests)	4.22	4.39
3. Special Projects	0.00	98.40
4. Travel (Miles Travelled)	0	433

May	Total
565.60	5,529.91

ADMINISTRATIVE

Miles Traveled (Administrative Personnel)	0	2,784
Evaluations (See Appendix "A" for Breakdown)		
1. Number Sent	21	223
2. Number Received to Date	18	215
Initial Questionnaire		
1. Number Sent	0	726
2. Number Received	0	387
Follow-up Letters on Initial Questionnaire	0	255
Bibliographies (Selected List of Holdings in Klutznick Law Library on Criminal Justice and all supplements thereto)	0	1,890
Newsletter	4,600	30,600
Telephone Survey-March/April		
Persons Contacted	0	219

CLIC MONTHLY REPORT
June 1975

TOTAL CALLS RECEIVED
June 59 Total 533

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION:
June 17 Total 138

	June	Total
A. Add to Mailing List	1	2
B. Program Description	0	4
C. Abstract Judge's Opinion for Newsletter	0	1
D. Other	1	18
E. Copy of Newsletter	2	5
F. Number of Requests for Copies	13	108

June (3 or more)

74 copies of 59 separate memos sent
4 copies of 308
3 copies of 332
4 copies of 343

Total (6 or more)

344 copies of 142 separate memos sent
6 copies of No. 013 8 copies of No. 004
6 copies of No. 045 9 copies of No. 010
6 copies of No. 181 11 copies of No. 288
7 copies of No. 016 12 copies of No. 079
7 copies of No. 052 14 copies of No. 003
7 copies of No. 150 15 copies of No. 007

TO WHOM SENT:

	No.	Sent:
County Judge	4	21
Assoc. County Judge	0	14
Court Appointed Counsel	61	158 *
County Attorney	7	115
City Attorney	2	16
District Judge	0	13
Police	0	7 **

REQUEST FOR SERVICES

	June	Total
A. Research Memorandums	32	291
1. Projects Completed	33	260
2. Supplemental Memos Sent	2	9
B. Case Copies	4	21
C. Special Projects	1	4
D. Library Assistance	2	13

* Total reduced because of change of classification
** Total increased because of change of classification

	June	Total
E. Requests Denied	3	76
1. Civil	1	29
2. Lancaster/Douglas	0	7
3. Conflict of Interest	1	7
4. Private Attorney	1	12
5. Outside Nebraska	0	1
6. Private Citizen	0	13
7. Other	0	4
8. Unreasonable Due Date	0	3

Counties: (for which requests were filled)

June (30)

Adams, Boone (1), Buffalo (2), Burt, Cheyenne (1), Custer (3), Dawes (4), Dodge, Franklin, Furnas, Gage (1), Garden (1), Hamilton (3), Johnson (1), Lincoln (2), Madison (3), Nance, Otoe, Phelps (1), Platte (3), Red Willow (2), Saline (1), Sarpy (3), Saunders, Scotts Bluff (1), Thomas (2), Thurston (1), Washington (3), York (1), Multi-County Area (4).

Cumulative to Date: (70) (10 or more calls have been received from the following counties):

Buffalo (11), Custer (16), Dawes (15), Holt (10), Lincoln (16), Madison (23), Merrick (10), Nance (16), Platte (25), Red Willow (22), Sarpy (21), Scotts Bluff (18), Washington (13).

Positions: (For which requests were filled)

County Attorneys; Deputy County Attorneys	17	159
District Judges	0	20
County Judges	8	56
Associate County Judges	0	10
Court Appt. Counsel/Public Defenders	15	143 *
City Attorneys	4	28
Police	7	14 **
Other	1	1

* Total reduced because of change of classification

** Total increased because of change of classification

TIME ALLOCATION

	June	Total
	733.10	5,697.41

Research Aides/Assistants		
1. Research/Memos	June	Total
Total Hours	429.90	3,414.05
Average Per Memo (35 memos)	12.28	12.69
2. Administrative	247.30	2,129.06
Average Per Request (59 Requests)	4.19	3.99
3. Special Projects	55.90	154.30
4. Travel (Miles Travelled)	0	433

ADMINISTRATIVE

Miles Travelled (Administrative Personnel)	544	3,328
Evaluations (See Appendix "A" for Breakdown)		
1. Number Sent	33	256
2. Number Received to Date	35	250
Initial Questionnaire		
1. Number Sent	0	726
2. Number Received	0	387
Follow-up Letters on Initial Questionnaire	0	255
Bibliographies (Selected List of Holdings in Klutznick Law Library on Criminal Justice and all supplements thereto)	0	1,890
Newsletter	4,600	35,200
Telephone Survey-March/April		
Persons Contacted	0	221
(See Appendix "B" for Breakdown)		

CLIC MONTHLY REPORT
July 1975

TOTAL CALLS RECEIVED			July	Total
			66	599

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION:			July	Total
			22	160
A. Add to Mailing List	July	Total		
B. Program Description	1	3		
C. Abstract Judge's Opinion for Newsletter	0	4		
D. Other	0	1		
E. Copy of Newsletter	1	19		
F. Number of Requests for Copies	1	6		
	19	127		

July (3 or more)

53 copies of 28 separate memos sent
 3 copies of 351
 5 copies of 353
 5 copies of 361
 4 copies of 509

Total (6 or more)

397 copies of 170 separate memos sent
 6 copies of No. 013 7 copies of No. 150
 6 copies of No. 045 9 copies of No. 004
 6 copies of No. 181 9 copies of No. 010
 6 copies of No. 202 9 copies of No. 011
 6 copies of No. 353 11 copies of No. 288
 6 copies of No. 361 13 copies of No. 079
 7 copies of No. 016 14 copies of No. 003
 7 copies of No. 052 15 copies of No. 007

TO WHOM SENT:

	No. Sent:
County Judge	0 21
Assoc. County Judge	1 15
Court Appointed Counsel	29 187
County Attorney	20 135
City Attorney	2 18
District Judge	0 13
Police	1 8

REQUEST FOR SERVICES

A. Research Memorandums			44	439
1. Projects Completed	33	324		
2. Supplemental Memos Sent	25	285		
B. Case Copies	0	9		
C. Special Projects	2	23		
D. Library Assistance	0	4		
	0	13		

	July	Total
E. Requests Denied	9	85
1. Civil	1	30
2. Lancaster/Douglas	3	10
3. Conflict of Interest	0	7
4. Private Attorney	1	13
5. Outside Nebraska	1	2
6. Private Citizen	0	13
7. Other	1	5
8. Unreasonable Due Date	2	5

Counties: (for which requests were filled)

July (33)

Boone (1), Box Butte (7), Boyd, Buffalo (1), Cheyenne (2), Dakota, Dawes (1), Dawson (2), Dodge (1), Gage (2), Grant, Hall, Holt, Jefferson, Keith (1), Lincoln (2), Madison, Morrill, Nuckolls, Pawnee, Platte, Red Willow (1), Sarpy (3), Saunders (2), Scotts Bluff (5), Seward, Sheridan, Stanton (1), Valley (2), Washington, Wayne, York (1), Multi-County Area (4).

Cumulative to Date: (71) (10 or more calls have been received from the following counties):

Box Butte (10), Buffalo (12), Cheyenne (10), Custer (16), Dawes (16), Gage (11), Holt (11), Lincoln (18), Madison (24), Merrick (10), Nance (16), Platte (26), Red Willow (23), Sarpy (24), Scotts Bluff (23), Valley (11), Washington (14), Multi-County (11).

Positions: (for which requests were filled)

County Attorneys; Deputy County Attorneys	19	178
District Judges	0	20
County Judges	5	61
Associate County Judges	1	11
Court Appt. Counsel/Public Defenders	23	166
City Attorneys	3	31
Police	2	16
Other	1	2

TIME ALLOCATION

July Total
784.90 6,482.31

Research Aides/Assistants

	July	Total
1. Research/Memos		
Total Hours	480.60	3,894.65
Average Per Memo (33 memos)	14.56	13.24
2. Administrative	206.70	2,335.76
Average Per Request (66 requests)	3.13	3.89
3. Special Projects	97.60	251.90
4. Travel (Miles Travelled)	0	433

ADMINISTRATIVE

Miles Travelled (Administrative Personnel)	0	3,328
Evaluations (See Appendix "A" for Breakdown)		
1. Number Sent	25	281
2. Number Received to Date	25	275
Initial Questionnaire		
1. Number Sent	0	726
2. Number Received	0	387
Follow-up Letters on Initial Questionnaire	0	255
Bibliographies (Selected List of Holdings in Klutznick Law Library on Criminal Justice and all supplements thereto)	0	1,890
Newsletter	4,600	39,800
Telephone Survey-March/April		
Persons Contacted	0	221

CONTINUED

5 OF 6

CLIC MONTHLY REPORT
August 1975

TOTAL CALLS RECEIVED

August 60
Total 659

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION:

August 31
Total 191

	August	Total
A. Add to Mailing List	1	4
B. Program Description	0	4
C. Abstract Judge's Opinion for Newsletter	0	1
D. Other	0	19
E. Copy of Newsletter	2	8
F. Number of Requests for Copies	28	155

August (3 or more)

74 copies of 48 separate memos sent
4 copies of 278
3 copies of 373
3 copies of 384
3 copies of 408
3 copies of 428
4 copies of 439

Total (6 or more)

471 copies of 218 separate memos sent
6 copies of No. 013
6 copies of No. 045
6 copies of No. 078
6 copies of No. 181
6 copies of No. 202
6 copies of No. 509
7 copies of No. 016
7 copies of No. 052
7 copies of No. 150
7 copies of No. 353
7 copies of No. 361
7 copies of No. 401
9 copies of No. 004
9 copies of No. 010
9 copies of No. 011
12 copies of No. 288
13 copies of No. 079
14 copies of No. 003
16 copies of No. 007

TO WHOM SENT:

	No.	Sent:
County Judge	7	28
Assoc. County Judge	0	15
Court Appointed Counsel	34	221
County Attorney	18	153
City Attorney	7	25
District Judge	0	13
Police	8	16

REQUEST FOR SERVICES

	August	Total
A. Research Memorandums	21	345
1. Projects Completed	28	313
2. Supplemental Memos Sent	0	9
B. Case Copies	3	26
C. Special Projects	0	4
D. Library Assistance	1	14

29 468

	August	Total
E. Requests Denied	4	89
1. Civil	0	30
2. Lancaster/Douglas	1	11
3. Conflict of Interest	0	7
4. Private Attorney	0	13
5. Outside Nebraska	0	2
6. Private Citizen	2	15
7. Other	1	6
8. Unreasonable Due Date	0	5

Counties: (for which requests were filled)

August (27)

Fox Butte (2), Buffalo (3), Cedar, Cherry (1), Cheyenne, Cuming (3), Dakota, Dawes (2), Dawson (3), Gage, Hall, Hamilton, Holt, Johnson, Keith, Knox, Lincoln (1), Madison (2), Nance (1), Otoe, Pawnee (3), Platte (4), Red Willow (1), Scotts Bluff (6), Valley (1), Washington (2), Multi-County (1).

Cumulative to Date: (71) (10 or more calls have been received from the following counties):

Box Butte (12), Buffalo (15), Cheyenne (13), Cuming (11), Custer (16), Dawes (18), Dawson (10), Gage (12), Holt (12), Lincoln (19), Madison (26), Merrick (10), Nance (17), Otoe (10), Pawnee (11), Platte (30), Red Willow (24), Sarpy (24), Scotts Bluff (29), Valley (12), Washington (16), Multi-County (12).

Positions: (for which requests were filled)

County Attorneys; Deputy County Attorneys	11	189
District Judges	0	20
County Judges	6	67
Associate County Judges	0	11
Court Appt. Counsel/Public Defenders	27	193
City Attorneys	5	36
Police	2	18
Other	1	3

TIME ALLOCATION

August Total
681.10 7,163.41

Research Aides/Assistants

	August	Total
1. Research/Memos		
Total Hours	404.90	4,299.55
Average Per Memo (28 memos)	14.46	13.73
2. Administrative	235.20	2,570.96
Average Per Request (60 requests)	3.92	3.90
3. Special Projects	41.00	292.90
4. Travel (Miles Travelled)	0	433

ADMINISTRATIVE

Miles Travelled (Administrative Personnel)	0	3,328
Evaluations (See Appendix "A" for Breakdown)		
1. Number Sent	25	306
2. Number Received to Date	22	297
Initial Questionnaire		
1. Number Sent	0	726
2. Number Received	0	387
Follow-up Letters on Initial Questionnaire	0	255
Bibliographics (Selected List of Holdings in Klutznick Law Library on Criminal Justice and all supplements thereto)	1,000	2,890
Newsletter	0	39,800
Telephone Survey		
Persons Contacted	184	405

END

7 ablos/men