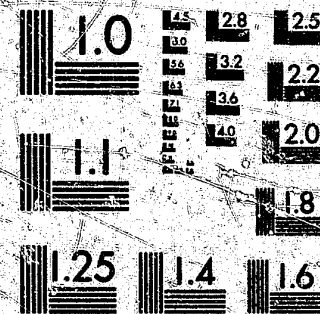


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State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems

U.S. Department of Justice
Law Enforcement
Assistance Administration
National Criminal Justice
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National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service

State and Local Probation and Parole Systems

National Survey of Court Organization
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1975 Supplement to State Judicial Systems
1971 (full report)

Criminal Justice Agency in Regions 1-10 (10 volumes)

Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1971-75 (annual)
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1976 Advance Report
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Victimization Surveys

Criminal Victimization in the United States (annual)

A Comparison of 1974 and 1975 Findings
A Comparison of 1973 and 1974 Findings

1974 (final report)
1973 (final report)

Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities: National Crime Panel Survey in Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Houston, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Oakland, Pittsburgh, San Diego, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C. (summary report)

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Boston (full report)

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Buffalo (full report)

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Cincinnati (full report)

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Houston (full report)

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Miami (full report)

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Milwaukee (full report)

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Minneapolis (full report)

Criminal Victimization Surveys in New Orleans (full report)

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Oakland (full report)

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Pittsburgh (full report)

Criminal Victimization Surveys in San Diego (full report)

Criminal Victimization Surveys in San Francisco (full report)

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Washington, D.C. (full report)

Criminal Victimization Surveys in San Diego (full report)

Criminal Victimization Surveys in San Francisco (full report)

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Criminal Victimization Surveys in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia: A Comparison of 1974 and 1975 Findings

Criminal Victimization Surveys in the Nation's Five Largest Cities: National Crime Panel Survey in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia, 1973

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Eight American Cities: A Comparison of 1971/72 and 1974/75 Findings: National Crime Surveys in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis

Crime in Eight American Cities: National Crime Panel Survey in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis Advance Report, 1971/72

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State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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SELECTED FINDINGS

The statements that follow are illustrative of the information that can be drawn from this report's data tables. As a guide to readers, table source citations are given parenthetically after each finding.

General

On September 1, 1976, there were 9,155 State and local government prosecution and legal services agencies in the United States employing a total of 59,388 persons. Of this total 29,157 (49 percent) were attorneys (tables 2 and 8).

Jurisdiction of prosecution and legal services agencies

The total number of prosecution and legal services agencies was distributed by level of government as follows: 654 or 7 percent State agencies; 2,129 or 31 percent county agencies; and 5,702 or 62 percent municipal/township agencies (table 2).

State agencies are much more likely to have jurisdiction limited to criminal matters—over two-thirds (70 percent) of the State agencies engage in criminal prosecution only, compared with 24 percent of the county agencies and 28 percent of the municipal/township agencies. On the other hand, 57 percent of the county agencies and 54 percent of the municipal/township agencies handle both civil and criminal matters compared with 29 percent of the State agencies. Agencies with only civil jurisdiction comprise 19 percent of the county total, 18 percent of the municipal/township total and only 1 percent of State agencies (tables 2-5).

Types of criminal cases prosecuted

Most State and county agencies, 87 and 81 percent respectively, prosecute both felony and other criminal cases.

The remaining State agencies prosecute felony cases only.

The remaining county agencies prosecute nonfelony criminal cases only.

Almost all municipal/township agencies (99 percent) prosecute nonfelony criminal cases only (table 6).

Agency Personnel

As of September 1, 1976 the number of persons employed in prosecution and legal services agencies was fairly evenly distributed among the three levels of government: 33 percent in State agencies, 39 percent in county agencies, and 28 percent in municipal/township agencies (table 8).

Most State agencies (64 percent) employ from 2 to 9 persons, most county agencies (65 percent) from 2 to 4 persons, and 70 percent of the municipal/township agencies employ only an attorney (table 7).

Attorneys represent the largest percentage of agency employees at all levels of government, particularly at the municipal level where the attorney is often the only employee (table 8).

Most State and county prosecution and legal services agencies, 89 percent and 82 percent respectively, pay their attorneys by salary only. Fifty-three percent of municipal/township agencies pay their attorneys by salary only and 32 percent by fees only (table 9).

County and municipal agencies usually have no restrictions against the titled official or staff attorneys engaging in a private law practice. On the other hand, over half of the State agencies (56 percent) restrict their titled attorneys from engaging in a private practice and 43 percent restrict their staff attorneys (table 9).

Agency Financing

In general, prosecution and legal services agencies receive the major portion of their payroll funding from the parent government (tables 11 and 12).

More than half of the State agencies reported that the county governments they serve contributed up to 50 percent of the total payroll (table 12).

Agency Statistical Practices

Only 15 percent of the prosecution and legal services agencies that responded to the survey indicated that they routinely compile workload statistics (table 13).

IMPORTANT

We have provided a User Evaluation Questionnaire at the end of this publication. It will assist us in improving future reports if you will complete and return it at your earliest convenience. The questionnaire is a self-mailing form and requires no postage.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents findings from the Criminal Justice Directory Survey of Prosecution and Civil Attorney Agencies conducted by the Bureau of the Census in late 1976 for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice. The purpose of the survey was to establish a current name and address listing of State and local government prosecution and civil attorney agencies and to obtain information on agency function, jurisdiction, employment, funding, and attorney compensation arrangements.

Organization of this report

The "Major survey findings" section of the text begins by discussing the national overview followed by a personnel profile of the agencies at each level of government - State, county, and municipal/township. Specific topics covered include: The geographic and legal jurisdiction of prosecution and legal services agencies (tables 1-5), types of criminal cases prosecuted (table 6), agency personnel (tables 7-10), payroll funding (tables 11 and 12), and agency statistical practices (table 13). The text concludes with a separate section describing agencies that employ police prosecutors and a discussion of survey methodology including data sources and limitations. Following the text are tables presenting the survey data in detail. The last section of the report discusses the organization of State and local prosecution and civil legal services systems in general and then presents a descriptive profile of the system in each State. The appendix exhibits the mail questionnaire used in the survey, followed by a user evaluation questionnaire soliciting comments from readers.

MAJOR SURVEY FINDINGS

General

On September 1, 1976, there were 9,155 State and local prosecution and legal services agencies in the United States. "Prosecution" refers to the conduct of judicial proceedings against alleged criminal offenders whereas "legal services" denotes the legal representation of a particular government in civil matters. Over half of the agencies (4,847 or 53 percent) perform both criminal and civil functions. Of the 4,308 agencies that perform a single function, 2,700 (29.5 percent of the total) have only criminal jurisdiction and 1,608 (17.5 percent) handle only civil matters (civil attorney agencies). Because of the difficulty in segregating the criminal and civil justice activities of agencies that handle both, and to preserve uniformity in agency coverage in the collection and presentation of data, the Criminal Justice Directory and related surveys include both the criminal and civil justice functions.

There were a total of 59,388 persons employed by State and local prosecution and legal services agencies on September 1, 1976. Of this total, 29,157 (49 percent) were attorneys.

Jurisdiction of prosecution and legal services agencies (tables 1-5)

The majority of prosecution and legal services agencies are at the municipal or township level of government, 62 percent or

5,702. County level agencies numbered 2,799 (31 percent) and State agencies 654 or 7 percent.¹

Although 93 percent of the agencies were classified at the county, municipal, or township level of government and only 7 percent at the State level, there are major jurisdictional differences between them. As seen in table A, State agencies are much more likely to have jurisdiction limited to criminal matters. Of the 654 State-level agencies, over two-thirds (456 or 70 percent) are engaged in criminal prosecution only; less than one-third (191 or 29 percent) provide civil legal services in addition to criminal prosecution; and only 7 agencies (1 percent) handle civil matters exclusively. In each of the 50 States, there is a central legal office headed by the Attorney General with Statewide jurisdiction over matters involving State law. The remaining State-level agencies in each State share jurisdiction with the Attorney General, but usually in single districts comprising one or more county areas or a city-county consolidated area.

In contrast to the State-level agencies, over half (1,587 or 57 percent) of the 2,799 county-level agencies have both criminal and civil legal functions; approximately one-fourth (668 or 24 percent) handle only criminal prosecution, and one-fifth (544 or 19 percent) provide legal services solely in civil matters. All of the agencies classified at the county level represent the county government but a majority of them (1,830 or 65 percent) also share State criminal jurisdiction with the Attorney General; and a lesser number (549) share State civil jurisdiction with the Attorney General. The exercise of this concurrent jurisdiction is limited, however, to the single county area.

There are 5,157 prosecution and legal services agencies at the municipal level and 545 township agencies. The municipal count includes agencies that represent city-county consolidated governments and independent cities. The distribution of municipal/township agencies by function is similar to that of county-level agencies. Over half (54 percent) of municipal/township agencies conduct criminal prosecutions and also provide civil legal services; 28 percent have the criminal prosecution function only; and 18 percent only civil legal responsibilities.

Types of criminal cases prosecuted (table 6)

As can be seen in table A, most prosecution and legal services agencies at all levels of government have jurisdiction to prosecute criminal cases.

Table B displays the percentage of prosecution agencies by type(s) of case prosecuted for each level of government. About the same proportion of State and county agencies that have criminal jurisdiction handle both felony cases and other criminal matters, 87 and 81 percent, respectively. The remaining State agencies prosecute felony cases only, whereas the remaining county agencies are limited to prosecuting "other criminal" (nonfelony) cases. In sharp contrast, only 1 percent of all municipal agencies have jurisdiction over felony cases and

¹The Survey Methodology section explains the system used to assign agencies to a particular level of government.

these are agencies of city-county consolidated governments or independent cities with county government functions. The remaining agencies at this level prosecute "other criminal" cases only, principally traffic and municipal ordinance violations.

Agency Personnel (tables 7-10)

National profile

As of September 1, 1976 the number of persons employed in prosecution and legal services agencies was fairly evenly distributed among the three levels of government: State agencies

employ 33 percent of all personnel; county agencies, 39 percent; and municipal/township agencies, 28 percent.

Table C shows that most State-level prosecution and legal services agencies (64 percent) employ from 2 to 9 persons; 43 of the agencies that represent the State government reported more than 100 employees. Sixty-five percent of county-level agencies employ from 2 to 4 persons whereas 70 percent of municipal/township agencies have only one employee, an attorney, on the staff. These single attorney situations were included in the survey as legal agencies if the attorney was a titled official elected or appointed as the sole legal representative of the government. On the other hand, private attorneys on retainer to the government or paid on a case-by-case basis were not considered government officials and were excluded from the survey.

Table A. Number and percent of prosecution and legal services agencies by function(s) and level of government: September 1, 1976

Function(s) of agencies	Level of government							
	State-local total		State		County		Municipal/township	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total agencies.....	9,155	100.0	654	100	2,799	100	5,702	100
Agencies with a single function.....	4,308	47.0	463	71	1,212	43	2,633	46
Criminal prosecution only.....	2,700	29.5	456	70	668	24	1,576	28
(Civil) legal services only.....	1,608	17.5	7	1	544	19	1,057	18
Agencies with both functions.....	4,847	53.0	191	29	1,587	57	3,069	54

Table B. Number and percent of prosecution agencies by type (s) of case prosecuted and level of government: September 1, 1976

Level of government	Total		Felony cases only		Felony cases and other criminal		Other criminal only	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
State-local total.....	7,547	100	82	1	2,435	32	5,030	66
State.....	647	100	81	13	366	87	-	-
County.....	2,255	100	-	-	1,817	81	438	19
Municipal/township.....	4,645	100	1	(Z)	52	1	4,592	99

- Represents zero. Z Percent rounds to zero.

Table C. Percent of prosecution and legal services agencies by number of employees and level of government: September 1, 1976

Level of government	Number of agencies	Percent of agencies by number of employees									
		Total	1	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 24	25 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 199	200 to 299	300 and over
State-local total.....	9,155	100	47	36	9	4	1	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
State.....	654	100	2	33	31	18	5	5	4	2	1
County.....	2,799	100	11	65	12	7	2	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Municipal/township.....	5,702	100	70	22	5	2	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)

Z Percent rounds to zero.

In absolute numbers, there were a total of 59,388 persons employed by State and local prosecution and legal services agencies on September 1, 1976. Of the total number of employees, 29,157 (49 percent) were attorneys. The remaining persons were employed in the following categories: Investigators (8 percent), legal support personnel such as paralegal aides and law clerks (4 percent), administrative/supervisory personnel who are not attorneys (3 percent), secretarial/clerical personnel (35 percent), and other support staff (1 percent).

Table D below presents the percentage distribution of employees in each type of position by level of government. The distribution of employees by type of position is almost the same for State and county-level agencies. Of the total number of employees in State-level agencies, 41 percent are attorneys and 40 percent are secretarial/clerical employees compared to 44 percent attorneys and 37 percent secretarial/clerical in county agencies. Other support personnel are also present in State and county agencies in similar proportions. The municipal agencies, however, present a different employment profile. Attorneys are 65 percent of the total employment in municipal level agencies and secretarial/clerical employees, only 25 percent. Other support personnel are present less frequently in municipal agencies than in State and county agencies.

In general, public prosecutors and civil attorneys are paid by salary or by a salary-plus-fee arrangement. Table E below presents the percentage distribution of responding agencies by method of attorney compensation for each level of government. Attorneys in State and county agencies are usually salaried - 89 percent of State agencies and 82 percent of county agencies

compensate their attorneys exclusively through salaries. Municipal agencies, however, use a variety of compensation methods. While slightly more than half of the municipal agencies pay their attorneys a salary, almost a third compensate their attorneys through fees. In fact, 93 percent of the "agencies" reporting fee-paid attorneys were municipal or township governments with a single elected or appointed public attorney.

The more personnel employed by an agency, the greater the probability that the attorneys are restricted with respect to private law practice. Examples of these restrictions include disallowing a criminal practice altogether or limiting an attorney's private practice to a specific geographic area. Restrictive practices for titled (elected or appointed) officials may differ from those for staff attorneys. In all instances, attorneys must consider conflict of interest with government business before accepting the case of a private client.

Table F below displays the percentage of responding agencies which restrict private practice for titled and staff attorneys. A little more than half of the State agencies (56 percent) restrict their titled attorneys from engaging in a private practice, while a lower proportion (43 percent) of those that employ staff attorneys restrict them. County and municipal agencies, on the other hand, usually have no restrictions on the titled or staff attorneys. Eighty-one percent of all county agencies and 90 percent of all municipal agencies have no restrictions on titled attorneys while 77 percent of the county agencies with staff attorneys and 87 percent of municipal agencies with staff attorneys have no such restrictions.

Table D. Percent of prosecution and legal services employees by type of position and level of government

Level of government	Number of employees	Percent of employees by type of position							
		Total	Attorneys	Support staff					
				Total	Investigators	Legal support	Administrative/supervisory	Secretarial/clerical	Other
State-local total.....	59,388	100	49	51	8	4	3	35	1
State.....	19,942	100	41	59	8	5	5	40	1
County.....	23,050	100	44	56	11	4	3	37	1
Municipal/township.....	16,396	100	65	35	4	3	2	25	1

Table E. Percent of prosecution and legal services agencies by method of attorney compensation, and level of government

Level of government	Percent of agencies by method of attorney compensation				
	Total	Salary only	Salary plus fees	Fees only	Other
State-local total.....	100	67	9	18	5
State.....	100	89	7	1	3
County.....	100	82	6	3	8
Municipal/township.....	100	53	11	32	4

INTRODUCTION

Table F. Percent of prosecution and legal services agencies with restrictions on private practice, by type of attorneys and level of government

Level of government	Respondent agencies			Agencies with staff attorneys		
	Total	Restrictions on titled attorneys		Total	Restrictions on staff attorneys	
		Yes	No		Yes	No
State-local, total.....	100	18	82	100	22	78
State.....	100	56	44	100	43	57
County.....	100	19	81	100	23	77
Municipal/township.....	100	10	90	100	13	87

State agency personnel profile

The 654 State-level agencies employ 33 percent of all prosecution and legal services personnel. A majority of these agencies (414 or 64 percent) employ from 2 to 9 persons and 43 of them (7 percent) employ more than 100 persons. In general, the agencies with the largest employment are the offices of the Attorneys General and agencies that serve highly populated areas.

When the employees in State-level agencies are distributed by type of position, the personnel profile of a State-level agency parallels the National picture discussed earlier. Forty-one percent of the employees in State-level agencies are attorneys. The second most frequent type of employee found in a State-level agency is the full-time secretarial/clerical worker including stenographers, record clerks, data processing employees, typists, and clerks. They comprise 40 percent of the total. Other types of employees such as investigators, legal support staff, and administrative/supervisory employees make up the remaining 19 percent of State-level employees.

Most attorneys in State-level agencies are full-time employees who receive a salary from the State government. In a little more than half the State agencies, as discussed earlier, there are restrictions on the titled official engaging in a private law practice. Conversely, in more than half of the agencies employing staff attorneys, the staff attorneys are permitted to have a private practice.

County agency personnel profile

The 2,799 county-level agencies employ 39 percent of all prosecution and legal services personnel. Eighty-eight percent of the agencies employ under 10 people and 65 percent of these employ from 2 to 4 persons.

The county-level agencies that represent the State government employ similar types and numbers of employees as the State-level agencies that share legal jurisdiction with the Attorney General. On the other hand, county-level agencies that serve only the county government are generally small agencies employing a single full-time attorney and a full-time secretarial/clerical employee.

Attorneys employed by most county-level agencies (82 percent) receive a salary. Eighty-one percent of the county-level agencies allow the titled official to engage in a private law practice, and of those that employ staff attorneys 77 percent allow them to have a private practice. (See tables E and F.)

Municipal and township agency personnel profile

The 5,702 municipal/township level agencies employ 28 percent of all prosecution and legal services personnel. The personnel profile for municipal-level prosecution and legal services agencies differs significantly from the profiles of State and county agencies. As mentioned earlier, 70 percent of the municipal agencies employ a single attorney and another 22 percent have 2 to 4 employees. (See table C.)

Over half of the municipal governments employ an attorney only on a part-time basis. In most cases, these are attorneys in a private law practice who have been selected to represent the government in any legal matter. Less than 15 percent of municipal agencies have restrictions on private practice. Although more than half of the public attorneys at the municipal level receive a salary, 32 percent work on a fee-only basis and 11 percent have a salary-plus-fee arrangement.

Usually these attorneys have no support staff on the public payroll. When more than one employee is present in an agency, the additional position(s) is usually a secretarial/clerical position.

The few municipal-level agencies that do not conform to this profile are the larger agencies serving city-county consolidated governments or independent city governments. These agencies more closely parallel the State-level agencies with which they share legal jurisdiction.

Payroll funding (tables 11 and 12)

In general, prosecution and legal services agencies receive the major portion of their payroll funding from the parent government, but many State-level agencies receive a significant contribution from the counties they serve. Although 47 percent of all State-level agencies reported receiving more than 75 percent of their payroll funding from the State government, the county governments contributed up to 50 percent of the total payroll for more than half of the State-level agencies.² Another 26 percent of State-level agencies reported receiving up to 25 percent of their funds from the Federal Government.

Eighty-five percent of the county-level agencies reported receiving over 75 percent of their payroll costs from the county government they serve. Fourteen percent reported some Federal

²However, many of these "State-level" agencies are agencies classified at the State level because they serve more than one county. See Survey Methodology section.

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funding and 19 percent reported State contributions, but usually less than one-fourth of the agency's payroll.

Less than 5 percent of municipal-level agencies reported funding from any other source.

Agency statistical practices (table 13)

Of the 6,250 prosecution and legal services agencies that responded in the survey, only 15 percent indicated that they routinely compile workload statistics. The statistics usually recorded on a regular basis are the number of cases, by type (i.e., felony, misdemeanor, juvenile, etc.) and disposition, and the number of hours devoted to particular activities of the agency. The data are usually compiled on a monthly and/or annual basis.

Thirty-six percent of the State-level agencies reported that they routinely compile statistics, but these agencies are located in 23 States. Fourteen percent of the county-level agencies and 6 percent of municipal-level agencies reported statistical compilations.

Police Prosecutors

For purposes of this survey, a police prosecutor is defined as a police officer or attorney employed by a police department who prosecutes minor violations of the law on behalf of the local government. Seventy-four agencies in 23 States indicated on the survey questionnaire that they employed police prosecutors. Twenty-four of them, or 33 percent of the total, are in Massachusetts; in the remaining 22 States, the number ranged from 1 to 5. In addition, a large number of municipal-level prosecution and legal services agencies indicated in their survey report that police agencies also act as prosecutors in their jurisdiction, and it is likely that a number of police prosecutors remain unidentified. Additional efforts to identify them will probably be made at a future time in connection with ongoing maintenance of LEAA's National Directory of Criminal Justice Agencies. Following is a discussion of the data received.

Because the data are so influenced by the large response from Massachusetts, it is more meaningful to discuss the results on a State rather than agency basis. In 16 of the 23 States police prosecutors prosecute only minor criminal cases (i.e., misdemeanors, infractions, and municipal ordinance violations) and/or traffic violations. In the remaining seven States, including Massachusetts, some police prosecutors indicated that their prosecutorial jurisdiction covered the full range of crimes (i.e., felonies, misdemeanors, other minor crimes, traffic violations, and juvenile matters).

Police prosecutor agencies are primarily funded by the municipality or township they serve.

In half of the police prosecutor agencies reporting, police officers serve as the prosecutor; in the other half, attorneys employed by the police agency perform this function. Most police prosecutors (81 percent) are on a salary; and 19 percent receive fees only. Attorneys acting as police prosecutors usually have a private law practice and devote only part of their time to prosecution duties. Half of the police officers acting as prosecutors work at it full-time, the other half part-time.

Thirty-four percent of the police prosecutors are assisted by support personnel, mostly secretarial-clerical employees; a few employ investigators or administrative/supervisory personnel.

Only 24 percent of police prosecutors routinely compile statistics on their operations, usually monthly and annual counts of cases by type and disposition.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY—SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

Survey Coverage

The survey covered all State and local government agencies engaged in prosecution or in providing civil legal services to the government. The data for each agency include information for any branch offices. Also included were identifiable local police prosecutors. Data provided by police prosecutor agencies are summarized in the text but are not included in the tables. Specifically excluded from the survey were strictly private law firms that perform legal services periodically for a government and are compensated by retainer and fees. In such instances, neither the firms nor the government consider the attorneys to be public officers.

All States have a State-level agency headed by an Attorney General. Information obtained for these agencies included data from those divisions or organizational units within the agency that actually provide prosecutorial or legal services, from the primary administrative unit, and from any investigative bureau under the administrative control of the Attorney General. Other divisions that were within the organization of the agency but did not perform the functions described above (such as law enforcement divisions and police training commissions) were excluded.

The mailing list used for the survey was derived from the National Directory of Criminal Justice Agencies, which is maintained by the Census Bureau for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The list was revised to reflect information contained in the 1976 State Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plans prepared by each State for LEAA. State-level agency lists were reviewed and updated by various Attorneys General and State prosecution coordinators. County and municipal lists were updated from research of State, county, and municipal directories.

Agencies were assigned to a particular level of government according to the criteria summarized below:

State agencies.—Agencies were assigned to the State level if they were administered by the State, if they served more than one county government, or if they were administered in districts not having the same boundaries as single counties, municipalities, or townships.

Local agencies.—The remaining agencies were assigned to the three major classes of local governments: Counties, municipalities, and townships.

Counties.—Agencies administered by the county or serving more than one local government within the county were assigned to the county level of government. Organized county governments are found throughout the Nation, except in Connecticut, Rhode Island, the District of Columbia, and limited portions of a number of other States. In Alaska the counties are officially designated as "boroughs" and in Louisiana as "parishes." Some of the most populous counties in the Nation operate as consolidated city-county governments and are included in the "municipalities" category of the tables in this report.

Municipalities.—Agencies were assigned to the municipal level of government if they were administered by a municipality. Municipalities include all active governmental units officially designated as cities, villages, boroughs (except for Alaska), and towns (except for the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin). The concept generally corresponds to the "incorporated places" category recognized in Census Bureau reporting of population and housing statistics. Any agencies in unincorporated places were not covered.

It should be noted that tables displaying municipal data include 47 cities that are independent, being wholly outside any county area, and 15 others that operate wholly or in part as consolidated city-counties. In general, these cities are similar to large counties in the scope of their responsibilities; however, because their population density makes them generally more similar to municipalities, they are included in the city tables. The independent cities are: Anchorage, Alaska; Washington, D.C.; Columbus, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; St. Louis, Mo.; Carson City, Nev.; and the following cities in Virginia: Alexandria, Chesapeake, Hampton, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke, Virginia Beach, and 31 others. The 15 consolidated city-county governments are: Juneau, Alaska; Sitka, Alaska; San Francisco, Calif.; Denver, Colo.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Indianapolis, Ind.; Lexington-Fayette, Ky.; Baton Rouge, La.; New Orleans, La.; Boston, Mass.; Nantucket, Mass.; New York City, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.

Townships.—This category includes governmental units in 21 States, including those officially designated as towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin; some "plantations" in Maine; "locations" in New Hampshire; and governments called townships in other areas. As distinguished from municipalities, which are created to serve specific population concentrations, townships exist to serve inhabitants of areas defined without regard to population concentrations. Townships range widely in scope of governmental powers and operations. Most of them, particularly in the North Central States, perform only a very limited range of services for predominantly rural areas. However, by general law in New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and to some degree in Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin, townships (or towns) are vested with relatively broad powers and, where they include closely settled territory, perform functions commonly associated with municipal governments.

Survey Period

This report reflects the organization of prosecution and legal services agencies and their number as of September 1, 1976. The reference date for agency employment is September 1, 1976.

Data Collection

This survey was conducted by mail with an initial mailout of 10,310 questionnaires in October 1976. Nonresponding agencies were followed up with second and third mail requests and, finally, by mailgram or telephone when necessary. Mail and telephone followup procedures were also used to clarify inadequate and inconsistent survey returns, as well as in-house reference to secondary sources of information (statutes, official reports, Directories, etc.). The mail questionnaire used in the survey is exhibited in the appendix.

An overall response rate of 68 percent was achieved which included all State Attorneys General, all major county and major municipal prosecution and legal services agencies and a significant number of smaller county and municipal offices. These responses, plus secondary reference sources, were used to assign

selected data items for the smaller county and municipal agencies that did not respond. The legal jurisdiction of nonrespondent agencies was assigned on the basis of State statutes. In some instances, the statutes also provided the type of government responsible for financing the agency; when this information was not available in the statutes, funding sources were assigned on the basis of the level of government administering the agency. The number of employees in the agency was estimated on the basis of returns from similar agencies within the same State. These data are included in all tables. However, information on method of attorney compensation, restrictions on private practice, and compilation of workload statistics was not assigned because these items vary considerably from agency to agency. Consequently, information in tables 9, 10, 13 and 14 of this report do not include data for nonrespondent agencies.

The textual descriptions of State and local prosecution and legal services agencies presented in this report were prepared from survey returns and research into the State constitutions and statutes. The descriptions reflect the organization of prosecution and legal services agencies on September 1, 1976.

Limitations

In interpreting the figures presented in this report, readers should keep in mind that the size and range of activity of prosecution and legal services agencies may not always be reflected by simple counts, as the organization and operation of prosecution and legal services systems vary considerably from State-to-State and even within the same State. The data should therefore be interpreted in the light of the organizational descriptions in the last section of this report.

It should also be noted that if any items on the survey questionnaire were unobtainable from available records, reasonable estimates were requested; and, as mentioned above, certain data were estimated for smaller agencies that did not respond.

The employment data in this report (table 8) differ from the estimates developed by the annual Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment Survey. This is true for the total number of employees reported for some States and for the distribution of employees between State and local governments. In general, these differences can be attributed to the difference in survey methods. The survey from which the data in this report were derived was addressed to individual agencies that reported assigned personnel whether they were payrolled by the agency or not; whereas the annual employment survey data are derived from the payroll records of the parent government. Consequently, the parent government may report attorneys and other legal services employees who work outside the regular prosecution and legal services agency (e.g., the legal staff of executive departments). On the other hand, elected or appointed attorneys compensated exclusively on a fee basis (and therefore not reflected in the payroll records of the parent government) are excluded in the annual survey but were included in this report.

Differences in the distribution of employees between the State and local governments are primarily due to the different classification criteria used in the surveys. In the survey covered by this report, agencies were classified as State or local on the basis of geographic jurisdiction; in the annual survey, classification is based on source of funding as reflected in finance and payroll records. For example: In this report personnel are shown at the State level if their agency's jurisdiction extends to more than one county; whereas the annual survey might count them at the State or county level, or as part-time at both levels, depending on funding arrangements.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

To conduct this study and produce this report it was necessary to apply standard definitions. The following is a glossary of the terms, concepts, and categories used. Specifically noted are those definitions that are included in the *Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology: Terms and definitions proposed for interstate and national data collection and exchange* (first edition) published by LEAA's National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service and available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for \$1.95, stock number 027-000-00508-0.

Appeal.³ A request by either the defense or the prosecution that a case completed in a lower court be removed to a higher court for review.

Appellant.³ A person who initiates an appeal.

Civil case, civil lawsuit. In this report, a civil case or lawsuit is an action by or against a government or government employee in an official capacity on the basis of some civil right to obtain redress of a wrong that is not a criminal act, e.g., breach of contract, a negligent injury, etc.

Civil attorney agency. A State or local government agency of which the sole function is to provide legal advice, assistance and representation to the government in civil matters.

Concurrent jurisdiction. The authority to deal with the same subject matter as another agency.

Court of appellate jurisdiction.³ A court having jurisdiction of appeal and review, with original jurisdiction conferred only in special cases, including both courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts.

Court of general jurisdiction. A trial court of unlimited original jurisdiction in civil and/or criminal cases, also called "major trial court," which may or may not hear appeals.⁴

Court of limited or special jurisdiction. A trial court whose legal jurisdiction covers only a particular class of cases, e.g., probate, juvenile, traffic; or cases where the amount in controversy is below a prescribed sum or which is subject to specific exceptions, e.g., courts limited to hearing civil cases with a maximum of \$500 in controversy or criminal cases with a maximum penalty of a \$500 fine or 6 months confinement.⁴

Criminal case. An action instituted to secure conviction and punishment for a crime or an infraction of the criminal laws; a prosecution for a criminal offense against a sovereign State; includes both felonies and misdemeanors.

District or circuit. One of the geographic areas into which a State is commonly divided for judicial, political, or administrative purposes. A district or circuit usually consists of a single county. However, it may include two or more counties, a single city, or a consolidated city-county area.

³This definition is consistent with the definition in the *Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology*.

⁴This definition differs from the definition in the *Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology* in that the latter only defines criminal courts.

Employees of a prosecution and/or legal services agency

- a. **Administrative-supervisory employees.** Employees who are not attorneys and perform administrative and/or supervisory functions, e.g., business managers, office or case managers, administrative assistants, and accountants.
- b. **Attorney.** A person trained in the law, admitted to practice before the bar of a given jurisdiction, and authorized to advise, represent, and act for other persons in legal proceedings.
- c. **Legal services employees.** Law clerks, legal interns, and paralegal aides who are not attorneys but are engaged in legal research or who prepare legal memos or briefs.
- d. **Secretarial-clerical employees.** Stenographers, record clerks, data processing employees, typists, and similar support personnel.

Fee. Compensation paid by a government to an attorney for representation in a specific case or for a single service.

Felony.³ A criminal offense that is punishable by death or incarceration in a State or Federal confinement facility for a period of which the lower limit is prescribed by statute in a given jurisdiction, typically one year or more.

Juvenile matters. Proceedings involving a person below the statutorily defined age limit for adjudication in a juvenile court as a delinquent, status offender, or dependent.

Legal services. In this report, denotes the legal representation of a government in civil matters, including courtroom representation and other services short of courtroom representation; e.g., research and investigation, legal opinions, courtroom assistance, advice at council meetings, and preparing contracts.

Minor criminal case. An action instituted to secure conviction and punishment for misdemeanors, infractions, and/or municipal ordinance violations, including traffic offenses.

Misdemeanor. A criminal offense usually punishable by a fine or by incarceration in a local confinement facility for a period of which the upper limit is prescribed by statute in a given jurisdiction, typically a year or less.⁵

Ordinance. A law enacted by a local government.

Police prosecutor. An official of a law enforcement agency who prosecutes minor violations of the law in a court of law on behalf of the local government.

Prosecute. To initiate and conduct criminal proceedings on behalf of the government against persons accused of committing criminal offenses.

Prosecutor.³ An attorney employed by a government agency or subunit whose official duty is to initiate and conduct criminal proceedings on behalf of the government against persons accused of committing criminal offenses.

⁵This definition differs from the definition in the *Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology* in that the latter does not include offenses punishable only by a fine in the definition of misdemeanor.

INTRODUCTION

Prosecution and/or legal services agency. A State or local government agency of which the functions are the prosecution of alleged criminal offenders and/or the legal representation of the government in civil matters. For purposes of this survey, subunits, e.g., branch offices, were included as part of the main office; they were not treated as separate agencies.

Prosecution agency. A State or local government agency of which a function is the initiation and conduct of criminal proceedings on behalf of the government against persons accused of committing criminal offenses.

Retainer. Payment to an attorney by a client for services to be performed when requested.

Suit. A proceeding by one party against another in a court of law.

Trial.³ The examination of issues of fact and law in a case or controversy, beginning when the jury has been selected in a jury

³This definition is consistent with the definition in the Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology.

trial, or when the first witness is sworn or the first evidence is introduced in a court trial, and concluding when a verdict is reached or the case is dismissed.

AVAILABILITY OF DATA

In addition to this publication, data are also available on magnetic tape and computer printout. For details, contact the Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Washington, D.C. 20531.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Bureau of the Census is indebted to the many State and local government officials who provided the information and gave other assistance for the preparation of this report.

LISTING

Table 1. Listing of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by legal jurisdiction, by State

State and type of agency	Legal jurisdiction Y - Yes N - No		
	Felony	Other criminal	Civil/legal
ALABAMA:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
BOROUGH ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY AND TOWN ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY COUNSELS	Y	Y	Y
CITY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY AND TOWN ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
CHIEF STATE'S ATTORNEY	Y	Y	Y
STATE'S ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY SOLICITORS	Y	Y	Y
CITY SOLICITOR OF WILMINGTON	Y	Y	Y
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:			
CORPORATION COUNSEL	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
STATE'S ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
MUNICIPAL ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
STATE COURT SOLICITORS	Y	Y	Y
CITY AND TOWN ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS/CORPORATION COUNSEL	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
STATE'S ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
MUNICIPAL ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y

Table 1. Listing of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by legal jurisdiction, by State—Continued

State and type of agency	Legal jurisdiction Y - Yes N - No		
	Felony	Other criminal	Civil/legal
INDIANA:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY AND TOWN ATTORNEYS AND CORPORATION COUNSELS	Y	Y	Y
IOWA:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY COUNSELS	Y	Y	Y
CITY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
COMMONWEALTH ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY ATTORNEYS AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
MUNICIPAL ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
MAINE:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY SOLICITORS AND TOWN ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
STATE'S ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
MUNICIPAL ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
BALTIMORE CITY SOLICITOR	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY SOLICITORS AND TOWN COUNSELS	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY, VILLAGE AND TOWNSHIP ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
MUNICIPAL AND TOWNSHIP ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY COUNSELS	Y	Y	Y
MUNICIPAL ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
ST. LOUIS CIRCUIT ATTORNEY, ST. LOUIS PROSECUTING ATTORNEY AND ST. LOUIS CITY COUNSEL	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY AND VILLAGE ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY AND VILLAGE ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y

Table 1. Listing of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by legal jurisdiction, by State—Continued

State and type of agency	Legal jurisdiction Y - Yes N - No		
	Felony	Other criminal	Civil/legal
NEVADA:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY AND TOWN ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY PROSECUTORS	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY COUNSELS	Y	Y	Y
MUNICIPAL ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY CORPORATION COUNSELS, VILLAGE AND TOWN ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY AND TOWN ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
STATE'S ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY ATTORNEYS AND CITY PROSECUTORS	Y	Y	Y
OHIO:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY AND VILLAGE SOLICITORS	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY AND TOWN ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
OREGON:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY SOLICITORS	Y	Y	Y
CITY, BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP SOLICITORS	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
CITY AND TOWN SOLICITORS	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
CIRCUIT SOLICITORS	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY AND TOWN ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
STATE'S ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y

PROSECUTION AND CIVIL ATTORNEY SYSTEMS

Table 1. Listing of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by legal jurisdiction, by State—Continued

State and type of agency	Legal jurisdiction Y - Yes N - No		
	Felony	Other criminal	Civil/legal
TEXAS:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
STATE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY	Y	Y	Y
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CRIMINAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
UTAH:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY AND TOWN ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
STATE'S ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY AND TOWN ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
COMMONWEALTH ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY AND TOWN ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
MUNICIPAL ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
MUNICIPAL ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CORPORATION COUNSELS	Y	Y	Y
CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING:			
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Y	Y	Y
COUNTY AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y
CITY ATTORNEYS	Y	Y	Y

¹The Attorney General does not prosecute criminal cases but supervises other State-level attorneys, i.e., State attorneys or district attorneys, who perform the State-level prosecutorial functions. In Connecticut, the Chief State Attorney shares the supervisory function with the Attorney General.

²The Attorney General prosecutes criminal cases upon special request from the Governor or other State officials, or only prosecutes criminal cases specified by statute or legislation.

SUMMARY

Table 2. Number of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies by State and level of government, September 1, 1976

State	Prosecution and legal service agencies				
	Total	State	County	Municipal	Township
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL	9 155	654	2 799	5 157	545
ALABAMA	116	39	45	34	-
ALASKA	39	7	6	26	-
ARIZONA	62	1	14	47	-
ARKANSAS	230	20	-	210	-
CALIFORNIA	335	1	94	240	-
COLORADO	88	23	24	41	-
CONNECTICUT	31	31	-	-	-
DELAWARE	7	1	3	3	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	-	-	1	-
FLORIDA	265	21	15	249	-
GEORGIA	425	43	203	179	-
HAWAII	8	1	4	2	-
IDAHO	85	1	46	40	-
ILLINOIS	285	1	102	182	-
INDIANA	287	89	88	110	-
IOWA	159	1	99	59	-
KANSAS	253	1	107	145	-
KENTUCKY	262	56	119	87	-
LOUISIANA	68	35	-	33	-
MAINE	18	9	-	8	1
MARYLAND	117	1	40	76	-
MASSACHUSETTS	282	11	-	42	229
MICHIGAN	435	1	83	346	5
MINNESOTA	535	1	87	445	2
MISSISSIPPI	127	21	63	43	-
MISSOURI	223	1	116	106	-
MONTANA	126	1	56	69	-
NEBRASKA	293	1	93	199	-
NEVADA	28	1	16	11	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	1	10	5	4
NEW JERSEY	441	1	31	245	164
NEW MEXICO	61	14	-	47	-
NEW YORK	283	1	114	101	67
NORTH CAROLINA	154	32	96	26	-
NORTH DAKOTA	168	1	53	114	-
OHIO	365	1	88	276	-
OKLAHOMA	102	28	-	74	-
OREGON	85	1	36	48	-
PENNSYLVANIA	207	1	103	64	35
RHODE ISLAND	34	1	-	7	26
SOUTH CAROLINA	69	17	18	34	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	138	1	64	73	-
TENNESSEE	229	28	62	139	-
TEXAS	589	99	213	277	-
UTAH	121	1	29	91	-
VERMONT	27	1	14	7	5
VIRGINIA	246	1	97	148	-
WASHINGTON	156	1	39	116	-
WEST VIRGINIA	152	1	55	96	-
WISCONSIN	254	1	132	118	3
WYOMING	42	1	23	18	-

- Represents zero.

PROSECUTION AND CIVIL ATTORNEY SYSTEMS

Table 3. Number of State prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of agency and by State, September 1, 1976

State	Total	Attorney General	Prosecution agencies		
			Total	Criminal jurisdiction only	Civil and criminal jurisdiction
TOTAL STATE	654	50	604	456	148
ALABAMA	39	1	38	32	6
ALASKA	7	1	6	3	3
ARIZONA	1	1	1	-	-
ARKANSAS	20	1	19	13	6
CALIFORNIA	1	1	-	-	-
COLORADO	23	1	22	15	7
CONNECTICUT	31	1	30	28	2
DELAWARE	1	1	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	-	-	-	-
FLORIDA	21	1	20	8	12
GEORGIA	43	1	42	37	5
HAWAII	1	1	-	-	-
IDAHO	1	1	-	-	-
ILLINOIS	1	1	-	-	-
INDIANA	89	1	88	77	11
IOWA	1	1	-	-	-
KANSAS	1	1	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	56	1	55	45	10
LOUISIANA	35	1	34	14	20
MAINE	9	1	8	4	4
MARYLAND	1	1	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	11	1	10	10	-
MICHIGAN	1	1	-	-	-
MINNESOTA	1	1	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI	21	1	20	17	3
MISSOURI	1	1	-	-	-
MONTANA	1	1	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	1	1	-	-	-
NEVADA	1	1	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	1	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	1	1	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO	14	1	13	7	6
NEW YORK	1	1	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	32	1	31	31	-
NORTH DAKOTA	1	1	-	-	-
OHIO	1	1	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA	28	1	27	9	18
OREGON	1	1	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	1	1	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	1	1	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	17	1	16	16	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	1	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	28	1	27	21	6
TEXAS	99	1	98	69	29
UTAH	1	1	-	-	-
VERMONT	1	1	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	1	1	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	1	1	-	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	1	1	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	1	1	-	-	-
WYOMING	1	1	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

LEGAL JURISDICTION

Table 4. Number of county prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of agency and by State, September 1, 1976

State	Total	Prosecution agencies			Legal service agencies		
		Total	Criminal jurisdiction only	Criminal and civil jurisdiction	Total	Providing courtroom representation	Providing other legal services only
TOTAL COUNTY	2,799	2,255	669	1,587	544	512	32
ALABAMA	45	40	10	30	5	5	-
ALASKA	4	5	1	4	1	1	-
ARIZONA	14	14	4	10	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	24	57	32	25	37	36	1
COLORADO	24	-	-	-	24	22	2
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE	3	3	-	3	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FLORIDA	15	-	-	-	15	13	2
GEORGIA	203	62	58	4	141	135	6
HAWAII	5	3	2	1	2	2	-
IDAHO	44	44	4	40	-	-	-
ILLINOIS	102	102	38	64	-	-	-
INDIANA	88	-	-	-	88	86	2
IOWA	96	99	17	82	-	-	-
KANSAS	107	105	16	89	2	2	-
KENTUCKY	119	119	14	105	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND	40	25	25	-	15	14	1
MASSACHUSETTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MICHIGAN	83	83	14	69	-	-	-
MINNESOTA	87	87	5	82	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI	63	63	59	4	-	-	-
MISSOURI	116	116	22	94	-	-	-
MONTANA	56	56	2	54	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	93	93	11	82	-	-	-
NEVADA	16	16	-	16	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	10	4	6	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	31	21	21	-	10	10	-
NEW MEXICO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK	114	101	58	43	13	13	-
NORTH CAROLINA	96	96	-	-	96	89	7
NORTH DAKOTA	53	53	9	44	-	-	-
OHIO	88	88	7	81	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON	36	36	13	23	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	103	97	66	31	34	32	2
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	18	7	2	5	11	9	2
SOUTH DAKOTA	64	64	9	55	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	62	39	2	37	23	21	2
TEXAS	213	209	64	145	4	1	3
UTAH	29	29	3	26	-	-	-
VERMONT	14	14	9	5	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	97	96	23	73	1	1	-
WASHINGTON	39	38	1	38	-	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	55	55	6	49	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	132	110	28	82	22	20	2
WYOMING	23	23	9	14	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

"Other legal services" include: Research and investigation, giving legal opinions and advice to the executive or legislative bodies, courtroom assistance, preparing contracts, etc., short of actual courtroom representation.

Table 5. Number of municipal and township prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of agency and by State, September 1, 1976

State	Total	Prosecution agencies		Legal service agencies		
		Total	Criminal jurisdiction only	Criminal and civil jurisdiction	Providing courtroom representation	Providing other legal services only ¹
TOTAL MUNICIPAL AND TOWNSHIP	5 702	4 645	1 576	3 069	1 057	911
ALABAMA	34	33	21	12	1	1
ALASKA	26	23	14	9	3	2
ARIZONA	47	46	11	35	1	1
ARKANSAS	210	190	41	149	20	10
CALIFORNIA	240	168	15	153	72	64
COLORADO	41	41	25	16	-	-
CONNECTICUT	3	3	-	3	-	-
DELAWARE	3	3	-	3	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	1	1	-	-	-
FLORIDA	249	12	6	6	237	220
GEORGIA	179	30	18	12	149	147
HAWAII	2	1	1	-	1	1
IDaho	40	35	24	14	2	2
ILLINOIS	182	173	100	73	6	7
INDIANA	110	80	4	76	30	21
IOWA	59	56	24	32	3	1
KANSAS	145	136	83	53	9	6
KENTUCKY	67	53	62	21	4	3
LOUISIANA	33	31	19	12	2	2
MAINE	9	4	-	4	5	5
MARYLAND	76	46	5	41	30	28
MASSACHUSETTS	271	176	4	172	61	88
MICHIGAN	351	333	36	295	18	15
MINNESOTA	447	415	261	154	32	14
MISSISSIPPI	43	41	38	3	2	2
MISSOURI	106	104	71	33	2	2
MONTANA	69	67	44	23	2	2
NEBRASKA	199	163	21	142	36	19
NEVADA	11	11	1	10	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	9	9	-	9	-	-
NEW JERSEY	409	365	221	144	44	37
NEW MEXICO	47	47	12	35	-	-
NEW YORK	168	130	24	106	38	33
NORTH CAROLINA	26	-	-	-	26	23
NORTH DAKOTA	114	110	30	80	4	2
OHIO	276	265	40	225	11	9
OKLAHOMA	74	67	15	52	7	7
OREGON	45	46	7	39	2	2
PENNSYLVANIA	103	36	3	33	67	64
RHODE ISLAND	33	33	2	31	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	30	30	23	7	4	3
SOUTH DAKOTA	73	66	16	50	7	6
TENNESSEE	159	116	21	95	23	19
TEXAS	277	265	53	212	12	8
UTAH	91	91	14	77	-	-
VERMONT	12	5	3	2	7	6
VIRGINIA	148	118	25	93	30	26
WASHINGTON	116	115	23	92	1	1
WEST VIRGINIA	96	87	73	14	9	5
WISCONSIN	121	121	17	104	-	-
WYOMING	18	18	2	16	-	-

- Represents zero.

¹ Other legal services include: Research and investigation, giving legal opinions and advice to executive or legislative bodies, courtroom assistance, preparing contracts, etc., short of actual courtroom representation.

Table 6. Number of State and local prosecution agencies by type of cases prosecuted, by State and level of government, September 1, 1976

State and type of government	Type of cases prosecuted					
	Total	Felony cases only	Felony cases and other criminal ¹	Other criminal ¹	Traffic only ²	Juvenile only ³
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL	7 547	82	2 435	4 863	109	58
STATE	647	81	566	-	-	-
COUNTY	2 255	-	1 817	384	-	54
MUNICIPALITY	4 645	1	52	4 479	109	4
ALABAMA	112	1	62	49	-	-
STATE	39	1	38	-	-	-
COUNTY	40	-	24	16	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	33	-	-	33	-	-
ALASKA	35	-	7	28	-	-
STATE	7	-	7	-	-	-
BOROUGH	5	-	-	5	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	23	-	-	23	-	-
ARIZONA	61	-	35	46	-	-
STATE	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	14	-	14	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	46	-	-	46	-	-
ARKANSAS	210	2	18	188	2	-
STATE	20	2	18	-	-	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	190	-	-	188	2	-
CALIFORNIA	226	1	58	167	-	-
STATE	1	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTY	57	-	57	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	168	-	-	167	-	-
COLORADO	64	1	22	41	-	-
STATE	23	1	22	-	-	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	41	-	-	41	-	-
CONNECTICUT	30	4	26	-	-	-
STATE	30	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE	7	-	1	6	-	-
STATE	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	3	-	-	3	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	3	-	-	3	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	-	1	-	-	-
FLORIDA	33	-	21	12	-	-
STATE	21	-	21	-	-	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	12	-	-	12	-	-
GEORGIA	135	-	43	89	2	1
STATE	43	-	43	-	-	-
COUNTY	62	-	-	61	-	1
MUNICIPALITY	30	-	-	28	2	-
HAWAII	5	-	5	-	-	-
STATE	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	3	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	1	-	-	-	-	-
IDaho	83	-	45	38	-	-
STATE	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	44	-	44	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	38	-	-	38	-	-
ILLINOIS	276	-	103	163	10	-
STATE	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	102	-	102	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	173	-	-	163	10	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Number of State and local prosecution agencies by type of cases prosecuted, by State and level of government, September 1, 1975—Continued

State and type of government	Type of cases prosecuted				
	Total	Felony cases only	Felony cases and other criminal ¹	Other criminal ¹	Juvenile only ²
INDIANA	169	1	88	78	
STATE	89	1	88	78	
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	
MUNICIPALITY	80	-	-	78	
IOWA	156	1	99	55	
STATE	1	1	99	55	
COUNTY	99	-	99	55	
MUNICIPALITY	56	-	-	55	
KANSAS	242	1	105	130	
STATE	1	1	105	130	
COUNTY	105	-	105	130	
MUNICIPALITY	136	-	-	130	
KENTUCKY	258	18	114	124	
STATE	56	18	38	43	
COUNTY	119	-	76	83	
MUNICIPALITY	83	-	-	83	
LOUISIANA	66	1	34	31	
STATE	35	1	34	31	
PARISH	-	-	-	-	
MUNICIPALITY	31	-	-	31	
MAINE	13	-	9	4	
STATE	9	-	9	4	
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	
MUNICIPALITY	4	-	-	4	
MARYLAND	72	1	26	44	
STATE	1	1	26	44	
COUNTY	25	-	25	44	
MUNICIPALITY	46	-	1	44	
MASSACHUSETTS	186	-	14	172	
STATE	10	-	10	172	
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	
MUNICIPALITY	176	-	4	172	
MICHIGAN	417	1	83	326	
STATE	1	1	83	326	
COUNTY	83	-	83	326	
MUNICIPALITY	333	-	-	326	
MINNESOTA	503	-	88	403	
STATE	1	-	87	403	
COUNTY	87	-	87	403	
MUNICIPALITY	415	-	-	403	
MISSISSIPPI	125	1	79	45	
STATE	21	1	20	4	
COUNTY	63	-	59	4	
MUNICIPALITY	41	-	-	41	
MISSOURI	221	2	114	105	
STATE	1	1	-	2	
COUNTY	116	-	114	103	
MUNICIPALITY	104	-	-	103	
MONTANA	124	1	56	67	
STATE	1	1	56	67	
COUNTY	56	-	56	67	
MUNICIPALITY	67	-	-	67	
NEBRASKA	257	1	93	157	
STATE	1	1	93	157	
COUNTY	93	-	93	157	
MUNICIPALITY	163	-	-	157	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Number of State and local prosecution agencies by type of cases prosecuted, by State and level of government, September 1, 1976—Continued

State and type of government	Type of cases prosecuted				
	Total	Felony cases only	Felony cases and other criminal ¹	Other criminal ¹	Juvenile only ²
NEVADA	28	-	18	10	
STATE	1	-	1	-	
COUNTY	16	-	16	-	
MUNICIPALITY	11	-	1	10	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	-	11	9	
STATE	1	-	1	-	
COUNTY	10	-	10	-	
MUNICIPALITY	9	-	-	9	
NEW JERSEY	387	1	21	361	
STATE	1	1	21	361	
COUNTY	21	-	21	361	
MUNICIPALITY	365	-	-	361	
NEW MEXICO	61	-	14	47	
STATE	14	-	14	47	
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	
MUNICIPALITY	47	-	-	47	
NEW YORK	232	-	64	116	
STATE	1	-	1	5	47
COUNTY	101	-	57	116	44
MUNICIPALITY	130	-	6	116	3
NORTH CAROLINA	32	1	31	-	
STATE	32	1	31	-	
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	
NORTH DAKOTA	164	-	54	110	
STATE	1	-	1	-	
COUNTY	53	-	53	110	
MUNICIPALITY	110	-	-	110	
OHIO	353	-	97	254	
STATE	-	-	88	254	
COUNTY	88	-	9	254	
MUNICIPALITY	265	-	-	254	
OKLAHOMA	94	-	27	67	
STATE	27	-	27	67	
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	
MUNICIPALITY	67	-	-	67	
OREGON	83	-	36	46	
STATE	1	1	36	46	
COUNTY	36	-	36	46	
MUNICIPALITY	46	-	-	46	
PENNSYLVANIA	105	-	67	38	
STATE	-	-	66	3	
COUNTY	69	-	1	33	
MUNICIPALITY	36	-	-	33	
RHODE ISLAND	34	1	-	33	
STATE	1	1	-	33	
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	
MUNICIPALITY	33	-	-	33	
SOUTH CAROLINA	54	1	23	30	
STATE	17	1	16	7	
COUNTY	7	-	7	30	
MUNICIPALITY	30	-	-	30	
SOUTH DAKOTA	131	-	65	59	
STATE	1	-	1	-	7
COUNTY	64	-	64	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	66	-	-	59	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PROSECUTION AND CIVIL ATTORNEY SYSTEMS

Table 6. Number of State and local prosecution agencies by type of cases prosecuted, by State and level of government, September 1, 1976—Continued

State and type of government	Type of cases prosecuted					
	Total	Felony cases only	Felony cases and other criminal ¹	Other criminal ¹	Traffic only ²	Juvenile only ³
TENNESSEE	182	-	30	146	2	4
STATE	27	-	27	-	-	-
COUNTY	39	-	-	35	-	4
MUNICIPALITY	116	-	3	111	2	-
TEXAS	573	36	89	433	15	-
STATE	99	36	63	-	-	-
COUNTY	209	-	26	183	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	265	-	-	250	15	-
UTAH	121	1	29	91	-	-
STATE	1	1	-	-	-	-
COUNTY	29	1	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	91	-	-	91	-	-
VERMONT	20	1	14	5	-	-
STATE	1	1	-	-	-	-
COUNTY	14	-	14	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	5	-	-	5	-	-
VIRGINIA	215	-	121	94	-	-
STATE	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	96	-	96	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	118	-	24	94	-	-
WASHINGTON	154	-	39	109	6	-
STATE	39	-	39	-	-	-
COUNTY	115	-	-	109	6	-
MUNICIPALITY	115	-	-	109	6	-
WEST VIRGINIA	143	1	55	84	3	-
STATE	1	1	-	-	-	-
COUNTY	55	-	55	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	87	-	-	84	3	-
WISCONSIN	232	-	77	131	19	5
STATE	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	110	-	76	29	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	121	-	-	102	19	5
WYOMING	42	-	24	18	-	-
STATE	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	23	-	23	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	18	-	-	18	-	-

- Represents zero.

¹ "Other criminal" may include any of the following: Felony preliminaries, misdemeanors, infractions, and municipal ordinance violations.² Traffic and juvenile are included in "Other criminal" unless practiced exclusively.³ The total includes Attorney General agencies that prosecute criminal cases, Attorney General agencies that perform civil functions exclusively are excluded.

Table 7. Number of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by number of employees and by State and level of government, September 1, 1976

State and type of government	Total agencies	Number of agencies by number of employeeen									Average number of employees
		1	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 24	25 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 199	200 to 299	300 or more	
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL	9 155	4 336	3 278	821	410	126	93	49	23	19	6
STATE	654	13	213	201	114	37	33	23	11	9	30
COUNTY	2 799	315	1 824	335	187	62	41	22	9	4	8
MUNICIPALITY	5 702	4 008	1 241	285	109	27	19	4	3	6	3
ALABAMA	118	30	53	23	10	1	-	1	-	-	5
STATE	39	2	12	17	6	1	-	1	-	-	10
COUNTY	45	8	34	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
MUNICIPALITY	34	20	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
ALASKA	39	16	16	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	7
STATE	7	-	3	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	32
BOROUGH	6	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
MUNICIPALITY	26	15	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ARIZONA	62	24	20	7	5	2	1	3	-	-	13
STATE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	185
COUNTY	14	-	4	3	5	-	-	2	-	-	28
MUNICIPALITY	47	24	16	4	-	2	1	-	-	-	5
ARKANSAS	230	164	45	15	4	2	-	-	-	-	2
STATE	20	-	3	12	3	2	-	-	-	-	9
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	210	164	42	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
CALIFORNIA	335	120	93	50	33	16	9	3	6	9	31
STATE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 659
COUNTY	94	-	18	22	21	15	7	3	5	3	66
MUNICIPALITY	240	120	75	28	12	1	2	-	1	1	6
COLORADO	88	28	28	11	11	2	6	2	-	-	12
STATE	23	-	-	8	7	2	4	-	-	-	34
COUNTY	24	6	17	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
MUNICIPALITY	41	22	11	3	3	-	2	-	-	-	6
CONNECTICUT	31	-	13	11	6	-	-	1	-	-	11
STATE	31	-	13	11	6	-	-	1	-	-	11
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE	7	2	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	21
STATE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	102
COUNTY	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
MUNICIPALITY	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	14
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172
FLORIDA	285	204	45	11	3	7	10	3	1	1	8
STATE	21	-	-	-	1	3	10	3	1	1	81
COUNTY	15	3	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
MUNICIPALITY	269	201	34	10	2	2	-	-	-	-	2
GEORGIA	425	201	178	30	10	4	2	-	-	-	3
STATE	43	-	16	15	8	2	2	-	-	-	11
COUNTY	203	52	142	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	2
MUNICIPALITY	179	149	20	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
HAWAII	8	-	-	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	31
STATE	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	94
COUNTY	5	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	9
MUNICIPALITY	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	56
IDAHO	85	30	44	7	2	1	1	-	-	-	3
STATE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157
COUNTY	44	-	36	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	4
MUNICIPALITY	40	30	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ILLINOIS	285	106	120	31	16	7	2	-	1	2	9
STATE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
COUNTY	102	-	62	18	12	7	-	-	-	-	15
MUNICIPALITY	182	106	58	13	4	-	-	-	1	1	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Number of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by number of employees and by State and level of government, September 1, 1976—Continued

State and type of government	Total agencies	Number of agencies by number of employees									Average number of employees
		1	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 24	25 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 199	200 to 299	300 or more	
INDIANA	287	102	121	44	13	4	1	2			5
STATE	89		41	32	10	3	1	2			10
COUNTY	88	25	58	5							
MUNICIPALITY	110	77	22	7	3	1					2
IOWA	159	43	89	17	8	1		1			4
STATE	1							1			119
COUNTY	99	5	77	10	6	1					4
MUNICIPALITY	59	38	12	7	2						2
KANSAS	293	114	118	14	3	1	2	1			3
STATE	1							1			160
COUNTY	107	10	83	10	1	1	2	1			4
MUNICIPALITY	145	104	35	4	2						2
KENTUCKY	262	92	155	9	4	2	1	1			3
STATE	56	10	38	4	2	1		1			3
COUNTY	119	14	101	3	2	1	1	1			3
MUNICIPALITY	87	68	14	2	2	1					2
LOUISIANA	68	15	13	17	14	4	2	2	1		16
STATE	35		1	13	13	4	1	2	1		27
PARISH											
MUNICIPALITY	33	15	12	4	1		1				5
MAINE	18	4	4	5	4		1				9
STATE	9						1				16
COUNTY											
MUNICIPALITY	9	4	4	1							2
MARYLAND	117	68	18	15	7	4	2	2	1		10
STATE	1										236
COUNTY	40	7	10	10	7	4	2	2	1		12
MUNICIPALITY	76	61	8	5							5
MASSACHUSETTS	282	206	46	13	9	4	2	2			5
STATE	11			1	3	4	1	2			74
COUNTY											
MUNICIPALITY	271	206	46	12	6		1				2
MICHIGAN	435	254	109	41	18	6	5		1	1	5
STATE	1										314
COUNTY	83		43	19	8	5	4	1	1		12
MUNICIPALITY	351	254	63	22	10	1	1				2
MINNESOTA	535	336	154	32	6	3	2	1	1		3
STATE	1										204
COUNTY	87	1	59	20	3	2	1	1	1		7
MUNICIPALITY	447	335	95	12	3	1	1				2
MISSISSIPPI	127	48	68	8	2		1				3
STATE	21		14	5	1		1				7
COUNTY	63	10	48	1							2
MUNICIPALITY	43	34	6	2	1						2
MISSOURI	223	70	123	16	6	3	5				4
STATE	1						1				188
COUNTY	116		95	12	6	1	2				5
MUNICIPALITY	106	70	28	4		2	2				3
MONTANA	126	56	59	7	4						2
STATE	1										19
COUNTY	56	1	47	5	3						3
MUNICIPALITY	69	55	12	2							1
NEBRASKA	293	161	117	9	3	2	1				2
STATE	1										150
COUNTY	93	7	74	6	2						4
MUNICIPALITY	199	154	43	1							1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Number of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by number of employees and by State and level of government, September 1, 1976—Continued

State and type of government	Total agencies	Number of agencies by number of employees									Average number of employees
		1	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 24	25 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 199	200 to 299	300 or more	
NEVADA	28	4	15	5	1	1	1	1			12
STATE	1										164
COUNTY	16		10	4		1	1	1			13
MUNICIPALITY	11	4	5	1	1						4
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	6	11	2		1					5
STATE	1										145
COUNTY	10		8	2		1					3
MUNICIPALITY	9	6	3								1
NEW JERSEY	441	318	71	20	13	4	7	6	1	1	7
STATE	1										704
COUNTY	31	1	1	3	9	3	7	6	1	1	59
MUNICIPALITY	409	317	70	17	4	1					2
NEW MEXICO	61	34	12	7	5	2	1				5
STATE	14		1	6	5	1	1				17
COUNTY											
MUNICIPALITY	47	34	11	1		1					2
NEW YORK	283	92	97	45	28	8	2	3	3	5	19
STATE	1										1076
COUNTY	114	5	50	30	18	4	2	3	2	1	14
MUNICIPALITY	168	87	47	15	10	4		1		4	16
NORTH CAROLINA	154	57	65	24	7						5
STATE	32		4	21	6		1				14
COUNTY	96	36	35	3							2
MUNICIPALITY	26	19	6		1						2
NORTH DAKOTA	168	107	55	5		1					2
STATE	1										140
COUNTY	93	9	40	4							2
MUNICIPALITY	114	98	15	1							1
OHIO	385	149	125	49	26	8	6	1		1	7
STATE	1										267
COUNTY	88		31	30	17	6	3	1	1	1	12
MUNICIPALITY	276	149	94	19	9	2	3				3
OKLAHOMA	102	56	16	9	17	3	1				6
STATE	28		1	7	17	2	1				15
COUNTY											
MUNICIPALITY	74	56	15	2		1					2
OREGON	85	20	38	15	6	3	1	1			10
STATE	1										1289
COUNTY	36		16	10	5	3	1	1			13
MUNICIPALITY	48	20	22	5	1						3
PENNSYLVANIA	207	92	70	18	18	2	4				8
STATE	1										1543
COUNTY	103	12	55	13	16	1	4	2			10
MUNICIPALITY	103	80	15	5		1	1				7
RHODE ISLAND	34	23	5	4	1						6
STATE	1										1131
COUNTY											
MUNICIPALITY	33	23	5	4	1						2
SOUTH CAROLINA	69	33	23	7	4	1					5
STATE	17		7	5	2	1					13
COUNTY	18	7	10	1	1						2
MUNICIPALITY	34	25	6	2	1						3
SOUTH DAKOTA	138	68	64	4	1		1				2
STATE	1										155
COUNTY	64	6	54	3	1						35
MUNICIPALITY	73	62	10	1							1

See footnotes at end of table.

PROSECUTION AND CIVIL ATTORNEY SYSTEMS

PERSONNEL

Table 7. Number of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies by number of employees and by State and level of government, September 1, 1976—Continued

State and type of government	Total agencies	Number of agencies by number of employees									Average number of employees
		1	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 24	25 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 199	200 to 299	300 or more	
TENNESSEE	229	139	60	18	8	3	1	-	-	-	3
STATE	28	-	2	17	6	2	1	-	-	-	12
COUNTY	62	21	40	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
MUNICIPALITY	139	118	18	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
TEXAS	589	217	284	48	28	4	3	3	1	1	5
STATE	99	-	57	22	12	3	1	3	1	1	17
COUNTY	213	27	166	11	7	1	1	-	-	-	3
MUNICIPALITY	277	190	61	15	9	-	2	-	-	-	2
UTAH	121	78	34	8	3	-	2	-	-	-	3
STATE	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	89
COUNTY	29	3	21	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	6
MUNICIPALITY	91	75	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
VERMONT	27	8	14	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
STATE	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	32
COUNTY	14	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
MUNICIPALITY	12	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
VIRGINIA	246	96	112	18	17	2	-	-	1	-	4
STATE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1236
COUNTY	97	-	84	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	3
MUNICIPALITY	148	96	28	10	12	2	-	-	-	-	3
WASHINGTON	156	57	69	11	12	2	3	1	-	-	7
STATE	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	250
COUNTY	39	-	18	7	10	2	1	1	-	-	13
MUNICIPALITY	116	57	51	4	2	1	2	-	-	-	3
WEST VIRGINIA	152	84	52	13	2	-	1	-	-	-	2
STATE	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	68
COUNTY	55	1	41	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
MUNICIPALITY	96	83	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
WISCONSIN	258	93	114	34	10	1	-	1	-	-	4
STATE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213
COUNTY	132	30	68	23	9	1	-	1	-	-	5
MUNICIPALITY	121	63	46	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
WYOMING	52	11	22	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	5
STATE	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	78
COUNTY	23	-	17	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
MUNICIPALITY	18	11	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

- Represents zero.
Average is based on one agency.

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PROSECUTION AND CIVIL ATTORNEY SYSTEMS

Table 8. Estimated number of employees in State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of position and by State and level of government, September 1, 1976

State and type of government	Total full-time and part-time employees	Total full-time	Total part-time	Type of position			
				Attorneys		Support staff	
				Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL	39 388	48 098	11 290	20 826	8 331	4 692	123
STATE	19 942	18 449	1 493	7 441	796	1 646	29
COUNTY	23 050	19 781	3 269	8 200	2 027	2 474	55
MUNICIPALITY	16 396	9 868	6 528	5 185	5 508	572	39
ALABAMA	600	484	116	221	95	41	1
STATE	385	330	55	144	47	40	1
COUNTY	108	85	23	39	14	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	107	69	38	38	34	1	-
ALASKA	293	265	28	142	22	6	-
STATE	223	220	3	119	-	6	-
BOROUGH	14	13	1	7	1	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	56	32	24	16	21	-	-
ARIZONA	789	709	80	350	55	43	1
STATE	185	185	-	87	-	6	-
COUNTY	385	359	26	171	16	33	-
MUNICIPALITY	219	165	54	92	39	4	1
ARKANSAS	493	229	264	132	232	12	3
STATE	189	137	52	80	51	11	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	304	92	212	52	181	1	3
CALIFORNIA	10 286	9 949	337	3 107	174	945	2
STATE	2 659	2 649	10	431	-	-	-
COUNTY	6 100	5 999	101	2 081	4	855	2
MUNICIPALITY	1 527	1 301	226	615	170	90	-
COLORADO	1 060	939	121	439	69	111	2
STATE	771	711	60	309	27	101	1
COUNTY	57	46	11	24	7	1	-
MUNICIPALITY	232	182	50	106	35	9	-
CONNECTICUT	340	304	36	164	29	37	1
STATE	340	304	36	164	29	37	1
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE	150	141	9	36	7	22	-
STATE	102	101	1	44	1	7	-
COUNTY	5	4	1	2	1	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	43	36	7	10	5	13	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	172	172	-	98	-	21	-
FLORIDA	2 172	1 777	395	666	307	171	1
STATE	1 704	1 574	130	554	48	148	-
COUNTY	30	23	7	12	7	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	438	180	258	100	232	3	1
GEORGIA	1 188	888	300	419	250	78	1
STATE	472	451	21	209	5	59	-
COUNTY	442	343	99	166	78	19	1
MUNICIPALITY	274	94	180	44	167	5	-
HAWAII	249	244	5	132	-	17	-
STATE	94	94	-	60	-	4	-
COUNTY	44	44	-	20	-	3	-
MUNICIPALITY	111	106	5	52	-	10	-
IDAHO	261	182	79	94	53	9	3
STATE	57	34	23	18	-	6	-
COUNTY	164	126	38	61	21	2	2
MUNICIPALITY	60	22	38	15	32	1	1
ILLINOIS	2 547	2 202	345	1 143	229	129	6
STATE	414	414	-	177	-	25	-
COUNTY	1 521	1 394	127	752	53	95	5
MUNICIPALITY	612	394	218	214	176	9	1

See footnotes at end of table.

PERSONNEL

Table 8. Estimated number of employees in State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of position and by State and level of government, September 1, 1976—Continued

State and type of government	Type of position--Continued							
	Support staff--Continued							
	Legal support ¹		Administrative and supervisory ²		Secretarial and clerical		Other	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL	1 303	998	1 980	62	18 754	1 744	543	32
STATE	539	392	894	11	7 693	255	236	10
COUNTY	439	401	719	15	7 717	762	232	9
MUNICIPALITY	325	205	367	36	3 344	727	75	13
ALABAMA	23	13	15	-	184	7	-	-
STATE	22	3	12	-	112	4	-	-
COUNTY	-	7	3	-	43	2	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	1	3	-	-	29	1	-	-
ALASKA	5	-	8	1	104	5	-	-
STATE	3	-	8	-	84	3	-	-
BOROUGH	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	2	-	-	1	14	2	-	-
ARIZONA	8	5	20	-	286	19	2	-
STATE	6	-	12	-	74	-	-	-
COUNTY	1	2	-	-	148	8	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	1	3	2	-	64	11	2	-
ARKANSAS	7	2	3	1	73	26	-	-
STATE	6	-	2	-	36	1	-	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	1	2	1	1	37	25	-	-
CALIFORNIA	165	65	463	2	5 128	93	181	1
STATE	21	10	3	-	2 194	-	-	-
COUNTY	98	39	435	-	2 411	55	139	1
MUNICIPALITY	46	16	25	2	523	38	2	-
COLORADO	88	22	24	2	312	25	5	1
STATE	44	18	19	1	233	13	5	-
COUNTY	-	1	-	-	21	3	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	4	3	5	1	58	9	-	-
CONNECTICUT	-	3	9	-	93	2	1	1
STATE	-	3	9	-	93	2	1	1
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE	15	2	3	-	45	-	-	-
STATE	11	-	3	-	36	-	-	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	4	2	-	-	7	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6	-	9	-	38	-	-	-
FLORIDA	14	21	154	3	767	62	5	1
STATE	13	17	152	1	682	44	5	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	1	4	2	2	74	18	-	1
GEORGIA	7	12	18	2	365	34	1	1
STATE	3	5	14	-	166	11	-	-
COUNTY	3	4	3	1	157	15	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	1	3	1	1	42	8	1	1
HAWAII	4	-	10	-	80	5	1	-
STATE	3	-	3	-	24	-	-	-
COUNTY	-	-	3	-	17	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	1	-	4	-	39	5	-	-
IDAHO	3	6	5	-	71	19	-	-
STATE	-	-	3	-	7	3	-	-
COUNTY	3	3	2	-	58	12	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	-	1	-	-	6	4	-	-
ILLINOIS	64	55	55	-	801	55	10	-
STATE	25	-	10	-	177	-	-	-
COUNTY	20	47	41	-	476	22	10	-
MUNICIPALITY	19	8	4	-	148	33	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PROSECUTION AND CIVIL ATTORNEY SYSTEMS

Table 8. Estimated number of employees in State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of position and by State and level of government, September 1, 1976—Continued

State and type of government	Total full-time and part-time employees	Total full-time	Total part-time	Type of position			
				Attorneys		Support staff	
				Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
INDIANA	1 303	716	587	317	444	72	11
STATE	872	508	364	214	266	67	10
COUNTY	185	138	47	69	37	2	1
MUNICIPALITY	246	70	176	34	141	3	-
IOWA	644	336	306	188	206	18	1
STATE	119	104	15	71	-	10	-
COUNTY	383	175	208	83	139	5	-
MUNICIPALITY	142	59	83	34	67	3	1
KANSAS	806	538	268	214	180	92	1
STATE	160	147	13	19	-	68	1
COUNTY	412	319	93	149	43	24	-
MUNICIPALITY	234	72	162	46	137	-	-
KENTUCKY	840	546	294	241	234	38	3
STATE	305	239	66	110	51	32	3
COUNTY	342	240	102	93	77	5	-
MUNICIPALITY	193	67	126	38	106	1	-
LOUISIANA	1 087	959	128	351	73	144	3
STATE	952	860	92	310	41	139	3
PARISH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	135	99	36	41	32	5	-
MAINE	162	127	35	78	27	8	-
STATE	140	113	27	68	20	8	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	22	14	8	10	7	-	-
MARYLAND	1 123	926	197	500	139	76	1
STATE	238	211	27	153	-	15	-
COUNTY	482	402	80	176	62	36	1
MUNICIPALITY	403	313	90	171	77	26	-
MASSACHUSETTS	1 334	980	354	442	308	82	6
STATE	818	763	55	336	37	72	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	516	217	299	106	271	10	6
MICHIGAN	2 153	1 652	501	824	374	112	2
STATE	313	295	19	168	-	16	-
COUNTY	1 033	948	85	443	44	86	1
MUNICIPALITY	806	409	397	213	330	10	1
MINNESOTA	1 530	874	656	469	523	47	1
STATE	204	204	-	118	-	6	-
COUNTY	569	417	152	202	95	31	-
MUNICIPALITY	757	253	504	149	428	10	1
MISSISSIPPI	331	227	104	105	60	18	1
STATE	142	121	21	52	18	12	-
COUNTY	118	72	46	37	28	-	1
MUNICIPALITY	71	34	37	16	34	6	-
MISSOURI	990	723	267	357	182	58	7
STATE	88	73	15	39	4	3	-
COUNTY	534	399	135	183	80	32	6
MUNICIPALITY	368	251	117	135	98	23	1
MONTANA	311	182	129	66	93	6	-
STATE	19	-	-	12	-	-	-
COUNTY	199	149	50	74	27	6	1
MUNICIPALITY	93	14	79	12	66	-	-
NEBRASKA	657	345	312	188	236	9	-
STATE	50	42	8	27	-	1	-
COUNTY	339	233	106	117	59	6	-
MUNICIPALITY	268	70	198	44	177	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Estimated number of employees in State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of position and by State and level of government, September 1, 1976—Continued

State and type of government	Type of position—Continued							
	Support staff—Continued							
	Legal support ¹		Administrative and supervisory ²		Secretarial and clerical		Other	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
INDIANA	18	60	17	1	290	70	2	1
STATE	11	43	13	1	201	43	2	1
COUNTY	2	6	3	-	64	3	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	7	11	1	-	25	24	-	-
IOWA	3	25	11	3	115	71	3	-
STATE	-	15	3	-	17	-	-	-
COUNTY	3	6	6	2	78	61	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	-	4	2	1	20	10	-	-
KANSAS	18	30	9	3	198	53	7	-
STATE	-	8	5	-	55	4	-	-
COUNTY	17	18	2	2	124	30	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	1	4	2	1	19	19	-	-
KENTUCKY	14	17	14	2	238	38	1	-
STATE	8	1	7	-	82	11	-	-
COUNTY	5	7	8	1	132	17	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	1	9	3	1	24	10	-	-
LOUISIANA	21	33	65	-	375	15	3	-
STATE	18	32	62	-	347	12	3	-
PARISH	-	-	-	-	47	3	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE	1	4	6	-	34	4	-	-
STATE	1	4	5	-	31	3	-	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-
MARYLAND	47	38	30	1	267	18	6	-
STATE	-	25	12	-	32	2	-	-
COUNTY	36	8	9	1	145	8	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	11	5	9	-	90	8	6	-
MASSACHUSETTS	36	13	69	1	288	26	13	-
STATE	83	12	63	1	206	5	3	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	3	1	6	-	82	21	10	-
MICHIGAN	35	41	51	8	618	76	12	-
STATE	6	13	5	2	100	4	-	-
COUNTY	23	18	36	1	348	21	12	-
MUNICIPALITY	6	10	10	5	170	51	-	-
MINNESOTA	20	12	19	1	299	119	20	-
STATE	1	-	3	-	76	-	-	-
COUNTY	12	6	12	1	140	51	20	-
MUNICIPALITY	7	6	4	1	83	68	-	-
MISSISSIPPI	11	6	5	1	85	16	3	-
STATE	10	2	4	-	43	1	-	-
COUNTY	1	3	-	-	34	15	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	-	1	1	1	8	1	-	-
MISSOURI	5	25	14	2	286	50	3	-
STATE	10	10	8	-	25	-	-	-
COUNTY	4	14	10	1	169	34	2	-
MUNICIPALITY	1	1	-	-	92	16	-	-
MONTANA	10	10	2	-	65	25	1	-
STATE	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-
COUNTY	9	4	1	-	58	18	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	1	6	-	-	1	7	-	-
NEBRASKA	6	18	5	2	135	55	-	-
STATE	-	6	1	-	13	2	-	-
COUNTY	7	12	4	-	97	35	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	1	6	2	-	25	14	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PROSECUTION AND CIVIL ATTORNEY SYSTEMS

Table 2. Estimated number of employees in State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of position and by State and level of government, September 1, 1976—Continued

State and type of government	Total full-time and part-time employees	Total full-time	Total part-time	Type of position			
				Attorneys		Support staff	
				Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
NEVADA	317	296	21	132	13	21	1
STATE	64	64	-	43	4	3	-
COUNTY	209	209	9	77	4	17	-
MUNICIPALITY	44	32	12	12	9	1	1
NEW HAMPSHIRE	91	63	28	33	20	5	-
STATE	45	44	1	23	1	3	-
COUNTY	33	15	18	8	11	2	-
MUNICIPALITY	13	4	9	2	8	-	-
NEW JERSEY	3 226	2 653	573	784	485	819	2
STATE	704	704	-	256	-	93	-
COUNTY	1 843	1 761	82	440	57	713	2
MUNICIPALITY	679	188	491	88	428	8	-
NEW MEXICO	337	275	62	105	45	23	-
STATE	239	218	21	77	11	22	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	98	57	41	28	34	1	-
NEW YORK	5 618	5 052	566	2 480	423	404	7
STATE	1 234	1 231	3	658	2	68	-
COUNTY	1 715	1 411	304	680	214	144	3
MUNICIPALITY	2 669	2 410	259	1 242	207	192	4
NORTH CAROLINA	694	596	98	337	79	13	3
STATE	450	446	4	262	13	13	-
COUNTY	195	121	74	62	59	-	3
MUNICIPALITY	49	29	20	13	20	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA	299	137	162	68	141	16	-
STATE	40	40	-	12	-	14	-
COUNTY	123	83	40	44	27	2	-
MUNICIPALITY	136	14	122	12	114	-	-
OHIO	2 498	1 795	703	794	511	149	12
STATE	534	534	33	144	16	63	3
COUNTY	1 035	791	244	391	156	73	6
MUNICIPALITY	896	470	426	259	339	13	3
OKLAHOMA	564	454	110	221	95	23	1
STATE	418	550	38	180	31	23	1
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	146	74	72	41	64	-	-
OREGON	869	773	98	328	46	41	3
STATE	289	234	15	98	22	22	-
COUNTY	460	538	22	199	5	14	1
MUNICIPALITY	120	59	61	31	43	5	2
PENNSYLVANIA	2 223	1 644	379	640	311	203	15
STATE	487	473	14	108	-	-	-
COUNTY	1 056	811	245	265	207	169	13
MUNICIPALITY	440	560	120	267	104	34	2
RHODE ISLAND	196	147	49	50	44	10	-
STATE	131	131	-	43	-	17	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	65	16	49	7	46	1	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	334	244	90	102	72	35	1
STATE	226	190	36	78	27	27	-
COUNTY	47	34	13	16	11	5	-
MUNICIPALITY	61	20	41	8	34	3	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	304	145	159	70	114	21	2
STATE	95	54	1	17	-	19	-
COUNTY	161	84	77	45	55	2	-
MUNICIPALITY	88	10	78	8	69	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PERSONNEL

Table 3. Estimated number of employees in State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of position and by State and level of government, September 1, 1976—Continued

State and type of government	Type of position—Continued							
	Legal support ¹		Administrative and supervisory ²		Secretarial and clerical		Other	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
NEVADA	12	2	7	-	124	5	-	-
STATE	3	-	3	-	12	-	-	-
COUNTY	7	1	3	-	96	4	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	2	1	1	-	16	1	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	-	1	-	23	8	-	-
STATE	1	-	1	-	16	-	-	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
NEW JERSEY	104	25	61	8	366	49	19	4
STATE	87	-	39	-	224	-	-	-
COUNTY	12	18	18	-	559	5	19	-
MUNICIPALITY	5	7	4	8	83	44	-	4
NEW MEXICO	11	3	20	2	99	10	17	2
STATE	10	1	18	-	78	7	13	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	1	2	2	2	21	3	4	-
NEW YORK	126	39	194	2	1 738	95	10	-
STATE	2	-	91	-	412	1	-	-
COUNTY	29	24	20	-	533	63	5	-
MUNICIPALITY	95	15	83	2	793	31	5	-
NORTH CAROLINA	10	-	25	2	210	14	1	-
STATE	2	-	23	-	146	4	-	-
COUNTY	2	-	2	2	54	10	1	-
MUNICIPALITY	6	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	4	2	-	51	17	-	-
STATE	-	-	2	-	12	-	-	-
COUNTY	-	3	-	-	57	10	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	-	1	-	-	2	7	-	-
OHIO	53	63	26	2	589	93	182	2
STATE	21	12	-	-	149	2	155	-
COUNTY	18	37	16	1	250	48	3	-
MUNICIPALITY	14	34	10	1	150	47	24	-
OKLAHOMA	32	4	6	1	170	8	-	1
STATE	23	4	6	1	142	2	-	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	9	-	2	1	22	6	-	1
OREGON	31	24	68	4	274	21	29	-
STATE	-	11	55	4	76	-	23	-
COUNTY	27	7	12	-	180	11	6	-
MUNICIPALITY	4	6	1	-	18	10	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	117	10	295	-	586	41	3	2
STATE	19	-	137	-	209	14	-	-
COUNTY	66	9	19	-	292	14	-	2
MUNICIPALITY	32	1	139	-	85	13	3	-
RHODE ISLAND	14	-	11	-	54	3	-	-
STATE	13	-	11	-	47	-	-	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	19	3	13	1	74	12	1	1
STATE	19	1	12	1	53	7	-	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	13	1	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	-	2	1	-	8	4	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	1	2	-	51	39	-	-
STATE	3	-	1	-	14	1	-	-
COUNTY	1	-	-	-	36	30	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	1	-	-	-	1	8	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PROSECUTION AND CIVIL ATTORNEY SYSTEMS

Table 8. Estimated number of employees in State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of position and by State and level of government, September 1, 1976—Continued

State and type of government	Total full-time and part-time employees	Total full-time	Total part-time	Type of position			
				Attorneys		Support staff	
						Investigators	
				Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
TENNESSEE	682	452	230	249	202	45	1
STATE	341	309	32	174	20	41	-
COUNTY	126	75	51	37	43	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	215	68	147	38	139	4	1
TEXAS	3 004	2 561	443	1 264	281	219	6
STATE	1 690	1 586	104	747	10	191	4
COUNTY	825	561	64	277	34	21	-
MUNICIPALITY	689	414	275	240	237	7	2
UTAH	396	216	180	113	134	12	1
STATE	89	62	27	39	8	3	-
COUNTY	177	128	49	60	36	9	1
MUNICIPALITY	130	26	104	14	90	-	-
VERMONT	96	82	14	45	3	5	-
STATE	32	30	2	15	-	1	-
COUNTY	46	39	7	20	1	2	-
MUNICIPALITY	18	13	5	10	2	-	-
VIRGINIA	1 001	721	280	351	201	21	1
STATE	236	236	-	85	-	-	-
COUNTY	314	186	128	98	78	6	-
MUNICIPALITY	451	299	152	168	123	15	1
WASHINGTON	1 125	852	273	504	134	36	4
STATE	250	233	17	160	2	9	-
COUNTY	523	429	94	224	19	12	1
MUNICIPALITY	352	190	162	120	113	15	3
WEST VIRGINIA	378	246	132	116	117	15	1
STATE	68	68	-	32	-	-	-
COUNTY	197	156	41	72	29	10	1
MUNICIPALITY	113	22	91	12	88	5	-
WISCONSIN	1 073	761	312	355	186	103	2
STATE	213	174	39	72	1	67	-
COUNTY	613	485	128	222	69	34	2
MUNICIPALITY	247	102	145	61	116	2	-
WYOMING	192	114	78	48	51	23	1
STATE	78	65	13	23	2	22	1
COUNTY	86	45	41	22	31	1	-
MUNICIPALITY	28	4	24	3	18	-	-

- Represents zero.

¹Legal support employees include law clerks, legal interns, paralegal aids, and others engaged in research, preparing legal memos or briefs, etc.²Administrative and supervisory employees include business managers, office or case managers, administrative assistants, accountants, etc.³The employment figures shown here differ from the estimates presented in the report Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1976. See text for explanation.

PERSONNEL

Table 8. Estimated number of employees in State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of position and by State and level of government, September 1, 1976—Continued

State and type of government	Type of position--Continued							
	Support staff--Continued							
	Legal support ¹		Administrative and supervisory ²		Secretarial and clerical		Other	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
TENNESSEE	3	6	4	1	151	20	-	-
STATE	1	5	2	-	91	7	-	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	38	8	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	2	1	2	1	22	5	-	-
TEXAS	41	60	36	-	979	94	22	2
STATE	29	54	25	-	574	35	20	1
COUNTY	5	1	4	-	254	29	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	7	5	7	-	151	30	2	1
UTAH	4	23	7	-	78	22	-	-
STATE	-	15	1	-	19	4	2	-
COUNTY	4	5	4	-	49	7	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	-	3	2	-	10	11	-	-
VERMONT	5	3	2	-	25	7	-	-
STATE	2	2	1	1	9	-	-	-
COUNTY	3	1	1	1	13	4	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
VIRGINIA	17	20	19	2	304	56	9	-
STATE	6	-	5	-	140	-	-	-
COUNTY	2	9	2	2	78	39	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	9	11	12	-	86	17	9	-
WASHINGTON	24	79	28	-	257	56	3	-
STATE	3	15	5	-	56	-	-	-
COUNTY	15	56	17	-	158	18	3	-
MUNICIPALITY	6	8	6	-	43	38	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	-	2	5	-	110	12	-	-
STATE	-	-	4	-	32	-	-	-
COUNTY	-	2	1	-	73	9	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-
WISCONSIN	9	60	24	-	265	59	5	5
STATE	-	35	5	-	30	3	-	-
COUNTY	7	21	19	-	198	31	5	5
MUNICIPALITY	2	4	-	-	37	25	-	-
WYOMING	-	11	9	-	34	15	-	-
STATE	-	10	9	-	11	-	-	-
COUNTY	-	1	-	-	22	9	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-

PROSECUTION AND CIVIL ATTORNEY SYSTEMS

Table 9. Number of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by method of attorney compensation and restriction on private practice and by State and level of government

State and type of government	Total agencies	Number of prosecution and legal service agencies										Total agencies not responding
		Total responding agencies	Compensation of attorneys				Restriction on private practice					
			Salary	Salary and fees	Fees only	Other ¹	By titled official		By staff attorneys			
							Yes	No	Yes	No	NA ²	
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL	9 155	6 250	4 218	545	1 146	341	1 129	5 121	715	2 426	3 109	2 905
STATE	654	637	571	42	4	20	361	276	237	311	89	16
COUNTY	2 799	2 299	1 894	148	74	183	431	1 868	269	881	1 149	502
MUNICIPALITY	5 702	3 314	1 753	355	1 058	138	337	2 977	209	1 234	1 871	2 387
ALABAMA	118	105	80	5	4	16	42	63	24	29	52	13
STATE	39	39	38	2	-	1	35	4	19	15	5	-
COUNTY	45	45	29	2	1	13	4	41	2	4	39	-
MUNICIPALITY	34	21	13	3	3	2	3	18	3	10	8	13
ALASKA	39	27	20	1	6	-	12	15	6	10	11	12
STATE	7	7	6	1	-	-	7	-	4	-	3	-
BOROUGH	6	6	5	-	1	-	2	4	2	1	3	-
MUNICIPALITY	26	14	9	-	5	-	3	11	-	9	5	12
ARIZONA	62	48	39	5	4	-	13	35	14	15	19	14
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	14	14	12	2	-	-	6	8	7	3	4	-
MUNICIPALITY	47	33	26	3	4	-	6	27	6	12	15	14
ARKANSAS	230	124	66	12	41	5	15	109	5	44	75	106
STATE	20	20	16	2	1	1	7	13	3	17	-	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	210	104	50	10	40	4	8	96	2	27	75	106
CALIFORNIA	335	279	215	24	30	10	143	136	106	62	111	56
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	94	93	89	-	1	3	77	16	65	11	17	1
MUNICIPALITY	240	185	125	24	29	7	65	120	40	51	94	55
COLORADO	88	71	54	7	5	5	27	44	21	19	31	17
STATE	23	23	23	-	-	-	23	-	16	7	-	-
COUNTY	24	24	16	1	3	4	1	23	1	2	21	-
MUNICIPALITY	41	24	15	6	2	1	3	21	4	10	10	17
CONNECTICUT	31	28	27	-	-	1	25	3	12	10	6	3
STATE	31	28	27	-	-	1	25	3	12	10	6	3
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE	7	3	2	-	1	-	2	1	1	2	-	4
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
MUNICIPALITY	3	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
FLORIDA	285	175	80	19	56	20	36	139	13	54	108	110
STATE	21	21	21	-	-	-	20	1	6	14	1	-
COUNTY	15	15	2	7	4	2	2	13	-	3	12	-
MUNICIPALITY	249	139	57	12	52	18	14	125	7	37	95	110
GEORGIA	425	313	123	11	63	114	56	257	42	54	217	112
STATE	43	43	41	-	1	1	43	-	37	4	2	-
COUNTY	203	203	67	6	23	107	7	196	1	22	180	-
MUNICIPALITY	179	67	17	5	39	6	6	61	4	28	35	112
HAWAII	8	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	6	-	1	1
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
COUNTY	5	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	1	1
MUNICIPALITY	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
IDAHO	85	67	59	2	5	1	4	63	2	23	42	18
STATE	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	44	44	43	-	1	-	3	41	-	18	26	-
MUNICIPALITY	40	22	16	1	4	1	-	22	1	5	16	18
ILLINOIS	285	219	167	17	31	4	39	180	19	94	106	66
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	102	102	99	2	-	1	31	71	14	39	49	-
MUNICIPALITY	182	116	67	15	31	3	7	109	4	55	57	66

See footnotes at end of table.

PERSONNEL

Table 9. Number of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by method of attorney compensation and restriction on private practice and by State and level of government—Continued

State and type of government	Total agencies	Number of prosecution and legal service agencies										Total agencies not responding
		Total responding agencies	Compensation of attorneys				Restriction on private practice					
			Salary	Salary and fees	Fees only	Other ¹	By titled official		By staff attorneys			
							Yes	No	Yes	No	NA ²	
INDIANA	287	245	210	17	4	14	28	217	4	119	122	42
STATE	89	89	83	2	-	4	23	66	2	84	3	-
COUNTY	88	82	65	7	3	7	2	80	-	15	67	6
MUNICIPALITY	110	74	62	8	1	3	3	71	2	20	52	36
IOWA	159	141	120	9	11	1	9	132	7	66	68	18
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	99	99	98	-	-	-	4	95	3	49	47	-
MUNICIPALITY	59	41	21	9	11	-	4	37	3	17	21	18
KANSAS	253	202	140	31	27	4	11	191	8	47	147	51
STATE	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	107	101	90	9	-	-	6	95	3	30	68	6
MUNICIPALITY	145	100	50	21	27	2	4	96	4	17	79	45
KENTUCKY	262	184	91	81	11	1	12	172	6	77	101	78
STATE	56	56	23	31	2	-	8	48	5	31	20	-
COUNTY	119	77	26	47	3	1	1	76	-	32	45	42
MUNICIPALITY	87	51	42	3	6	-	3	48	1	14	36	36
LOUISIANA	68	59	46	4	2	7	7	52	5	38	16	9
STATE	35	35	29	-	-	6	5	30	3	31	1	-
PARISH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	33	24	17	4	2	1	2	22	2	7	15	9
MAINE	18	17	14	1	2	-	10	7	5	8	4	1
STATE	9	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	3	6	-	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	9	8	5	1	2	-	1	7	2	2	4	1
MARYLAND	117	80	46	4	27	3	17	63	9	38	33	37
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
COUNTY	40	36	33	2	1	-	16	20	7	21	8	4
MUNICIPALITY	76	43	12	2	26	3	1	42	2	16	25	33
MASSACHUSETTS	282	148	73	16	53	6	16	132	8	65	75	134
STATE	11	11	9	1	-	1	8	3	4	6	1	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	271	137	64	15	53	5	8	129	4	59	74	134
MICHIGAN	435	253	115	12	116	10	38	215	33	113	107	182
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	83	64	62	1	-	-	20	44	19	30	15	19
MUNICIPALITY	351	188	52	11	116	9	17	171	13	83	92	163
MINNESOTA	535	327	120	17	175	15	34	293	26	163	138	208
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	87	69	64	4	-	1	15	54	13	45	11	18
MUNICIPALITY	447	257	55	13	175	14	18	239	12	118	127	190
MISSISSIPPI	127	81	74	2	2	3	13	68	8	17	56	46
STATE	21	20	19	1	-	-	10	10	6	7	7	1
COUNTY	63	41	38	1	-	2	1	40	1	7	33	22
MUNICIPALITY	43	20	17	-	2	1	2	18	1	3	16	23
MISSOURI	223	156	127	14	11	4	17	139	5	67	84	67
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	116	83	86	1	-	1	10	78	4	38	46	28
MUNICIPALITY	106	67	40	13	11	3	6	61	1	28	38	39
MONTANA	126	81	65	6	7	3	7	74	3	36	42	45
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	56	41	38	1	-	2	6	35	2	25	14	15
MUNICIPALITY	69	39	26	5	7	1	-	39	-	11	28	30
NEBRASKA	293	182	112	11	55	4	11	171	5	76	101	111
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	93	72	68	2	1	1	2	70	1	41	29	21
MUNICIPALITY	199	109	43	9	54	3	9	100	2	35	72	90

See footnotes at end of table

Table 9. Number of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by method of attorney compensation and restriction on private practice and by State and level of government—Continued

State and type of government	Total agencies	Number of prosecution and legal service agencies										Total agencies not responding
		Total responding agencies	Compensation of attorneys				Restriction on private practice					
			Salary	Salary and fees	Fees only	Other ¹	By titled official		By staff attorneys			
							Yes	No	Yes	No	NA ²	
NEVADA	28	20	18	2	-	-	5	15	4	8	8	8
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	16	12	10	2	-	-	3	9	2	4	6	4
MUNICIPALITY	11	7	7	-	-	-	1	6	1	4	2	4
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	14	14	-	-	-	4	10	2	5	7	6
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	1	4	5	-
MUNICIPALITY	9	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	6
NEW JERSEY	441	250	129	38	76	7	25	225	18	107	125	191
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	31	31	27	2	1	1	19	12	14	15	2	-
MUNICIPALITY	409	218	101	36	75	6	5	213	3	92	123	191
NEW MEXICO	61	41	23	2	15	1	17	24	9	16	16	20
STATE	14	14	13	1	-	-	10	4	7	7	-	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	47	27	10	1	15	1	7	20	2	9	16	20
NEW YORK	283	225	201	10	10	4	46	179	27	132	66	58
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	114	104	102	1	-	1	30	74	13	79	12	10
MUNICIPALITY	168	120	98	9	10	3	15	105	13	53	54	48
NORTH CAROLINA	154	119	51	33	19	16	38	81	35	30	54	35
STATE	32	32	32	-	-	-	32	-	31	-	1	-
COUNTY	96	69	11	30	13	15	1	68	-	26	43	27
MUNICIPALITY	26	18	8	3	6	1	5	13	4	4	10	8
NORTH DAKOTA	168	113	73	9	27	4	27	86	2	33	78	55
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	53	53	52	-	-	1	22	31	1	14	38	-
MUNICIPALITY	114	59	20	9	27	3	4	55	-	19	40	55
OHIO	365	254	202	30	18	4	9	245	3	172	79	111
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
COUNTY	88	70	69	-	-	1	3	67	-	65	5	18
MUNICIPALITY	276	183	132	30	18	3	5	178	3	106	74	93
OKLAHOMA	102	65	50	6	5	4	22	43	11	22	32	37
STATE	28	19	19	-	-	-	17	2	8	11	-	9
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	74	46	31	6	5	4	5	41	3	11	32	28
OREGON	85	65	50	5	7	3	33	32	22	23	20	20
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	36	30	29	-	-	1	24	6	17	9	4	6
MUNICIPALITY	48	34	20	5	7	2	8	26	4	14	16	14
PENNSYLVANIA	207	140	109	7	14	10	13	127	6	77	57	67
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	103	85	75	3	1	6	6	79	3	56	26	18
MUNICIPALITY	103	54	33	4	13	4	6	48	3	20	31	49
RHODE ISLAND	34	20	15	1	3	1	1	19	1	9	10	14
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	33	19	14	1	3	1	-	19	-	9	10	14
SOUTH CAROLINA	69	48	32	4	12	-	8	40	4	19	25	21
STATE	17	14	13	-	-	-	7	7	3	10	1	3
COUNTY	18	13	7	2	4	-	-	13	-	4	9	5
MUNICIPALITY	34	21	11	2	8	-	1	20	1	5	15	13
SOUTH DAKOTA	158	85	66	10	9	-	3	82	2	30	53	53
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	64	41	39	2	-	-	1	40	1	17	23	23
MUNICIPALITY	73	43	26	8	9	-	1	42	-	13	30	30

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Number of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by method of attorney compensation and restriction on private practice and by State and level of government—Continued

State and type of government	Total agencies	Total responding agencies	Number of prosecution and legal service agencies										Total agencies not responding
			Compensation of attorneys				Restriction on private practice						
			Salary	Salary and fees	Fees only	Other ¹	By titled official		By staff attorneys				
							Yes	No	Yes	No	NA ²		
TENNESSEE	229	121	57	12	44	8	33	88	24	28	69	108	
STATE	28	23	27	-	-	1	28	-	22	5	1	-	
COUNTY	62	30	10	7	9	4	1	29	-	7	23	31	
MUNICIPALITY	139	63	20	9	35	3	4	59	2	16	45	77	
TEXAS	589	389	317	10	50	12	50	339	44	122	223	200	
STATE	99	98	94	-	-	4	15	83	19	42	37	1	
COUNTY	213	144	138	2	1	3	11	133	9	32	103	69	
MUNICIPALITY	277	147	85	8	49	5	24	123	16	48	83	130	
UTAH	121	61	42	2	14	3	3	58	3	23	35	60	
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
COUNTY	29	21	19	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
MUNICIPALITY	91	39	22	2	12	3	2	37	-	12	27	52	
VERMONT	27	23	18	-	5	-	11	12	8	2	13	4	
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	
COUNTY	14	11	11	-	-	-	10	1	7	1	3	3	
MUNICIPALITY	12	11	6	-	5	-	-	11	-	1	10	1	
VIRGINIA	246	164	127	3	27	7	28	136	23	62	79	62	
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
COUNTY	97	76	74	1	1	-	4	72	2	35	39	21	
MUNICIPALITY	148	87	52	2	26	7	23	64	20	27	40	61	
WASHINGTON	156	118	92	13	12	1	35	83	21	57	40	38	
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
COUNTY	39	32	32	-	-	-	24	8	14	16	2	7	
MUNICIPALITY	116	85	59	13	12	1	10	75	6	41	38	31	
WEST VIRGINIA	152	74	57	7	7	3	2	72	1	32	41	78	
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
COUNTY	55	34	32	1	-	-	1	33	-	23	11	21	
MUNICIPALITY	96	39	24	6	7	2	-	39	-	9	30	57	
WISCONSIN	254	191	158	10	21	2	63	128	40	54	97	63	
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
COUNTY	132	98	98	-	-	-	50	48	34	14	50	34	
MUNICIPALITY	121	92	59	10	21	2	12	80	5	40	47	29	
WYOMING	42	27	22	3	2	-	1	26	1	17	9	15	
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
COUNTY	23	15	15	-	-	-	1	15	-	13	2	8	
MUNICIPALITY	18	11	7	2	2	-	-	11	-	4	7	7	
- Represents zero.													

¹ Represents zero.² Other compensation includes hourly payments or other special arrangements.³ Not applicable because there are no staff attorneys within the agency.

Table 9. Number of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by method of attorney compensation and restriction on private practice and by State and level of government—Continued

State and type of government	Total agencies	Number of prosecution and legal service agencies										Total agencies not responding
		Total responding agencies	Compensation of attorneys				Restriction on private practice					
			Salary	Salary and fees	Fees only	Other ¹	By titled official		By staff attorneys			
							Yes	No	Yes	No	NA ²	
NEVADA	28	20	18	2	-	-	5	15	4	8	8	8
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	16	12	10	2	-	-	3	9	2	4	6	4
MUNICIPALITY	11	7	7	-	-	-	1	6	1	4	2	4
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	14	14	-	-	-	4	10	2	5	7	6
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	1	4	5	-
MUNICIPALITY	9	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	6
NEW JERSEY	441	250	129	38	76	7	25	225	18	107	125	191
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	31	31	27	2	1	1	19	12	14	15	2	-
MUNICIPALITY	409	218	101	36	75	6	5	213	3	92	123	191
NEW MEXICO	61	41	23	2	13	1	17	24	9	16	16	20
STATE	14	14	13	1	-	-	10	4	7	7	-	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	47	27	10	1	15	1	7	20	2	9	16	20
NEW YORK	283	225	201	10	10	4	46	179	27	132	66	58
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	114	104	102	1	-	1	30	74	13	79	12	10
MUNICIPALITY	168	120	98	9	10	3	15	105	13	53	54	48
NORTH CAROLINA	154	119	51	33	19	16	38	81	35	30	54	35
STATE	32	32	32	-	-	-	32	-	31	-	1	-
COUNTY	96	69	11	30	13	15	1	68	-	26	43	27
MUNICIPALITY	26	18	8	3	6	1	5	13	4	4	10	8
NORTH DAKOTA	168	113	73	9	27	4	27	86	2	33	78	55
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	53	53	52	-	-	1	22	31	1	14	38	-
MUNICIPALITY	114	59	20	9	27	3	4	55	-	19	40	55
OHIO	365	254	202	30	18	4	9	245	3	172	79	111
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
COUNTY	88	70	69	-	-	1	3	67	-	65	5	18
MUNICIPALITY	276	183	132	30	18	3	5	178	3	106	74	93
OKLAHOMA	102	65	50	6	5	4	22	43	11	22	32	37
STATE	28	19	19	-	-	-	17	2	8	11	-	9
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	74	46	31	6	5	4	5	41	3	11	32	28
OREGON	85	65	50	5	7	3	33	32	22	23	20	20
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	36	30	29	-	-	1	24	6	17	9	4	6
MUNICIPALITY	48	34	20	5	7	2	8	26	4	14	16	14
PENNSYLVANIA	207	140	109	7	14	10	13	127	6	77	57	67
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
COUNTY	103	85	75	3	1	6	6	79	3	56	26	18
MUNICIPALITY	103	54	33	4	13	4	6	48	3	20	31	49
RHODE ISLAND	34	20	15	1	3	1	1	19	1	9	10	14
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	33	19	14	1	3	1	-	19	-	9	10	14
SOUTH CAROLINA	69	48	32	4	12	-	8	40	4	19	25	21
STATE	17	14	14	-	-	-	7	7	3	10	1	3
COUNTY	18	13	7	2	4	-	-	13	-	4	9	5
MUNICIPALITY	34	21	11	2	8	-	1	20	1	5	15	13
SOUTH DAKOTA	138	85	66	10	9	-	3	82	2	30	53	53
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
COUNTY	64	41	39	2	-	-	1	40	1	17	23	23
MUNICIPALITY	73	43	26	8	9	-	1	42	-	13	30	30

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Number of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by method of attorney compensation and restriction on private practice and by State and level of government—Continued

State and type of government	Total agencies	Total responding agencies	Number of prosecution and legal service agencies										Total agencies not responding
			Compensation of attorneys				Restriction on private practice						
			Salary	Salary and fees	Fees only	Other ¹	By titled official		By staff attorneys				
							Yes	No	Yes	No	NA ²		
TENNESSEE	229	121	57	12	44	8	33	88	24	28	69	108	
STATE	28	28	27	-	-	1	28	-	22	5	1	-	
COUNTY	62	30	10	7	9	4	1	29	-	7	23	31	
MUNICIPALITY	139	63	20	5	35	3	4	59	2	16	45	77	
TEXAS	589	389	317	10	50	12	50	339	44	122	223	200	
STATE	99	98	94	-	-	4	15	83	19	42	37	1	
COUNTY	213	144	138	2	1	3	11	133	9	32	103	69	
MUNICIPALITY	277	147	85	8	49	5	24	123	16	48	83	130	
UTAH	121	61	42	2	14	3	3	58	3	23	35	60	
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
COUNTY	29	21	19	-	2	-	1	20	2	11	8	8	
MUNICIPALITY	91	39	22	2	12	3	2	37	-	12	27	52	
VERMONT	27	23	18	-	5	-	11	12	8	2	13	4	
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
COUNTY	14	11	11	-	-	-	10	1	1	1	3	3	
MUNICIPALITY	12	11	6	-	5	-	-	11	7	1	10	1	
VIRGINIA	246	164	127	3	27	7	28	136	23	62	79	82	
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
COUNTY	97	76	74	1	1	-	4	72	2	35	39	21	
MUNICIPALITY	148	87	52	2	26	7	23	64	20	27	40	61	
WASHINGTON	156	118	92	13	12	1	35	83	21	57	40	38	
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
COUNTY	39	32	32	-	-	-	24	8	14	16	2	7	
MUNICIPALITY	116	85	59	13	12	1	10	75	6	41	38	31	
WEST VIRGINIA	152	74	57	7	7	3	2	72	1	32	41	78	
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
COUNTY	55	34	32	1	-	-	33	-	23	11	21	21	
MUNICIPALITY	96	39	24	6	7	2	39	-	9	30	57	57	
WISCONSIN	254	191	158	10	21	2	63	128	40	54	97	63	
STATE	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
COUNTY	132	98	98	-	-	-	50	48	34	14	50	34	
MUNICIPALITY	121	92	59	10	21	2	12	80	5	40	47	29	
WYOMING	42	27	22	3	2	-	1	26	1	17	9	15	
STATE	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
COUNTY	23	15	15	-	-	-	1	15	-	13	2	8	
MUNICIPALITY	18	11	7	2	2	-	11	-	4	7	7	7	
- Represents zero.													

- Represents zero.

¹Other compensation includes hourly payments or other special arrangements.²Not applicable because there are no staff attorneys within the agency.

PROSECUTION AND CIVIL ATTORNEY SYSTEMS

Table 10. Number of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by method of attorney compensation and restriction on private practice and by number of employees, United States, September 1, 1976

Number of employees	Total	Total responding agencies	Number of prosecution and legal service agencies								Total agencies not responding	
			Compensation of attorneys				Restriction of private practice					
			Salary	Salary and fees	Fees only	Other ¹	Yes	No	Yes	No		NA ²
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL	9 155	6 250	4 218	545	1 146	341	1 129	5 121	715	2 426	3 109	2 905
1 EMPLOYEE	4 336	1 932	834	215	720	163	70	1 862	23	345	1 564	2 404
2 TO 4 EMPLOYEES	3 278	2 791	2 028	253	365	145	298	2 493	132	1 175	1 484	487
5 TO 9 EMPLOYEES	821	814	697	55	51	11	296	518	215	558	41	7
10 TO 24 EMPLOYEES . . .	410	403	370	13	8	12	220	183	144	247	12	7
25 TO 49 EMPLOYEES . . .	126	126	121	2	1	2	89	37	71	51	4	1
50 TO 99 EMPLOYEES . . .	93	93	87	3	1	2	75	18	60	31	2	1
100 TO 199 EMPLOYEES . .	49	49	44	3	-	2	40	9	34	14	1	1
200 TO 299 EMPLOYEES . .	23	23	18	1	-	4	22	1	19	3	1	-
300 OR MORE EMPLOYEES .	19	19	19	-	-	-	19	-	17	2	-	-

¹ Represents zero.

² Other compensation includes hourly payments or other special arrangements.

³ Not applicable because there are no staff attorneys in the agency.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Table 11. Number of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by primary source of funding for payroll and by State

State	Total	Primary source of funding (percent)									Other ¹
		Federal		State		County		Municipal			
		100	51 to 99	100	51 to 99	100	51 to 99	100	51 to 99		
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL	9 155	9	47	227	286	2 052	646	5 351	258	279	
ALABAMA	118	-	2	3	14	44	7	32	-	16	
ALASKA	39	-	-	6	1	6	-	26	-	-	
ARIZONA	62	-	-	1	-	7	7	43	3	1	
ARKANSAS	230	1	1	1	4	3	13	194	8	5	
CALIFORNIA	335	-	3	-	2	52	38	204	34	2	
COLORADO	88	-	-	1	2	25	17	41	1	1	
CONNECTICUT	31	1	-	26	4	-	-	-	-	-	
DELAWARE	7	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FLORIDA	285	-	-	14	7	15	-	245	3	1	
GEORGIA	425	-	3	5	27	201	9	169	8	3	
HAWAII	8	-	-	1	-	3	2	1	1	-	
IDAHO	85	-	-	1	-	36	7	40	1	-	
ILLINOIS	285	-	1	8	20	7	59	174	5	11	
INDIANA	287	-	3	3	49	88	16	105	4	19	
IOWA	159	-	-	-	-	87	12	55	4	1	
KANSAS	253	-	-	2	2	99	7	136	7	-	
KENTUCKY	262	-	3	44	16	85	16	82	4	12	
LOUISIANA	68	-	-	2	10	-	16	32	1	7	
MAINE	18	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	-	
MARYLAND	117	1	-	2	1	22	15	69	7	-	
MASSACHUSETTS	282	-	2	-	2	-	3	260	7	8	
MICHIGAN	435	-	1	-	1	52	34	332	10	5	
MINNESOTA	535	-	-	1	-	64	22	435	9	4	
MISSISSIPPI	127	-	2	13	5	60	-	43	-	4	
MISSOURI	223	-	3	5	1	81	24	101	4	-	
MONTANA	126	-	-	1	-	22	19	66	3	15	
NEBRASKA	293	-	-	-	-	87	7	194	3	1	
NEVADA	28	-	-	-	1	16	1	6	2	-	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	-	-	1	-	7	3	8	1	-	
NEW JERSEY	441	-	2	-	-	16	15	406	2	-	
NEW MEXICO	61	-	-	8	6	-	-	45	-	-	
NEW YORK	283	-	1	-	-	79	34	153	14	1	
NORTH CAROLINA	154	-	-	29	3	96	-	24	2	-	
NORTH DAKOTA	168	-	1	-	1	53	1	111	1	-	
OHIO	365	-	4	-	1	47	39	205	66	3	
OKLAHOMA	102	-	-	-	18	1	6	68	4	5	
OREGON	85	-	1	3	-	-	27	44	3	3	
PENNSYLVANIA	207	-	-	2	2	74	26	97	6	-	
RHODE ISLAND	34	-	1	-	1	-	-	31	1	-	
SOUTH CAROLINA	69	-	-	5	2	17	8	33	1	3	
SOUTH DAKOTA	138	-	-	1	2	61	2	72	-	-	
TENNESSEE	229	-	1	9	19	61	1	135	3	-	
TEXAS	589	-	3	13	34	193	49	269	7	21	
UTAH	121	-	-	-	1	17	10	90	3	-	
VERMONT	27	-	1	8	4	3	-	11	-	-	
VIRGINIA	246	1	1	3	3	1	5	106	5	121	
WASHINGTON	156	-	-	-	2	10	22	110	6	5	
WEST VIRGINIA	152	-	1	1	-	45	10	95	-	-	
WISCONSIN	254	1	5	2	3	86	34	122	-	1	
WYOMING	42	-	-	-	1	20	3	18	-	-	

¹ Represents zero.

² Other sources may include: (a) Combination of some types of governments that provide funding (e.g., 2 or more counties or municipalities). (b) Combination of governments with each providing less than 51 percent (e.g., State 50 percent and county 50 percent; or State 33 1/3 percent, county 33 1/3 percent, and municipality 33 1/3 percent).

PROSECUTION AND CIVIL ATTORNEY SYSTEMS

Table 12. Number of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by source of funding for payroll and by State and level of government

State and type of government	Total agencies	Number of agencies by source of funding for payroll (percent)											
		Federal					State					County	
		0	1 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 75	Over 75	0	1 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 75	Over 75	0	1 to 25
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL	9 155	8 317	648	140	24	26	7 903	594	344	171	343	5 944	208
STATE	654	419	168	49	8	10	19	96	108	124	307	290	121
COUNTY	2 799	2 397	309	71	12	10	2 280	256	190	40	33	50	24
MUNICIPALITY	5 702	5 501	171	20	4	6	5 604	42	46	7	3	5 604	63
ALABAMA	118	90	17	9	1	1	79	3	19	12	5	41	16
STATE	39	15	14	8	1	1	3	2	17	12	5	7	16
COUNTY	45	42	3	-	-	-	42	1	2	-	-	1	-
MUNICIPALITY	34	33	-	1	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	33	-
ALASKA	39	38	1	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	7	33	-
STATE	7	6	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	7	7	-
BOROUGH	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	26	26	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	26	-
ARIZONA	62	55	6	1	-	-	59	1	1	-	1	50	-
STATE	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
COUNTY	14	8	5	1	-	-	12	1	1	-	-	1	-
MUNICIPALITY	47	46	1	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	47	-
ARKANSAS	230	213	10	4	-	3	206	17	2	2	3	206	5
STATE	20	12	6	1	-	1	2	14	1	-	3	3	2
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	210	201	4	3	-	2	204	3	1	2	-	203	3
CALIFORNIA	335	262	60	10	3	3	315	17	2	-	1	236	6
STATE	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
COUNTY	94	55	27	9	3	3	83	11	-	-	-	3	3
MUNICIPALITY	240	207	32	1	-	-	232	6	-	-	-	235	3
COLORADO	88	81	7	-	-	-	66	19	-	-	3	43	1
STATE	23	17	6	-	-	-	1	19	-	-	3	3	1
COUNTY	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	41	40	1	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	40	-
CONNECTICUT	31	26	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	30	31	-
STATE	31	26	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	30	31	-
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE	7	4	3	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	4	-
STATE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTY	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	3	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
FLORIDA	285	274	11	-	-	-	263	-	1	-	21	269	-
STATE	21	14	7	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	21	21	-
COUNTY	15	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	249	245	4	-	-	-	248	-	-	-	-	248	-
GEORGIA	425	391	26	5	2	1	380	7	6	9	23	191	21
STATE	43	18	18	4	1	1	6	5	5	9	23	12	20
COUNTY	203	200	2	1	-	-	201	1	1	-	-	1	-
MUNICIPALITY	179	173	6	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	-	178	1
HAWAII	8	6	2	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	1	3	-
STATE	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
COUNTY	5	4	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
IDAHO	85	78	6	1	-	-	83	1	-	-	1	41	1
STATE	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
COUNTY	44	37	6	-	-	-	43	1	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	40	40	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	40	-
ILLINOIS	285	262	21	2	-	-	104	51	21	21	6	187	-
STATE	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
COUNTY	102	85	16	1	-	-	6	40	20	20	7	7	-
MUNICIPALITY	182	176	5	1	-	-	178	1	1	1	-	179	-

See footnote at end of table.

Table 12. Number of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by source of funding for payroll and by State and level of government—Continued

State and type of government	Number of agencies by source of funding for payroll (percent)—Continued														
	County—Continued			Municipal					Other ¹						
	26 to 50	51 to 75	Over 75	0	1 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 75	Over 75	0	1 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 75	Over 75	0	1 to 25
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL	316	234	2 453	3 460	34	46	50	5 565	9 104	21	11	8	11		
STATE	120	80	63	651	2	1	-	-	623	11	10	6	4		
COUNTY	177	170	2 378	2 781	12	1	1	3	2 793	5	1	-	-		
MUNICIPALITY	19	4	12	28	20	44	49	5 562	5 688	5	-	2	7		
ALABAMA	11	5	45	84	1	1	-	32	116	-	2	-	-		
STATE	10	4	2	38	1	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-		
COUNTY	1	1	42	45	-	-	-	32	45	-	-	-	-		
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	34	-	-	-	-		
ALASKA	-	-	6	13	-	-	-	26	39	-	-	-	-		
STATE	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-		
BOROUGH	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	26	26	-	-	-	-		
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ARIZONA	1	-	13	15	-	-	-	47	62	-	-	-	-		
STATE	1	-	13	14	-	-	-	47	47	-	-	-	-		
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ARKANSAS	2	3	14	23	4	2	3	198	228	1	-	-	-		
STATE	1	1	12	20	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-		
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MUNICIPALITY	1	1	2	3	4	2	3	198	209	1	-	-	-		
CALIFORNIA	2	10	81	96	1	5	5	233	332	2	-	-	-		
STATE	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	92	2	-	-	-		
COUNTY	1	10	80	94	1	-	-	233	239	-	-	-	-		
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
COLORADO	-	-	43	48	-	-	-	40	86	1	-	-	-		
STATE	-	-	18	23	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-		
COUNTY	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	40	41	-	-	-	-		
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-		
STATE	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-		
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DELAWARE	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-		
STATE	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-		
COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-		
FLORIDA	1	-	15	36	1	-	-	248	285	-	-	-	-		
STATE	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-		
COUNTY	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-		
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
GEORGIA	6	6	201	246	-	-	-	179	422	2	-	-	-		
STATE	6	2	1	43	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-		
COUNTY	-	-	200	203	-	-	-	179	203	-	-	-	-		
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HAWAII	-	-	9	6	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-		
STATE	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
COUNTY	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-		
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
IDAHO	-	2	41	44	-	-	-	40	85	-	-	-	-		
STATE	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
COUNTY	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-		
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-		
ILLINOIS	31	19	48	104	3	-	-	178	284	1	-	-	-		
STATE	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
COUNTY	30	19	46	100	-	-	-	178	101	-	-	-	-		
MUNICIPALITY	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	182	-	-	-	-		

See footnote at end of table.

PROSECUTION AND CIVIL ATTORNEY SYSTEMS

Table 12. Number of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by source of funding for payroll and by State and level of government—Continued

State and type of government	Total agencies	Number of agencies by source of funding for payroll (percent)														
		Federal					State					County				
		0	1 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 75	Over 75	0	1 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 75	Over 75	0	1 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 75	Over 75
INDIANA	267	243	28	13	1	2	199	12	23	35	18	116	27			
STATE	89	53	24	9	1	2	6	11	22	33	17	3	25			
COUNTY	88	84	2	2			84	1	1	2	1	1	2			
MUNICIPALITY	110	106	2	2			109				1	110				
IOWA	159	144	13	2			153	5	1			60				
STATE																
COUNTY	99	89	4	1			54	5	1			1				
MUNICIPALITY	59	55	4				59					59				
KANSAS	253	240	13				242	6	1	1	3	145	2			
STATE	1	1									1	1				
COUNTY	107	101	6				101	4	1	1	1	1				
MUNICIPALITY	145	138	7				141	2		1	1	143	2			
KENTUCKY	262	240	12	8	2		175	15	13	11	48	135	10			
STATE	56	49	5		2		3	3	1	5	47	46	6			
COUNTY	119	108	8	7			92	9	11	6	1	3				
MUNICIPALITY	87	83	3	1			83	3	1			86				
LOUISIANA	68	56	10	2			33	3	18	11	3	37	4			
STATE	35	24	9	2				3	18	11	3	4				
PARISH																
MUNICIPALITY	33	32	1				33					33				
MAINE	18	15	2	1			9			6	3	10	4			
STATE	9	6	2	1						6	3	1				
COUNTY																
MUNICIPALITY	9	9					9					9				
MARYLAND	117	95	19	2		1	111	2	1	1	2	79				
STATE	1	1					1				1	1				
COUNTY	40	25	14	1			35	2	1	1	1	2				
MUNICIPALITY	76	69	5			1	76					76				
MASSACHUSETTS	282	265	8	7		2	271	5	4	1	1	273	5			
STATE	11		2	7		2		5	4	1	1	2				
COUNTY																
MUNICIPALITY	271	265	6				271					271				
MICHIGAN	435	404	25	6			406	23	5		1	349	2			
STATE	1	1					1				1	1				
COUNTY	83	62	15	6			58	21	4			34				
MUNICIPALITY	351	342	9				348	2	1			347	2			
MINNESOTA	535	509	19	7			524	8	2		1	444	2			
STATE	1	1					1				1	1				
COUNTY	87	65	16	6			82	5				1				
MUNICIPALITY	447	443	3	1			442	3	2			444	2			
MISSISSIPPI	127	122	3		1		105	1	3	4	18	58	2			
STATE	21	17	3		1	1	1	1	1	4	16	15	2			
COUNTY	63	62			1		61		2			43				
MUNICIPALITY	43	43					43					43				
MISSOURI	223	193	21	2	1	6	215	2			6	123	4			
STATE	1	1					1				1	1				
COUNTY	116	86	19	2	1	6	111	1	1		4	7				
MUNICIPALITY	106	104	2				104	1			1	105	1			
MONTANA	126	117	7	2			92	14	19		1	70	1			
STATE	1	1					1				1	1				
COUNTY	56	49	5	2			23	14	19		1	1				
MUNICIPALITY	69	67	2				69					69				
NEBRASKA	293	286	7	2			290		2		1	197				
STATE	1	1					1				1	1				
COUNTY	93	87	4	2			92		1			93				
MUNICIPALITY	199	196	3				198					196				

See footnotes at end of table.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Table 12. Number of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by source of funding for payroll and by State and level of government—Continued

State and type of government	Total agencies	Number of agencies by source of funding for payroll (percent)														
		County—Continued					Municipal					Other ¹				
		26 to 50	51 to 75	Over 75	0	1 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 75	Over 75	0	1 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 75	Over 75	0	1 to 25
INDIANA	43	11	90	177	1					107	286					
STATE	42	10	7	89							88					
COUNTY	1	1	83	87	1						88					
MUNICIPALITY				1							110					
IOWA		3	96	100						58	159					
STATE				1							1					
COUNTY		3	96	99							99					
MUNICIPALITY										58	59					
KANSAS		2	104	109						143	253					
STATE				1							1					
COUNTY		2	104	107							107					
MUNICIPALITY				1						143	145					
KENTUCKY	16	7	94	175	1					84	261					
STATE	3	1	56	56							55					
COUNTY	13	5	94	118							119					
MUNICIPALITY		1		1						84	87					
LOUISIANA	12	15		34						33	64					
STATE	12	15		34						31	31	2	1			1
PARISH																
MUNICIPALITY										33	33					
MAINE	4			9						9	18					
STATE	4			9						9	9					
COUNTY																
MUNICIPALITY										9	9					
MARYLAND		2	36	42						74	116					1
STATE											1					
COUNTY		2	36	40							40					
MUNICIPALITY				1						74	75					1
MASSACHUSETTS	2	2		14						268	279					3
STATE	2	2		11							11					
COUNTY				3						268	268					3
MUNICIPALITY																
MICHIGAN	2	16	66	84		3	2			346	432					
STATE	1			1							1					
COUNTY	1	16	65	82		1	2				83					
MUNICIPALITY	1		1	1			2			356	348					
MINNESOTA	2	9	76	87		4				442	535					
STATE				1							1					
COUNTY	2	6	76	85		2					87					
MUNICIPALITY		1		1		2				442	447					
MISSISSIPPI	7		60	84						43	126					
STATE	4		5	21							20					
COUNTY	3		60	63							63					
MUNICIPALITY										43	43					
MISSOURI	1	4	101	116		2				105	222					
STATE				1							1					
COUNTY	1	4	101	114		2					115					
MUNICIPALITY				1						105	106					
MONTANA	14	10	31	57						69	125					
STATE				1							1					
COUNTY	14	10	31	56							56					
MUNICIPALITY										69	68					
NEBRASKA	1	3	92	96		1				196	293					
STATE				1							1					
COUNTY		3	90	93							93					
MUNICIPALITY	1		2	2		1				196	199					

See footnotes at end of table.

See footnotes at end of table.

See footnotes at end of table.

PROSECUTION AND CIVIL ATTORNEY SYSTEMS

Table 12. Number of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by source of funding for payroll and by State and level of government—Continued

State and type of government	Total agencies	Number of agencies by source of funding for payroll (percent)											
		Federal					State					County	
		0	1 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 75	Over 75	0	1 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 75	Over 75	0	1 to 25
TENNESSEE	229	206	21	1	1	-	201	-	-	3	25	161	6
STATE	26	10	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	25	22	6
COUNTY	62	61	1	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	139	135	3	-	1	-	139	-	-	-	-	139	-
TEXAS	589	534	35	17	3	-	480	34	28	21	26	305	26
STATE	99	66	21	10	2	-	5	23	26	20	25	27	25
COUNTY	213	197	11	5	-	-	198	11	2	1	1	2	1
MUNICIPALITY	277	271	3	2	1	-	277	-	-	-	-	276	-
UTAH	121	115	5	1	-	-	111	9	-	1	-	92	1
STATE	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
COUNTY	29	24	5	-	-	-	20	9	-	-	-	1	-
MUNICIPALITY	91	91	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	90	1
VERMONT	27	22	4	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	12	24	-
STATE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
COUNTY	14	11	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	11	11	-
MUNICIPALITY	12	11	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	12	-
VIRGINIA	246	234	8	3	1	-	112	1	126	4	3	144	4
STATE	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
COUNTY	97	94	2	1	-	-	1	-	92	2	2	3	2
MUNICIPALITY	148	139	6	2	1	-	111	1	34	2	-	145	2
WASHINGTON	156	136	17	2	1	-	128	19	8	-	1	117	1
STATE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
COUNTY	39	25	12	1	1	-	13	18	8	-	-	-	1
MUNICIPALITY	116	111	4	1	-	-	115	1	-	-	-	116	-
WEST VIRGINIA	152	142	7	2	-	1	148	3	-	-	1	97	-
STATE	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
COUNTY	55	46	7	2	-	-	52	3	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	96	95	-	-	-	1	96	-	-	-	-	96	-
WISCONSIN	254	223	21	4	3	3	227	18	5	1	3	127	3
STATE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
COUNTY	132	102	20	4	3	3	106	18	5	1	2	5	3
MUNICIPALITY	121	121	-	-	-	-	121	-	-	-	-	121	-
WYCHING	42	39	3	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	1	19	-
STATE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
COUNTY	23	21	2	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITY	18	18	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	18	-

- Represents zero.

¹Other sources may include a combination of the governments that provide funding (e.g., 2 or more counties or municipalities).

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Table 12. Number of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by source of funding for payroll and by State and level of government—Continued

State and type of government	Number of agencies by source of funding for payroll (percent)														
	County--Continued			Municipal						Other ¹					
	28 to 50	51 to 75	Over 75	0	1 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 75	Over 75	0	1 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 75	Over 75		
TENNESSEE	-	-	62	89	2	-	-	138	239	-	-	-	-	-	
STATE	-	-	-	27	1	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	
COUNTY	-	-	62	62	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	138	139	-	-	-	-	-	
TEXAS	18	20	220	314	-	1	2	272	574	6	5	4	-	-	
STATE	16	12	19	99	-	-	-	-	85	5	5	4	-	-	
COUNTY	2	7	201	213	-	-	-	-	213	-	-	-	-	-	
MUNICIPALITY	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	272	276	1	-	-	-	-	
UTAH	-	3	25	29	-	-	-	92	121	-	-	-	-	-	
STATE	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
COUNTY	-	3	25	28	-	-	-	1	29	-	-	-	-	-	
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	91	-	-	-	-	-	
VERMONT	-	-	3	15	1	-	-	11	27	-	-	-	-	-	
STATE	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
COUNTY	-	-	3	14	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	
VIRGINIA	87	5	1	96	4	35	1	110	246	-	-	-	-	-	
STATE	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
COUNTY	86	5	1	94	2	1	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	
MUNICIPALITY	1	-	-	1	2	34	1	110	148	-	-	-	-	-	
WASHINGTON	5	8	25	40	-	-	1	115	156	-	-	-	-	-	
STATE	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
COUNTY	5	8	25	39	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	115	116	-	-	-	-	-	
WEST VIRGINIA	-	2	53	56	1	-	-	95	152	-	-	-	-	-	
STATE	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
COUNTY	-	2	53	55	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	95	96	-	-	-	-	-	
WISCONSIN	4	11	109	131	-	-	-	123	254	-	-	-	-	-	
STATE	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
COUNTY	4	11	109	130	-	-	-	2	132	-	-	-	-	-	
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	121	-	-	-	-	-	
WYOMING	-	-	23	24	-	-	-	18	42	-	-	-	-	-	
STATE	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
COUNTY	-	-	23	23	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	
MUNICIPALITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	

PROSECUTION AND CIVIL ATTORNEY SYSTEMS

Table 13. Number and percent of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies that routinely compile workload statistics, by State and level of government, September 1, 1976

State	Total agencies	Total responding agencies	Agencies that routinely compile workload statistics								Total agencies not responding
			Total		State		County		Municipal/township		
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL	9 155	6 250	964	15	237	36	380	14	347	6	2 905
ALABAMA	118	105	21	20	18	46	2	4	1	3	13
ALASKA	39	27	5	18	4	57	-	-	1	4	12
ARIZONA	62	48	6	13	-	-	1	7	5	11	14
ARKANSAS	230	124	16	13	2	10	-	-	14	7	106
CALIFORNIA	335	279	61	22	1	100	37	40	23	10	56
COLORADO	88	71	12	17	8	35	1	4	3	7	17
CONNECTICUT	31	28	13	46	13	42	-	-	-	-	3
DELAWARE	7	3	2	67	1	100	-	-	1	33	4
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	1	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100	-
FLORIDA	285	175	20	11	9	43	-	-	11	4	110
GEORGIA	425	313	27	9	19	44	4	2	4	2	112
HAWAII	8	7	5	71	-	-	4	80	1	50	1
IDAHO	85	67	6	9	-	-	4	9	2	5	18
ILLINOIS	285	219	24	11	-	-	16	16	8	4	66
INDIANA	287	245	28	11	23	26	1	1	4	4	42
IOWA	159	141	18	13	-	-	15	15	3	5	18
KANSAS	253	202	17	8	1	100	7	7	9	6	51
KENTUCKY	262	184	14	8	7	13	1	1	6	7	78
LOUISIANA	68	59	25	41	24	70	-	-	1	3	9
MAINE	18	17	4	24	4	44	-	-	-	-	1
MARYLAND	117	80	9	11	1	100	6	15	2	3	37
MASSACHUSETTS	282	148	29	20	9	82	-	-	20	7	134
MICHIGAN	435	253	48	19	1	100	28	34	19	5	182
MINNESOTA	535	327	46	14	-	-	20	23	26	6	208
MISSISSIPPI	127	81	5	6	4	20	-	-	1	2	46
MISSOURI	223	156	32	21	-	-	23	20	9	8	67
MONTANA	126	81	7	9	-	-	7	13	-	-	45
NEBRASKA	293	182	21	12	-	-	16	17	5	3	111
NEVADA	28	20	5	25	-	-	3	19	2	20	8
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	14	8	57	1	100	6	60	1	11	6
NEW JERSEY	441	250	48	19	-	-	16	52	32	8	191
NEW MEXICO	61	41	8	20	6	43	-	-	2	4	20
NEW YORK	283	225	41	18	1	100	21	18	19	11	58
NORTH CAROLINA	154	119	7	6	5	16	1	1	1	4	35
NORTH DAKOTA	168	113	6	5	-	-	4	8	2	2	55
OHIO	365	254	54	21	1	100	18	20	35	13	111
OKLAHOMA	102	65	9	14	5	18	-	-	4	5	37
OREGON	85	65	13	20	1	100	8	22	4	8	20
PENNSYLVANIA	207	140	24	17	-	-	18	17	6	6	67
RHODE ISLAND	34	20	2	10	-	-	-	-	2	6	14
SOUTH CAROLINA	69	48	5	10	2	12	-	-	3	8	21
SOUTH DAKOTA	138	85	7	8	1	100	6	9	-	-	53
TENNESSEE	229	121	19	16	14	50	1	2	4	3	108
TEXAS	589	389	88	23	47	47	23	11	18	6	200
UTAH	121	61	12	20	-	-	9	32	3	3	60
VERMONT	27	23	3	13	1	100	-	-	2	17	4
VIRGINIA	246	164	22	13	1	100	10	10	11	7	82
WASHINGTON	156	118	32	27	-	-	23	59	9	8	58
WEST VIRGINIA	152	74	4	5	1	100	-	-	3	3	78
WISCONSIN	254	191	25	13	1	100	20	16	4	3	63
WYOMING	42	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15

- Represents zero.

STATISTICAL COMPILATION

Table 14. Number and percent of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies that routinely compile workload statistics, by number of employees, United States, September 1, 1976

Number of employees	Total agencies	Total responding agencies	Agencies that routinely compile workload statistics								Total agencies not responding
			Total		State		County		Municipal/ township		
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
TOTAL	9 155	6 250	964	15	237	37	380	17	347	10	2 905
1 EMPLOYEE	4 336	1 932	87	5	-	-	6	2	81	5	-
2 TO 4 EMPLOYEES	3 278	2 791	321	12	48	23	129	10	144	12	2 404
5 TO 9 EMPLOYEES	821	814	223	27	74	38	88	27	61	21	487
10 TO 24 EMPLOYEES	410	403	157	39	53	50	71	38	33	30	7
25 TO 49 EMPLOYEES	126	126	57	45	18	53	30	48	9	35	-
50 TO 99 EMPLOYEES	93	93	57	61	18	58	28	68	11	58	-
100 TO 199 EMPLOYEES	49	49	32	65	15	63	16	73	1	25	-
200 TO 299 EMPLOYEES	23	23	16	70	5	45	8	89	3	100	-
300 OR MORE EMPLOYEES	19	19	14	74	6	86	4	100	4	67	-

- Represents zero.

ORGANIZATION OF PROSECUTION AND LEGAL SERVICE SYSTEMS

General Findings

Although the organization of prosecution and legal services systems differs from State to State, it is possible to categorize State systems based on the legal responsibilities assigned to the Attorney General as compared to other State-level or county-level agencies. Four basic types of prosecution and legal services systems can be identified.

Forty-seven of the 50 States can be categorized into one of these four basic systems; the other three States—Arkansas, Louisiana, and Rhode Island—vary enough that they do not fit comfortably into one of the basic systems. Generally it should be noted that in 19 States, State-level agencies have predominant responsibility for criminal prosecution and in 31 States county-level agencies have predominant responsibility.

System 1

In 14 States the Attorney General's office handles all appellate-level criminal and civil cases on behalf of the State and only infrequently undertakes criminal trial work, such as in response to a special request from the Governor. The Attorney General's office also provides legal services to State agencies and officials. Criminal and civil trial work is handled by county-level agencies in most (11) of these States and by State-level agencies other than the Attorney General's agency in three of the States. These trial level agencies share State legal jurisdiction with the Attorney General within a limited geographic area (district, county, city-county consolidated area or independent city). The following States have this type of system: Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, and Utah.

System 2

In 11 States the Attorney General has appellate criminal jurisdiction and provides all civil representation and legal services for the State. Criminal trial work is handled by other State-level agencies in six of these States and by county-level agencies in the other five but the jurisdiction of these agencies extends only over a district, county, or city-county consolidated area. This type of system is found in: Alabama, Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Virginia, and Wyoming.

System 3

The third identifiable system occurs in eight States. Here the Attorney General handles all appellate civil and criminal cases and trial-level civil work for the State and performs a supervisory or advisory function in the trial of criminal cases. The actual trial work is handled by other State-level agencies in two of the States and county-level agencies in six States in their respective districts, counties, etc. The States with this type of system are: Illinois, Minnesota, Mississippi, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

System 4

In 14 States the primary function of the Attorney General is the civil representation of the State government and provision of other legal services to State agencies and officials. The Attorney General also handles selected criminal cases on appeal and/or a very limited type of criminal case. For instance, in New York the Attorney General prosecutes only securities and antimonopoly cases, and in Georgia the Attorney General prosecutes only felony cases punishable by death that have been appealed to the State Supreme Court. State-level agencies in five of the States, and county-level agencies in the remaining nine States, handle the greatest proportion of criminal prosecutions for the State. Most of these agencies also handle criminal appeals in lower appellate courts or courts of general jurisdiction. Each agency prosecutes trial-level criminal cases and juvenile matters for the district, county, or city-consolidated government it serves. The following States are included under this type of system: Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Maine, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, and Washington.

Other States

In Rhode Island, the Attorney General has exclusive State legal jurisdiction while in Arkansas and Louisiana, the various State-level agencies that support the Attorney General handle most of the State's criminal and civil legal affairs.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

The following section of this report provides a description of the prosecution and legal services system within each State. The information for each description was compiled principally through research of State constitutions and statutes. This basic information was supplemented by reference to secondary sources, e.g., the State Comprehensive Plans for Criminal Justice Activities prepared by each State for LEAA, and by analysis of data derived from the survey.

Each type of prosecution and legal services agency within a State is described separately using the following outline.

Legal Authorization

A citation to the State constitution is provided when the agency or principal official of the agency is specifically mentioned in the constitution. A citation to the section in the State statutes that specifically establishes the office or authorizes the governing body or officials to create the agency is generally provided. In some instances, the legal authorization is contained in a general statutory power that does not specifically mention the agency but allows the governing body or officials to decide the types of personnel necessary for proper functioning of their government. In this instance, local charters or ordinances provide specific authorization for the agency. In such cases, the profile does not provide the reference to the statutes but states that authorization rests in local charters or ordinances.

The date in parentheses at the end of the citation is the publication date of the latest bound volume of the State statutes. It is important to note that research included the most recently published supplement, which might be later than the publication date of the latest bound volumes. In all cases, research reflects legislation as of September 1, 1976.

Organization

The major organizational divisions of the State-level agency headed by the Attorney General are listed under this section of the profile. When the agency has no major organizational division of duties, the location of the main office is provided. The geographic jurisdiction of the Attorney General usually encompasses the entire State. Where the geographic jurisdiction is not Statewide, the profile describes the existing situation. For all other types of agencies, the geographic jurisdiction and number of agencies within the State are given.

Legal Jurisdiction

Each level of government within a particular State has legal representation in two major areas, criminal prosecution and civil representation. Civil representation includes two types of activity, actual courtroom representation and provision of other legal services, such as preparing contractual agreements between a government and a private party or advising government officials or employees with regard to questions involving performance of their official duties.

The combined legal jurisdiction of all agencies within each State described in this section reflects comprehensive criminal and civil representation for each level of government. Criminal jurisdiction is delineated by the level or type of government that the agency represents (i.e., State, county, city, etc.), by type of offense handled within the agency (i.e., felony, misdemeanor, etc.), and by level of courtroom representation provided by the agency (i.e., trial versus appellate). Civil jurisdiction is delineated by the level or type of government represented and whether the agency provides representation and/or other legal services. When two agencies have concurrent jurisdiction, this is specified.

Jurisdiction over juvenile matters is not always consistent within a State. For this reason, the profiles designate the agency which usually handles juvenile matters in the State.

Personnel

Under this topic is provided the following information for each titled official within the agency:

1. **Selection process.** Appointment or election.
2. **Term of office.** For elected officials, the statutory term of office is given. Appointed officials usually serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority; any deviation from this pattern is noted.
3. **Qualifications.** Most States require that candidates for public attorney offices be of a minimum age, have resided in their jurisdiction for a specific period of time, and be a member of the State bar. These general qualifications are not included in the individual State profiles. However, the profiles do cover the minimum years experience as a practicing lawyer required of the candidate and whether a license to practice before the State Supreme Court is necessary.
4. **Method of compensation.** The profile specifies whether the attorneys are paid by salary, fees, or a combination. Private attorneys engaged only on retainer or on retainer and fees were excluded from the survey.
5. **Restrictions against maintaining a private law practice while in office.** The profile specifies whether the attorneys are permitted to engage in the private practice of law while in office. Examples of restrictions mentioned for an agency within this section are limiting a prosecuting attorney's practice to civil cases or prohibiting the practice of law within the attorney's official geographic jurisdiction.

The profile also lists the types of personnel, other than attorneys, who are usually employed by the agency. Whether these employees are full-time or part-time is not mentioned unless the agency had an unusually high proportion of part-time employees.

Financial Support

The level of government with primary responsibility for financing the agency is indicated. If more than one level of government is involved, the types and/or proportions of expenses paid by each level of government are specified.

PROSECUTION AND CIVIL ATTORNEY SYSTEMS

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

ALABAMA

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Alabama: The Office of the Attorney General and the offices of the district attorneys, county attorneys, and city attorneys.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Alabama, Article V, Section 112, establishes the Office of the Attorney General.

Organization. The Office of the Attorney General consists of three divisions: Civil, consumer protection, and criminal. In addition, there is a white collar crime task force unit and an environmental section.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the Attorney General prosecutes all appellate-level criminal cases and selected trial-level cases. The Attorney General represents the State in civil lawsuits and provides legal services to State agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may engage in the private practice of law when no conflict of interest exists.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints one chief assistant attorney general, one executive assistant attorney general, one deputy attorney general, and as many additional assistants as deemed necessary. The deputy and assistants receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Office of the Attorney General employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Office of the Attorney General.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (38)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Alabama, Article 6, Section 167, and the Code of Alabama, Title 12, Section 225 (1959), establish the position of district attorneys.

Organization. The State is divided into 38 judicial circuits. Each circuit consists of one to five counties. There is a district attorney for each circuit.

Legal Jurisdiction. The district attorneys prosecute criminal cases at the trial level, represent the circuit in selected civil lawsuits, and provide legal services to agencies and officials. In addition, the district attorneys handle juvenile matters.

Personnel.

District Attorneys. The district attorney is elected by the voters of the judicial circuit for a term of 6 years. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant District Attorneys. The district attorney appoints the assistant district attorney, sometimes called the county solicitor. They receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law only if they are part-time employees.

Other Personnel. The district attorney usually employs investigators and secretarial-clerical personnel. However, larger offices may also employ administrative-supervisory and part-time legal service personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the district attorney's office. Some counties provide supplemental funding for the salaries of other personnel and/or office expenses.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (45)

Legal Authorization. Various State statutes authorize the establishment of the position of county attorney.

Organization. There may be a county attorney in each county in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The county attorneys represent the county in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to county agencies and officials.

Personnel.

County Attorneys. The county attorney is appointed by the county commission. The county attorneys receive salaries or fees and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations of the county they serve.

Other Personnel. The county attorneys employ legal service and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county attorney's office.

CITY ATTORNEYS (34)

Legal Authorization. Various city charters and ordinances authorize the establishment of the position of city attorney.

Organization. Each municipality may employ a city attorney, sometimes called city prosecutor.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city attorneys prosecute municipal ordinance and traffic violations, represent the municipality in civil lawsuits, and provide legal services to agencies and officials.

Personnel.

City Attorneys. The city attorney is appointed by the mayor or the city council. The city attorneys receive salaries and/or fees and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations of the municipality they serve.

Other Personnel. The city attorney usually works alone or employs a secretarial-clerical employee. However, larger offices may also have investigators and legal service or administrative-supervisory personnel.

Financial Support. Each municipality is responsible for financing its city attorney's office.

ALASKA

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Alaska: The State Department of Law and the offices of the district attorneys, the borough attorneys, and the city attorneys.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF LAW (1)

Legal Authorization. The Alaska Statutes, Title 44, Section 44.23.010 (1973), establish the Office of Attorney General as head of the State Department of Law.

Organization. The State Department of Law consists of a civil division and a criminal division.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General represents the State in all civil actions at the trial and appellate levels in which the State is a party. The Attorney General has supervisory authority over the district attorneys who handle adult and juvenile criminal prosecutions at the trial and appellate level. The Attorney General is also the legal advisor of the Governor and other State officers.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is appointed by the Governor and is subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy and Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints such deputy attorneys general and assistant attorneys general as provided by law. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the State Department of Law employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the State Department of Law.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (6)

Legal Authorization. The Attorney General has delegated responsibility for criminal prosecutions to the district attorneys.

Organization. There are six district attorney offices under the supervision of the criminal division of the State Department of Law. There are two district attorney offices in the first judicial district; they are located in Anchorage and Kenai. There is one district attorney's office that is located in Nome in the second judicial district. The third district has two suboffices that are located in Kodiak and Bethel. There is one district attorney's office that is located in Fairbanks in the fourth judicial district.

Legal Jurisdiction. The district attorneys prosecute all violations of State law at the trial and appellate levels. In addition, the district attorneys prosecute juvenile cases.

Personnel.

District Attorneys. District attorneys are appointed by the Attorney General. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant District Attorneys. Each district attorney, with the consent of the State Department of Law's criminal division, appoints assistant district attorneys. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, district attorneys employ legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the district attorney's offices.

BOROUGH ATTORNEYS (8)¹

Legal Authorization. Various borough ordinances establish the borough attorney's office.

Organization. There is a borough attorney's office in each of the 8 boroughs in Alaska.

Legal Jurisdiction. The borough attorneys prosecute minor criminal cases at the trial level and represent their respective boroughs in civil lawsuits. They provide legal services to the borough.

Personnel.

Borough Attorneys. Each borough attorney is appointed by the borough assembly. Each receives a salary and may or may not engage in the private practice of law, depending upon the respective borough.

Other Personnel. Borough attorneys usually employ a small number of secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each borough is responsible for financing its borough attorney's office.

CITY ATTORNEYS (24)²

Legal Authorization. Various city ordinances authorize the city attorney's office.

Organization. Each city in Alaska may appoint a city attorney. The size of the city usually determines whether it will employ a city attorney. Large cities appoint city attorneys, medium-size cities use general contracts with private attorneys and small cities employ no legal counsel.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city attorney represents the municipality in minor criminal and civil proceedings involving violators of local ordinances. The city attorney may act as legal advisor to the council or assembly, the school board, and the other officers of the municipality.

Personnel.

City Attorneys. The city attorney is appointed by the chief administrator, subject to confirmation by the governing body. The municipality determines the method of compensation; however, most city attorneys are part-time, receive a salary and engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. City attorneys usually employ a small number of secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each city is responsible for financing its city attorney.

¹Although the city-borough consolidated governments of Greater Juneau-Juneau and Greater Sitka-Sitka are treated in this report as a municipal government, the borough attorneys for the consolidated governments perform the same functions as other borough attorneys.

²The independent city of Anchorage is included in this number.

ARIZONA

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Arizona: The State Department of Law and the offices of the county attorneys, city attorneys, and town attorneys.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF LAW (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Arizona, Article V, Section 1, and the Annotated Code of Arizona, Title 41, Section 41-192 (1956), establish the Office of Attorney General as head of the State Department of Law.

Organization. The State Department of Law consists of four divisions: Criminal, economic protection, civil and civil rights. There is a prosecutors' technical assistance unit within the criminal division, which is available for advice, assistance and training.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General is the chief legal officer of the State with supervisory authority over county attorneys. On behalf of the State, the Attorney General prosecutes and defends all criminal and civil proceedings in the Supreme Court which has appellate jurisdiction. The Governor can direct the Attorney General to take over responsibility for prosecuting criminal actions at the trial court level. Juvenile cases are handled by the economic protection division within the department. The Attorney General acts as the legal advisor to the various State departments.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 2 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must have practiced law before the Supreme Court of the State for not less than 5 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Chief, Special, and Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints such assistants as provided by law. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the State Department of Law employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the State Department of Law.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (14)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Arizona, Article XII, Section 3, and the Arizona Revised Annotated Statutes, Article 6, Section 11-531 (1956), establish the office of county attorney.

Organization. There is a county attorney's office in each of the 14 counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the county attorneys handle criminal, juvenile, and civil cases in the superior court, which is a court of general jurisdiction, and in other courts as required within the county. County attorneys provide legal assistance to the grand jury and act as legal advisors to the board of supervisors and other county officials.

Personnel.

County Attorneys. The county attorney is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. Each receives a salary and

may or may not engage in the private practice of law, depending upon the regulation of their respective county. Generally, smaller counties have part-time county attorneys who may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The county attorneys employ a small number of secretarial-clerical personnel. The exception is the Maricopa County attorney who employs a large number of investigators and administrative-supervisory and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county attorney's office.

CITY ATTORNEYS (37)

Legal Authorization. The Annotated Code of Arizona, Title 9, Section 9-271 (1956), establishes the position of city attorney.

Organization. There is a city attorney for each city in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city attorneys prosecute minor criminal cases, represent the government in civil actions, and act as legal advisor to the county governing body. Some larger cities in the State have a separate city prosecutor for criminal cases. In these cities, the city attorney would only represent the government in civil cases and act as legal advisor.

Personnel.

City Attorney. The city attorney is appointed by the mayor and city council. Generally, the city attorney receives a salary; however, some municipalities employ a part-time attorney who is paid a fee for a specific case or service. In most counties, the city attorney may engage in the private practice of law when no conflict of interest exists.

Other Personnel. The city attorneys' offices in smaller cities usually employ a small secretarial-clerical staff. The city attorneys' offices in larger cities employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each city is responsible for financing its city attorney's office.

TOWN ATTORNEYS (10)

Legal Authorization. Various town charters or ordinances establish the position of town attorney.

Organization. There is a town attorney for each town in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The town attorneys prosecute minor criminal cases and traffic violations. The town attorneys do not act as legal advisors except in rare instances, such as legal reviewers for municipal police investigations.

Personnel.

Town Attorneys. The town attorney is appointed by the town council. Town attorneys are usually salaried and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. When the town attorney employs a staff, it is usually a part-time legal service or secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. Each town is responsible for financing its town attorney's office.

ARKANSAS

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Arkansas: The Office of the Attorney General and the offices of the prosecuting attorneys and city attorneys.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Arkansas, Article 6, Section 1, and the Arkansas Annotated Statutes, Title 12, Chapter 7, Section 12-701 (1947), establish the Office of the Attorney General.

Organization. The Office of the Attorney General consists of five divisions: Consumer protection, opinions, civil litigation, State agencies, and criminal justice.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General is the chief legal officer of the State. On behalf of the State, the Attorney General prosecutes all criminal cases appealed to the Arkansas Supreme Court from circuit courts. Upon request, the Attorney General gives legal opinions to the chief magistrate and the heads of several executive departments of the State.

Personnel.

Attorney General. In addition to attorneys, the Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 2 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and, as a result of 1977 legislation, may not engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy and Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints the deputy and assistant attorneys general. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law except in rare cases involving their immediate families.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Office of the Attorney General employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Office of the Attorney General.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS (19)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Arkansas, Article 7, Section 24, and the Arkansas Annotated Statutes, Title 24, Chapter 1, Section 24-101 (1947), establish the office of prosecuting attorney.

Organization. The State is divided into 19 judicial circuits serving 75 counties. Each judicial circuit consists of one to seven counties. There is a prosecuting attorney for each circuit. Generally, one deputy prosecuting attorney is appointed for each county within a circuit; however, more deputies can be appointed for heavily populated counties.

Legal Jurisdiction. The prosecuting attorneys represent the State or any county in their respective judicial circuit in criminal and civil actions at the trial and appellate levels. The prosecuting

attorneys also act as legal advisors to county officials on matters in which the State or county is involved. The prosecuting attorneys provide aid and counsel on behalf of the child in juvenile cases.

Personnel.

Prosecuting Attorney. The prosecuting attorney is elected by the voters of each judicial circuit for a term of 2 years. The prosecuting attorney receives a salary and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations of the judicial circuit.

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney. The deputy prosecuting attorneys are appointed by each prosecuting attorney with the approval of the circuit judge of the district. The compensation of deputies varies from county to county, as do the regulations regarding private practice.

Other Personnel. Prosecuting attorneys employ investigators and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the prosecuting attorneys' offices and each county is responsible for compensating its deputy prosecuting attorney's office.

CITY ATTORNEYS (210)

Legal Authorization. Various State statutes establish the position of city attorney for the classes of cities and towns in the State: Arkansas Annotated Statutes, Title 19, Section 19-1015, and Title 19, Section 19-911 (1947).

Organization. Cities are classified by number of inhabitants as follows: First class, 2,500 inhabitants or more; second class, 500 to 2,500 inhabitants; incorporated towns, less than 500 inhabitants. There is a city attorney for each municipality in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city attorneys prosecute minor criminal and traffic violations, occasionally represent the municipality in civil cases, and act as legal advisor to all city officials.

Personnel.

City Attorneys. The city attorney of a first class city with a population of 50,000 or less is elected by the voters of the city for a term of 4 years. The city attorney of a first class city with a population of 50,000 or more is appointed by the mayor with the approval of the city council. The city attorneys of a second class city or incorporated town is elected by the voters of the municipality for a term of 2 years. The methods of compensation for city attorneys vary. They receive salaries or fees paid for a specific case or service. The majority of city attorneys are part-time employees who maintain a private practice.

Other Personnel. City attorneys usually employ a legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. Each city or town is responsible for financing its city attorney's office.

CALIFORNIA

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in California: The State Department of Justice and the offices of the district attorneys, the county counsels, and the city attorneys.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (1)

Legal Authorization. The Deering's Annotated California Codes, Chapter 1, Section 15000 (1973), establishes the Office of the Attorney General as head of the State Department of Justice.

Organization. The Department of Justice consists of an executive office and three divisions: Legal services, law enforcement, and administration. The Criminal Justice Information System, California Law Enforcement Teletype System, and Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement are not included in this survey because they do not provide legal representation.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General is the chief law officer of the State with supervisory authority over district attorneys and all other law enforcement officers of the State. The Attorney General represents the State in the Supreme Court of California and in the courts of appeal. The Attorney General also provides legal services to State agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must have been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State for at least 5 years prior to election. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Chief Deputy Attorney General. The Attorney General appoints the Chief Deputy Attorney General. The Chief Deputy Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant and Deputy Attorneys. All of the assistant and deputy attorneys are civil service employees. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the State Department of Justice employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the State Department of Justice.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (58)¹

Legal Authorization. The Deering's Annotated California Codes, Chapter 1, Section 24000 (1973), establishes the office of district attorney.

Organization. There is a district attorney's office in each of the 57 counties in the State and in the city-county consolidated government of San Francisco.

¹ Although the city-county consolidated government of San Francisco-San Francisco is treated in this report as a municipal government, the district attorney for the consolidated government performs the same functions as other district attorneys.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, district attorneys prosecute adult and juvenile criminal and civil offenses at the trial level and on appeal to the Superior Court, which is a court of general jurisdiction. District attorneys act as the legal advisor to the board of supervisors, and give opinions in writing to county and district officers on matters relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Personnel.

District Attorneys. Each district attorney is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must have been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State. The district attorneys receive salaries and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations of their respective county.

Assistant District Attorneys. Some of the larger counties in the State employ assistant district attorneys. They are civil service employees who receive salaries and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations of the respective county.

Other Personnel. The district attorney employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its district attorney's office.

COUNTY COUNSELS (37)

Legal Authorization. The Deering's Annotated California Codes, Title 3, Section 27640 (1974), authorizes the office of county counsel.

Organization. As of September 1, 1976, there was a county counsel's office in 37 of the 57 counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. County counsels represent the county in civil matters.

Personnel.

County Counsels. Each county counsel is appointed by the board of supervisors for a term of 4 years or until a successor is appointed. The county counsels receive salaries and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations of their respective county.

Other Personnel. County counsels employ legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county counsel's office.

CITY ATTORNEYS (253)

Legal Authorization. The Deering's Annotated California Codes, Title 4, Section 36505 (1974), authorizes the office of city attorney.

Organization. Each city may appoint a city attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. City attorneys generally prosecute violations of municipal ordinances and in some areas also prosecute misdemeanors. With the approval of the district attorney of the county in which the city is located, the city attorneys or deputy city attorneys may prosecute misdemeanor violations of State law. City attorneys also represent the municipality in civil actions and provide legal services to city officials.

Personnel.

City Attorneys. Each city attorney is appointed by the city council. The methods of compensation for city attorneys vary. Some attorneys receive a salary; others are paid fees for a specific case or service. City attorneys may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations of their respective municipalities.

Deputy and Assistant City Attorneys. Each deputy or assistant city attorney is appointed by the city council in larger cities. The majority of deputies and assistants receive salaries and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations of their respective municipality.

Other Personnel. The city attorneys' offices usually employ a secretarial-clerical staff. However, larger offices also employ investigators and legal service and administrative-supervisory personnel.

Financial Support. Each city is responsible for financing its attorney's office.

COLORADO

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Colorado: The Department of Law and the offices of the district attorneys, the county attorneys, the city attorneys, and the town attorneys.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW (1)

Legal Authorization. The Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 24, Section 24-31-102 (1973), establishes the Office of the Attorney General as head of the Department of Law.

Organization. The Department of Law consists of the legal affairs and the State solicitor general divisions.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General prosecutes criminal cases before the Colorado Supreme Court and is the legal counsel and advisor to each State department. Upon request, the Attorney General gives opinions in writing to all questions of the law submitted by State officials or the general assembly.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must be licensed to practice before the Supreme Court of the State. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy Attorney General. The Attorney General appoints the deputy attorney general. The deputy attorney general receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Solicitor General. The Attorney General appoints the solicitor general. To qualify for the office, an appointee must have practiced law in the State for not less than 5 years preceding the appointment. The solicitor general receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General and Solicitors. The Attorney General appoints the assistant attorneys general. The assistant solicitors are civil service employees. All assistants receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Department of Law employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Department of Law.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (22)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Colorado, Article VI, Section 13 (1973), establishes the office of district attorney.

Organization. The State is divided into 22 judicial districts which serve 62 counties. Each district consists of one to seven counties. There is a district attorney's office in each district.

Legal Jurisdiction. Each district attorney is the chief law enforcement officer in his or her judicial district. On behalf of the State and the county, the district attorneys prosecute all adult and juvenile criminal cases in the trial and lower appellate courts. Upon request, the district attorneys can represent the city or county in any civil proceeding. In addition, the district attorneys

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may be requested to give written opinions to any county official regarding certain questions of law.

Personnel.

District Attorney. Each district attorney is elected by the voters of the judicial district for a 4-year term. To qualify for the office, candidates must have practiced law in the State for at least 5 years. Each district attorney receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy and Assistant District Attorneys. Each district attorney, with the approval of the board of county commissioners, may appoint such deputies and assistants as provided by law. Full-time deputy and assistant district attorneys receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law. Part-time attorneys receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the district attorneys' offices employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each judicial district is responsible for paying 20 percent of the district attorney's salary and the other staff salaries and office expenses. The State is responsible for paying the remaining 80 percent of each district attorney's salary.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (24)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Colorado, Article XIV, Section 8 (1973), authorizes the office of county attorney.

Organization. As of September 1, 1976, there was a county attorney's office in 24 of the 62 counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. Each county attorney represents the county government in civil cases and provides legal services to the board of county commissioners and other county officials.

Personnel.

County Attorneys. The board of county commissioners appoints the county attorney. To qualify for the office, appointees must have practiced law before the Supreme Court of the State. The methods of compensation of county attorneys vary from county to county, as do the regulations regarding the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The county attorneys usually work alone but may have a small number of investigators and legal service, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county attorney's office.

CITY ATTORNEYS (38)

Legal Authorization. The Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 31, Section 31-3-208 (1973), establishes the office of city attorney.

Organization. There is a city attorney for each city in the State, with the exception of the city of Denver and a portion of the county of Arapahoe, which have been consolidated into one municipal government. In this instance, the city attorney has jurisdiction over both city and county functions for the consolidated area.

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Legal Jurisdiction. The city attorneys prosecute minor criminal cases (i.e., violation of municipal ordinances and traffic violations) on behalf of the city. They also represent the city on civil matters and provide legal services to the city government.

Personnel.

City Attorneys. The city attorney is appointed by the city council. The methods of compensating city attorneys vary from city to city as do the regulations regarding the private practice of law.

City Prosecutors. A city attorney may recommend to the city council that a city prosecutor be appointed to handle violations of municipal ordinances. Generally, the city attorney assumes this responsibility. The city prosecutor is appointed by the city council. The methods of compensating city prosecutors vary from city to city, as do the regulations regarding the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. City attorneys employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each city is responsible for financing its city attorney's office.

TOWN ATTORNEYS (3)

Legal Authorization. The Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 31, Section 31-3-304 (1973), authorizes the office of town attorney.

Organization. Each town in the State may appoint a town attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. The town attorneys prosecute minor criminal cases (i.e. violations of municipal ordinances and traffic violations) on behalf of the town. They also represent the town on civil matters and provide legal services to the town government.

Personnel.

Town Attorneys. The board of trustees appoints a town attorney. The town attorneys receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The town attorneys usually work alone but may have a secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. Each town is responsible for financing its town attorney's office.

CONNECTICUT

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Connecticut: The Office of the Attorney General, Office of the Chief State's Attorney, and the offices of the State's attorneys and prosecuting attorneys.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The General Statutes of Connecticut, Title 3, Section 3-124 (1975), establishes the Office of the Attorney General.

Organization. The Office of the Attorney General consists of two units: workman's compensation and anti-trust.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General has general supervision over all legal matters in which the State is involved. The Attorney General represents the State in civil actions and acts as legal advisor to any executive department.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must have practiced law in the State for at least 10 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy and Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints the deputy and assistant attorneys general. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Office of the Attorney General employs legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Office of the Attorney General.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF STATE'S ATTORNEY (1)

Legal Authorization. The General Statutes of Connecticut, Title 51, Section 51-278 (1975), establishes the Office of the Chief State's Attorney.

Organization. The Office of the Chief State's Attorney is located within the Division of Criminal Justice, Judicial Department.

Legal Jurisdiction. The chief State's attorney has administrative authority over the State's attorneys and prosecuting attorneys. The chief State's attorney directs and coordinates the programs of the Division of Criminal Justice and supervises the investigation and prosecution of criminal matters in the Court of Common Pleas, which is a court of limited criminal jurisdiction. Under special circumstances, the chief State's attorney or deputy may be requested to represent the State in criminal actions in lieu of any State's attorney.

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Personnel.

Chief State's Attorney. The chief State's attorney is appointed by the judges of the Superior Court and serves for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must have practiced law for at least 3 years preceding the appointment. The chief State's attorney receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy Chief State's Attorney. The deputy chief State's attorney is appointed by the judges of the Superior Court and serves for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must have practiced law for at least 3 years preceding the appointment. The deputy chief State's attorney receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Office of the chief State's attorney employs investigators and administrative-supervisory and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Office of the chief State's attorney.

STATES ATTORNEYS (9)

Legal Authorization. The General Statutes of Connecticut, Title 51, Section 51-278 (1975), establishes the office of State's Attorney.

Organization. There are nine States attorneys, one in each of the eight counties in the State and one in the Judicial District of Waterbury.

Legal Jurisdiction. The State's attorneys prosecute felonies and conduct felony preliminaries in the Superior Court which is a court of general jurisdiction. The State's attorneys also prosecute appeals from juvenile courts.

Personnel.

State's Attorneys. The State's attorneys are appointed by the judges of the Superior Court and serve for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must have practiced law for 3 years preceding the appointment. The State's attorneys receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant State's Attorneys. The assistant State's attorneys are appointed by the judges of the Superior Court and serve for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must have practiced law for 3 years preceding the appointment. The assistant State's attorneys receive salaries. Full-time employees may not engage in the private practice of law; part-time assistants may engage in the private practice of law providing it is not criminal work in the Superior Court.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the State's attorneys employ investigators and administrative-supervisory and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the State's attorneys' offices.

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PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS (21)

Legal Authorization. The General Statutes of Connecticut, Title 51, Section 51-282 (1975), establishes the office of prosecuting attorney.

Organization. The State is divided into 19 geographical areas, which are established within the eight counties, and the judicial district of Waterbury. There are 21 prosecuting attorney's offices in the State; 17 geographical areas have one prosecuting attorney's office and two geographical areas have two prosecuting attorneys' offices.

Legal Jurisdiction. The prosecuting attorneys prosecute trial- and appellate-level offenses for which the punishment does not exceed a fine of \$1,000 and/or imprisonment of not more than 1 year.

Personnel.

Prosecuting Attorneys. Each prosecuting attorney is appointed by the judges of the Court of Common Pleas and serves for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must have practiced law in the State for 3 years preceding the appointment. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law if they are full-time employees.

Assistant Prosecuting Attorneys. Assistant prosecuting attorneys are appointed by the judges of the Court of Common Pleas and serve 4-year terms. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law if they are full-time employees.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the prosecuting attorney's offices employ investigators and legal service and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the prosecuting attorney's offices.

DELAWARE

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exists in Delaware: The State Department of Justice and the offices of the county attorneys, city solicitors, town attorneys, and the City Solicitor of Wilmington.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (1)

Legal Authorization. The Delaware Annotated Code, Title 29, Section 2502 (1974), establishes the Office of the Attorney General as head of the State Department of Justice.

Organization. The State Department of Justice consists of two divisions: Civil and criminal.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General is the chief legal officer of the State. On behalf of the State, the Attorney General prosecutes felony and selected misdemeanor cases involving violations of the State law at the trial and appellate levels. The Attorney General represents the State in all civil matters and provides legal services for State agencies and officials. In addition, the Attorney General handles juvenile matters.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Chief Deputy Attorney General. The Attorney General appoints a Chief Deputy Attorney General. The Chief Deputy Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

State Prosecutor and Solicitor. The Attorney General appoints a State Prosecutor and a State Solicitor. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys. In addition to attorneys, the Attorney General appoints such assistants as deemed necessary. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the State Department of Justice employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the State Department of Justice.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (3)

Legal Authorization. The Delaware Annotated Code, Title 9, Section 1441 (1974), establishes the office of county attorney.

Organization. There is a county attorney's office in each of the three counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. County attorneys prosecute minor criminal cases and represent the county in civil proceedings at the trial and appellate levels. The county attorneys serve as chief legal advisors to the county governments.

Personnel.

County Attorneys. The county executive or county council, with the approval of the county government, appoints the county

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attorney. In order to qualify for the office, appointees must be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Delaware. The method of compensation of county attorneys varies from county to county, as do the regulations concerning the private practice of law.

Assistant County Attorneys. The county attorney may appoint assistant county attorneys. In order to qualify for the office, appointees must be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Delaware. The method of compensation of assistant county attorneys varies from county to county, as do the regulations concerning the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The county attorney usually works alone but may have a secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county attorney's office.

CITY SOLICITORS (1)

Legal Authorization. Various city charters authorize the establishment of the office of city solicitor.

Organization. Each city may employ a city solicitor.

Legal Jurisdiction. City solicitors prosecute violations of municipal ordinances and act as legal advisors to city officials.

Personnel.

City Solicitor. The city council appoints the city solicitor. The individual city charters determine qualifications, compensation, and regulations governing the private practice of law. Most city solicitors are private attorneys who are on retainer or receive fees for a specific case or service.

Other Personnel. City solicitors seldom have a staff.

Financial Support. Each city is responsible for financing its city solicitor's office.

TOWN ATTORNEYS (1)

Legal Authorization. Various town ordinances authorize the establishment of a town attorney's office.

Organization. Each town may employ a town attorney if it deems necessary.

Legal Jurisdiction. Town attorneys prosecute violations of municipal ordinances at the trial level in the alderman's courts which are courts of limited jurisdiction.

Personnel.

Town Attorneys. The town attorney is appointed by the mayor and the town governing body. The compensation of town attorneys varies from town to town, as do the regulations governing private practice.

Other Personnel. Town attorneys seldom have a staff.

Financial Support. Each town is responsible for financing its town attorney's office.

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CITY SOLICITOR OF THE WILMINGTON LAW DEPARTMENT (1)

Legal Authorization. The Delaware Annotated Code, Title 10, Section 1726 (1974), establishes the office of City Solicitor of Wilmington.

Organization. The Wilmington Law Department is headed by the city solicitor and consists of the civil division and the criminal division. The geographic jurisdiction is limited to Wilmington City.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city solicitor prosecutes misdemeanors and violations of city ordinances in Municipal Court, which is a court of limited jurisdiction. The city solicitor conducts preliminary hearings for felonies that occur in the city and, as a sworn deputy attorney general, may continue to prosecute felony offenses in the superior court, which is a court of general jurisdiction.

Personnel.

City Solicitor. The city solicitor is appointed by the mayor. To qualify for the office an appointee must have practiced law

in the State for 5 years. The city solicitor receives a salary and may engage in the private practice of law when no conflict of interest exists.

First Assistant City Solicitor. The first assistant city solicitor is appointed by the city solicitor. The first assistant city solicitor receives a salary and may engage in the private practice of law when no conflict of interest exists.

Assistant City Solicitors. The city solicitor appoints assistant city solicitors. They receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law when no conflict of interest exists.

Other Personnel. The Wilmington Law Department employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The City of Wilmington is responsible for financing the Wilmington Law Department.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL (1)

Legal Authorization. The District of Columbia Code, Title 1, Section 1-301 (1975), establishes the Office of Corporation Counsel.

Organization. The Office of the Corporation Counsel has geographic jurisdiction within the District of Columbia. There were nine divisions within the office of the corporation counsel prior to March 1977. At that time, the office of the corporation counsel underwent a reorganization that reduced the number of divisions to six.

Legal Jurisdiction. The corporation counsel prosecutes trial and appellate level cases involving violations of police or municipal ordinances for which the punishment is a fine only or the maximum sentence does not exceed 1 year. The counsel is responsible for all juvenile matters and for youths aged 16 or 17 who are charged with certain major felonies and usually tried as adults. The counsel may represent the District of Columbia or its employees in cases involving the performance of duties. In addition, the corporation counsel provides legal advice and, upon

request, written opinions to city officials. All other criminal prosecutions in the District of Columbia are handled by the U.S. Attorney's Office under the Department of Justice.

Personnel.

Corporation Counsel. The Corporation Counsel is appointed by the mayor with the approval of the U.S. Civil Service Commission. The Corporation Counsel receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Principal Deputy and Deputy Corporation Counsel. The principal deputy and deputy corporation counsels are civil service employees. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Office of the Corporation Counsel employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The District of Columbia is responsible for financing the Office of the Corporation Counsel. The District of Columbia also reimburses the U.S. Attorney's Office up to 75 percent of the total costs for any services rendered.

FLORIDA

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Florida: The Department of Legal Affairs and the offices of the State's attorneys, county attorneys, and municipal attorneys.

DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS (1)

Legal Authorization. The Florida Statutes, Chapter 20, Section 20.11 (1975), establishes the Attorney General as head of the Department of Legal Affairs.

Organization. The Department of Legal Affairs consists of five divisions: Criminal appeals, field investigation, cabinet affairs, general legal services, and administrative.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Department of Legal Affairs and the Attorney General represent the State in all appellate-level criminal and civil cases. The Attorney General is the chief legal officer of the State with supervisory authority over the State's attorneys.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must have practiced law in the State for at least 5 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy and Assistant Attorneys. The Attorney General appoints one deputy attorney general and such assistant attorneys as are deemed necessary. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Department of Legal Affairs employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Department of Legal Affairs.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS (20)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Florida, Article V, Section 17 (1975), establishes the State's attorneys' offices.

Organization. The State is divided into 20 judicial circuits. Each circuit consists of one to seven counties. There is a State's attorney's office in each circuit.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the State's attorneys prosecute all trial-level criminal and civil cases in which the State is a party. In addition, the State's attorneys handle all juvenile matters.¹

Personnel.

State's Attorneys. Voters in each circuit elect a State's attorney for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must have practiced law in the State for at least 5 years. The State's attorneys receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

¹As of January 1977, municipal courts in Florida were abolished and their caseload transferred to the county courts. The State's attorney's offices have assumed the responsibility of prosecuting violations of municipal ordinances.

Assistant State's Attorneys. State's attorneys may appoint such assistants as provided by law. They receive salaries and may or may not engage in the private practice of law, depending upon the regulations of the judicial circuit they serve.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the State's attorneys employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the salaries and most expenses of the State's attorneys' offices. The counties within the respective judicial circuit are responsible for financing office expenses such as office space, utilities, etc.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (15)

Legal Authorization. The Florida Statutes, Chapter 125, Section 125.012 (15) (1975), establishes the position of county attorney.

Organization. There may be a county attorney's office in each county in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The county attorneys principally represent the county in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to their respective county governments.

Personnel.

County Attorneys. The board of county commissioners appoints the county attorney. The types of compensation for county attorneys vary from county to county, as do the regulations regarding the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. County attorneys employ secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The county is responsible for financing its county attorney's office.

MUNICIPAL ATTORNEYS (249)²

Legal Authorization. Various municipal charters authorize the establishment of the positions of city, town, and village attorneys.

Organization. Each municipality may employ an attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. Municipal attorneys prosecute violations of municipal ordinances. They represent their municipality in civil actions and provide legal services to municipal officials.

Personnel.

Attorneys. The city commission or council appoints the city or village attorney. The town commissioner appoints the town attorney. Candidates for the office of municipal attorney must meet requirements set by the individual charters. Most attorneys are part-time employees who receive salaries or fees and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The municipal attorneys generally work alone but larger offices may employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each city, town, or village is responsible for financing its attorney's office.

²The city-county consolidated government of Jacksonville-Duval is treated in this report as a municipal government.

GEORGIA

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Georgia: The Department of Law and the offices of the district attorneys, county attorneys, State court solicitors, and municipal attorneys.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW (1)

Legal Authorization. The Code of Georgia, Title 40, Section 40-1612 (1975), establishes the Attorney General as head of the Department of Law.

Organization. The Department of Law consists of two civil divisions and the criminal, highway, fiscal affairs, and property divisions.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the Department of Law and the Attorney General prosecute felonies punishable by the death penalty in the Supreme Court. The Attorney General represents the State in civil actions and provides legal services to State agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must have practiced law for at least 7 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints one executive assistant attorney general, two first assistant attorneys general, and seven senior assistant attorneys general. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Department of Law employs legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Department of Law.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (42)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Georgia, Title 2, Section 2-4601, establishes the position of district attorney.

Organization. The State is divided into 42 judicial circuits. Each circuit consists of one to seven counties. There is a district attorney's office in each circuit.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the district attorneys prosecute trial-level felonies and misdemeanors in the superior courts, which are courts of general jurisdiction. The district attorneys represent the State in criminal cases appealed to the court of appeals and Supreme Court. In addition, the district attorneys handle juvenile matters.

Personnel.

District Attorneys. Each district attorney is elected by the voters of the circuit for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must have practiced law for at least 3 years preceding the election. The district attorneys receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

Assistant District Attorneys. The district attorney may appoint assistant district attorneys. The assistant district attorneys receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The district attorneys employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing all or a portion of the salaries of the district attorneys depending on the district. The counties within each circuit and the State share responsibility for all other salaries and expenses of the district attorney's office.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (145)¹

Legal Authorization. The Code of Georgia, Title 23, Section 23-917 (1975), establishes the position of county attorney.

Organization. Each county in the State may employ a county attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. The county attorneys represent the county in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to their respective county governments.

Personnel.

County Attorneys. The county commissioners of each county appoint the county attorney. The majority of county attorneys are part-time employees who receive a salary or fees and may engage in the private practice of law where no conflict of interest exists.

Other Personnel. The county attorney generally works alone but larger offices may employ legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county attorney's office.

STATE COURT SOLICITORS (60)¹

Legal Authorization. The Code of Georgia, Title 24, Section 24-2111a (1975), establishes the position of State court solicitor.

Organization. Each county in which a State court is located may employ a State court solicitor.

Legal Jurisdiction. The State court solicitors prosecute misdemeanors at the trial level in the State court, which is a court of limited jurisdiction, in their respective counties. In addition, the State court solicitors may handle appellate-level misdemeanors in the court of appeals and the Supreme Court.

Personnel.

State Court Solicitors. Each State court solicitor is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must have practiced law for at least 3 years preceding the election. State court solicitors receive salaries or fees and may or may not engage in the private practice of law, depending upon the regulations of the county they serve. The majority of State court solicitors are part-time employees who receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The State court solicitors employ investigators and administrative-supervisory and secretarial-clerical personnel.

¹ Although Columbus is an independent city and treated in this report as a municipal government, the county attorney and State court solicitor for the city perform the same functions as other county attorneys and State court solicitors.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its State court solicitor's office.

CITY AND TOWN ATTORNEYS (177)

Legal Authorization. Various municipal charters and ordinances authorize the establishment of the city and town attorneys' offices.

Organization. Each municipality and the consolidated government of Columbus may appoint a city or town attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city and town attorneys prosecute municipal ordinance and traffic violations, represent the municipality in civil lawsuits, and provide legal services to municipal officials and agencies.

Personnel.

Attorneys. The mayor and the aldermen or the city council appoints the city or town attorney. To qualify for the office of city or town attorney, candidates must meet requirements set by the individual charter or ordinance. City and town attorneys receive salaries or fees and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations in the municipality they serve.

Other Personnel. The city and town attorneys employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each city or town is responsible for financing its attorney's office.

HAWAII

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Hawaii: The Department of the Attorney General and the offices of the county and prosecuting attorneys and corporation counsels.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 26, Section 26-7 (1974), establishes the Department of the Attorney General.

Organization. The Department of the Attorney General consists of six divisions: Administrative, labor and tax, land and transportation, litigation, regulatory, and social welfare.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General may assume responsibility for trial- and appellate-level criminal cases on a selected basis. This responsibility is usually delegated to the county and prosecuting attorneys. The Attorney General represents the State in civil lawsuits and provides legal services to State agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is appointed by the Governor for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints one assistant attorney general and one deputy attorney general. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Department of the Attorney General employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Department of the Attorney General.

HAWAII COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY AND CORPORATION COUNSEL (2)¹

Legal Authorization. The Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 62, Sections 62-1 and 61-71 (1968), and the county charter establish the positions of prosecuting attorney and corporation counsel.

Organization. There is a prosecuting attorney's office and corporation counsel's office in Hawaii County.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the prosecuting attorney prosecutes adult and juvenile trial- and appellate-level criminal cases. The corporation counsel represents the county government in civil lawsuits, and provides legal services to county agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Prosecuting Attorney. The prosecuting attorney is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, a candidate must be admitted to practice before the State

¹There are three counties and the consolidated government of the city and county of Honolulu in Hawaii. Because each government has a unique prosecutorial system designed to meet the legal needs of the respective jurisdiction, a description is provided for each government.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

Supreme Court. The prosecuting attorney receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Corporation Counsel. The corporation counsel is appointed by the mayor with the consent of the council for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must be admitted to practice before the State Supreme Court. The county attorney receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the prosecuting attorney and corporation counsel employ investigators and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Hawaii county is responsible for financing its prosecuting attorney's office and corporation counsel's office.

KAUAI COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY AND COUNTY ATTORNEY (2)

Legal Authorization. The Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 62, Section 62-1 and 62-71 (1968), and the county charter establish the positions of prosecuting attorney and county attorney.

Organization. There is a prosecuting attorney's office and county attorney's office in Kauai county.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the prosecuting attorney prosecutes adult and juvenile trial- and appellate-level criminal cases. The county attorney represents the county government in civil lawsuits and provides legal services to county agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Prosecuting Attorney. The prosecuting attorney is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, a candidate must be admitted to practice before the State Supreme Court and have 3 years experience as a practicing attorney. The attorney receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

County Attorney. The county attorney is appointed by the mayor with the consent of the council for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court and have 3 years experience as a practicing attorney. The attorney receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the county and prosecuting attorneys employ investigators and administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Kauai county is responsible for financing its county and prosecuting attorneys' offices.

MAUI COUNTY ATTORNEY (1)

Legal Authorization. The Hawaii Statutes, Chapter 62, Sections 62-1 and 62-71 (1968), and the county charter establish the position of county attorney.

Organization. There is a county attorney's office in Maui County.

Legal Authorization. The county attorney prosecutes adult and juvenile trial- and appellate-level criminal cases on behalf of the State, represents the county government in civil lawsuits, and provides legal services to county agencies and officials.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

Personnel.

County Attorney. The county attorney is appointed by the mayor with the consent of the council for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must be admitted to practice before the State Supreme Court and must have 3 years experience as a practicing attorney. The attorney receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the county attorney employs administrative-supervisory and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Maui county is responsible for financing its county attorney's office.

HONOLULU PROSECUTING ATTORNEY AND CORPORATION COUNSEL (2)²

Legal Authorization. The Hawaii Statutes, Chapter 62, Sections 62-1 and 62-71 (1968), and city-county charter establish the positions of prosecuting attorney and corporation counsel.

Organization. There is a prosecuting attorney's office and corporation counsel's office for the city-county consolidated government of Honolulu.

²The city and county of Honolulu is classified, for census purposes, as a municipality.

Legal Jurisdiction. The prosecuting attorney for Honolulu prosecutes adult and juvenile trial- and appellate-level criminal cases. The corporation counsel represents the consolidated government in civil lawsuits and provides legal services to agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Prosecuting Attorney. The mayor appoints the prosecuting attorney for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must be admitted to practice before the State Supreme Court and have 5 years experience as a practicing attorney. The prosecuting attorney receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Corporation Counsel. The mayor, with the consent of the council, appoints the corporation counsel for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must be admitted to practice before the State Supreme Court and have 5 years experience as a practicing attorney. The corporation counsel receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the prosecuting attorney and corporation counsel employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The city-county consolidated government of Honolulu is responsible for financing its attorneys' offices.

IDAHO

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Idaho: The Office of the Attorney General and the offices of the prosecuting attorneys and city attorneys.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Idaho, Article 4, Section 1, establishes the Office of the Attorney General.

Organization. The Office of the Attorney General consists of seven divisions: Administrative, business regulations, criminal appeals, criminal justice, elections, local government, and natural resources.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the Attorney General handles all criminal and civil appeals. The Attorney General has supervisory authority over the prosecuting attorneys. In addition, the Attorney General provides legal services to State agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must have been admitted to practice law before the Supreme Court of the State. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints one chief deputy attorney general, one senior deputy attorney general, and other assistants and deputies as deemed necessary. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Office of the Attorney General employs investigators and administrative-supervisory and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Office of the Attorney General.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS (44)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Idaho, Article 5, Section 18, establishes the position of prosecuting attorney.

Organization. There is a prosecuting attorney's office in each of the 44 counties in the State.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

Legal Jurisdiction. The prosecuting attorneys prosecute trial-level felony and misdemeanor cases, represent the county or State in civil lawsuits, and provide legal services to the board of commissioners. They also handle juvenile matters.

Personnel.

Prosecuting Attorneys. Voters in each county elect a prosecuting attorney for a term of 2 years. The prosecuting attorneys receive salaries and, with the exception of three counties, may engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy Prosecuting Attorneys. The prosecuting attorney appoints the deputy prosecuting attorney. The deputy prosecuting attorneys receive salaries and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations of the county they serve.

Other Personnel. Prosecuting attorneys usually employ secretarial-clerical personnel. However, in larger offices there are also investigators and legal service and administrative-supervisory personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its prosecuting attorney's office.

CITY ATTORNEYS (40)

Legal Authorization. The Code of Idaho, Title 50, Section 40-204 (1967), establishes the position of city attorney.

Organization. There is a city attorney's office in each city in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city attorneys prosecute municipal ordinance and traffic violations, represent the municipality in civil lawsuits, and provide legal services to municipal officials.

Personnel.

City Attorneys. The mayor, with the consent of the city council, appoints the city attorney. The type of compensation is determined by the council; however, city attorneys are usually part-time employees who receive salaries and engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The city attorney generally works alone but may employ investigators and legal service and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each city is responsible for financing its city attorney's office.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

ILLINOIS

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Illinois: The Office of the Attorney General and the offices of the State's attorneys and municipal attorneys.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Illinois, Article 4, Section 1, establishes the Office of the Attorney General.

Organization. The Office of the Attorney General consists of 23 subject matter divisions.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the Attorney General prosecutes all appellate-level criminal cases before the State Supreme Court. The Attorney General may assume responsibility for prosecuting trial-level criminal cases when it is in the interest of the general public. The Attorney General represents the State in all civil matters and provides legal services to State agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints a first assistant attorney general, one chief attorney, and other assistants as deemed necessary. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Office of the Attorney General employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Office of the Attorney General.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS (102)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Illinois, Article 6, Section 19, establishes the position of State's attorney.

Organization. There is a State's attorney's office in each of the 102 counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The State's attorneys prosecute all trial-level felony and misdemeanor cases in the circuit court, which is a court of general jurisdiction. They prosecute appellate-level cases in the intermediate appellate courts. The State's attorneys represent the county in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to county agencies and officials. In addition, the State's attorneys handle juvenile matters.

Personnel.

State's Attorneys. Each State's attorney is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. The State's attorneys receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law if the county they serve has a population of 30,000 or more.

Assistant State's Attorneys. The State's attorney appoints the assistant State's attorneys. The assistant State's attorneys receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law if the county they serve has a population of 30,000 or more.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the State's attorneys employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The salaries of the State's attorneys are paid in part by the county they serve and in part by the State. The county is responsible for financing all of the office expenses and salaries for the other personnel.

MUNICIPAL ATTORNEYS (182)

Legal Authorization. The Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 24, Section 3-7-3 (1975), authorizes the establishment of the positions of city attorney and town attorney. Various municipal charters and ordinances authorize the establishment of the positions of village attorney and corporation counsel.

Organization. Each municipality may employ an attorney. Municipal attorneys have various titles depending on the class of municipality served, i.e., city attorney, town attorney, village attorney, and corporation counsel.

Legal Jurisdiction. The municipal attorneys prosecute municipal ordinance and traffic violations, represent the municipality in civil lawsuits, and provide legal services to municipal officials.

Personnel.

Attorneys. The city attorney is appointed by the mayor. The town attorney is appointed by the town president. The village attorney is appointed by the village board of trustees and the mayor. The corporation counsel is appointed by the city manager. They receive salaries or fees and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations of the municipality they serve.

Other Personnel. The municipal attorneys generally employ secretarial-clerical personnel. However, in larger offices, there are also investigators and legal service and administrative-supervisory personnel.

Financial Support. Each municipality is responsible for financing its city, town, or village attorney or corporation counsel.

INDIANA

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Indiana: The Office of the Attorney General and the offices of the prosecuting attorneys, county attorneys, and city and town attorneys and corporation counsels.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Burns Indiana Statutes Annotated, Title 4, Section 4-6-1-2 (1974), establishes the Office of the Attorney General.

Organization. The Office of the Attorney General consists of 11 subject matter divisions.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General prosecutes all appellate-level criminal cases on behalf of the State. The Attorney General represents the State in all civil actions and provides legal services to the State agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints one chief deputy, two chief counsels and as many assistants and deputies as deemed necessary. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Office of the Attorney General employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Office of the Attorney General.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS (88)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Indiana, Article 7, Section 11, and the Burns Indiana Statutes Annotated, Title 33, Section 33-14-1-1 (1976), establish the position of prosecuting attorney.

Organization. The State is divided into 88 judicial circuits. Each circuit consists of one to two counties. There is a prosecuting attorney's office in each circuit.

Legal Jurisdiction. The prosecuting attorneys prosecute trial-level felony and misdemeanor cases. The prosecuting attorneys and county attorneys (see below) concurrently represent the county in civil lawsuits. In addition, the prosecuting attorneys handle juvenile matters.

Personnel.

Prosecuting Attorneys. Each prosecuting attorney is elected by the voters of their judicial circuit for a term of 4 years. The prosecuting attorneys receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law if they are full-time employees.

Deputy Prosecuting Attorneys. The prosecuting attorney appoints the deputy prosecuting attorneys. They receive salaries and may or may not engage in the private practice of law, depending upon the regulations of the counties within the circuit they serve.

Other Personnel. The prosecuting attorney employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The counties within each circuit are responsible for financing the circuit's prosecuting attorney's office.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (88)

Legal Authorization. The Burns Indiana Statutes Annotated, Title 17, Section 17-1-24-8.5 (1976), establishes the position of county attorney.

Organization. Each county in the State may employ a county attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. The county attorneys represent the county in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to the board of county commissioners.

Personnel.

County Attorneys. Each county attorney is appointed by the county commissioners. Most county attorneys are part-time employees who receive salaries or fees and may engage in the private practice of law when no conflict of interest exist.

Other Personnel. The county attorneys usually work alone but may have a secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county attorney's office.

CITY AND TOWN ATTORNEYS AND CORPORATION COUNSELS (112)

Legal Authorization. The Burns Indiana Statutes Annotated, Title 18, Section 18-1-6-13, 18-2-3-1, 18-2-1-4.2, 18-2-2-4.4, 18-2-1-5, and 18-1-6-13 (1974), establish the positions of city and town attorneys and corporation counsel.

Organization. There may be a city attorney, sometimes called a corporation counsel, or town attorney in each municipality in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. Municipal attorneys prosecute violations of municipal ordinances, represent the municipality in civil lawsuits, and provide legal services to municipal officials and agencies.

Personnel.

Attorneys. The city attorney for a large city is sometimes called the corporation counsel. Each corporation counsel or city attorney is appointed by the mayor. Each town attorney is appointed by the board of trustees. Most city and town attorneys work part-time, receive salaries or fees, and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. Most city and town attorneys work alone or employ only a secretarial-clerical employee. However, in larger offices there are also investigators and legal service and administrative-supervisory personnel.

Financial Support. Each municipality is responsible for financing its city or town attorney's office.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

IOWA

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Iowa: The State Department of Justice and the offices of the county attorneys and city attorneys.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (1)

Legal Authorization. The Code of Iowa, Chapter 13, Section 13.1 (1975), establishes the Attorney General as head of the State Department of Justice.

Organization. The State Department of Justice consists of 18 subject matter divisions.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the State Department of Justice and the Attorney General prosecute all appellate-level cases.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints one solicitor general and as many special assistant and assistant attorneys general as deemed necessary. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Department of Justice employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the State Department of Justice.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (99)

Legal Authorization. The Code of Iowa, Chapter 336, Section 336.1 (1975), establishes the position of county attorney.

Organization. There is a county attorney in each of the 99 counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The county attorneys prosecute all trial-level criminal and civil cases within their county. The county

attorneys provide legal services to county agencies and officials. In addition, the county attorneys handle juvenile matters. The county attorneys may also act as township attorneys except in cases where the interest of the county and township are adverse. If this is the case, a separate attorney may be appointed to represent the township.

Personnel.

County Attorneys. Each county attorney is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. Most county attorneys are part-time, receive salaries, and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The county attorneys usually employ a secretarial-clerical employee but may also have a legal service or administrative-supervisory employee.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county attorney's office.

CITY ATTORNEYS (59)

Legal Authorization. Various State statutes and city ordinances establish the positions of city attorney, sometimes called city solicitor or corporation counsel.

Organization. Each municipality may employ an attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city attorneys prosecute municipal ordinance and traffic violations, represent the municipality in civil lawsuits, and provide legal services to city officials.

Personnel.

Attorneys. The city attorney is appointed by the city council. Most municipal attorneys are part-time, receive salaries or fees, and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. City attorneys usually work alone or employ a part-time secretarial-clerical employee. However, larger offices employ full- and part-time investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each city or town is responsible for financing its city attorney's office.

KANSAS

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Kansas: The Office of the Attorney General and the offices of county attorneys, county counselors, district attorneys and city attorneys.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Kansas, Article 1, Section 1, establishes the Office of the Attorney General.

Organization. The Office of the Attorney General consists of six divisions: Antitrust, civil, consumer protection, criminal, litigation, and the Kansas Bureau of Investigation.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the Attorney General prosecutes all appellate-level criminal cases. The Attorney General represents the State in all civil actions and provides legal services to State agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints five first assistant attorneys general and as many assistant attorneys general as deemed necessary. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Office of the Attorney General employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Office of the Attorney General.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (101)

Legal Authorization. The Kansas Annotated Statutes, Chapter 19, Article 7, Section 19-701 (1974), establishes the position of county attorney.

Organization. There is a county attorney in 101 of the 105 counties in the State. The office of county attorney was abolished in 4 counties. (See district attorneys below.)

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the county attorneys prosecute trial-level criminal cases. The county attorneys represent the county in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to county officials. In addition, the county attorneys handle juvenile matters. Upon the appointment of a county counselor (see below), the county attorney is relieved of the responsibility of representing the county in civil lawsuits.

Personnel.

County Attorneys. Each county attorney is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 2 years. They receive salaries and/or fees and may engage in the private practice of law when no conflict of interest exists.

Assistant County Attorneys. In counties with a population of not more than 100,000, the county attorney, with the consent of the board of county commissioners, may appoint such assistants and

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deputies as deemed necessary. They receive salaries and/or fees and may engage in the private practice of law when no conflict of interest exists.

Other Personnel. Most county attorneys employ a secretarial-clerical employee. However, larger offices may also have investigators and legal service and administrative-supervisory personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county attorney's office.

COUNTY COUNSELORS (2)

Legal Authorization. The Kansas Annotated Statutes, Chapter 19, Article 2, Section 19-246 (1974), authorizes the establishment of the position of county counselor.

Organization. Any county in the State with a population of more than 23,000 may appoint a county counselor.

Legal Jurisdiction. The county counselors represent the county in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to county officials.

Personnel.

County Counselors. Each county counselor is appointed by the board of county commissioners, receives a salary, and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The county counselors usually employ legal service and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county counselor's office.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (4)

Legal Authorization. The Kansas Annotated Statutes, Chapter 22a, Article 1, Section 22a-101 (1974), establishes the position of district attorney.

Organization. There is a district attorney's office in each of the 4 counties in which the county attorney's office was abolished. These counties are Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee, and Wyandotte.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the district attorneys prosecute trial-level criminal cases. The district attorneys represent the county in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to county officials. In addition, the district attorneys handle juvenile matters.

Personnel.

District Attorneys. Each district attorney is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must have practiced law for not less than 5 years preceding the election. Each district attorney receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant District Attorneys. The district attorney appoints such assistants and deputies as deemed necessary. They receive salaries and may or may not engage in the private practice of law, depending upon regulations of the county they serve.

Other Personnel. The district attorneys employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

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Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its district attorney's office.

CITY ATTORNEYS (145)

Legal Authorization. Various State statutes authorize the establishment of the position of city attorney.

Organization. There may be a city attorney for each municipality in the State. The appointment of city attorneys varies by the statutory city classification. Cities are classified by number of inhabitants as follows: First class, 15,000 inhabitants or more; second class, 2,000 to 15,000 inhabitants; and third class, less than 2,000 inhabitants.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city attorneys prosecute traffic and municipal ordinance violations, represent the municipality in civil

lawsuits, and provide legal services to city officials.

Personnel.

City Attorneys. In first- and third-class cities the city attorney is appointed by the mayor with the consent of the city council. In second-class cities, the city attorney is appointed by the board of commissioners. Most city attorneys receive salaries and/or fees and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The city attorneys usually work alone or employ a secretarial-clerical employee. However, larger offices may also employ legal service and administrative-supervisory personnel.

Financial Support. Each city is responsible for financing its city attorney's office.

KENTUCKY

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Kentucky: The Department of Law and the offices of the commonwealth attorneys, county attorneys, and city attorneys and prosecuting attorneys.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW (1)

Legal Authorization. Baldwin's Kentucky Revised Annotated Statutes, Chapter 15, Section 15.010 (1976), establishes the office of the Attorney General as head of the Department of Law.

Organization. The Department of Law consists of six divisions: Administrative services, consumer protection, environmental law, general legal services, special prosecutions, and uninsured employment fund.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the Department of Law and the Attorney General handle all appellate-level criminal and civil cases and provide legal services to State agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, a candidate must have 8 years experience as a practicing attorney. The Attorney General receives a salary and may engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints one executive attorney general, one deputy attorney general, and as many assistants as deemed necessary. To qualify for the office, candidates must be licensed to practice in the Court of Appeals. Assistant attorneys general receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law when no conflict of interest exists.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Department of Law employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Department of Law.

COMMONWEALTH ATTORNEYS (55)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Kentucky, Section 97, establishes the position of commonwealth attorney.

Organization. The State is divided into 55 circuit court judicial districts. Each district consists of one or more judicial districts. There is a commonwealth attorney for each district.

Legal Jurisdiction. The commonwealth attorneys prosecute trial-level criminal cases and represent the State in civil lawsuits in the circuit courts.

Personnel.

Commonwealth Attorneys. Each commonwealth attorney is elected by the voters of the district for a term of 6 years. To qualify for the office, a candidate must have 4 years experience as a practicing attorney. Commonwealth attorneys receive salaries and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations of the district they serve.

Assistant Commonwealth Attorneys. In counties with a population of 40,000 or more, the commonwealth attorney, with the consent of the county governing body known as the fiscal court, may appoint an assistant commonwealth attorney. The assistants receive salaries and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations of the district they serve.

Other Personnel. The commonwealth attorney usually employs an investigator or secretarial-clerical employee. However, larger offices may also employ legal service or administrative-supervisory personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the commonwealth attorney's offices.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (120)¹

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Kentucky, Section 99, establishes the position of county attorney.

Organization. There is a county attorney's office in each of the 119 counties in the State and in the city-county consolidated government of Lexington-Fayette.

Legal Jurisdiction. The county attorneys prosecute trial-level criminal cases in courts of limited and special jurisdiction. The county attorneys may assist commonwealth attorneys in circuit court prosecutions. The county attorneys represent the county in civil lawsuits before any court of the State and provide legal services to county officials. In addition, the county attorneys handle juvenile matters.

Personnel.

County Attorneys. Each county attorney is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, a candidate must have 2 years experience as a practicing attorney. County attorneys receive salaries and fees and may engage in the private practice of law when no conflict of interest exists.

Assistant County Attorneys. The county attorney may appoint an assistant county attorney. To qualify for the office, a candidate must have 2 years experience as a practicing attorney. Assistant county attorneys receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law when no conflict of interest exists.

Other Personnel. Each county attorney usually employs a secretarial-clerical employee. However, larger offices may also employ investigators and legal service and administrative-supervisory personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county attorney's office. In some counties, the State may pay some office expenses.

¹Although the city-county consolidated government of Lexington-Fayette is treated in this report as a municipal government, the county attorney for the consolidated government performs the same functions as other county attorneys.

CITY ATTORNEYS AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS (86)

Legal Authorization. Baldwin's Kentucky Revised Annotated Statutes, Chapter 69, Sections 69.430, 69.450, 69.480, 69.560, 69.590, and Chapter 87, Section 87.020 (1976), establish the positions of city attorney and prosecuting attorney.

Organization. Municipalities are classified by number of inhabitants as follows: First-class cities, 100,000 or more inhabitants; second-class cities, 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants; third-class cities, 8,000 to 20,000 inhabitants; fourth-class cities and towns, 3,000 to 8,000 inhabitants; fifth-class cities and towns, 1,000 to 3,000 inhabitants; and sixth-class towns, fewer than 1,000 inhabitants. There may be a municipal attorney for each city or town in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The title and functions of the municipal attorney are different for each class of city. The various titles of the municipal attorney include: The city attorney, sometimes called city solicitor, and the prosecuting attorney. The municipal attorney may prosecute trial-level minor criminal cases in the police courts, which are courts of limited jurisdiction; may represent the city in civil suits; and/or may provide legal services to city agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Attorneys. The prosecuting attorney of a first-class city is elected by the voters of the city for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, a candidate must have 4 years experience as a practicing attorney. The city attorney of a second-class city is elected by the voters of the city for a term of 4 years. The prosecuting attorney of a third-class city is elected by the voters of the city for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, a candidate must have 1 year of experience as a practicing attorney. The city attorney of a fourth-class city or town is appointed by the legislative body of the municipality for a term of 2 years. The city attorney of a fifth-class city or town is appointed by the city council for a term of 2 years. The city attorney of a sixth-class town is appointed by the board of trustees for a term of 2 years. The municipal attorneys receive salaries or fees and may engage in the private practice of law when no conflict of interest exist.

Other Personnel. The municipal attorneys usually work alone or employ a secretarial-clerical employee. However, larger offices also employ investigators and legal service and administrative-supervisory personnel.

Financial Support. Each city or town is responsible for financing its attorney's office.

LOUISIANA

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Louisiana: The State Department of Justice and the offices of the district attorneys and municipal attorneys.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Louisiana, Article IV, Section 8, establishes the Office of the Attorney General as head of the State Department of Justice.

Organization. The State Department of Justice consists of three divisions: Administrative, civil, and criminal.

Legal Jurisdiction. The State Department of Justice and the Attorney General may intervene for the district attorneys or provide assistance to them as deemed necessary for the assertion or protection of any right or interest of the State in the prosecution of any trial- or appellate-level criminal or civil action. The Attorney General provides legal services to State agencies and officials and has supervision, control, and authority over legal services provided to parish officials and agencies.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, a candidate must have 5 years experience as a practicing attorney in the State. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints a first assistant attorney general, an executive assistant attorney general, and as many additional assistants as deemed necessary. They receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law when no conflict of interest exists.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the State Department of Justice employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the State Department of Justice.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (33)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Louisiana, Article 5, Section 26, establishes the position of district attorney.

Organization. The State is divided into 34 judicial districts. Each district consists of one to three parishes. There is a district attorney's office in each district.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the district attorneys prosecute trial- and appellate-level criminal cases that occur in

the judicial district they serve. The district attorneys represent the State in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to parish officials and agencies. In addition, the district attorneys handle juvenile matters.

Personnel.

District Attorneys. Each district attorney is elected by the voters in the judicial district for a term of 6 years. To qualify for the office, a candidate must have 5 years experience as a practicing attorney in the State. The district attorney receives a salary and may engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant District Attorney. The district attorney appoints an assistant district attorney. The assistant district attorneys receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The district attorneys employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The salaries of the district attorney and assistant district attorney are paid by the State. Office expenses and the salaries of other personnel are paid by the parishes within each judicial district.

MUNICIPAL ATTORNEYS (33)

Legal Authorization. West's Louisiana Revised Statutes, Title 33, Chapter 2, Section 716 (1951), establishes the position of city attorney or prosecuting attorney and various town ordinances authorize the establishment of the position of town attorney.

Organization. In each city having a population of 40,000 or more, there is a city attorney or prosecuting attorney's office, or both. City or town attorneys may be appointed for municipalities with a population smaller than 40,000, if deemed necessary.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city attorneys represent the municipality in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to city officials and agencies. In most cities, the city attorneys also prosecute municipal ordinance and traffic violations. However, some cities also have a prosecuting attorney who handles minor criminal and traffic cases.

Personnel.

Attorneys. The city commission appoints the city attorney and prosecuting attorney, if there is one. The town attorney is appointed by the town council. Most municipal attorneys are part-time, receive salaries and/or fees, and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon regulations of the municipality they serve.

Other Personnel. The municipal attorney usually works alone or employs a secretarial-clerical employee. However, larger offices also employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each city or town is responsible for financing its attorney's office.

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MAINE

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Maine: The Office of the Attorney General and the offices of the district attorneys and city solicitors and town attorneys.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Maine Revised Annotated Statutes, Title 5, Chapter 9, Section 191 (1975), establishes the Office of the Attorney General.

Organization. The Office of the Attorney General consists of two divisions: Civil and criminal.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the Attorney General may assist the district attorneys in prosecuting trial- and appellate-level criminal cases. The Attorney General represents the State in civil lawsuits and provides legal services to agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by a joint vote of the two houses of the legislature for a term of 2 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints three deputy attorneys general and as many assistants as deemed necessary. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Office of the Attorney General employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Office of the Attorney General.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (8)

Legal Authorization. The Maine Revised Annotated Statutes, Title 30, Section 451 (1973), establishes the position of district attorney.

Organization. The State is divided into eight districts. Each district consists of one to four counties. There is a district attorney's office in each district.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the district attorneys prosecute all trial- and appellate-level criminal cases originating in any of the counties within the district served. The district

attorneys represent the counties in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to county officials and agencies. In addition, the district attorneys handle juvenile matters.

Personnel.

District Attorneys. Each district attorney is elected by the voters of the district for a term of 4 years. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy District Attorneys. The district attorney appoints the assistant and deputy district attorneys, who receive salaries and may only engage in the private practice of law if they are part-time employees.

Other Personnel. The district attorneys employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The salaries of the district attorneys and their assistants are paid by the State. Office expenses and other personnel are paid by the counties they serve.

CITY SOLICITORS AND TOWN ATTORNEYS (8)

Legal Authorization. Various city and town charters and ordinances authorize the establishment of the position of city solicitor or town attorney.

Organization. Each municipality may employ a city solicitor, sometimes called corporation counsel, or a town attorney.¹

Legal Jurisdiction. The municipal attorneys prosecute violations of municipal ordinances, represent the municipality in civil lawsuits, and provide legal services to city and town officials and agencies.

Personnel.

Attorneys. The city solicitor is appointed by the city council. The town attorney is appointed by the town governing body. They receive salaries and/or fees and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The municipal attorneys usually work alone. However, larger offices employ administrative-supervisory or secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each city or town is responsible for financing its municipal attorney's office.

¹ Governmental units in Maine designated as "towns" are treated in this report as township governments.

MARYLAND

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Maryland: The State Law Department and the offices of the State's attorneys, county attorneys, municipal attorneys, and the Baltimore City Solicitor.

STATE LAW DEPARTMENT (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Maryland, Article V, Section 1, and Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 32A, Section 1 (1975), establish the Attorney General as head of the State Law Department.

Organization. The State Law Department consists of the Office of the Attorney General, a First Assistant's Office and four subject-matter divisions. Most of the functions of the State Law Department are civil in nature and handled within the civil division. Criminal law responsibilities are with the other three divisions: Securities, consumer protection, and criminal.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the Attorney General prosecutes all criminal litigation at the appellate level and all civil litigation in both lower and appellate courts. The Attorney General is also the legal advisor to various State agencies and public officials as provided by law.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must have practiced law in the State for at least 10 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy and Assistant Attorneys. The Attorney General appoints deputy attorneys and assistants as provided by law. All attorneys receive a salary. The deputy attorneys general may not engage in the private practice of law; however, the other department attorneys may participate in a private law practice if there is no conflict of interest or time.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the State Law Department employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the State Law Department.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS (24)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Maryland, Article V, Section 7, and the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 10, Sections 34-41 (1957), establish the State's attorneys offices.

Organization. There is a State's attorney in each of the 23 counties in the State and in Baltimore City. The geographic jurisdiction coincides with the county boundary; in Baltimore city, the city limits defines the geographic jurisdiction.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the State's attorneys prosecute all adult and juvenile criminal cases at the trial level.

Personnel.

State's Attorneys. Each State's attorney is elected by the voters of the county or Baltimore city for a term of 4 years, receives a salary, and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy and Assistant State's Attorneys. State's attorneys may appoint such deputies and assistants as provided by law. The type of compensation for deputies and assistants varies from county to county as do the regulations regarding private practice.

Other Personnel. State's attorneys employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical employees.

Financial Support. Each county and Baltimore city is responsible for financing its State's Attorney's Office.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (17)

Legal Authorization. Individual county charters or county resolutions establish the position of county attorney sometimes called county solicitor.

Organization. There may be a county attorney's office in each of the 23 counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The county attorneys principally represent the county in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to their respective county board or council.

Personnel.

Attorneys. The county executive or the county governing body, known as the board of county commissioners or county council, appoints the county attorney. The counties have varying compensation arrangements, including salary, fees, retainer, or a combination of these. The county attorneys are not permitted to engage in the private practice of law in some counties but are permitted where no conflict exists in others.

Other Personnel. County attorneys generally have a small number of supporting staff composed of various combinations of investigators and legal service and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The county is responsible for financing its county attorney's office.

MUNICIPAL ATTORNEYS (75)

Legal Authorization. The Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 23B, Section 66, and Article 81, Section 2 (1957), establish the position of town, city and village attorney.

Organization. Each town, city, or village with a municipal corporation charter employs an attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. The municipal attorney principally prosecutes minor criminal cases (e.g., municipal ordinance and traffic violations) and represents the town, city, or village in civil actions. The attorney is the legal advisor to the municipality.

Personnel.

Attorneys. The mayor appoints the municipal attorney with the approval of the town, city, or village council. Compensation is determined by the council; however, most attorneys are part-time employees who receive a salary and engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The municipal attorney usually works alone but may employ legal service or secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The town, city, or village is responsible for financing its attorney's office.

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BALTIMORE CITY SOLICITOR (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Maryland, Article XI, Section 1, provides the mayor with the appropriate powers for appointing the city solicitor.

Organization. Baltimore city is the only city with a city solicitor's office.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Baltimore city solicitor prosecutes juvenile matters and represents the city in civil actions.

Personnel.

Attorneys. With the consent of the city council, the mayor appoints the Baltimore city solicitor for a term of 4 years. The solicitor employs a large staff of full-time lawyers who receive a salary and may not engage in a private criminal law practice.

Other Personnel. The Baltimore city solicitor employs a full-time staff of investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Baltimore city is responsible for financing its city solicitor's office.

MASSACHUSETTS

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Massachusetts: The Department of the Attorney General and the offices of the district attorneys and city solicitors and town counsels.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Massachusetts, Article XVII, Section 119, and the Annotated Laws of Massachusetts, Chapter 12, Section 1 (1973), establish the Department of the Attorney General.

Organization. The Department of the Attorney General consists of 13 subject-matter divisions.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General prosecutes appellate-level criminal cases on behalf of the State and is responsible for the general supervision of the district attorneys. The Attorney General represents the State's departments, officers, and commissions in all civil suits and proceedings in which they are involved and provides the legal services required by each.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints a first assistant attorney general and may appoint other assistants as deemed necessary. All assistant attorneys receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Department of the Attorney General employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Department of the Attorney General.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (10)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Massachusetts, Article XIX, Section 121, and the Annotated Laws of Massachusetts, Chapter 12, Section 12 (1973), establish the position of district attorney.

Organization. The State is divided into 10 districts for the administration of criminal law. The districts serve the State's 12 counties. Each district consists of one to three counties. There is a district attorney's office in each district.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the district attorneys prosecute trial-level criminal cases that originate in their district. They also aid the Attorney General in all aspects of appellate-level criminal cases. The criminal caseload includes felony and misdemeanor offenses. Assistant district attorneys prosecute in the district courts, which are courts of limited jurisdiction, and assume much of the caseload from police

prosecutors at the municipal level.¹ Assistant district attorneys and police prosecutors share in the prosecution of juvenile cases. Special assistant district attorneys in the Suffolk and the Northern Districts have all the power of an assistant district attorney with other specially defined administrative duties such as listing and assigning cases.

Personnel.

District Attorneys. Voters in each district elect a district attorney for a term of 4 years. The district attorneys receive salaries. Restrictions against engaging in the private practice of law vary among districts.

Assistant District Attorneys. Assistant district attorneys are appointed by the district attorneys as provided by law. Assistant district attorneys receive salaries and may engage in private law practice that does not include criminal cases.

Special Assistant District Attorneys. The district attorney for Suffolk District and the district attorney for the Northern District may each appoint a special assistant district attorney, who receives a salary and may engage in a private practice of law that does not include criminal cases.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, district attorneys employ full-time investigators and both full- and part-time legal service, administrative-supervisory and secretarial-clerical employees.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for compensating the district attorneys and each county is responsible for financing other expenses of the district attorney's office incurred in the performance of duties for the county.

CITY SOLICITORS AND TOWN COUNSELS (271)

Legal Authorization. The Annotated Laws of Massachusetts, Chapter 40, Section 5 (15-16A) (1973), establish guidelines for employment of an attorney by a city or town.

Organization. Each city or town may employ an attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city solicitors and town counsels represent the local government in civil matters and provide legal services.

Personnel.

Attorneys. The city solicitor or town counsel usually work part-time and receive salaries or fees. They are selected by the corporate governing body. Most have a private law practice but cannot take cases involving the city or town.

Other Personnel. There is usually no staff specifically assigned to the city solicitor or town attorney. There may be a secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. The city or town is responsible for financing its attorney's office.

¹ Refer to the section in this publication titled "Police Prosecutors" for further information on legal jurisdiction and functions of police prosecutors.

MICHIGAN

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Michigan: The Department of the Attorney General and the offices of county prosecuting attorneys, township attorneys, and city and village attorneys.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Michigan Constitution of 1963, Article V, Section 3, and the Michigan Statutes Annotated, Section 3.29 (50) (1969), establish the Department of the Attorney General.

Organization. The Department of the Attorney General consists of 22 divisions that can be classified into enforcement divisions, such as the criminal law and the civil rights and liberties divisions, and into divisions that provide legal representation for each of the State regulatory agencies, such as the licensing and regulation division.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General is the chief legal officer of the State with supervisory authority over the county prosecuting attorneys. On behalf of the State, the Attorney General prosecutes all appellate-level criminal and civil cases. The Attorney General prosecutes trial-level cases only at the request of the county prosecutors or in the exercise of statutory authority over the county prosecutors at the request of other State or local officials. The Attorney General initiates the prosecution of cases that involve vital interests of the State or that require specialized expertise. The Attorney General also provides legal services to State agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy and Assistant Attorneys. The Attorney General appoints one deputy attorney general and such assistant attorneys as are deemed necessary. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Department of the Attorney General employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Department of the Attorney General.

COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS (83)

Legal Authorization. The Michigan Constitution of 1963, Article VII, Section 4, and the Michigan Statutes Annotated, Section 5.751 (53) (1973), establish the office of county prosecuting attorney.

Organization. There is a county prosecuting attorney's office in each of the 83 counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The county prosecuting attorneys represent the State or the county in trial-level civil and criminal cases, and provide legal services to county government agencies and officials. The county prosecuting attorneys handle juvenile cases.

Personnel.

County Prosecuting Attorneys. The 83 county prosecuting attorneys are elected by the voters of their counties for a term of 4 years. Most county prosecuting attorneys are full-time employees who receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law when no conflict of interest exists.

Assistant Prosecuting Attorneys. The county prosecuting attorneys may appoint assistants with the approval of the board of county supervisors and the consent of the circuit judge of the judicial circuit in which the county is situated. Assistant prosecuting attorneys receive salaries and are usually permitted to engage in the private practice of law when no conflict of interest exists.

Other Personnel. The board of county supervisors determines the number of investigative officers and secretarial-clerical employees the county prosecuting attorney may appoint. Most offices consist only of a small secretarial-clerical staff.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county prosecuting attorney's office.

TOWNSHIP ATTORNEYS (5)

Legal Authorization. The Michigan Constitution, Article 7, Section 17 (1967) and Michigan Compiled Laws Chapter 41, Section 1 (1967), establish the position of township attorney.

Organization. Each incorporated charter township may have a township attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. The township attorneys prosecute township ordinance and traffic violations, represent the township in civil matters, and provide legal services to the township government.

Personnel.

Township Attorneys. The township attorney is employed by the township board for a specific case or service. Township attorneys receive fees and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. Township attorneys usually employ a secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. The township is responsible for financing its township attorney's office.

CITY AND VILLAGE ATTORNEYS (346)

Legal Authorization. The Michigan Statutes Annotated, Section 5.1625 (1973), establishes city attorneys' offices for fourth class cities. Individual municipal resolutions or ordinances in other cities and villages establish village attorney's offices.

Organization. There is a city attorney in each city with a population under 10,000 incorporated as a fourth-class city. Other municipalities may appoint a city or village attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city and village attorneys prosecute offenses against city ordinances, act as attorney for the corporate body, and act as legal advisor to the governing body and its officers.

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Personnel.

Attorneys. The mayor, with consent of the city council, appoints the city attorney for a term of 1 year. Village ordinances establish procedures for selection of a village attorney. To qualify for either city or village attorney, candidates must meet requirements set by municipal ordinance or resolution. Most city

and village attorneys are part-time employees who work on a fee basis and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The city or village attorney usually works alone but may employ a secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. Each city or village is responsible for financing its attorney's office.

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MINNESOTA

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Minnesota: The Office of the Attorney General and the offices of the county, municipal, and township attorneys.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Minnesota, Article 5, Section 1, establishes the Office of the Attorney General.

Organization. The Office of the Attorney General consists of 19 subject-matter divisions.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the Attorney General argues the majority of the appellate-level criminal cases. The Attorney General represents the State in civil lawsuits and provides legal services to State agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints one chief deputy attorney general, one solicitor general, and as many special assistant and assistant attorneys general as deemed necessary. These attorneys receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Office of the Attorney General employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Office of the Attorney General.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (87)

Legal Authorization. The Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 388, Section 388.01 (1976), establishes the position of county attorney.

Organization. There is a county attorney in each of the 87 counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The county attorneys prosecute all trial-level criminal cases on behalf of the State and, in the larger counties, argue criminal appeals. The county attorneys represent the county in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to county agencies and officials. In addition, the county attorneys handle juvenile matters.

Personnel.

County Attorneys. The county attorney is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. County attorneys receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law if they are part-time employees.

Assistant County Attorneys. The county attorney, with the consent of the county board, appoints one or more assistant county attorneys. The assistants receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law if they are part-time employees.

Other Personnel. The county attorneys usually employ secretarial-clerical personnel. However, larger offices may also employ investigators and legal service and administrative-supervisory personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county attorney's office.

MUNICIPAL AND TOWNSHIP ATTORNEYS (447)

Legal Authorization. The Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 412, Section 412.221, Subdivision 5, Chapter 365, Section 365.10 (3) (1976), and Chapter 368, Section 368.121 (1976), authorize the establishment of the positions of municipal and township attorneys.

Organization. Each municipality (city, village, or borough) may employ an attorney, sometimes called city prosecutor, corporation counsel, city attorney, or village attorney. Each township may appoint an attorney, also called town attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. The municipal and township attorneys prosecute municipal and township ordinance and traffic violations. The attorneys represent the municipality or township in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to officials.

Personnel.

Attorneys. The municipal attorney is appointed by the city, village, or borough council. The township attorney is appointed by the town board or board of supervisors. Most attorneys are part-time. They receive salaries or fees, and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations of the municipality or township they serve.

Other Personnel. The municipal and township attorneys usually work alone or employ a secretarial-clerical employee. However, larger cities may also employ investigators and legal service and administrative-supervisory personnel.

Financial Support. Each municipality or township is responsible for financing its attorney's office.

MISSISSIPPI

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Mississippi: The offices of the Attorney General, district attorneys, county attorneys, and city attorneys.

ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Mississippi, Article VI, Section 173, and the Mississippi Code Unannotated, Title 7, Chapter 5, Section 7-5-1 (1975), establish the position of Attorney General.

Organization. The office of the Attorney General is composed of an administrative division and six operational divisions or units as follows: Criminal, criminal specialty, federal litigation, and State activities divisions and the organized crime and consumer protection units.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General is the chief legal officer and advisor for the State in both criminal and civil cases. The Attorney General represents the State in all criminal appeals and also assists in prosecution of criminal cases at the trial level. The Attorney General manages all litigation on behalf of the State and has sole power to bring or defend a civil lawsuit on behalf of a State agency.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must have 5 years experience as a practicing attorney in the State. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy and Assistant Attorneys. The Attorney General appoints a deputy attorney general and nine assistant attorneys general. The deputy and assistant attorneys general must meet the same qualifications for office as the Attorney General. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Attorney General employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the office of the Attorney General.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (20)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Mississippi, Article VI, Section 174, and the Mississippi Code Unannotated, Title 25, Chapter 31, Section 25-31-1 (1975), establish the office of district attorney.

Organization. The State is divided into 20 circuit court districts which serve 82 counties. Each district consists of one to seven counties. There is a district attorney's office in each district.

Legal Jurisdiction. The district attorneys prosecute felony and selected misdemeanor cases at the trial level and represent the State or counties within their district in civil cases.

Personnel.

District Attorneys. The voters in each district elect a district attorney for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must have been admitted to practice before the Mississippi

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Supreme Court for 2 years. Each district attorney receives a salary and may choose whether to work full-time or part-time. Full-time district attorneys may not engage in the private practice of law; part-time attorneys may have a civil law practice.

Assistant District Attorneys. The district attorney in certain districts is allowed to hire one or more assistants. The assistants must be admitted to practice before the Mississippi Supreme Court. They receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, most offices employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, or secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for paying the district attorneys' salaries and the boards of supervisors of the various counties that comprise each district are responsible for financing all other expenses of their district attorney's office.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (63)

Legal Authorization. The Mississippi Code Unannotated, Title 19, Chapter 23, Section 19-23-1(1975), establishes the office of county attorney. Sections 19-23-3 and 19-23-5 further provide that the voters of the county may abolish the office and that the office may be reestablished by voter referendum or by order of the county board of supervisors subject to voter approval.

Organization. As of September 1, 1976, there was a county attorney's office in 63 of the 82 counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The county attorneys prosecute misdemeanor criminal cases in the county court and represent the State in civil matters before the courts of limited and special jurisdiction. When this overlaps with a district attorney's jurisdiction, a division of responsibilities is negotiated. The county attorneys prosecute juvenile matters and may assist the district attorney with any case before the circuit court. The county attorneys may also serve as the attorney for the county board of supervisors.

Personnel.

Attorneys. Each county attorney is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. In counties where the office has been reestablished by the county board of commissioners, the county attorney is appointed by the Governor for a term ending at the next general election. The county attorneys are usually part-time, receive a salary, and may not engage in the private practice of criminal law within the county.

Assistant County Attorneys. In a few counties, the county attorney appoints an assistant attorney. The assistant receives a salary and may engage in the private practice of law where there is no conflict.

Other Personnel. Most county attorneys work alone; however, some have a secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county attorney's office.

CITY ATTORNEYS (43)

Legal Authorization. The Mississippi Code Unannotated, Title 21, Chapter 23, Section 21-23-3 (1975), establishes the position of city attorney.

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Organization. There is a city attorney, sometimes called city prosecutor, in every municipality with a population of 10,000 or more.

Legal Jurisdiction. The types of cases handled by city attorneys vary among cities. Most city attorneys prosecute minor criminal cases and traffic violations. Other activities include preparing felony preliminaries, prosecuting juvenile cases, representing the city government in civil cases, and providing legal services to the city governing body.

Personnel.

Attorneys. The city's governing body appoints the city attorney. Most city attorneys are part-time employees who receive a

salary and work alone. City attorneys may engage in a private practice but may not accept cases which arise in the city court or involve any conflict of interest.

Other Personnel. Most of the city attorneys employ a full-time secretary. Some offices also include an investigator or legal service, administrative-supervisory, or additional secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. Each city is responsible for financing its city attorney's office.

MISSOURI

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Missouri: The Office of the Attorney General and the offices of the prosecuting attorneys, the county counselors, the municipal attorneys, and the St. Louis circuit attorney, St. Louis prosecuting attorney, and St. Louis City counselor.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Missouri, Article IV, Section 12, and the Missouri Revised Statutes, Chapter 27, Section 27.010 (1969), establish the Office of the Attorney General.

Organization. The Office of the Attorney General consists of the following divisions: Criminal, administrative law, antitrust, opinion, consumer protection, workmen's compensation, and delinquent tax.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General handles all appellate-level criminal and civil cases except misdemeanors or cases in which the State is a nominal plaintiff. The Attorney General also provides legal services to the State government.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints a first assistant attorney general, administrative attorneys general, and assistant attorneys general. Each receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Attorney General employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Office of the Attorney General.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS (114)

Legal Authorization. The Missouri Revised Statutes, Chapter 65, Section 56.010 (1975 Supplement), establishes the position of prosecuting attorney.

Organization. There is a prosecuting attorney's office in each of the 114 counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The prosecuting attorney initiates and prosecutes adult and juvenile trial-level criminal and civil actions in the county that involve the State or county government. The prosecuting attorney represents the State in any misdemeanor cases appealed to the court of appeals and provides legal services to the county government. Some counties have a county counselor (See county counselor below.) In these counties, the prosecuting attorney's responsibility is limited to prosecuting criminal actions.

Personnel.

Prosecuting Attorneys. Prosecuting attorneys are elected by the voters of each county for a term of 2 years in most counties and for a term of 4 years in counties with county counselors. They receive a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

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Assistant Attorneys. Assistant attorneys are appointed by the prosecuting attorney. Assistant attorneys usually serve at the pleasure of the prosecuting attorney; however, in some counties the term of office coincides with that which remains of the prosecuting attorney's term. Assistant attorneys receive a salary and generally may not engage in a private criminal law practice.

Other Personnel. Prosecuting attorneys have small staffs usually composed of a secretarial-clerical employee and an investigator, legal service employee, or administrative-supervisory employee.

Financial Support. The county is responsible for financing its prosecuting attorney's office.

COUNTY COUNSELORS (2)

Legal Authorization. The Missouri Revised Statutes, Chapter 65, Section 56.631 (1975 Supplement), establishes the position of county counselor.

Organization. In the counties with a high assessed property valuation, the governing body of the county may appoint a county counselor who shares county geographic jurisdiction with the prosecuting attorney. Currently Jackson County and St. Louis County have a county counselor.

Legal Jurisdiction. The county counselor exclusively represents the county government in all civil suits and provides legal services to county agencies and officials.

Personnel.

County Counselor. The county counselor is appointed by the county governing body for a term of 2 years, receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant County Counselors. Assistant counselors are appointed by the county counselor. They receive salaries and generally may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. County counselors have small staffs usually composed of a secretarial-clerical employee and an investigator, legal service employee, or administrative-supervisory employee.

Financial Support. The county is responsible for financing its county counselor's office.

MUNICIPAL ATTORNEYS (13)

Legal Authorization. Various State statutes and city charters establish the position of municipal attorney: Missouri Revised Statutes, Chapter 8, Section 8.240; Chapter 72, Section 72.230; Chapter 81, Section 81.070; and Chapter 98, Section 98.330 (1969).

Organization. Each city, town, or village may have an attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. Municipal attorneys prosecute all minor criminal actions to which the municipality is a party or in which the municipality has an interest and provide legal services to municipal officials.

Personnel.

Municipal Attorneys. Individual municipal charters provide details for the selection and term of office of the municipal attorney. Municipal attorneys generally are appointed by the

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governing body of the city, town, or village to serve at their pleasure. Most municipal attorneys work part-time, receive a salary, and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The municipal attorney usually works alone, although some attorneys employ an investigator and/or a secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. Each city, town, and village is responsible for financing its attorney's office.

ST. LOUIS CIRCUIT ATTORNEY, ST. LOUIS PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, AND ST. LOUIS CITY COUNSELOR (3)

Legal Authorization. The Missouri Revised Statutes, Chapter 56, Section 56.430 (1969), establishes the position of circuit attorney, the Missouri Revised Statutes, Chapter 56, Section 56.440 (1969), establishes the position of prosecuting attorney, and the St. Louis City charter establishes the position of city counselor.

Organization. St. Louis is an independent city and has its own system of prosecution and legal services.

Legal Jurisdiction. The circuit attorney manages and conducts all criminal felony cases in the St. Louis circuit court, which is a court of general jurisdiction, and provides legal advice to the clerk of the circuit court on criminal matters. The prosecuting attorney handles misdemeanor cases in the St. Louis Court of Criminal Corrections, which is a court of limited special jurisdiction, and carries appeals to the St. Louis Court of Appeals. The city counselor prosecutes violations of city

ordinances and other minor crimes; represents the city in civil actions and provides legal services to the city government.

Personnel.

Circuit Attorney. The circuit attorney is elected by the voters of St. Louis City for a term of 4 years, receives a salary, and may not engage in the private practice of law. Assistant circuit attorneys are appointed by the circuit attorney, receive salaries, and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Prosecuting Attorney. The prosecuting attorney is elected by the voters of St. Louis City for a term of 4 years, receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law. Associate and assistant prosecuting attorneys are appointed by the prosecuting attorney and receive salaries. Seven specially appointed assistant attorneys may engage in private civil law practice; others may not.

City Counselor. The city counselor is appointed by the mayor, receives a salary and may engage in the private practice of law when it does not interfere with the duties of office. The assistants to the city counselor are selected by civil service procedures.

Other Personnel. The circuit attorney employs investigators and legal service and secretarial-clerical personnel. The prosecuting attorney and city counselor employ investigators and secretarial-clerical employees.

Financial Support. St. Louis City is responsible for financing its attorneys' offices.

MONTANA

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Montana: The Department of Justice and the offices of the county attorneys and city attorneys.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (1)

Legal Authorization. The 1972 Constitution of Montana, Article VII, Section 1, and the Revised Codes of Montana, Title 82, Chapter 4, Section 82-401 (1947), establish the position of Attorney General.

Organization. The Department of Justice consists of the following divisions: Law enforcement services, legal services and motor vehicles. The geographic jurisdiction of the Attorney General encompasses the entire State with the exception of Yellowstone National Park which is under Federal jurisdiction.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General handles appellate criminal and civil cases involving the State or a county at the State Supreme Court level and provides legal services to State officials and agencies. The Attorney General also renders written opinions to county attorneys and officials and city attorneys on questions relating to their respective offices.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must have been admitted to practice law in the State for at least 5 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints deputy attorneys general. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Attorney General employs administrative-supervisory and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Department of Justice.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (56)

Legal Authorization. The 1889 Constitution of Montana, Article VIII, Section 19, and Revised Codes of Montana, Title 16, Chapter 31, Section 16-3101 (1947), establish the position of county attorney.

Organization. There is a county attorney's office in each of the 56 counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. County attorneys have responsibility for prosecuting all criminal cases up to the State Supreme Court. Other responsibilities of the county attorneys include representing the State in any action when requested by the Attorney General, representing the county in all civil matters, and providing legal services to county officials. The county attorneys prosecute all juveniles when requested by the youth court.

Personnel.

County Attorney. Each county attorney is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. County attorneys receive salaries, are usually part-time, and may engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy County Attorneys. Each county attorney may appoint a deputy county attorney. The deputy county attorneys receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. Most county attorneys employ a secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for paying one-half of the county attorneys' salaries. Each county is responsible for the other half of its county attorney's salary and for all other expenses of the county attorney's office.

CITY ATTORNEYS (69)

Legal Authorization. The Revised Codes of Montana, Title 11, Chapter 8, Section 11-811 (1947), establishes the position of city attorney.

Organization. Each town or city may employ a city attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. City attorneys prosecute minor criminal cases on behalf of the city in the city courts, handle consequent appeals to the district court, represent the city in all civil matters, and provide legal services to the mayor and city counsel.

Personnel.

City Attorney. When a city or town council decides to engage a city attorney, a 2-year appointment is made by the mayor with the advice and consent of the city or town council. The city attorney receives a salary and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. Most city attorneys employ no personnel.

Financial Support. Each city is responsible for financing its city attorney's office.

NEBRASKA

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Nebraska: The Department of Justice and the offices of the county attorneys and city attorneys.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Nebraska, Article IV, Section 1, and the Revised Statutes of Nebraska, Chapter 84, Article 2, Section 84.201 (1943), establish the position of Attorney General as head of the Department of Justice.

Organization. The Department of Justice consists of four divisions: General law, highway department, antitrust, and torts claim.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Department of Justice and the Attorney General have general control and supervision of all actions and legal proceedings in which the State is a party or may be interested. The Attorney General handles all criminal and civil appeals in the State Supreme Court and has the unrestricted power to function in any capacity regularly performed by the county attorney.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy and Assistant Attorney General. The Attorney General appoints a deputy attorney general and assistant attorneys general as provided by law. The deputy attorneys general and the assistant attorneys general receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law with the approval of the Attorney General.

Other Personnel. The Department of Justice employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Department of Justice.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (93)

Legal Authorization. The Revised Statutes of Nebraska, Chapter 23, Article 12, Section 23.1201 (1943), establishes the position of county attorney.

Organization. There is a county attorney's office in each of the 93 counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. County attorneys prosecute felony and misdemeanor actions at the trial level and also handle juvenile cases and civil matters for the county. The county attorneys represent the State in civil actions when so directed by the Attorney General. They provide legal services for the board of county commissioners and other civil officers of the county served.

Personnel.

County Attorneys. Each county attorney is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office in counties with a population over 14,000, candidates must have at least 2 years experience as a practicing attorney in the State. The county attorneys receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law as provided by law.

Deputy County Attorneys. The county attorney may appoint one or more deputies with the approval and consent of the county board. Deputy county attorneys generally receive a salary and may engage in the private practice of law as provided by law.

Other Personnel. County attorneys usually employ secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county attorney's office.

CITY AND VILLAGE ATTORNEYS (199)

Legal Authorization. Various State statutes establish or authorize the position of attorney for the classes of cities and villages in the State: The Revised Statutes of Nebraska, Chapter 14, Section 14-214; Chapter 15, Section 15-322; Chapter 16, Section 16-308; and Chapter 17, Sections 17-107 and 610.

Organization. There is an attorney in each city and village in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. City or village attorneys prosecute municipal ordinances and traffic violations and in some large cities also prosecute misdemeanor offenses. They represent the governing body and its officials in civil actions and provide legal services to the county officials.

Personnel.

City Attorneys. The city council or the mayor appoints the city attorney, with the consent of the city council. Compensation of the city attorney is fixed by individual city ordinance and varies among cities; however, most city attorneys receive salaries. City attorneys may engage in the private practice of law.

Village Attorneys. The mayor, with the consent of the village governing body, appoints the village attorney. Village attorneys receive fees and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. City and village attorneys occasionally employ a secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. Each city and village is responsible for financing its attorney's office.

NEVADA

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Nevada: The offices of the Attorney General, district attorneys, and city attorneys.

ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Nevada Constitution, Article 5, Section 19, and the Nevada Revised Statutes, Chapter 228, Section 228.020 (1975), establish the position of Attorney General.

Organization. The Attorney General's main office is located in Carson City with two branch offices in Las Vegas and Reno.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General represents the State and county (if the State is not an adverse party) in all appellate level criminal and civil cases in the State Supreme Court. The Attorney General has supervisory responsibility for the district attorneys and may take exclusive charge of any criminal prosecution at any level. The Attorney General is the legal advisor on all State matters arising in the executive department of the State government.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints as many deputy attorneys general as deemed necessary. The deputy attorneys general receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Attorney General employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Attorney General's office.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (17)¹

Legal Authorization. The Nevada Constitution, Article 4, Section 32, and the Nevada Revised Statutes, Chapter 252, Section 252.020 (1975), establish the position of district attorney. The Nevada Revised Statutes, Chapter 281, Section 281.010 (1975), establishes the position of district attorney for Carson City.

Organization. There is a district attorney's office in each of the 16 counties in the State and in the city-county consolidated government of Carson City. The district attorney is sometimes called the county district attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. The district attorneys prosecute trial-level criminal cases up to the State Supreme Court and appellate-level cases in the district courts which are courts of general

¹ Although Carson City is an independent city and treated in this report as a municipal government, the district attorney performs for the city the same functions performed by other district attorneys in their respective counties.

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jurisdiction. They have jurisdiction over juvenile cases. The district attorneys represent the county or Carson City in all civil actions and provide legal services to various county or Carson City officials and boards as provided by law.

Personnel.

District Attorneys. Each district attorney is elected by the voters of the county or Carson City for a term of 4 years. The district attorneys receive a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law in counties with a population of 100,000 or more. In counties of less than 100,000 and in Carson City, the district attorneys may engage in private law practice that does not include the defense of persons charged with violation of any ordinance or law of the State.

Deputy District Attorneys. District attorneys may appoint deputy district attorneys who receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law with the restrictions stated above for the district attorney.

Other Personnel. All district attorneys employ secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each county and Carson City is responsible for financing its district attorney's office.

CITY ATTORNEYS (10)

Legal Authorization. The Nevada Revised Statutes, Chapter 266, Section 266.405 (1975), establishes the position of city attorney for cities incorporated by general law. The Nevada Revised Statutes, Chapter 266A, Section 266A.375 (1975), establishes the position of city attorney for cities incorporated under the Metropolitan Cities Incorporation Law.

Organization. Each incorporated city has a city attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city attorneys' duties are primarily defined by ordinance. Most city attorneys prosecute minor criminal offenses, represent the city in civil actions, and provide legal services to the city governing body.

Personnel.

City Attorneys. Each city attorney is elected by the voters of the city for a term of 4 years in cities with a population of 5,000 or more. In cities with a population of less than 5,000, the mayor, with the advice and consent of the city council, may appoint the city attorney as provided by statute. City attorneys receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law, which excludes defense of persons charged with violations of any ordinance or State law.

Special Counsel. The city governing body may employ a counsel to assist the city attorney. The counsel receives a fee for services provided.

Other Personnel. City attorneys usually employ secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each city is responsible for financing its city attorney's office.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in New Hampshire: The offices of the Attorney General, county attorneys, and city and town attorneys.

ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of New Hampshire, Part 2, Article 46, and the New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated, Title 1, Chapter 7, Section 7:1 (1970 Replacement), establish the position of Attorney General.

Organization. The Attorney General and his staff are located in Concord.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General is responsible for the prosecution of persons accused of crimes punishable by death or imprisonment for life or for 20 years or more and has supervisory responsibilities over the county attorneys in all other criminal cases. On behalf of the State, the Attorney General handles all criminal and civil cases in the State Supreme Court and acts as legal advisor to any State board, commission, or official on questions relating to performance of their official duties.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is appointed by the Governor and executive council for a term of 5 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy Attorney General. The Governor and executive council appoint a deputy attorney general for a term of 5 years. The deputy attorney general receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General, subject to the approval of the Governor and council, may appoint 26 assistant attorneys general. Each receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Attorney General employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Attorney General's office.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (10)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of New Hampshire, Part 2, Article 71, and the New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated, Title 1, Chapter 7, Section 7:33 (1970 Replacement), establish the position of county attorney.

Organization. There is a county attorney's office in each of the 10 counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The county attorneys, acting under the direction of the Attorney General, are responsible for trial-level felony prosecutions in the superior court, which is a court of general jurisdiction, and for misdemeanors in the district court,

which is a court of limited jurisdiction. Under the direction of the county commissioners, the county attorneys represent the county in all civil suits and provide legal services to the county government. The assistant county attorney in Hillsborough County assists the county attorney and, upon the request of the local police, prosecutes selected cases in district courts in lieu of a police prosecutor.¹

Personnel.

County Attorneys. The voters in each county elect a county attorney for a term of 2 years. The county attorneys receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant County Attorney. Only Hillsborough County has an assistant county attorney who is appointed by the superior court and is under the supervision of the county attorney. The assistant county attorney receives a salary and may engage in the private practice of law.

Special Assistant County Attorneys. Special assistant county attorneys may be employed whenever the criminal dockets are too backlogged for the county attorney to handle. They are paid on a per diem basis and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The county attorneys employ secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its attorney's office.

CITY AND TOWN ATTORNEYS (9)

Legal Authorization. The New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated, Title III, Chapter 47, Section 47:2 and Chapter 41, Section 41:2 (1970 Replacement), authorize municipal governments to establish the position of city or town attorney.

Organization. Each municipality may appoint an attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city and town attorneys prosecute municipal ordinances, traffic violations, and juvenile cases when this function is not performed by the police prosecutors. The city and town attorneys usually represent the municipality in civil actions and provide legal services to municipal officials.

Personnel.

City and Town Attorneys. City and town attorneys are appointed by the municipal governing body. The method of compensation and restrictions against engaging in the private practice of law vary among the municipalities.

Other Personnel. City and town attorneys employ secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each municipality is responsible for financing its city or town attorney's office.

¹ Refer to the section in this publication titled "Police Prosecutors" for further information on the legal jurisdiction and functions of police prosecutors.

NEW JERSEY

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in New Jersey: The Department of Law and Public Safety and the offices of the county prosecutors, county counsels, and municipal attorneys.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of New Jersey, Article 5, Section 4, Paragraph 3, and the New Jersey Statutes Annotated, Title 52, Chapter 17A, Section 51:17B-2 (1971), establish the Department of Law and Public Safety headed by the Attorney General.

Organization. The Department of Law and Public Safety includes the Office of the Attorney General, Division of Criminal Justice, and Division of Law which provide legal representation for the State. The Department of Law and Public Safety also includes other regulatory divisions, boards, bureaus, and commissions that do not provide legal representation and, therefore, are not included in the survey.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General is the chief legal officer of the State. Through the criminal justice division, the Attorney General supervises the administration of the criminal laws by county prosecutors in each of the 21 counties. Attorneys within the criminal division prosecute State criminal cases for any county under special circumstances provided by statute. The Attorney General represents the State in all civil actions and provides legal services to all State officers, departments, and agencies and to county boards of election and taxation.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the State Senate, to serve during the term of the Governor. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy and Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints deputy and assistant attorneys general as are deemed necessary. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Department of Law and Public Safety employs investigators and legal service, administrative supervisory, and secretary-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Department of Law and Public Safety.

COUNTY PROSECUTORS (21)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of New Jersey, Article 7, Section 2, Paragraph 1, and the New Jersey Statutes Annotated, Title 2A, Chapter 158, Section 2A:158-1 (1971), establish the position of county prosecutor.

Organization. There is a county prosecutor's office in each of the 21 counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The county prosecutors are responsible for criminal investigation, trial preparation, and court presentation of indictable crimes. They also handle juvenile matters within the county they serve.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

Personnel.

County Prosecutors. Each county prosecutor is appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the State, for a term of 5 years. The county prosecutors receive salaries. In 13 counties, they are prohibited by statute from engaging in the private practice of law and must devote full-time to their duties as county prosecutor. In the remaining counties, they may engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant County Prosecutors. The county prosecutor appoints assistant county prosecutors as provided by law. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law in counties where the county prosecutor works full-time.

Other Personnel. County prosecutors usually employ investigators and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county prosecutor's office.

COUNTY COUNSELS (10)

Legal Authorization. New Jersey Statutes Annotated, Title 40A, Chapter 9, Section 40A:9-43 (1976), establishes the position of county counsel.

Organization. There may be a county counsel's office in each of the 21 counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. County counsels, sometimes called county solicitors, represent the county and the board of chosen freeholders in all civil actions and provide legal services to the county officers.

Personnel.

County Counsels. The board of chosen freeholders appoints each county counsel for a term of 3 years. County counsels receive salaries and may or may not engage in the private practice of law as provided by county regulations.

Assistant County Counsels. The board of chosen freeholders may appoint assistant county counsels when deemed necessary. The assistants receive salaries and may or may not engage in the private practice of law as provided by county regulations.

Other Personnel. County counsels usually employ secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county counsel's office.

MUNICIPAL ATTORNEYS (409)

Legal Authorization. Various statutes provide authority for establishing the position of municipal attorney.

Organization. Each township, city, town, borough, and village in the State may appoint a municipal attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. Municipal attorneys, sometimes called solicitors or prosecutors, prosecute disorderly person offenses and traffic violations within the municipality they serve. They also provide representation for civil actions and legal services to the municipal governing body.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

Personnel.

Municipal Attorneys. The municipal attorneys are appointed by the governing body of the municipality; they either serve at the pleasure of the governing body or for terms fixed by statute or ordinance. The qualifications for office and type of compensation received by each attorney vary among

municipalities. Most municipal attorneys may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. Most municipal attorneys work alone.

Financial Support. Each township, city, town, borough, or village is responsible for financing its attorney's office.

NEW MEXICO

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in New Mexico: The Department of Justice and the offices of the district attorneys and the municipal attorneys.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of New Mexico, Article V, Section 1, establishes the Office of Attorney General, and the New Mexico Statutes, Chapter 4, Section 3-1 (1975), establishes the Attorney General as head of the Department of Justice.

Organization. The Department of Justice consists of five divisions: Administrative, civil law, criminal law, land fraud, and consumer protection.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Department of Justice prosecutes all criminal appeals of State offenses heard in the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals. It has the authority to prosecute all criminal cases at the trial level, but in practice only tries criminal cases in unusual circumstances where the district attorney is unable to do so (e.g. conflict of interest). The Department of Justice brings and defends all civil appeals heard in the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals in which the State (or a State official or employee in connection with official duties) is a party or is interested. The department has the authority to bring and defend civil suits on behalf of the State at the trial level, but in practice defers to the district attorney in this area. One exception is that the Attorney General is required by statute to represent State officers or employees at the trial level in civil suits in connection with their official duties. The Department of Justice provides legal services to the State government and gives legal opinions to the legislature and district attorneys.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must be licensed to practice before the Supreme Court of New Mexico. The Attorney General receives a salary and, although not prohibited by statute from engaging in the private practice of law, traditionally does not have a private law practice.

Deputy and Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General may appoint a deputy attorney general and as many assistant attorneys general as deemed necessary. The deputy and assistant attorneys general receive salaries and, although not prohibited by statute from engaging in the private practice of law, traditionally do not have a private law practice.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Attorney General may employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Department of Justice.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (13)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of New Mexico, Article VI, Section 24, and the New Mexico Statutes, Chapter 17, Section 1-1 (1975), establish the office of district attorney.

Organization. The State is divided into 13 judicial districts, with each judicial district consisting of from one to four counties. There is a district attorney's office in each district.

Legal Jurisdiction. For each judicial district, the district attorney prosecutes all trial-level criminal cases in which the State is a party. The district attorney represents the county and the State at the trial level in all civil cases and in all civil appeals in which the county is a party except those in which the suit is brought by the State against the county. The district attorney prosecutes juvenile matters. The district attorney also provides legal services to State and county officers.

Personnel.

District Attorneys. Voters in each district elect a district attorney for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must be admitted to practice before the New Mexico Supreme Court. District attorneys receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant District Attorneys. Each district attorney may appoint assistant district attorneys. Assistant district attorneys receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, each district attorney may employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the district attorneys' offices. However, cities or counties may arrange with the State for an assistant district attorney to be assigned to the city or county, for which the city or county reimburses the State.

MUNICIPAL ATTORNEYS (47)

Legal Authorization. The New Mexico Statutes, Chapter 14, Article 11, Section 4 (1976), establishes the right of the governing body of each municipality to provide for the office of city attorney in its charter or ordinances.

Organization. Individual cities, towns and villages may establish the office of city, town, or village attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. The municipal attorney prosecutes criminal violations of municipal ordinances and traffic offenses in the municipal court, represents the municipality in civil lawsuits, and provides other legal services to the municipality. The municipal attorney may represent the city, town, or village in appeals of a municipal court decision to any higher court.

Personnel.

Municipal Attorneys. The municipal attorney is usually appointed by the governing body of the municipality. The municipal attorney is paid by salary or fees and generally may engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy Municipal Attorneys. The governing body of the municipality may provide for the appointment of deputy attorneys who may exercise the powers granted the municipal attorney. However, few municipalities in New Mexico employ more than one attorney.

Other Personnel. Most municipal attorneys employ only a secretarial-clerical employee. Some of the larger municipalities may also employ additional secretarial-clerical and administrative-supervisory personnel.

Financial Support. The municipality is responsible for financing its municipal attorney's office.

NEW YORK

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in New York: The Department of Law and the offices of the district attorneys, county attorneys, city corporation counsels, village and town attorneys, and the Law Department of New York City.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of New York, Article V, Section 4, and the New York Consolidated Laws Service, Article 5, Section 60 (1975), establish the Attorney General as head of the Department of Law.

Organization. The Department of Law consists of 24 subject-matter divisions.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the Department of Law and the Attorney General prosecute a limited number of trial- and appellate-level criminal cases in the securities and antimonopoly fields. The Attorney General represents the State in civil lawsuits and provides legal services to State agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints one solicitor general and as many assistant and deputy assistant attorneys general as deemed necessary. These officials receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Department of Law employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Department of Law.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (62)¹

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of New York, Article XIII, Section 13, establishes the position of district attorney.

Organization. There is a district attorney's office in each of the 57 counties in the State and each of the five county areas comprising New York City (Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond).²

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the district attorneys prosecute all trial- and appellate-level criminal cases that have occurred in the county they serve.

Personnel.

District Attorneys. Each district attorney is elected by the voters of the county. Their terms of office range from 2 to 4 years as specified by the legislature.² The district attorneys receive

¹The 5 county areas are substantially consolidated with New York City for governmental purposes and are treated as municipal governments in this report.

²The passage of legislation in July 1976 provided that as of the next election the term of office will be 4 years.

salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law if they are full-time employees in counties with a population of more than 40,000.

Assistant District Attorneys. The district attorney appoints one or more assistant district attorneys. The assistant district attorneys receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law if they are full-time employees in counties with a population of more than 40,000.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the district attorneys' offices employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its district attorney's office. The five county areas comprising New York City are responsible for financing the district attorney's offices located in Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond county areas.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (57)

Legal Authorization. The New York Consolidated Laws Service, Article 11, Section 500 (1976), establishes the position of county attorney.

Organization. There is a county attorney's office in each of the 57 counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The county attorneys represent the county in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to county agencies and officials. In addition, the county attorneys handle juvenile matters.

Personnel.

County Attorneys. The county attorney is appointed by the board of supervisors and serves a term of office concurrent with the members of the board. The county attorneys receive salaries and/or fees and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations of the county served.

Assistant County Attorneys. The county attorney may appoint one or more assistant county attorneys. The assistants receive salaries and/or fees and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations of the county served.

Other Personnel. The county attorney usually works alone or employs a secretarial-clerical employee. However, larger offices may also employ investigators and legal service and administrative-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county attorney's office.

CITY CORPORATION COUNSELS, VILLAGE AND TOWN ATTORNEYS (16?)

Legal Authorization. The New York Consolidated Laws Service, Article 3, Section 12 (1976), Section 20 (1976), and Section 3-300 (1973), establish the positions of corporation counsel and village and town attorneys.

Organization. Each municipality (city, village, or town) may employ an attorney. City attorneys are called corporation counsels.

Legal Jurisdiction. The corporation counsels and village and town attorneys prosecute municipal ordinance and traffic violations. The attorneys represent the municipality in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to agencies and officials.

Personnel

Attorneys. The corporation counsel is appointed by the mayor. The village attorney is appointed by the village board of trustees. The town attorney is appointed by the town board. The attorneys receive salaries and/or fees and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations of the municipality they serve.

Other Personnel. The village and town attorneys usually work alone or employ a secretarial-clerical employee. The corporation counsels usually have larger offices and also employ investigators and legal service and administrative-supervisory personnel.

Financial Support. Each municipality or township is responsible for financing its attorney's office.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK CITY (1)

Legal Authorization. The New York City Charter establishes the corporation counsel as head of the Law Department.

Organization. New York City has established a Law Department with geographic jurisdiction encompassing the five county areas of New York, Kings, Bronx, Queens, and Staten Island.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Law Department and the corporation counsel prosecute selected trial-level criminal cases which usually involve juvenile and family court matters and municipal ordinance violations. The corporation counsel represents the city in civil lawsuits.

Personnel

Corporation Counsel. The corporation counsel is appointed by the mayor. The corporation counsel receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Corporation Counsels. The corporation counsel appoints as many assistants as deemed necessary. The assistants receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Department of Law employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. New York City is responsible for financing the Department of Law.

NORTH CAROLINA

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in North Carolina: The Department of Justice and the offices of the district attorneys, county attorneys, and city and town attorneys.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of North Carolina, Article III, Section 7, establishes the Office of Attorney General, and the General Statutes of North Carolina, Article 1, Chapter 114, Section 1 (1975), establish the Attorney General as head of the Department of Justice.

Organization. The Department of Justice consists of the Attorney General's office and the State's law enforcement bureaus. The Attorney General's office consists of eight divisions: Legislative drafting, services to State agencies, services to local government, environmental, special prosecutions, land and contracts, administrative procedure, and consumer protection.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the Attorney General argues all civil and criminal cases in the courts of appeal. The Attorney General consults with and advises the district attorneys, when requested by them, in civil suits; and provides legal services to State agencies and officials.

Personnel

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy and Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints assistant attorneys general as deemed necessary. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Department of Justice employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Department of Justice.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (31)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of North Carolina, Article IV, Section 18, and the General Statutes of North Carolina, Article 9, Chapter 7A, Section 60 (1973), establish the position of district attorney.

Organization. The State is divided into 30 judicial districts for the superior and district courts. Judicial district 27 is subdivided into two districts, 27A and 27B. Each district consists of one to seven counties. There is a district attorney's office, also called solicitor's office, in each district.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the district attorney prosecutes all trial-level cases in the superior court, which is a court of general jurisdiction, and in the district court, which is a court of limited jurisdiction. The district attorney also advises law enforcement officers in the district and handles all juvenile matters.

Personnel

District Attorneys. Voters in each district elect a district attorney for a term of 4 years. District attorneys receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant District Attorneys. The district attorney may appoint assistant district attorneys. Assistant district attorneys receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The district attorney employs a secretarial-clerical staff and usually has additional investigators and/or administrative-supervisory employees.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the district attorneys' offices.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (96)

Legal Authorization. The General Statutes of North Carolina, Article 5, Chapter 153A, Section 114 (1974 Replacement), establishes the position of county attorney.

Organization. There is a county attorney's office in each of the 100 counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The county attorneys represent the county they serve in all civil suits and provide legal services to the county board of commissioners and other officials.

Personnel

County Attorneys. The county attorney is appointed by the county commissioners. The county attorneys receive salaries and/or fees and may engage in the private practice of law when no conflict of interest exists.

Other Personnel. The county attorney usually works alone or employs a secretarial-clerical employee. However, larger offices may also employ investigators and legal service and administrative-supervisory personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county attorney's office.

CITY AND TOWN ATTORNEYS (26)

Legal Authorization. The General Statutes of North Carolina, Article 7, Chapter 160A, Section 160A-173 (1976), establishes the position of city attorney. Various town charters authorize the establishment of the position of town attorney.

Organization. Each municipality may employ a city or town attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city and town attorneys represent the municipality in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to agencies and officials.

Personnel

Attorneys. The city attorney is appointed by the city council. The town attorney is appointed by the town council. The attorneys receive salaries or fees and may or may not engage in the private practice of law, depending upon the regulations of the municipality they serve.

Other Personnel. The city and town attorneys usually work alone or employ a secretarial-clerical employee. However, larger offices may also employ legal service personnel.

Financial Support. Each municipality is responsible for financing its attorney's office.

NORTH DAKOTA

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in North Dakota: The Office of the Attorney General and the offices of the State's attorneys and city attorneys and city prosecutors.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of North Dakota, Article III, Section 82, establishes the Office of the Attorney General.

Organization. The Office of the Attorney General consists of two divisions: Civil and criminal.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the Attorney General may prosecute all adult and juvenile criminal cases at the appellate level. The Attorney General represents the State in civil lawsuits and provides legal services to State agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints one first assistant attorney general, one deputy attorney general, and as many assistants as deemed necessary. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Office of the Attorney General employs investigators and administrative-supervisory and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Office of the Attorney General.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS (53)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of North Dakota, Article X, Section 173, establishes the position of State's attorney.

Organization. There is a State's attorney's office in each of the 53 counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The State's attorneys prosecute trial and appellate-level criminal cases arising in the county they serve. The State's attorneys represent the county in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to county agencies and officials. In addition, the State's attorneys handle trial-level juvenile cases.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

Personnel.

States Attorneys. Each State's attorney is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. They receive salaries and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations of the county served.

Assistant State's Attorneys. The State's attorney appoints the assistant State's attorneys. They receive salaries and usually may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The State's attorneys usually work alone or employ a secretarial-clerical employee. However, larger offices may also have an investigator or legal service employee.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its State's attorney's office.

CITY ATTORNEYS AND CITY PROSECUTORS (114)

Legal Authorization. The North Dakota Century Code, Title 40, Chapter 40-14, Section 40-14-04 and Chapter 40-15, Section 40-15-05 (1968), establish the positions of city attorney and city prosecutor.

Organization. Each city may employ a city attorney and/or city prosecutor.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city attorneys and city prosecutors prosecute municipal ordinance and traffic violations. They represent the city in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to city officials and agencies. In cities that have both a city attorney and a city prosecutor, the city prosecutor handles criminal cases and the city attorney handles civil matters and provides legal services. In other cities, the city attorney also acts as the city prosecutor.

Personnel.

Attorneys. The city attorney and city prosecutor are appointed by the governing body of the city. Most attorneys are part-time, receive salaries or fees, and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The city attorneys and city prosecutors usually work alone or with a secretarial-clerical or legal service employee.

Financial Support. Each city is responsible for financing its city attorney's and city prosecutor's office.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

OHIO

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Ohio: The Office of the Attorney General and the offices of the county prosecutors and city and village solicitors.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Ohio, Article III, Section 1, establishes the Office of the Attorney General.

Organization. The Office of the Attorney General consists of 23 subject matter divisions.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General represents the State in civil lawsuits and provides legal services to State agencies and officials. The Attorney General may only prosecute criminal cases when requested by the Governor or legislature.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints one first assistant attorney general, one chief counsel, one deputy attorney general, one executive assistant attorney general, and as many assistants as deemed necessary. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Office of the Attorney General employs investigators and legal service and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Office of the Attorney General.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS (88)

Legal Authorization. Baldwin's Ohio Revised Annotated Code, Title 3, Section 309.01 (1976), establishes the position of prosecuting attorneys.

Organization. There is a prosecuting attorney's office in each of the 88 counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the prosecuting attorneys prosecute criminal cases at the trial and appellate levels. The prosecuting attorneys represent the county in civil

lawsuits and provide legal services to county agencies and officials. In addition, the prosecuting attorneys handle juvenile matters.

Personnel.

Prosecuting Attorneys. Each prosecuting attorney is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. They are part-time, receive salaries, and may engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Prosecuting Attorneys. The prosecuting attorney appoints the assistant prosecuting attorney, who receives a salary and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The prosecuting attorneys employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its prosecuting attorney's office.

CITY AND VILLAGE SOLICITORS (276)

Legal Authorization. Baldwin's Ohio Revised Annotated Code, Title 7, Section 705.11 (1976), establishes the position of solicitor.

Organization. There is a city or village solicitor (often referred to as city or municipal attorney, city prosecutor, director of law, or legal counsel) for each municipality in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city and village solicitors prosecute municipal ordinance and traffic violations, represent the municipality in civil lawsuits, and provide legal services to municipal agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Solicitors. The city and village solicitor may either be elected by the voters in the municipality for a term of 4 years or appointed by the mayor. They receive salaries and/or fees and may engage in the private practice of law when no conflicts of interest exist.

Other Personnel. The city and village solicitors usually work alone or employ a legal service or secretarial-clerical employee. However, larger offices may also employ investigators and administrative-supervisory personnel.

Financial Support. Each municipality is responsible for financing its city or village solicitor's office.

OKLAHOMA

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Oklahoma: The Office of the Attorney General and the offices of the district attorneys and city and town attorneys.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Oklahoma, Article 6, Section 1 and the Oklahoma Statutes, Title 74, Section 18 (1971), establishes the Office of the Attorney General.

Organization. The Office of the Attorney General consists of three divisions: Civil, consumer protection, and criminal.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the Attorney General prosecutes appellate-level criminal cases. The Attorney General represents the State in civil lawsuits and provides legal services to agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorney General. The Attorney General appoints a first assistant attorney general and as many assistants as deemed necessary. They receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Office of the Attorney General employs legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Office of the Attorney General.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (27)

Legal Authorization. The Oklahoma Statutes, Title 19, Section 215-1 (1971), establishes the position of district attorney.

Organization. The State is divided into 27 judicial districts. Each district consists of one to six counties. There is a district attorney for each district.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the district attorneys prosecute felony and misdemeanor cases at the trial level. The district attorneys represent the district in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to county officials and agencies within their district. In addition, the district attorneys handle juvenile matters.

Personnel.

District Attorneys. Each district attorney is elected by the voters of the district for a term of 2 years. To qualify for the office, the district attorneys must have 3 years experience as a practicing attorney. The district attorneys receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant District Attorneys. The district attorney appoints the assistant district attorney. They receive salaries and may only engage in the private practice of law if they are part-time employees.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the district attorneys employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The salaries of the district attorney and assistant district attorney are paid by the State. The salaries of the other personnel and office expenses are paid by the counties within the district.

CITY AND TOWN ATTORNEYS (74)

Legal Authorization. The Oklahoma Statutes, Title 11, Section 632 (1971), establishes the position of city attorney. Various town charters and ordinances authorize the position of town attorneys.

Organization. Each municipality may employ an attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city and town attorneys (also referred to as municipal counselors) prosecute municipal ordinance and traffic violations, represent the municipality in civil lawsuits, and provide legal services to municipal officials and agencies.

Personnel.

Attorneys. The city or town attorney is appointed by the mayor with the consent of the city or town council. Most municipal attorneys are part-time, receive salaries and/or fees, and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations of the municipality.

Other Personnel. The city or town attorney usually works alone or employs a secretarial-clerical or legal service employee. However, larger offices also have administrative-supervisory personnel.

Financial Support. Each municipality is responsible for financing its city or town attorney's office.

OREGON

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Oregon: The State Department of Justice and the offices of the district attorneys and city attorneys.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (1)

Legal Authorization. The Oregon Revised Statutes, Chapter 180, Section 180.210 (1975), establishes the Attorney General as head of the State Department of Justice.

Organization. The State Department of Justice consists of eight divisions: Antitrust, appellate, consumer protection, criminal justice-special investigations, general counsel, tax, support enforcement, and trial.

Legal Jurisdiction. The State Department of Justice and the Attorney General have supervisory authority over all legal actions and proceedings in which the State is a party. The Attorney General provides trial assistance to the district attorneys and shares responsibility for prosecuting appellate-level criminal cases with the district attorneys. The Attorney General represents the State in civil lawsuits and provides legal services to State agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints one deputy attorney general, one solicitor general, and as many assistants as deemed necessary. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the State Department of Justice employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the State Department of Justice.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (36)

Legal Authorization. The Oregon Revised Statutes, Title 8, Section 8.610 (1975), establishes the position of district attorney.

Organization. There is a district attorney's office in each of the 36 counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The district attorneys prosecute criminal cases at the trial and appellate levels. The district attorneys represent the county in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to county

officials and agencies. In addition, the district attorneys handle juvenile matters.

Personnel.

District Attorneys. The district attorney is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must have been admitted to practice law before the Supreme Court of the State. The district attorneys receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law if their salary exceeds \$16,000 a year.

Deputy District Attorneys. The district attorney appoints the deputy district attorney. To qualify for the office, candidates must have been admitted to practice law before the Supreme Court of the State. Deputy district attorneys receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law if their salary exceeds \$16,000 a year.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the district attorneys employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State and each county within a district are responsible for financing the district attorney's office. The salaries of the district attorneys are paid by the State and may be supplemented by the counties. Office expenses and salaries of other personnel are paid by the counties.

CITY ATTORNEYS (48)

Legal Authorization. Various municipal charters and ordinances authorize the establishment of the position of city attorney.

Organization. Each municipality may employ a city attorney, sometimes called city prosecutor.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city attorneys prosecute municipal ordinance and traffic violations, represent the municipality in civil lawsuits, and provide legal services to city officials and agencies.

Personnel.

City Attorneys. The city attorney is appointed by the city council. Most are part-time, receive salaries and/or fees, and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations of the municipality.

Other Personnel. The city attorney usually works alone or employs a secretarial-clerical employee. However, larger offices may also have investigators and legal services personnel.

Financial Support. Each municipality is responsible for financing its city attorney's office.

PENNSYLVANIA

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Pennsylvania: The Departments of Justice and the offices of the district attorneys, county solicitors, and city, borough, and township solicitors.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (1)

Legal Authorization. Purdon's Pennsylvania Statutes Annotated, Title 71, Section 66 (1976), establishes the Attorney General as head of the Department of Justice.

Organization. The Department of Justice consists of 19 subject-matter divisions.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the Department of Justice and the Attorney General have the authority to coordinate existing practices and policies among the district attorneys. The Attorney General represents the State in civil lawsuits.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Governor, with the consent of the senate, appoints the Attorney General. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints as many assistants as deemed necessary. The assistants receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Department of Justice employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Department of Justice.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (67)¹

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 9, Section 4, and Purdon's Pennsylvania Statutes Annotated, Title 16, Section 1401 (1976), establish the position of district attorney.

Organization. There is a district attorney's office in each of the 66 counties and in the consolidated government of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Legal Jurisdiction. The district attorneys prosecute all trial- and appellate-level criminal cases which arise within the county they serve. In some counties, the district attorneys may represent the local governments in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to local agencies and officials. In addition, the district attorneys handle juvenile matters.

Personnel.

District Attorneys. The district attorney is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates in first-class counties (i.e. counties with 1.8 million or more inhabitants) must have been admitted to practice before the State Supreme or Superior Court. Candidates in second class counties (i.e. counties with a population between 800,000 and 1,800,000) must have been admitted to practice before the State

¹ Philadelphia County lacks a distinctive county government and is consolidated with the city of Philadelphia for governmental purposes.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

Supreme or Superior Court for at least 2 years prior to election. Candidates in counties with a population between 45,000 and 500,000 (i.e. third- through sixth-class counties) must have been admitted to practice before the Supreme or Superior Court of the State for at least 2 years prior to election or must have been admitted to practice before the Supreme or Superior Court of the State for at least 6 months and must have practiced law for at least 5 years in a court of record. Candidates in seventh-class counties (i.e. counties with a population between 20,000 and 45,000) must have been admitted to practice before the State Supreme or Superior Court for at least 6 months prior to election and must have practiced law for at least 2 years in a court of record. Candidates in eighth-class counties (i.e. counties with less than 20,000 inhabitants) must have been admitted to practice before the State Supreme or Superior Court and must have practiced law for at least 18 months in a court of record. The district attorneys receive salaries and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations of the county served.

Assistant District Attorneys. The district attorney appoints as many assistants as is provided by the salary board of the county served. The assistants receive salaries and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations of the county they serve.

Other Personnel. The district attorney employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its district attorney's office.

COUNTY SOLICITORS (37)

Legal Authorization. Purdon's Pennsylvania Statutes Annotated, Title 16, Section 901 (1956), establishes the position of county solicitor.

Organization. There may be a county solicitor's office in each of the State's 66 counties.

Legal Jurisdiction. The county solicitors represent the county in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to county agencies and officials.

Personnel.

County Solicitors. The county solicitor is appointed by the county commissioners. Most solicitors are part-time employees. They receive salaries and/or fees, and may engage in the private practice of law when no conflict of interest exists.

Other Personnel. The county solicitor usually works alone. However, larger offices may employ a legal service or secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county solicitor's office.

CITY, BOROUGH, AND TOWNSHIP SOLICITORS (102)

Legal Authorization. Purdon's Pennsylvania Statutes Annotated, Title 53, Sections 12461 (1957), 22652 (1957), 36601 (1957), 46005 (1966), 56201 (1957), establish or authorize the establishment of the positions of city, borough, and township solicitors.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

Organization. There is a city solicitor's office in each city. Each borough or township may employ a solicitor.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city, borough, and township solicitors prosecute municipal ordinance and traffic violations, represent the municipality in civil lawsuits, and provide legal services to agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Solicitors. The city solicitor is appointed by the mayor and/or the city council and serves various terms, depending upon the class of the city. The borough solicitor is appointed by the

borough council. The township solicitor is appointed by the board of commissioners. The qualifications for these positions vary depending upon the regulations of the municipality. The solicitors receive salaries and/or fees and may engage in the private practice of law when no conflict of interest exists.

Other Personnel. The city, borough, and township solicitors usually work alone or employ a secretarial-clerical personnel. However, larger offices may also employ investigators and administrative-supervisory personnel.

Financial Support. Each municipality or township is responsible for financing its solicitor's office.

RHODE ISLAND

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Rhode Island: The Department of the Attorney General and the offices of the city and town solicitors.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The General Laws of Rhode Island, Title 42, Section 42-9-1, (1970), establishes the Department of the Attorney General.

Organization. The Department of the Attorney General consists of four divisions: Civil, consumer protection, criminal, and executive.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the Attorney General prosecutes all trial- and appellate-level criminal cases in the superior and State supreme courts, which are courts of general and appellate jurisdiction. The Attorney General also prosecutes selected criminal cases in the district and family courts, which are courts of limited and special jurisdiction, and may supersede city and town solicitors in all other misdemeanor prosecutions. The Attorney General represents the State in civil lawsuits and provides legal services to State agencies and officials.

Personnel

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 2 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints one deputy attorney general, four assistant attorneys general, three chief special assistant attorneys general, and as many special assistants as deemed necessary. The assistant attorneys general receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Department of the Attorney General employs investigators and legal services, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Department of the Attorney General.

CITY AND TOWN SOLICITORS (33)

Legal Authorization. Various city and town charters or ordinances authorize the establishment of the positions of city and town solicitor.

Organization. Each municipality may employ a city or town solicitor.¹

Legal Jurisdiction. The solicitors prosecute misdemeanors and municipal ordinance and traffic violations, and conduct felony preliminaries in the courts of limited and special jurisdiction. The solicitors represent the municipality in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to municipal agencies and officials. In addition, the solicitors handle juvenile matters.

Personnel

Solicitors. The city solicitor is appointed by the mayor. The town solicitor is appointed by the town council. Most city and town solicitors are part-time, receive salaries and/or fees, and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The city or town solicitor usually works alone but may employ an investigator or a legal service or secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. Each municipality is responsible for financing its city or town solicitor's office.

¹ Governmental units in Rhode Island designated as "towns" are treated in this report as township governments.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

SOUTH CAROLINA

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in South Carolina: The Office of the Attorney General and the offices of the circuit solicitors, county attorneys, and city and town attorneys.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Code of Laws of South Carolina, Title 1, Section 1-1-110 (1977), establishes the Office of the Attorney General.

Organization. The Office of the Attorney General consists of five divisions: Administration, civil, criminal, federal, and tax.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the Attorney General prosecutes all appellate-level criminal cases. The Attorney General has general supervision over the criminal cases prosecuted by the circuit solicitors. The Attorney General represents the State in civil lawsuits and provides legal services to State agencies and officials.

Personnel

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints four deputy attorneys general and as many assistants as deemed necessary. The assistants receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Office of the Attorney General employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Office of the Attorney General.

CIRCUIT SOLICITORS (16)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of South Carolina, Article V, Section 20, and the Code of Laws of South Carolina, Title 1, Section 1-7-310 (1977), establish the position of circuit solicitor.

Organization. The State is divided into 16 judicial circuits with each circuit consisting of two to five counties. There is a circuit solicitor's office in each circuit.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the circuit solicitors prosecute trial-level criminal cases and handle juvenile matters.

Personnel

Circuit Solicitors. The circuit solicitors are elected by the voters of the circuit for a term of 4 years. The circuit solicitors are part-time, receive salaries, and may only engage in the private practice of law if they have not yet been converted to full-time status.¹

¹ A law passed by the General Assembly in 1976 requires that the office of circuit solicitor be full time beginning in January 1977. The circuit solicitor may not engage in the private practice of law when converted to full-time status.

Assistant Circuit Solicitors. Each solicitor appoints an assistant circuit solicitor. The assistants receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law if they are part-time employees.

Other Personnel. The circuit solicitors usually employ investigators and secretarial-clerical personnel. However, larger offices may also employ legal service and administrative-supervisory personnel.

Financial Support. The State provides the circuit solicitor's salary plus \$1,800 for expenses. The salaries of other personnel and additional office expenses are paid by the counties within the circuit.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (18)

Legal Authorization. The Code of Laws of South Carolina, Title 4, Section 4-9-30, Sub-section (6) (1977), and various county ordinances authorize the establishment of the position of county attorney.

Organization. Each of the 46 counties in the State may employ a county attorney, sometimes called a county solicitor.

Legal Jurisdiction. Each county attorney represents the county in civil lawsuits and provides legal services to county agencies and officials.

Personnel

County Attorneys. The county attorney is appointed by the county council. The county attorneys receive salaries or fees and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The county attorneys usually work alone but may employ a secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county attorney's office.

CITY AND TOWN ATTORNEYS (34)

Legal Authorization. The Code of Laws of South Carolina, Title 5, Section 5-7-230 (1977), authorizes the establishment of the positions of city and town attorney.

Organization. Each municipality may establish the office of city or town attorney, sometimes called city prosecutor or corporation counsel.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city and town attorneys prosecute municipal ordinance and traffic violations. The city and town attorneys also represent the municipality in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to agencies and officials. Some cities have multipurpose legal departments with responsibilities divided among a city attorney, city prosecutor, and corporation counsel.

Personnel

Attorneys. The city attorney is appointed by the city council. The town attorney is appointed by the mayor and town council. Most municipal attorneys are part-time. They receive salaries and/or fees, and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The city and town attorneys usually work alone or employ a secretarial-clerical or legal service employee.

Financial Support. Each municipality is responsible for financing its city or town attorney's office.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in South Dakota: The Office of the Attorney General and the offices of the State's attorneys and city attorneys.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of South Dakota, Article IV, Section 12, and the South Dakota Compiled Laws, Chapter 1-11 (1974 Revision), establish the Office of the Attorney General.

Organization. The Office of the Attorney General consists of four major sections: Legal services, appellate, litigation and administrative, and opinions. The Attorney General has organizational control over the Division of Criminal Investigation.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General prosecutes and defends all appellate-level criminal and civil actions before the Supreme Court in which the State is an interested party. The Attorney General has concurrent jurisdiction with the State's attorneys in all criminal proceedings, and under this authority, may prosecute for the State's attorneys when requested or deemed necessary. The Attorney General represents the State in all civil actions and provides legal services to State agencies and officials as provided by law.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must be licensed to practice law before the State Supreme Court. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints assistant attorneys general and special assistants as deemed necessary. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Attorney General employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Office of the Attorney General.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS (64)

Legal Authorization. The South Dakota Compiled Laws, Chapter 7-16, Section 7-16-1 (1967), establishes the Office of State's Attorney.

Organization. The State is divided into 67 county areas, three of which lack an organized county government. There is a State's attorney's office in each of the 64 counties having an organized county government. The unorganized counties are served by an adjacent county.

Legal Jurisdiction. The State's attorneys prosecute and defend all criminal and civil actions or proceedings in which the State or

county is an interested party. They provide legal services to the board of county commissioners and other county officials and handle juvenile matters.

Personnel.

States Attorneys. Each State's attorney is elected by the voters of the county served for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, candidates must be licensed to practice before the State Supreme Court. State's attorneys receive salaries. The State's attorneys in Minnehaha and Pennington Counties are full-time and are prohibited from engaging in the private practice of law. The remaining counties elect part-time State's attorneys who may engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant State's Attorneys. The State's attorney is authorized to appoint one deputy State's attorney and, with the consent of the board of county commissioners, may appoint other deputies as deemed necessary. In counties of more than 15,000 population, the State's attorney, with the consent of the county commissioners, must appoint one deputy to assist in the enforcement of desertion and public welfare laws of the State. Also, the State's attorney of any county may, with the consent of the county commissioners, appoint special assistants for trial and/or special investigation. The deputies and special assistants receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law in all counties except Minnehaha and Pennington.

Other Personnel. The State's attorney usually employs a small secretarial-clerical staff.

Financial Support. Each organized county is responsible for financing its State's attorney's office. The three unorganized counties do not contribute to the financial support of the State's attorney's office.

CITY ATTORNEYS (73)

Legal Authorization. The South Dakota Compiled Laws, Chapter 9-14, Section 9-14-1 (1967), establishes the office of city attorney.

Organization. There is a city attorney's office in each city in the State. The city attorney is sometimes called city prosecutor.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city attorneys prosecute violations of city ordinances and cases involving traffic offenses. They represent the city in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to city officials and boards as provided by law.

Personnel.

City Attorneys. City attorneys are appointed by the governing body, receive salaries and/or fees, and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. City attorneys usually work alone; however, some employ a small secretarial-clerical staff.

Financial Support. Each city is responsible for financing its city attorney's office.

TENNESSEE

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Tennessee: The Office of the Attorney General and Reporter and the offices of the district attorneys general, county attorneys, and city attorneys.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND REPORTER (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Tennessee, Article 6, Section 5, and the Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 8, Section 8-601 (1973), establish the Office of the Attorney General and Reporter.

Organization. The Office of the Attorney General and Reporter consists of two civil divisions and a criminal division.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the Attorney General and Reporter argues all appellate-level criminal and civil cases. The Attorney General represents the State in civil lawsuits and provides legal services to State agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Attorney General and Reporter. The Attorney General and Reporter is appointed by the judges of the State Supreme Court for a term of 8 years. The Attorney General and Reporter receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General and Reporter appoints one chief deputy attorney general, two deputy attorneys general, and as many assistants as deemed necessary. The deputies and assistants receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Office of the Attorney General and Reporter employs investigative, legal service, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Office of the Attorney General and Reporter.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS GENERAL (27)¹

Legal Authorization. The Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 8, Section 8-701 (1973), established the position of district attorney general.

Organization. The State is divided into 27 judicial circuits¹ with each circuit consisting of one to six counties. There is a district attorney general for each circuit.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the district attorneys general prosecute trial-level criminal and civil cases and provide legal services to county agencies and officials. In addition, the district attorneys general handle juvenile matters.

¹ As of July 1977, there were 29 judicial circuits with a district attorney general for each circuit.

Personnel.

District Attorneys General. The district attorney general is elected by the voters of the district for a term of 8 years. The district attorneys general receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant District Attorneys General. Each district attorney general appoints several assistant district attorneys general. The assistants receive salaries and may engage in a limited private law practice if they are part-time employees.

Other Personnel. The district attorneys general employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the offices of the district attorneys general. Some counties in which large cities are located or have a metropolitan form of government provide supplemental funding (e.g. Chattanooga, Memphis, Nashville, and the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County).

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (62)

Legal Authorization. The Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 5, Section 5-1517 (1971), establishes the position of county attorney.

Organization. There may be a county attorney's office in each of the 94 counties and in the consolidated government of the city of Nashville and the county of Davidson.

Legal Jurisdiction. The county attorneys represent the county in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to county agencies and officials.

Personnel.

County Attorneys. The county attorney is appointed by the county manager with consent of the county council. Most county attorneys are part-time. They receive salaries and/or fees, and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The county attorneys usually work alone or employ a secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county attorney's office.

CITY ATTORNEYS (139)

Legal Authorization. The Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 6, Section 6-2102 (1971), establishes the position of city attorney.

Organization. Each city may employ a city attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city attorneys prosecute municipal ordinance and traffic violations, represent the municipality in civil lawsuits, and provide legal services to agencies and officials.

Personnel.

City Attorneys. The city attorney is appointed by the city manager or council. Most city attorneys are part-time. They receive salaries and/or fees and may engage in the private practice of law when no conflicts of interest exist.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

Other Personnel. The city attorneys usually work alone or employ a secretarial-clerical employee. However, larger offices may also employ investigators and legal service and administrative-supervisory personnel.

Financial Support. Each municipality is responsible for financing its city attorney's office.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

TEXAS

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Texas: The offices of the Attorney General, the State prosecuting attorney, district attorneys, county attorneys, county and district attorneys, criminal district attorneys, and city, town, and village attorneys.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Texas, Article 4, Section 22, establishes the position of Attorney General.

Organization. The office of Attorney General consists of 16 divisions and two major branches, the opinions committee and an organized crime prevention council.

Legal Jurisdiction. The office of the Attorney General represents the State in civil litigation and provides legal services for the State government and legislature and for county authorities. Although it has the power to prosecute felonies and handle criminal appeals, as a policy matter it seldom does, and then only by request of the grand jury and district attorney.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and, although not prohibited by statute from engaging in the private practice of law, does not do so.

Assistant Attorneys General. Assistant attorneys general are appointed by the Attorney General, receive salaries, and, although not prohibited by statute from engaging in the private practice of law, do not do so.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the office of the Attorney General employs investigators and administrative-supervisory and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the office of the Attorney General.

STATE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY (1)

Legal Authorization. The Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, Title 38, Article 1811 (1975), establishes the position of the State prosecuting attorney.

Organization. The office of the State prosecuting attorney is an independent office at the State level, established to direct State appeals before the Court of Criminal Appeals.

Legal Jurisdiction. The State prosecuting attorney and the district attorney, who prosecuted the case in the district court, jointly represent the State before the Court of Criminal Appeals.

Personnel.

State Prosecuting Attorney. The court of criminal appeals appoints the State prosecuting attorney. To qualify for the office, candidates must have at least 5 years experience as a practicing attorney in criminal cases in Texas. The State prosecuting attorney receives a salary, and, although not prohibited by statute from engaging in the private practice of law, does not do so.

Assistant State Prosecuting Attorneys. The State prosecuting attorney may appoint one or more assistant State prosecuting attorneys. These attorneys must meet the same qualification requirements as the State prosecuting attorney. They receive salaries and do not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the State prosecuting attorney employs secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the State prosecuting attorney's office.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (70)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Texas, Article 16, Section 65, and the Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, Title 15, Articles 322 and 326 (1975), establish the district attorney's offices.

Organization. There is a district attorney for about one-third of the State's 235 judicial districts. However, because a judicial district may encompass from one to five counties, about four-fifths of the State's 254 counties are actually provided with a district attorney. Because judicial districts overlap, sometimes two district attorneys will have concurrent jurisdiction over cases arising in a county. In some of the counties there is no district attorney because the positions of district attorney and county attorney have been merged into the office of criminal district attorney. In other counties, the county attorney performs the duties exercised elsewhere by the district attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the district attorneys prosecute felonies (including preliminary hearings and trials) in the district court, which is a court of general jurisdiction. Under the general supervision of the State prosecuting attorney, the district attorney also prepares and argues appeals in the Court of Criminal Appeals. In about one-fourth of the counties, the district attorney also exercises jurisdiction over juvenile matters, sometimes concurrently with the county attorney. In Harris and Webb Counties, the district attorney also exercises criminal jurisdiction over misdemeanors. Misdemeanor cases are tried in the county courts, which are courts of special and limited jurisdiction. The district attorney and county attorney also have concurrent jurisdiction for defending county and precinct officers in civil suits.

Personnel.

District Attorneys. Voters in each district elect a district attorney for a term of 4 years. District attorneys receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant District Attorneys. The district attorney may appoint assistant district attorneys. They receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the district attorney usually employs investigators and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for paying the salaries of the district attorney and usually pays salaries of other staff and office expenses. In some cases, the county or counties in the district will pay the salaries of the assistant district attorneys and other personnel and/or office expenses.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (191)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Texas, Article 5, Section 21, establishes the office of County Attorney.

Organization. There may be a county attorney for each of the counties in the State except for the following 49 counties: 27 counties in which the offices of county attorney and district attorney have been merged into the office of criminal district attorney and the 22 counties in which the county attorney has assumed the duties of district attorney and is called a county and district attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. In most counties, the county attorney represents the State in misdemeanors and de novo traffic appeals tried in county and justice of the peace courts, and may represent the State in the municipal courts where a violation of a State penal statute is involved. In about two-thirds of the counties, the county attorney prosecutes juvenile cases. In some of these counties, the county attorney has concurrent jurisdiction over juvenile cases with the district attorney. In Harris County and Webb County, the county attorney has no criminal jurisdiction. The county attorney also represents the State in civil cases that involve essentially local matters and provides legal services to county and precinct officials.

Personnel.

County Attorneys. Each county attorney is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. The county attorney receives a salary and (except for the county attorney in Grayson County) may engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant County Attorneys. The county attorney may, with the consent of the commissioner's court, appoint up to three assistants. They receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. A county attorney usually employs investigators and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county attorney's office.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (22)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Texas, Article 5, Section 21, and the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Article

2.02 (1959), authorize the position of county and district attorney.

Organization. There are 22 county and district attorneys. A county attorney becomes a county and district attorney in those counties where there is no district attorney and the county attorney assumes the responsibilities of the district attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. A county and district attorney has the combined duties and responsibilities of a county attorney and a district attorney. Thus, the criminal jurisdiction of a county and district attorney extends to prosecuting felonies in the district court on behalf of the State and misdemeanors and de novo traffic appeals in the county and justice of the peace courts. The county and district attorney represents the State in juvenile cases. The civil jurisdiction of the county and district attorney extends to representing the State in civil cases that involve essentially local matters and providing legal services to county and precinct officials.

Personnel.

County and District Attorneys. Each county and district attorney is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. County and district attorneys receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant County and District Attorneys. The county and district attorney may, with the consent of the commissioner's court (the county's general governing body), appoint up to three assistants. They receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. A county and district attorney usually employs investigators and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county and district attorney's office. The State reimburses the county an amount equal to the salary of a district attorney in a single county.

CRIMINAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (27)

Legal Authorization. The Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, Title 15, Articles 322 and 326 (1959), establish the office of criminal district attorney.

Organization. There is a criminal district attorney in 27 counties. Where such an office has been established, it replaces the office of county attorney and the office of district attorney for that county.

Legal Jurisdiction. The criminal district attorney has the same legal jurisdiction as that of a county attorney and a district attorney combined. Thus, a criminal district attorney prosecutes on behalf of the State both felony and misdemeanor offenses in district court and in county court and provides legal services to the county. A criminal district attorney and a county and district attorney have identical jurisdiction. The difference is that a criminal district attorney's office is created by special statute,

whereas a county and district attorney is a county attorney with the additional powers of a district attorney where the legislature has not created a district attorney's office.

Personnel.

Criminal District Attorneys. Each criminal district attorney is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. Criminal district attorneys receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Criminal District Attorneys. The criminal district attorney may appoint assistant attorneys, who receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the criminal district attorney may employ investigators and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. A county that has a criminal district attorney's office is responsible for financing it. However, the State compensates the county by an amount equal to the salary of a district attorney in a single county.

CITY, TOWN, AND VILLAGE ATTORNEYS (277)

Legal Authorization. The Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, Title 28, Article 977 (1959), establishes the office of city, town, or village attorney.

Organization. Each city, town, or village may create the office of city, town, or village attorney. Some municipalities, particularly the smaller ones, retain the services of a private attorney as needed.

Legal Jurisdiction. Municipal attorneys generally prosecute traffic violations and municipal ordinance violations and represent the city, town, or village in civil lawsuits in the municipal courts. They may represent the State in municipal court if a State penal statute is involved, unless the county attorney, county and district attorney, or criminal district attorney chooses to represent the State. Municipal attorneys also represent the city, town, or village in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to the municipality.

Personnel.

Municipal attorneys. The city, town, or village attorney may be either appointed or elected as provided by ordinance. Municipal attorneys are paid either a salary or fees and usually are permitted by the municipality to engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The city attorneys seldom employ more than one secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. The municipality is responsible for financing its attorney's office.

UTAH

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Utah: The Office of the Attorney General and the offices of the county attorneys and city attorneys.

ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Utah, Article VII, Section 1, establishes the position of Attorney General.

Organization. The Attorney General's office consists of eight major divisions: Economic crime, justice, social services, consumer protection, major agencies, other agencies, higher education, and highway.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General's office has broad authority to prosecute criminal and civil cases in which the State is involved but exercises more limited jurisdiction. In the criminal field, the Attorney General's office prosecutes some felonies and handles all appeals of convictions of State offenses before the Supreme Court. In the civil field, the Attorney General's office handles all appeals on behalf of the State. It also performs various legal services to the State government, legislature, and county attorneys.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by voters of Utah for a term of 4 years. The attorney General is paid a salary and may engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy and Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General may appoint a deputy attorney general and assistant attorneys general. The deputy attorney general receives a salary and may engage in the private practice of law. Assistant attorneys general receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law, except for special assistant attorneys general, who are employed to handle particular lawsuits.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Attorney General employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Office of the Attorney General.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (29)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Utah, Article VIII, Section 10, establishes the office of county attorney.

Organization. There is a county attorney's office in each of the 29 counties in Utah.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, county attorneys prosecute trial-level criminal actions in the district courts, which are the courts of general jurisdiction. County attorneys represent the State and the county in civil cases in the district court of their counties, and prosecute juvenile cases in juvenile court on behalf of the State. County attorneys also perform various legal services for the State and the county.

Personnel.

County Attorney. The county attorney is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. County attorneys receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy County Attorneys. The boards of county commissioners may employ deputy county attorneys to assist the county attorney. These deputies have the same powers as the county attorneys. Deputy county attorneys receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The county attorney usually employs a secretary or clerk.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county attorney's office.

CITY AND TOWN ATTORNEYS (91)

Legal Authorization. The Utah Code, Title 10, Chapter 6, Section 29; Chapter 6, Section 30; and Chapter 13, Section 20 (1975), authorize cities and towns to employ an attorney.

Organization. There is a city attorney in each city of the first class (population of 100,000 or more) and second class (population of 60,000 to 100,000). There may be a city attorney in cities of the third class (population of 800 to 60,000) and a town attorney in towns (population less than 800).

Legal Jurisdiction. The city or town attorney usually prosecutes municipal ordinance and traffic violations. Most also represent the municipal government in civil lawsuits and provide it with legal services. Some city attorneys handle juvenile cases. City and town attorneys also handle appeals of their cases.

Personnel.

City and Town Attorneys. The governing bodies of the cities and towns appoint the city or town attorney. The attorneys receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. Most city attorneys employ a secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. The city or town is responsible for financing its city or town attorney.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

VERMONT

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Vermont: The Office of the Attorney General and the offices of the State's attorneys and city and town attorneys.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Vermont Statutes Annotated, Title 3, Section 151 (1976), establishes the Offices of Attorney General.

Organization. The Office of the Attorney General consists of eight divisions: Administrative, civil rights, consumer fraud, revenue, human services, criminal justice, civil and public resources.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General has concurrent authority with the State's attorneys to prosecute all criminal cases and argue criminal appeals but traditionally argues only criminal appeals and tries homicides. The Attorney General also exercises general supervision over the State's attorneys. The Attorney General represents the interests of the State in all civil matters and performs other legal services for the State.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 2 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law in civil actions arising out of the same facts as a criminal case.

Deputy Attorney General and Assistant and Special Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General, with the approval of the Governor, may appoint a deputy attorney general and assistant and special assistant attorneys general. These officials receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Office of the Attorney General employs legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Office of the Attorney General.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS (14)

Legal Authorization. The Vermont Constitution, Chapter II, Section 50, establishes State's attorneys' offices.

Organization. There is a State's attorney's office in each of the 14 counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The State's attorneys prosecute trial-level felony and misdemeanor criminal offenses, including serious traffic violations. They argue appeals in the Vermont Supreme Court; the county superior courts, which are courts of general jurisdiction; and the district courts, which are courts of limited jurisdiction. The State's attorneys may represent the State in civil actions and are required to perform various legal services for the State. The State's attorneys handle juvenile matters.

Personnel.

State's Attorney. Voters in each county elect a State's attorney for a term of 4 years. The State's attorneys receive salaries. Full-time State's attorneys may not engage in the private practice of law. Part-time State's attorneys in Essex, Grand Isle, and Lamoille counties may engage in the private practice of law, except that they may not represent parties in land condemnation cases involving land in their county of election.

Deputy State's Attorney. The State's attorney may appoint deputy State's attorneys as necessary. These officials receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law if they are part-time employees.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the State's attorneys may employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the State's attorneys offices.

CITY AND TOWN ATTORNEYS (12)

Legal Authorization. The Vermont Statutes Annotated, Title 24, Section 7B (11) and (12) (1976), establish the positions of grand juror and town agent, respectively. However, when a municipality incorporates, the municipal charter provisions on the method of obtaining legal services prevail over the general statutory provisions.

Organization. A few cities and towns employ legal counsel, variously called town agent, grand juror, or town or city attorney.¹

Legal Jurisdiction. Grand jurors' legal duties are defined by individual town charter and usually include prosecution of municipal ordinance and minor traffic violations. Town agents bring and defend civil suits and perform legal services on behalf of the municipality. If there is no grand juror in the town, the town agent may be given the prosecutorial functions. Attorneys for cities and towns prosecute violations of city ordinances and most minor forms of traffic violations, such as failure to pay a parking ticket. More serious traffic violations are handled by the State's attorney. City and town attorneys represent the municipality in civil suits and provide legal services and advice in connection with the day-to-day conduct of municipal activities.

Personnel.

Grand jurors. The grand juror is elected by the voters of a city or town for a term of 1 year. The city grand jurors receive salaries and most may engage in the private practice of law.

¹ Governmental units in Vermont designated as "towns" are treated in this report as township governments.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

Town agent. The town agent is elected by the voters of a town or city for a term of 1 year. In most cities and towns, the town agent has a private law practice. Where the town agent is not a lawyer and there is no grand juror or city attorney, the town agent is responsible for hiring attorneys in private practice to carry out the municipality's legal functions.

City and town attorneys. The city and town attorneys are appointed by the municipal governing body, receive salaries, and usually engage in the private practice of law.

Financial Support. The municipalities are responsible for financing the city and town attorneys', town agents', and grand jurors' offices.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

VIRGINIA

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Virginia: The Department of Law and the offices of the commonwealth attorneys, county attorneys, and city and town attorneys.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW (1)

Legal Authorization. The Code of Virginia, Title 2.1, Section 2.1-117 (1973), establishes the Attorney General as head of the Department of Law.

Organization. The Department of Law consists of five divisions: Three civil divisions, the criminal division and the transportation division.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the Department of Law and the Attorney General argue appellate-level criminal cases before the State Supreme Court. The Attorney General represents the State in civil lawsuits and provides legal services to State agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General appoints one chief deputy attorney general, two assistant attorneys general, and as many deputies as deemed necessary. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Department of Law employs legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Department of Law.

COMMONWEALTH ATTORNEYS (127)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of Virginia, Article VII, Section 4, and the Code of Virginia, Title 15.1, Section 15.1-40.1 (1973), establish the position of Commonwealth attorney.

Organization. There may be a commonwealth attorney in each of the State's 96 counties and 41 independent cities.

Legal Jurisdiction. On behalf of the State, the commonwealth attorneys prosecute all trial-level criminal cases and appellate-level cases in the circuit court. The commonwealth attorneys represent the county in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to county agencies and officials. In addition, the commonwealth attorneys handle juvenile matters.

Personnel.

Commonwealth Attorneys. The commonwealth attorney is elected by the voters of the county or independent city for a term of 4 years. They receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law when no conflict of interest exists.

Assistant Commonwealth Attorneys. The commonwealth attorney appoints, with the approval of the Compensation Board, as many assistant commonwealth attorneys as the governing body deems necessary. They receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law when no conflict of interest exists.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the commonwealth attorneys employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State and each county or independent city is responsible for financing the commonwealth attorney's office. The State pays one-half of the salaries and expenses of each commonwealth attorney's office; the county or independent city pays the other half.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS (1)¹

Legal Authorization. The Code of Virginia, Title 15, Sections 15.1-9.1 and 15.1-9.1:1 (1976), authorize the establishment of the position of county attorney.

Organization. There may be a county attorney for each county in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The county attorneys represent the county in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to the county agencies and officials. The appointment of a county attorney relieves the commonwealth attorney of these duties.

Personnel.

County Attorneys. The county attorney is appointed by the governing body of the county. To qualify for the office, candidates must have been admitted to practice before the State Supreme Court. The county attorneys receive salaries and may or may not engage in the private practice of law, depending upon the regulations of the county they serve.

Other Personnel. The county attorney usually employs a secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county attorney's office.

¹ There was one county attorney agency identified during this survey. However, efforts are currently being made to update the National Criminal Justice Directory listing of county attorneys in the State.

CITY AND TOWN ATTORNEYS (107)

Legal Authorization. Various municipal charters authorize the establishment of the positions of city and town attorneys.

Organization. Each municipality may employ an attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city and town attorneys prosecute municipal ordinance and traffic violations, represent the municipality in civil lawsuits, and provide legal services to municipal agencies and officials.

Personnel.

Attorneys. The city attorney is appointed by the city manager or council. The town attorney is appointed by the town council. They receive salaries and/or fees and may or may not engage in the private practice of law depending upon the regulations of the municipality served.

Other Personnel. City and town attorneys usually work alone or employ a secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. Each municipality is responsible for financing its city or town attorney's office.

WASHINGTON**Personnel.**

The following prosecution and legal services offices exist in Washington: The offices of the Attorney General, county prosecuting attorneys, and municipal attorneys.

ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of the State of Washington, Article III, Section 1, and the 1976 Revised Code of Washington, Chapter 43.10, Section 43.10.030 (1976), establish the position of Attorney General.

Organization. The Attorney General's office has three major divisions—highways, labor and industry, and social and health services—and a consumer protection and anti-trust unit.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General represents the State in all civil actions and proceedings and provides legal services to State officials and agencies as provided by law. Only in infrequent circumstances prescribed by statute does the Attorney General become involved in criminal prosecutions.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. To qualify for the office, a candidate must be a qualified practitioner before the Supreme Court of the State. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy and Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General may appoint deputy and assistant attorneys general as are deemed necessary. The deputy and assistant attorneys general receive salaries. A full-time deputy or assistant attorney general may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Attorney General employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the office of the Attorney General.

COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS (39)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of the State of Washington, Article XI, Section 5, and the revised Code of Washington, Chapter 36.27, Section 36.27.005 (1976), establish the position of county prosecuting attorney.

Organization. There is a county prosecuting attorney's office in each of the 39 counties in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The county prosecuting attorneys represent the State in all adult and juvenile criminal cases, represent the county in civil cases, and provide legal services to county agencies and officials.

County Prosecuting Attorneys. The county prosecuting attorneys are elected by the voters of their counties for a term of 4 years. In counties with a population of 18,000 or more, county prosecuting attorneys are full-time employees who receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law. County prosecuting attorneys who serve a county with less than 18,000 population usually work part-time, receive a salary, and may engage in the private practice of law when no conflict of interest exists.

Deputy or Special Deputy Prosecuting Attorneys. Deputy or special deputy prosecuting attorneys may be appointed by the county prosecuting attorney as needed. They receive salaries. In counties with less than 18,000 population, the deputy attorneys may engage in the private practice of law; in counties with 18,000 or more population, they may not.

Other Personnel. The county prosecuting attorney may employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel. However, most offices consist of only a small secretarial-clerical staff.

Financial Support. One-half of the salary of each county prosecuting attorney is paid by the State. Each county pays for the other half of its county prosecuting attorney's salary, salaries of the other personnel, and office expenses.

MUNICIPAL ATTORNEYS (116)

Legal Authorization. Various statutes establish or authorize the establishment of the position of city or town attorney. The 1976 Revised Code of Washington, Chapter 35.23, Section 35.23.140; Chapter 35.24, Section 35.24.110; Chapter 35.27, Section 35.27.070; and Chapter 35A.12, Section 35A.12.020.

Organization. There may be a municipal attorney's office in each municipality in the State. Municipal attorneys are variously called city attorneys, town attorneys, or corporation counsels.

Legal Jurisdiction. Municipal attorneys prosecute municipal ordinance and traffic violations, represent the municipality in civil lawsuits, and provide legal services to various city or town officials as provided by law.

Personnel.

Municipal Attorneys. The municipal attorney is appointed by the mayor or municipal governing body. They receive salaries or fees and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. Most municipal attorneys either work alone or employ a small secretarial-clerical staff.

Financial Support. The city or town is responsible for financing its attorney's office.

WEST VIRGINIA

The following prosecution and legal services agencies exist in West Virginia: The Office of the Attorney General and the offices of the county prosecuting attorneys and municipal attorneys.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of West Virginia, Article VII, Section 1, and the West Virginia Code, Chapter 5, Article 3, Section 5-3-1 (1971), establish the office of the Attorney General.

Organization. The Office of the Attorney General consists of five divisions: Civil, criminal, consumer protection, environmental protection, and tax.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General represents the State in all criminal appeals to the State's highest court, the Supreme Court of Appeals. Although it has statutory authority to prosecute State criminal offenses in the trial courts, in practice it does not do so. The Attorney General represents the State in all civil appeals to the Supreme Court of Appeals. The Attorney General also institutes and prosecutes, as well as defends, civil actions in which the State is a party. The Attorney General represents State officers and National Guard members sued in their official capacity by parties other than the State. The Attorney General provides legal services to the State executive and legislative branches of government and to prosecuting attorneys.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General may appoint assistant attorneys general. The assistant attorneys general receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Attorney General employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Office of the Attorney General.

COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY (55)

Legal Authorization. The Constitution of West Virginia, Article IX, Section 1, and the West Virginia Code, Chapter 7, Article 4, Section 7-4-1 (1976), establish the office of county prosecuting attorney.

Organization. There is a county prosecuting attorney's office in each of the 55 counties in the State.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

Legal Jurisdiction. The county prosecuting attorneys represent the State in all criminal prosecutions at the trial level and handle criminal appeals from lower courts to the circuit court. The county prosecuting attorneys also represent the State in juvenile matters. In addition, the county prosecuting attorneys represent the State at the trial level in civil cases of local concern, such as consumer affairs and welfare disputes; represent the county in civil suits; and provide legal services to the county government.

Personnel.

County prosecuting attorneys. Each county prosecuting attorney is elected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. They are paid salaries. County attorneys in counties with an assessed property valuation of more than \$450 million are full-time officials and may not engage in the private practice of law. In counties with a lower assessed property valuation, county prosecuting attorneys may engage in a private civil law practice.

Assistant Attorneys. The county prosecuting attorney, with the consent of the county commission, may appoint assistant county prosecuting attorneys. Assistants are paid salaries. They may not work for any other political subdivision of the State, but may engage in a private law practice.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the county prosecuting attorneys, with the consent of the county commission, may employ investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel. Most offices consist only of a small secretarial-clerical staff.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county prosecuting attorney's office.

MUNICIPAL ATTORNEYS (96)

Legal Authorization. Various municipal ordinances establish the position of city, town, or village attorney.

Organization. There may be a city, town, or village attorney (sometimes called solicitor) in each municipality in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The municipal attorney's duties are prescribed by ordinance. Municipal attorneys generally prosecute municipal ordinances and traffic violations. They also represent the government in civil lawsuits and provide legal services to the municipality.

Personnel.

Attorneys. Municipal attorneys are selected by the municipal governing body. They usually receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law if there is no conflict of interest.

Other Personnel. The municipal attorneys usually work alone, but some employ a secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. Each city, town, and village is responsible for financing its attorney's office.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

WISCONSIN

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Wisconsin: The Department of Justice and the offices of the county district attorneys, corporation counsels, and city, town, and village attorneys.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (1)

Legal Authorization. The Wisconsin Constitution, Article VI, Section 1, and the Wisconsin Statutes, Chapter 15, Section 15.25 (1973), establish the Attorney General as head of the Department of Justice.

Organization. The Department of Justice consists of the law enforcement services and criminal investigation divisions and the law enforcement standards board.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Department of Justice and the Attorney General prosecute all appellate-level criminal and civil cases in the State Supreme Court in which the State is a party or has an interest. They advise and assist county district attorneys, initiate certain civil actions brought by convicted persons against various State officials, and provide legal services to the Governor, State Legislature and all agents and units of State government.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is elected by the voters of the State for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy and Assistant Attorneys. The Attorney General appoints one deputy attorney general and such assistant attorneys general as are deemed necessary. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Department of Justice employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the Department of Justice.

COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (71)

Legal Authorization. The Wisconsin Constitution, Article VI, Section 4, and the Wisconsin Statutes, Chapter 59, Section 59.12 (1973), establish the position of county district attorney.

Organization. There is a county district attorney's office in 71 of the 72 counties in the State. The county district attorney of Shawano County serves as the county district attorney of Menominee County. In counties with a population of less than 40,000, a part-time county district attorney may also serve as a town or village attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. The county district attorneys prosecute all criminal actions in county and district courts serving their county and prepare and argue criminal appeals upon the request of the Attorney General. In counties without a corporation counsel (see

below), the district attorney handles juvenile and civil cases for the county and provides legal services to the county board and officials as provided by law. In counties with a corporation counsel, the corporation counsel assumes these responsibilities.

Personnel.

County District Attorneys. The county district attorneys are elected by the voters of the county they serve for a term of 2 years. County district attorneys receive salaries and may or may not engage in the private practice of law, depending on the county served.

Deputy and Assistant District Attorneys. The county district attorney may appoint as many assistants as the county board will authorize, and in counties with populations greater than 200,000, may also appoint as many as two deputy attorneys. The deputy and assistant attorneys receive salaries and may or may not engage in the private practice of law, depending on the county served.

Other Personnel. Most county district attorneys employ a small secretarial-clerical staff.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county district attorney's office. The State reimburses each county for part of the county district attorney's salary and part of the salaries of any full-time deputy or assistant deputy district attorneys.

CORPORATION COUNSELS (61)

Legal Authorization. The Wisconsin Statutes, Chapter 59, Section 59.07 (44) and Section 59.455 (1973), establish the office of the corporation counsel.

Organization. There may be a corporation counsel's office in each county in the State.

Legal Jurisdiction. The corporation counsels represent the county in all civil matters and provide legal services to the county board and officials as provided by law.

Personnel.

Corporation counsels. Each corporation counsel is appointed by the county board of supervisors. Corporation counsels receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Corporation Counsels. The corporation counsel may appoint assistant corporation counsels when authorized by the county board of supervisors. Assistant corporation counsels receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The corporation counsels usually employ secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its corporation counsel's office.

CITY, TOWN, AND VILLAGE ATTORNEYS (118)

Legal Authorization. Various statutes establish the position of city attorney: The Wisconsin Statutes, Chapter 62, Section 62.09; Chapter 64, Section 64.30 (1973); and individual town and village ordinances establish the position of town or village attorney.

Organization. There may be an attorney's office in each city, town, or village in the State. In counties with a population of less than 40,000, the county district attorney may also serve as a town or village attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city attorney (sometimes called corporation counsel) and town or village attorney may prosecute municipal ordinance and traffic violations, represent the corporate body in civil actions, and/or provide legal services to the municipal officials.

Personnel.

Attorneys. The governing body of the municipality appoints the city, town, or village attorney. Most municipal attorneys receive salaries and may engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys. Each city attorney may appoint an assistant who receives a salary from the city attorney, not the city, and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. Most city, town, and village attorneys work alone; some employ a secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. Each city, town, or village is responsible for financing its attorney's office.

WYOMING

The following prosecution and civil attorney agencies exist in Wyoming: The offices of the Attorney General, the county and prosecuting attorneys, and city attorneys.

ATTORNEY GENERAL (1)

Legal Authorization. The Wyoming Statutes, Title 9, Chapter 2, Article 6, Section 9-121 (1975), establishes the position of the Attorney General.

Organization. The office of the Attorney General consists of three divisions: Administrative, criminal investigation, and criminal identification.

Legal Jurisdiction. The Attorney General handles all appellate-level criminal and civil cases before the State Supreme Court. At the trial level, the Attorney General handles cases involving misconduct of State officials (e.g. embezzlement) and such other offenses that are not included in the statutory jurisdiction of another office. The Attorney General is the legal advisor for State officials and for the county and prosecuting attorneys of the counties.

Personnel.

Attorney General. The Attorney General is appointed by the Governor. To qualify for the office, a candidate must have been a practicing attorney in the courts of record for the previous 4 years. The Attorney General receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Deputy Attorneys General. The Attorney General may appoint two deputies, one for civil affairs and one for criminal affairs. Each receives a salary and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General may appoint, with the approval of the Governor, such assistant and special assistant attorneys general as deemed necessary. They receive salaries and may not engage in the private practice of law.

Other Attorneys. The Attorney General may, with the approval of the Governor, retain qualified practicing attorneys on a contingent fee or contract basis when expertise in a particular field is desired. They may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. In addition to attorneys, the Attorney General employs investigators and legal service, administrative-supervisory, and secretarial-clerical personnel.

Financial Support. The State is responsible for financing the office of the Attorney General.

COUNTY AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS (23)

Legal Authorization. The Wyoming Statutes, Title 18, Chapter 4, Article 5, Section 18-109 (1957), establishes the position of county and prosecuting attorney for each county.

Organization. There is an office of the county and prosecuting attorney in each of the 23 counties in the State.¹

Legal Jurisdiction. The county and prosecuting attorneys act as prosecutors for the State in all adult and juvenile criminal cases arising in the county served and in preliminary hearings before any justice of the peace or judge, and assist the Attorney General when necessary in the preparation of criminal appeals. The county and prosecuting attorneys act as legal counsel for the county and its officers.

Personnel.

County and Prosecuting Attorneys. The county and prosecuting attorneys are selected by the voters of the county for a term of 4 years. Most county and prosecuting attorneys are part-time employees who receive a salary and may engage in the private practice of law.²

Deputy and Assistant Attorneys. The county commissioners may employ deputy attorneys to assist the county and prosecuting attorney, depending on the resources and needs of each county, and the district court may appoint an assistant prosecuting attorney when the public interest requires it. Each deputy attorney and assistant prosecuting attorney receives a salary and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. The county and prosecuting attorneys may employ investigators and secretarial-clerical employees. Most have a small secretarial-clerical staff.

Financial Support. Each county is responsible for financing its county and prosecuting attorney's office.

CITY ATTORNEYS (18)

Legal Authorization. Various State statutes establish the office of city attorney: Wyoming Statutes, Title 15.1, Chapter 2, Article 1, Section 15.1-120; Chapter 3, Article 3, Section 15.1-173; Chapter 4, Article 1, Section 15.1-207; and Chapter 4, Article 2, Section 15.1-226 (1957).

Organization. Each city has a city attorney; each town may have a city attorney.

Legal Jurisdiction. The city attorneys prosecute municipal ordinance and traffic violations, represent the municipality in civil lawsuits, and act as legal advisors to the governing body and its officers.

¹After January 1, 1978, the county commissioners of two or more contiguous counties may by resolution agree to be served by a single county and prosecuting attorney.

²After January 1, 1978, the boards of county commissioners may require that county and prosecuting attorneys or their deputies not engage in the practice of law.

Personnel.

City Attorneys. In most municipalities, the city attorney is appointed by the governing body of the town or city. In some cities, the city attorney is appointed by the mayor according to conditions set by the governing body. The city attorney usually receives a salary and may engage in the private practice of law.

Other Personnel. Most city attorneys work alone on a part-time basis; others may employ a secretarial-clerical employee.

Financial Support. Each city or town is responsible for financing its attorney's office.

APPENDIX: SURVEY FORMS

Data supplied by			FORM CJ-35 (8-2-78)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS	
Name			CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIRECTORY SURVEY Public Prosecutors and Civil Attorneys			
Title						
Official address (Number and street)						
City						
State			ZIP code			
Telephone						
Area code	Number	Extension				
(Please correct any error in name and address, including ZIP code)						
RETURN TO			Bureau of the Census ATTN: Governments Division Washington, D.C. 20233		CENSUS USE ONLY	
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**FROM THE DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**

On behalf of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) of the U.S. Department of Justice, the Bureau of the Census is conducting a national survey of prosecutors and legal services agencies as part of its ongoing maintenance of the National Directory of Criminal Justice Agencies. The purpose of the survey is to establish a current listing of prosecution and legal services agencies, and to obtain certain additional information on agency organization, jurisdiction, employment, and funding. This information will aid LEAA in improving its program of assistance to those concerned with prosecution and legal services activities.

If there are any items on this questionnaire for which the answer cannot be obtained from available records, reasonable estimates are requested. Please indicate such estimates with an asterisk (*). The duplicate copy of this questionnaire is for your files. The addressed copy should be returned, preferably within 3 weeks, in the enclosed preaddressed envelope. If you have any problems in completing this questionnaire, please call us collect for assistance on Area code (301) 763-2842 or 2896.

This report is authorized by Public Law 93-83. While you are not required to respond, your participation is needed to make the results of this survey comprehensive, accurate, and timely.

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Barabba
VINCENT P. BARABBA

Enclosures

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APPENDIX—Continued

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Although this questionnaire is addressed to "Agencies," it should also be completed by any part-time or full-time public official or attorney engaged in the prosecution of accused violators of criminal law or in the handling of juvenile matters; or in providing legal advice, assistance, representation, or other services to governmental executives or departments in civil matters.

Section I — AGENCY JURISDICTION

A. Mark (X) those categories below which describe your agency. If none of the categories adequately describes your agency, mark the "Other" box and explain in the space provided.

1 ☐ An agency which prosecutes the following cases

Mark (X) those matters below which your agency prosecutes

a. ☐ Felony cases

b. ☐ Felony preliminaries

c. ☐ Minor criminal cases other than traffic — Include misdemeanors, infractions, and/or municipal ordinance violations

d. ☐ Traffic violations

e. ☐ Juvenile matters

2 ☐ An agency which represents the government in civil lawsuits

3 ☐ An agency which provides legal services to a government, short of courtroom representation. For example, research and investigation, giving legal opinions, courtroom assistance, advice at council meetings, preparing contracts, etc.

4 ☐ An agency which tries or handles juvenile matters exclusively

5 ☐ A police prosecutor — A police officer or attorney employed by a police department

Mark (X) those matters below which your agency prosecutes

a. ☐ Felony cases

b. ☐ Felony preliminaries

c. ☐ Minor criminal cases other than traffic — Include misdemeanors, infractions, and/or municipal ordinance violations

d. ☐ Traffic violations

e. ☐ Juvenile matters

6 ☐ Other — Specify

CENSUS
USE ONLY

B. Do police agencies act as prosecutors in your jurisdiction?

☐ Yes — Specify types of cases prosecuted by letters (a through e) under code box 7 in item A above

Letter(s)

☐ No

Section II — AGENCY FUNDING

What percentage of your agency's total funding for 1 year is provided by the following levels of government? (For example, State 60% and county 40%) Estimates are acceptable, and should be indicated with an asterisk (*).

Source(s) of funding Please complete both columns even if percents are the same.	Percent of employee payroll funded by each government (Include fringe benefits) (a)	Percent of all other costs funded by each government (If no other costs, enter "NA") (b)	CENSUS USE ONLY
1. Federal — Include amounts received directly from the Federal Government and amounts passed through the State, e.g., Revenue Sharing, CETA, and grants from LEAA.	%	%	
2. State	%	%	
3. County	%	%	
4. Municipal (city or town)	%	%	
5. Township	%	%	
6. Other — Specify (e.g., two or more counties)	%	%	
TOTAL	100%	100%	

Section III — AGENCY EMPLOYMENT

A. Count each employee in your agency only once — in the primary position that person fills. Include CETA and other Federally funded employees, employees of your agency who work in other departments, and college interns. Part-time public attorneys or police prosecutors should count only those employees on the public payroll and engaged in legal representation (e.g., police prosecutor and part-time secretary).

NOTE: If this agency has branch offices, be sure to include employees located in all branch offices in addition to those located in the headquarters office. A branch office is defined as an office of your agency located in another city or county and having the power to initiate prosecution or provide legal services.

If you cannot include the number of employees in branch offices, please mark ☐

Employment	Full-time employees of your agency (a)	Part-time employees of your agency (b)	Employees shared with another agency ¹ (c)
TOTAL number of employees on September 1, 1976 (Sum of items 1 through 2e)			
1. ATTORNEYS — Include elected or appointed official, and assistant or deputy attorneys, etc.			
2. NON-ATTORNEYS			
a. Investigators — Include investigative assistants.			
b. Legal services employees who are not attorneys — Include employees engaged in research, preparing legal memos or briefs, etc. (e.g., law clerks or legal interns, paralegal aids, etc.)			
c. Administrative/supervisory employees who are not attorneys — Include business managers, office or case managers, administrative assistants, accountants, etc.			
d. Secretarial/Clerical employees — Include stenographers, record clerks, typists, etc.			
e. Other — Specify			

¹ Column c — All persons employed by your agency who also work for, and receive payment from, another agency (e.g., a district attorney may pay for the services of a secretary, staff attorney, or investigator who is already employed by a municipality or police department).

CENSUS
USE ONLY

B. How are attorneys compensated for the work performed for your agency?

Mark (X) for as many boxes as applicable

1 ☐ Salary

2 ☐ Fees — Paid strictly for a specific case or service

3 ☐ Retainer — Payment for services to be performed when requested

4 ☐ Other — Specify

CENSUS
USE ONLY

C. May the titled official in your agency engage in private practice?

1 ☐ Yes — If there are any restrictions, please describe

2 ☐ No

May the other attorneys in your agency engage in private practice?

1 ☐ Yes — If there are any restrictions, please describe

2 ☐ No


3 ☐ Not applicable

Section IV - STATISTICS**Does your agency routinely compile statistics on workload?**

- 1 ☐ Yes - Please send us a representative sample of any published statistics, or briefly describe your unpublished statistics. Please do not submit records of individual cases or any information that would specify any individual.

2 ☐ No

Section V - GEOGRAPHIC JURISDICTION AND BRANCH OFFICES**A. If your agency serves more than one county, please list county names.**

B. Note to headquarters office with branches  Please list the name(s), address(es), and telephone number(s) of your branch offices, and the number of employees working in each. (See section IIIA for employee definitions.) A branch office is defined as an office of your agency located in another city or county and having the power to initiate prosecution or provide legal services.

☐ No branch offices

1. Name of office (e.g., "Assistant District Attorney" or "Branch Office")

Address (Number and street)	City	State	ZIP code
-----------------------------	------	-------	----------

County	Telephone (Area code, number, extension)
--------	--

Number of employees	Full-time	Part-time	Shared
---------------------	-----------	-----------	--------

2. Name of office (e.g., "Assistant District Attorney" or "Branch Office")

Address (Number and street)	City	State	ZIP code
-----------------------------	------	-------	----------

County	Telephone (Area code, number, extension)
--------	--

Number of employees	Full-time	Part-time	Shared
---------------------	-----------	-----------	--------

3. Name of office (e.g., "Assistant District Attorney" or "Branch Office")

Address (Number and street)	City	State	ZIP code
-----------------------------	------	-------	----------

County	Telephone (Area code, number, extension)
--------	--

Number of employees	Full-time	Part-time	Shared
---------------------	-----------	-----------	--------

If more than three branch offices, please attach a list

Section VI - COMMENTS**GOT A MOMENT?**

We'd like to know what you think of this publication.

Will you take a few moments to complete and return the following user evaluation questionnaire? The postage is prepaid.

Your answers will help us provide you with more useful information in the future.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

USER EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE
STATE AND LOCAL PROSECUTION AND CIVIL ATTORNEY SYSTEMS

Dear Reader:

We have provided an evaluation form below for opinions you wish to express about this report. Please cut out both pages, staple them together on one corner, and fold so that the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration address appears on the outside. After folding, use tape to seal closed. No postage stamp is necessary.

Thank you for your help.

1. For what purpose did you use this report on State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems?

2. What particular parts of the report did you use?

3. For that purpose, the report -

☐ Met most of my needs

☐ Met some of my needs

☐ Met none of my needs

4. If the report did not meet your needs, what changes would increase its usefulness to you?

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

5. What additional types of data, if any, would you like to see collected concerning prosecution and civil attorney activities?

6. Which parts of the report, if any, were difficult to understand or use? How could they be improved?

7. Would a different format have been more useful to you? If yes, please suggest a more useful organization of the material.

8. Can you point out specific parts of the text or table notes that are not clear or additional terms that need to be defined?

9. In what capacity did you use this report?

- ☐ Researcher
☐ Educator
☐ Student
☐ Criminal justice agency employee
☐ Government employee other than criminal justice - Specify _____
☐ Other - Specify _____

10. If you used this report as a governmental employee, please indicate the level of government.

- ☐ Federal
☐ State
☐ County

- ☐ City
☐ Other - Specify _____

11. If you used this report as a criminal justice agency employee, please indicate the sector in which you work.

- ☐ Law enforcement (police)
☐ Legal services and prosecution
☐ Public or private defense services
☐ Courts or court administration
☐ Probation

- ☐ Corrections
☐ Parole
☐ Criminal justice planning agency
☐ Other criminal justice agency - Specify type _____

12. If you used this report as a criminal justice employee, please indicate the type of position you hold.

Mark all that apply

- ☐ Agency or institution administrator
☐ General program planner/evaluator/analyst
☐ Operations or management planner/evaluator/analyst
☐ Budget planner/evaluator/analyst

- ☐ Program or project manager
☐ Statistician
☐ Other - Specify _____

13. Additional comments

If your comments require an answer, please enter your name and mailing address

Name

Number and street

City

State

ZIP code

SD-P-2

OPTIONAL

Name		Telephone
Number and street		()
City	State	ZIP Code

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Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Washington, D.C. 20531

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Director, Statistics Division
National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
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OPTIONAL

Name		Telephone	<input type="checkbox"/> Please send me a NCJRS registration form. <input type="checkbox"/> Please send me the reports listed below.
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City	State	ZIP Code	

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If you wish to receive copies of any of the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service reports listed inside the front cover, please list them below and include your name and address in the space provided above.

END