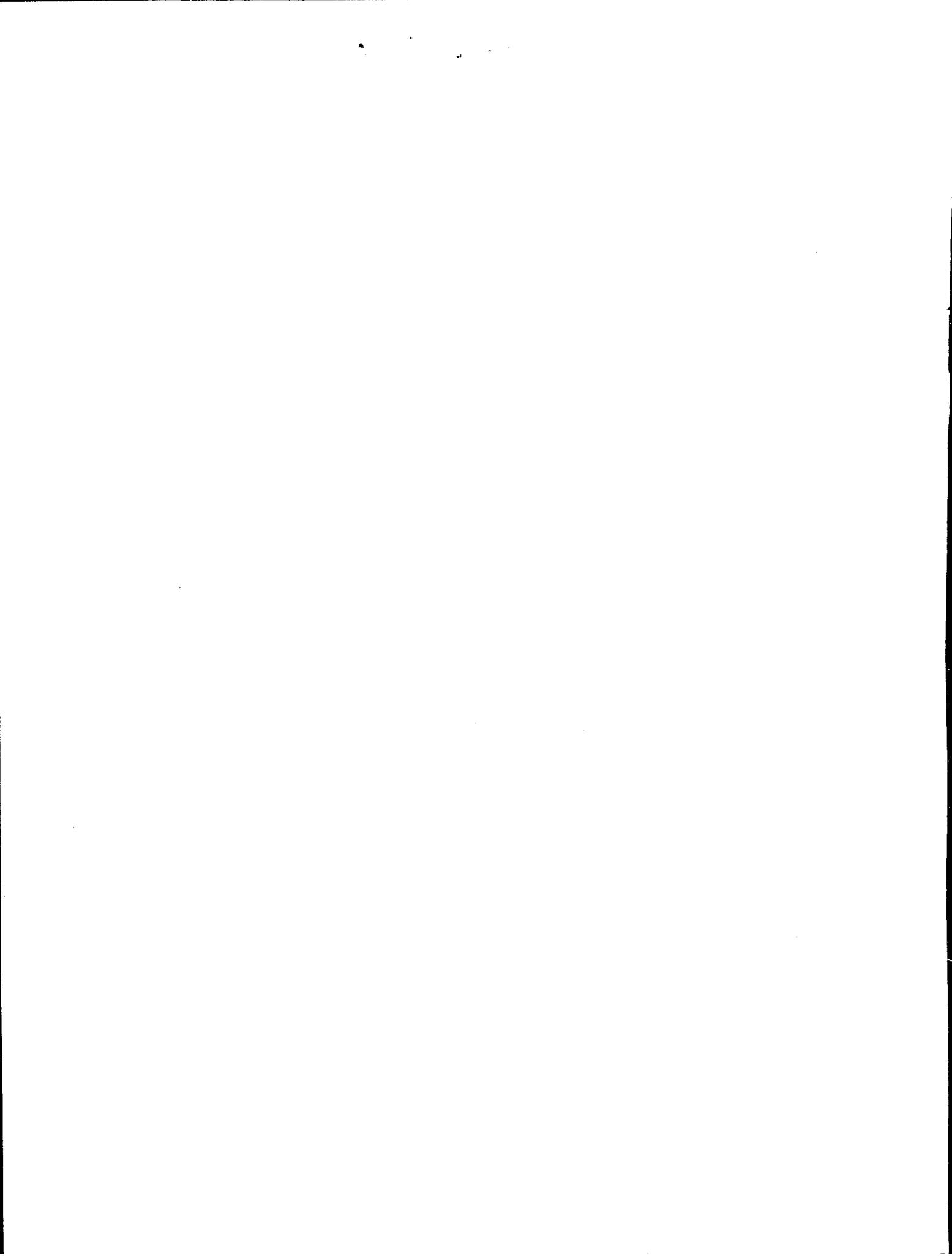

Selected Statistics on the Office of Attorney General

November 1978

The National Association of Attorneys General
Committee on the Office of Attorney General



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National Association of Attorneys General
Committee on the Office of Attorney General

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ACQUISITIONS

SELECTED STATISTICS
ON THE OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

November, 1978



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The Committee on the Office of Attorney General
of the National Association of Attorneys General Foundation
3901 Barrett Drive
Raleigh, North Carolina 27609

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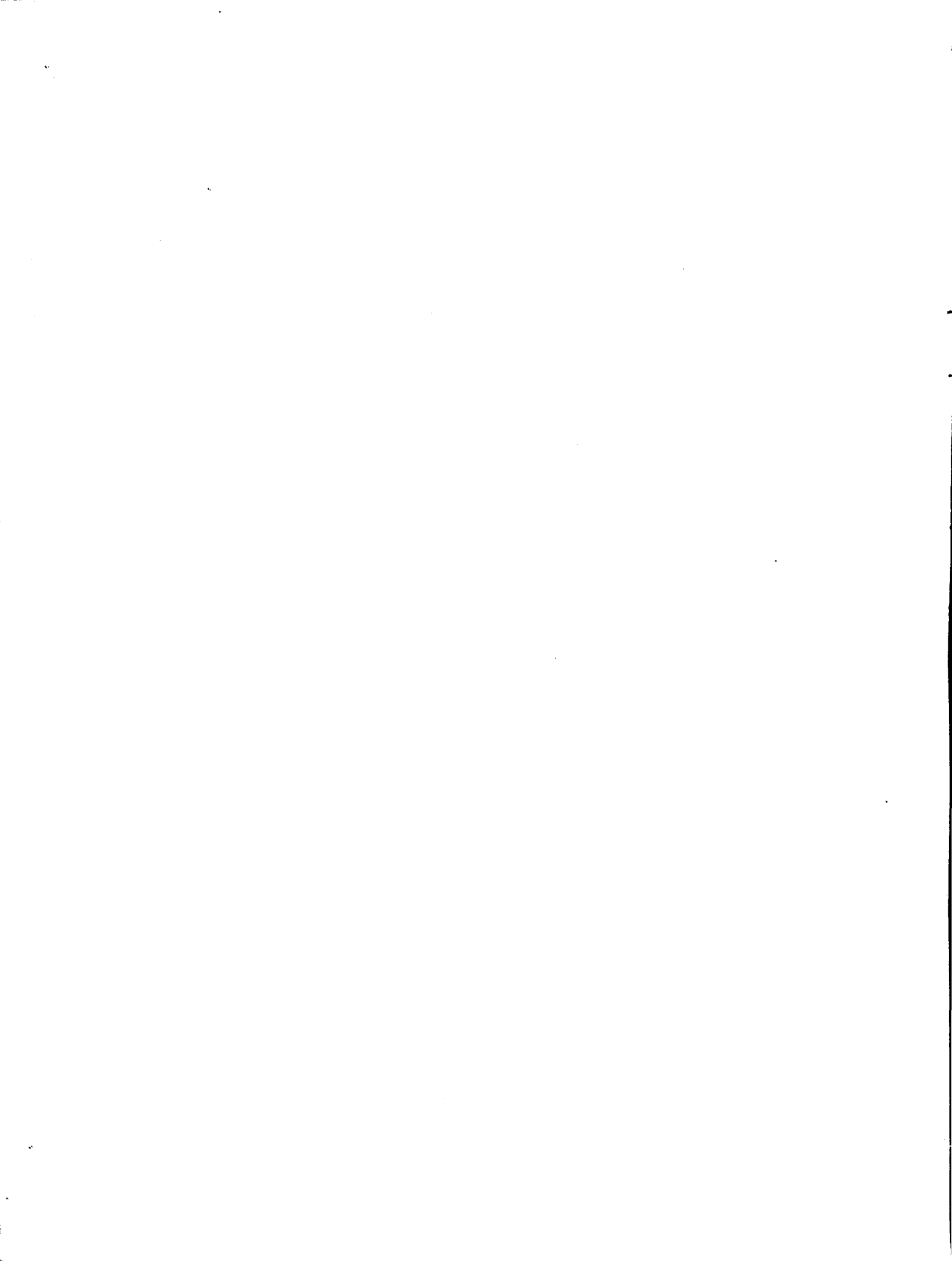
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PREFACE

This report contains some basic information on the budgets and salaries of Attorneys General's offices. Similar information was published by the Committee on the Office of Attorney General in 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1977. It is anticipated that this will be updated periodically.

Information herein is taken from a questionnaire sent to Attorneys General's offices in August. The questionnaire was returned by all jurisdictions except Arizona, Colorado, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island and Samoa. Information for those offices has been taken from questionnaires returned in a prior year and may no longer be accurate. Where information is for a period other than the 1978-79 fiscal year, the table so indicates.

This publication omits some tables that were included in the 1975 edition of Selected Statistics on the Office of Attorney General, but have since been updated in other COAG publications. The table showing limits on private practice in Attorneys General's offices was updated in an October, 1977 report, Powers, Duties and Operations of State Attorneys General.

In the report, information is presented in state-by-state listings. A summary and analysis is also given for each subject. A few of the highlights are listed below.

- 47 of the 54 jurisdictions each appropriate over \$1 million annually to their Attorneys General's office; only 2 appropriate less than \$500,000 annually.
- Most offices' budgets include some special appropriations; these are usually to fund a particular unit or a special project in the office.
- Of 45 offices reporting, 18 have revolving funds; most of these are used for antitrust enforcement.
- Of 45 offices reporting, 29 had current grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; the size of these grants ranged from an estimated \$1,200 to almost \$1.5 million.
- LEAA grants are used most often for training, organized crime and corruption control, criminal justice statistics, and crime laboratories.
- The Attorneys General of 31 states received grants from the U.S. Department of Justice for antitrust enforcement; these grants ranged from \$29,500 to \$469,165.
- Attorneys General's salaries range from \$25,000 to \$60,000 per year; 21 jurisdictions pay the Attorney General \$40,000 or more.

- Salaries of Chief Deputies range from \$23,307 to \$50,928, with a median of \$37,000; average salaries for attorneys with 4-years experience range from \$16,000 to \$38,868, with a median of \$22,392, while salaries of attorneys with no experience range from \$12,000 to \$21,576.
- There are 7,825 full-time and 369 part-time attorneys in state government; of these, all but 2,797 full-time and 167 part-time attorneys are located in other Attorneys General's offices or are paid by them.
- There is an increasing use of non-legal personnel. In addition to clerical, stenographic, and custodial personnel, Attorneys General report that they employ auditors, economists, librarians, and other specialists.
- Of 43 reporting jurisdictions, only ten employ special counsel frequently.

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1. ORGANIZATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES

All Attorneys General share certain responsibilities, such as issuing opinions and rendering advice to state agencies. Most Attorneys General are also responsible for enforcing specific statutes, such as those relating to consumer protection and antitrust. The majority also exercise various other functions, such as rendering assistance to local prosecutors, on their own initiative or pursuant to statute.

These common duties have not led to any uniformity in the organization of Attorneys General's offices. A review of the accompanying table shows a great variety of organizational patterns, representing different administrative approaches. When compared to tables in previous reports, it is apparent that the organization of most offices is becoming increasingly more complex and specialized. This is obviously the result of the rapid growth in staff and responsibilities that most offices have experienced.

The number of states reporting special divisions or sections for certain programs has increased sharply in recent years. This reflects the growing scope and responsibilities of the Office of Attorney General, and a trend toward increased use of specialized administrative units. In reviewing this information, however, it should be remembered that states may carry out a substantive program without creating a special unit for the purpose. For example, other COAG studies show that all Attorneys General have staff assigned to consumer protection and environmental control, on a full-time or part-time basis, although not all have special units in this area. Furthermore, more populous states did not always provide organizational charts detailed enough to include sub-units. It is also possible that the substantive responsibilities of a unit are broader than its title would indicate.

Table 1 shows the sections, division and other units of Attorney General's offices. The information was derived from questionnaires sent to Attorneys General in August 1978. The information is for the 1978-79 fiscal year, unless otherwise noted. For those offices which failed to return the questionnaire, information from the last available year is used. This information, obviously, may no longer be accurate.

All Attorneys General's offices have some formal organizational structure. This varies from several states which report only a few divisions to states like Arizona, California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey and New York, which have detailed organizational schemes. There is no typical or standard organizational pattern. Traditionally, most Attorneys General's offices were divided into civil and criminal divisions, with special units established for a few special functions. A few offices, like Louisiana, still retain this basic division, but with numerous specialized units under each division. Some other offices, such as Michigan and Minnesota, have a substantial number of separate divisions, each based on a particular function. Several others, including Georgia and Washington, divide the office into four or five divisions, each encompassing a variety of responsibilities.

There appears to be a trend toward establishing special sections to handle litigation. Litigation units are found in Arkansas, Hawaii, Kansas, Maryland, New York, and Virginia. Kentucky has recently established such a division, although it is not shown on the table. Alaska and South Carolina have Special Litigation Sections, while Arizona and North Carolina have Special Prosecution Units and Utah has a Trial Division. Mississippi has separate sections to deal with federal and state litigation.

A common practice is to create special divisions or other units to handle new functions which are of particular public interest or where the Attorney General, rather than a state agency, initiates action. The absence of a special division does not, however, mean that the Attorney General has no staff assigned to that area; the staff may be part of another division.

Thirty-nine Attorneys General have separate units for consumer protection, according to the latest information furnished COAG. These are:

Alabama	Kansas	New Mexico
Alaska	Kentucky	New York
Arizona	Louisiana	North Carolina
Arkansas	Maine	North Dakota
California	Maryland	Ohio
Colorado	Massachusetts	Oregon
Connecticut	Michigan	Pennsylvania
Florida	Minnesota	South Carolina
Guam	Mississippi	Texas
Illinois	Missouri	Vermont
Idaho	Nebraska	Washington
Indiana	New Hampshire	West Virginia
Iowa	New Jersey	Wisconsin

Since this information was last reported in the 1976 fiscal year, ten states have been added to this list, while only one state, South Dakota, has abolished its consumer protection division.

In the 1976 fiscal year, twelve Attorneys General had separate organizational units for antitrust. This has grown to thirty in the current fiscal year, reflecting the increased emphasis on this activity:

Alabama	Maine	North Dakota
Arizona	Maryland	Ohio
Arkansas	Massachusetts	Oregon
California	Mississippi	Puerto Rico
Connecticut	Missouri	South Dakota
Florida	Montana	Texas
Hawaii	Nebraska	Vermont
Idaho	New Jersey	Virginia
Illinois	New York	West Virginia
Louisiana	North Carolina	Wisconsin

A number of states combine antitrust and consumer protection. Arizona, for example, combines an Antitrust Section and a Consumer Fraud Section into an Economic Protection Division. Another approach is to place several related

functions under the Consumer Protection Division; New Mexico's Consumer and Economic Crime Division, for example, includes a Land Fraud Section and an Indian Arts and Crafts Unit.

Thirty Attorneys General's offices report separate units for environmental control or natural resources, compared to twenty-two in FY 1976. These are:

Alabama	Kentucky	North Dakota
Alaska	Louisiana	Ohio
Arizona	Maine	Tennessee
California	Massachusetts	Texas
Colorado	Michigan	Vermont
Connecticut	Minnesota	Virginia
Idaho	New Hampshire	Washington
Illinois	New Jersey	West Virginia
Indiana	North Carolina	Wisconsin
Iowa	New York	Wyoming

Some of these offices have several units related to environmental matters. Minnesota, for example, has both a Pollution Control and a Natural Resources Division. California's Division of Special Operations includes an Environmental and Consumer Protection Law Section, a Land Law Section, and a Public Resources Section.

There has also been a sharp increase in the number of offices which have special divisions or other units to handle administration, personnel, or fiscal matters. This has grown from nineteen to twenty-seven offices in the last 3 years. The offices with special administrative units are:

Arizona	Massachusetts	Ohio
California	Michigan	Oregon
Colorado	Minnesota	Pennsylvania
Hawaii	Missouri	South Carolina
Illinois	Montana	Texas
Kansas	New Hampshire	Utah
Kentucky	New Jersey	Vermont
Louisiana	New York	Virginia
Maryland	North Carolina	Wisconsin

This increase reflects a growing recognition that management involves special skills.

Another area that appears to be receiving increased organizational attention is civil rights. Civil rights units are found in Arizona, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio and Vermont. California has a Constitutional Rights Section, while New Jersey and Washington have Human Rights units.

The number of special units established to deal with organized crime has not changed in the past few years. Seven offices have such units: Colorado, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, and Texas. This is called the Organized Crime Strike Force in Texas and the Organized Crime Task Force in New York. In addition, Louisiana and New Jersey listed public corruption units.

Medicaid Fraud Units were reported by Alabama, California, Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. Some other offices may be in the process of establishing such units, as a result of recent federal legislation. Arizona has a Welfare Fraud Division and numerous offices, of course, have welfare units, which may handle fraud in this area.

Some of these lists include units which reflect unusual responsibilities for Attorneys General's offices. For example, the Nevada Attorney General's office has a Crime Prevention Division and a Private Investigators Licensing Board; New Jersey has a Division of Gaming Enforcement; Pennsylvania has an Office of Medical Malpractice Arbitration; and Samoa has an Immigration Office. Two offices, Pennsylvania and Illinois, have units to deal with crime victims. Alaska has a unit for Special Oil and Gas Projects. Several have bureaus of investigation and/or identification.

TABLE 1: ORGANIZATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES (Note: Dates indicate fiscal year for which information is given.)

Alabama (1979)	<u>Office of Attorney General</u> Civil Division Criminal Division Environmental Division Antitrust Division Consumer Protection Division Medicaid Fraud Division
Alaska (1979)	<u>Department of Law</u> Civil Division Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Governmental Affairs Taxation and Business Regulation Human Services Legislation and Regulations Consumer Protection Transportation and Public Facilities Special Litigation Special Oil and Gas Projects Criminal Division Chief Prosecutor District Attorneys Special Prosecution and Criminal Appeals
Arizona (1977)	<u>Department of Law</u> <u>Attorney General</u> Special Assistant Administrative Section Civil Division Civil Litigation Section Public Service, Corporations, and Natural Resources Section Natural Resources Unit Corporation Commission Unit Finance, General Law, Commerce and Educa- tion Section Occupational Licensing Unit General Law Unit Finance Unit Education Unit Transportation Section Health and Economic Security Section Health Unit Economic Security Unit Economic Protection Division Antitrust Section Consumer Fraud Section Civil Rights Division Tax Division

TABLE 1: ORGANIZATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES (Note: Dates Indicate fiscal year for which information is given.)

Arizona (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criminal Division <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appeals Section Investigative Section Special Prosecutions Section Prosecution Assistance Section Welfare Fraud Prosecution Section
Arkansas (1979)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Office of Attorney General</u> Criminal Justice Consumer Protection Opinions Litigation State Agencies Antitrust Division of Energy Conservation and Rate Advocacy
California (1979)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Department of Justice</u> <u>Division of Civil Law</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Section Government Section Professional and Vocational Licensing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative Law Section Public Welfare Law Section Tax Section Tort and Condemnation Law Section <u>Division of Criminal Law</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Assignments (Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, Los Angeles) handling criminal appeals, criminal writs, and trials and special investigations Parent Locator Service Medi-Cal Fraud Unit Drug Panel <u>Division of Special Operations</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental and Consumer Protection Law Section Land Law Section Public Resources Section Special Statutory Compliance Section <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antitrust Unit Charitable Trust-Escheat Unit Constitutional Rights Unit Registry of Charitable Trusts <u>Division of Law Enforcement</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security Unit Enforcement and Investigation Branch Identification and Information Branch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bureau of Identification Bureau of Criminal Statistics

TABLE 1: ORGANIZATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES (Note: Dates Indicate fiscal year for which information is given.)

California (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigative Services Branch Law Enforcement Consolidated Data Center Organized Crime and Criminal Intelligence Branch Program Services Branch Division of Administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative Services Library Services Management and Manpower Services Special Legal Services Crime Prevention Unit Information Services Section Legislative Liaison Unit
Colorado (1974)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Department of Law</u> Civil Division <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory Agency Section Administrative Law Section Natural Resources Section Higher Education Section Inheritance Tax Section Criminal Division <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criminal Appeals Section Organized Crime Section Administrative Division <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer Section Technical Section Stenographic Section Division of State Solicitor General
Connecticut (1979)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Office of Attorney General</u> Unit I - General Law Unit II - General Law Transportation Social Services Environmental Protection Tax Labor Public Utilities Workmen's Compensation Contract Litigation (General) Corrections State Police Anti-Trust Consumer Protection Contract Litigation (Med-Dent) Special Revenue/Liquor Control Children and Youth Services

TABLE 1: ORGANIZATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES (Note: Dates Indicate fiscal year for which information is given.)

Delaware (1979)	<u>Department of Justice</u> Attorney General Chief Deputy State Prosecutor Criminal Deputies State Solicitor Civil Deputies Securities Commissioner
Florida (1979)	<u>Department of Legal Affairs</u> Criminal Appeals General Legal Services Civil Litigation Administrative Law Tax Antitrust Enforcement Opinions Consumer Protection Cabinet Affairs
Georgia (1979)	<u>Department of Law</u> Division I - Civil Division II - Civil Division III - Criminal Division IV - Highway Division V - Fiscal Affairs Division VI - Property State Library
Guam (1979)	<u>Department of Law</u> Civil Division Criminal Division Consumer Counsel Division Special Prosecution Division (Drug)
Hawaii (1979)	<u>Department of Attorney General</u> Legal Services Division Social Services Division Tax/Labor Division Transportation/Land Division Litigation Division Antitrust Division Administrative Division Special Assignment Division University of Hawaii Administrative Service Division Investigative Division Capitol Building Security Division Criminal and Civil Identification Division

TABLE 1: ORGANIZATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES (Note: Dates Indicate fiscal year for which information is given.)

Idaho (1977)

Office of Attorney General
 Criminal Division
 Criminal Appeals
 Law Enforcement
 Corrections
 Business Regulations Division
 Consumer Protection
 Labor
 Bureau of Occupational Licenses
 Insurance
 Finance
 Antitrust
 Natural Resources Division
 Water Resources
 Fish and Game
 Environmental
 Parks and Recreation
 Health, Education and Welfare Division
 Also 3 Deputy Attorneys General overseeing
 representation of state agencies

Illinois (1979)

Office of Attorney General
 Attorney General
 Internal Auditor
 Deputy Assistant Attorney General
 First Assistant - (both Springfield
 and Chicago)
 General Office
 General Support
 Building Services
 Investigative Services
 Government Agency Representation
 General Law
 Civil Rights
 Accounts for Collection
 Land Acquisition
 Civil Appeals
 Court of Claims
 Opinions
 Revenue Litigation
 Other Boards, Commissions, Etc.
 Law Enforcement Comp. Claims
 Commerce Commission
 Industrial Commission
 Unemployment Compensation
 Public Aid/Welfare Litigation
 Public Representation
 Antitrust
 Environmental Law
 Charitable Trusts
 Franchise
 Consumer Protection

TABLE 1: ORGANIZATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES (Note: Dates indicate fiscal year for which information is given.)

Illinois (cont'd)	Inheritance Tax Criminal Justice Financial Crimes Prosecution Assistance Prisoner Litigation Criminal Appeals Habeas Corpus Crime Victims Programs
Indiana (1979)	<u>Office of Attorney General</u> Highway Division Appellate Division Claims and Compensation Section Tax and Revenue Section Departmental Section Consumer Protection Division Legal Documents/Special Investigation Section Criminal Justice Section Unclaimed Property Section Opinions Section Environmental Section
Iowa (1979)	<u>Department of Justice</u> Criminal Appeals Division Criminal Prosecutions Highway Commission Division Social Services Revenue Department Division Environmental Protection Division Public Safety Division Consumer Protection Division State Departments Special Claims Civil Rights Division Insurance Department
Kansas (1976)	<u>Office of Attorney General</u> Civil Division Office Management Division, including Financial Administrator Consumer Protection Division Litigation Division Criminal Division
Kentucky (1977)	<u>Department of Law</u> General Administration and Support Division Consumer Protection Division Environmental Law Division General Legal Services Division Economic Fraud Division Prosecutor Assistance Division

TABLE 1: ORGANIZATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES (Note: Dates indicate fiscal year for which information is given.)

Louisiana (1979)

Department of Justice
Administrative Division
 Fiscal
 Personnel and Property Control
 Purchasing
Civil Division
 Antitrust
 Appeals
 Civil Recovery
 Collections
 Construction Defects
 Consumer Protection
 Corrections
 Education
 Elections
 Environmental Protection
 General Civil Legal Services
 Lands and Natural Resources
 Medical Malpractice
 Municipal and Parochial
 Public Contracts
 Public Finance
 Retirement Systems
Criminal Division
 Criminal Appeals
 Habeas Corpus
 Industrial Violence
 Organized Crime
 Prosecution and Technical Assistance
 Extraditions
 Public Corruption

Maine (1979)

Department of Attorney General
Civil Division
 Civil Section
 Natural Resources Section
 Consumer and Anti-Trust Section
 Human Services Section
 Mental Health and Corrections Section
 Manpower Affairs Section
 Taxation Section
Criminal Division
 Law Enforcement Education Section

TABLE 1: ORGANIZATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES (Note: Dates indicate fiscal year for which information is given.)

Maryland (1979)	<u>Office of Attorney General</u> Civil Division (includes 23 units representing state government agencies) Consumer Protection Division Securities Division Antitrust Division Legislation and Litigation Division Criminal Division Counsel for Administration State Prosecutor (a largely independent agency) State's Attorneys' Coordinator
Massachusetts (1979)	<u>Department of the Attorney General</u> Government Bureau Administrative Opinions By-Laws Section Affirmative Litigation Criminal Bureau Criminal Appellate Section Trial Section Organized Crime Section Drug Abuse Section Employment Security Division Nursing Home Task Force Violent Crime Unit Civil Bureau Contract Division Eminent Domain Division Torts, Claims and Collections Division Industrial Accidents Division Public Protection Bureau Civil Rights Division Anti-Trust Division Environmental Protection Division Consumer Protection Division Utilities Division Public Charities Division Insurance Division Executive Chief Clerk Public Information Veterans Division Elections Division

TABLE 1: ORGANIZATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES (Note: Dates indicate fiscal year for which information is given.)

Michigan (1979)

Department of Attorney General

Appellate Division
 Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Division
 Commerce Division
 Consumer Protection and Charitable Trust Division
 Criminal Law Division
 Education and Retirement Division
 Environmental Protection Division
 Highways Division
 Labor Division
 Lands, Lakes and Leases Division
 Licensing and Regulation Division
 Liquor Control Division
 Medicaid Fraud Division
 Michigan Employment Security Commission
 Municipal Affairs and Mental Health Division
 Prosecutors Appellate Division
 Prosecutors Training Division
 Public Administration Division
 Public Service Division
 Real Estate and Vehicle Regulation Division
 Revenue and Collections Division
 Social Services and Public Health Division
 Special Litigation Division
 State Affairs Division
 Uninsured Motorists Division
 Workmen's Compensation Funds Division

Minnesota (1979)

Office of Attorney General

Natural Resources Division
 Administrative Division
 Capitol Square Division (Education, Human Rights,
 Housing Finance)
 Metro Square Division (Commerce, Economic Security)
 Highway/Public Safety Division
 Solicitor General Division
 Opinion Division
 Revenue Division
 Criminal Division
 Consumer Division
 Pollution Control Division
 Health Division
 Public Service/Antitrust Division
 Labor and Industry Division
 Legislative Division
 Public Welfare Division

TABLE 1: ORGANIZATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES (Note: Dates indicate fiscal year for which information is given.)

Mississippi (1979)	<u>Department of Justice</u> Criminal Division Federal Litigation State Litigation State and Local Governments Consumer Protection Organized Crime Anti-Trust
Missouri (1979)	<u>Office of Attorney General</u> Administration of Office Administrative Law Division Antitrust Division Consumer Protection Division Criminal Division Litigation Division Opinion Division Professional Liability Review Board Workmen's Compensation Division
Montana (1979)	<u>Department of Justice</u> <u>Attorney General</u> Executive Assistant Crime Control Division P.O.S.T. Bureau Grant Administration Bureau Planning Bureau Research and Design Bureau Central Services Division Legal Services Division Antitrust Enforcement Bureau Motor Vehicle Division Highway Patrol Bureau Registrar's Bureau Law Enforcement Services Division Criminal Investigation Bureau County Prosecutor Services Bureau Law Enforcement Academy Bureau Identification Bureau Fire Marshal Bureau LETS Bureau Crime Lab Bureau
Nebraska (1979)	<u>Department of Justice</u> General Legal Division Tort Claims Division Condemnation Section, Dept. of Roads Antitrust Division Consumer Fraud Division Medicaid Fraud Division

TABLE 1: ORGANIZATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES (Note: Dates indicate fiscal year for which information is given.)

Nevada (1979)	<p><u>Office of Attorney General</u> Carson City Criminal Division Civil Division Investigative Division Private Investigator's Licensing Board Crime Prevention Division Administrative Division 15 units providing representation to various state agencies and housed with those agencies</p> <p>Reno 3 units providing representation to state agencies and housed with those agencies</p> <p>Las Vegas - Central Office+ 5 units providing representation to various state agencies and housed with those agencies</p>
New Hampshire (1976)	<p><u>Office of Attorney General</u> Administrative Charitable Trust Division Eminent Domain Division Consumer Protection Division Environmental Protection Division</p>
New Jersey (1979)	<p><u>Department of Law and Public Safety</u> <u>Office of the Attorney General</u> Division of Law Administrative Services Section Banking, Insurance and Public Securities Section Claims Service Section Consumer Affairs and Energy Section Education Section Environmental Protection Section Financial Section Human Rights Section Human Services and Corrections Section Labor, Industry and Health Section Public Transportation Section Transportation - Highways Section</p> <p>Division of Criminal Justice Office of the Director Investigations Bureau Central Records Chief Investigator-General Investigation Unit Corruption Investigation Section Drug Diversion Section</p>

TABLE 1: ORGANIZATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES (Note: Dates Indicate fiscal year for which information is given.)

New Jersey (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Crime Section-Employment Security Unit Medicaid Fraud Section Organized Crime and Special Prosecutions Trial Section Administration Section Research and Planning State Grand Jury Operations Bureau <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-Trust Section Appellate Section Civil Remedies Section Office of the State Medical Examiner Police Training Commission Prosecutor's Supervisory Section Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control Division of Civil Rights Division of Consumer Affairs Division of Gaming Enforcement Division of Motor Vehicles Division of N.J. Racing Commission Division of State Police (including Civil Defense) Division of Systems and Communications Election Law Enforcement Commission State Law Enforcement Planning Agency Violent Crimes Compensation Board
New Mexico (1977)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Office of Attorney General</u> Administrative Division Civil Division Criminal and Special Prosecutions Division <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criminal Appellate Unit Consumer and Economic Crimes Division <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Fraud Section Indian Arts and Crafts Unit
New York (1979)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Department of Law</u> Attorney General Public Relations Administration Bureau <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New York Albany <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance Office Legal Records Law Library Mail and Reproduction Personnel Planning Stenographic Statewide Organized Crime Task Force

TABLE 1: ORGANIZATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES (Note: Dates indicate fiscal year for which information is given.)

New York (cont'd)	<p>Solicitor General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 District Offices Appeals and Opinions Bureau Claims and Litigation Bureau General Laws Bureau Legislative Bureau Real Property Bureau Water and Air Resources Bureau <p>First Assistant Attorney General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-Monopolies Bureau Appeals and Special Litigation Building, Home Improvements and Miscellaneous Frauds Bureau Charitable Foundations Bureau Charity Frauds Bureau Civil Rights Bureau Consumer Frauds and Protection Bureau Education Bureau Employment Security Bureau Environmental Protection Bureau Labor Bureau Litigation Bureau Mental Hygiene Bureau Real Estate and Financing Bureau Securities Bureau Special Prosecutions Bureau Trusts and Estates Bureau <p>Special Investigations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursing Homes New York City Criminal Justice System Onondaga County
North Carolina (1979)	<p><u>Department of Justice</u></p> <p>Legal Deputy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-Trust Section Administrative Procedures Section General Statutes Commission Legislative Services <p>Administrative Deputy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel Section Budget Section Public Information Section <p>Legal Services Division A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tort Claims Section Utilities Section Environmental Section State Agency Services Section Motor Vehicles Section Collections Section

TABLE 1: ORGANIZATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES (Note: Dates indicate fiscal year for which information is given.)

North Carolina (cont'd)	Legal Services Division B Revenue and Taxes Section Consumer Protection Section Human Resources Section Legal Services Division C Highway Section - Land Highway Section - Contracts Administrative Section Special Prosecutions Section Special Investigations Section Law Enforcement State Bureau of Investigation Police Information Network Training and Standards Council North Carolina Criminal Justice Academy
North Dakota (1979)	<u>Office of Attorney General</u> Civil Division Criminal Division Natural Resources Section Antitrust/Consumer Fraud Division Bureau of Criminal Investigation
Ohio (1979)	<u>Office of Attorney General</u> Administrative Agencies Section Antitrust Section Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation tion Bureau of Employment Services Charitable Foundations Section Chief Counsel's Staff Civil Rights Section Claims Section Consumer Frauds and Crimes Section Court of Claims Section Division of Criminal Activities Environmental Law Section Financial Institutions Section Liquor Control Section Division of Medicaid Fraud Control POTC POTA Public Utilities Commission Special Litigation Section Taxation Section Transportation Section Worker's Compensation Section General Administration Section

TABLE 1: ORGANIZATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES (Note: Dates indicate fiscal year for which information is given.)

Oklahoma (1976)	<u>Office of Attorney General</u> Criminal Division Civil Division
Oregon (1979)	<u>Department of Justice</u> Legal Division Administration Professional Salem Office includes: General Counsel Section Trial Section Appellate Section Tax Section Criminal Justice Assistance and Special Investigations Section Antitrust Portland Office Eugene Office Para-professional Clerical Support Enforcement Division Charitable Trust Division Consumer Protection Division Special Activities: District Attorney Assistance Section Post Conviction Relief Section Criminal Appeals Section Cemetery Endowments Section Public Contract Review Board Self-Insurance Program Organized Crime Section Antitrust Division
Pennsylvania (1979)	<u>Department of Justice</u> Attorney General's Office Office of Civil Law Office of Criminal Law Community Advocate Drug Law Enforcement Pennsylvania Crime Commission Governor's Justice Commission Bureau of Consumer Protection Office of Consumer Advocate Board of Pardons Crime Victim's Compensation Board Office of Medical Malpractice Arbitration Task Force on Criminal Justice Information Systems Juvenile Court Judges' Commission

TABLE 1: ORGANIZATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES (Note: Dates indicate fiscal year for which information is given.)

Pennsylvania (cont'd)	Western Regional Office Eastern Regional Office Bureau of Correction Bureau of Investigations Medicaid Fraud Control Unit
Puerto Rico (1975)	<u>Department of Justice</u> Legislation Opinions Criminal Prosecutions Solicitor General Comptroller Reports Antitrust Registry of Property General Litigation Tax Matters Condemnation Matters
Rhode Island (1976)	<u>Department of Attorney General</u> Office of Attorney General Civil Division Appellate Division Criminal Division
Samoa (1976)	<u>Department of Legal Affairs</u> Attorney General Deputy Attorney General Office of Attorney General Immigration Officer Territorial Registrar Criminal Justice Planning Agency
South Carolina (1979)	<u>Office of Attorney General</u> Special Litigation Division Federal Section Constitutional Law Section Elections Labor Criminal Division Prosecution Support Section Criminal Appeals Section Post Conviction Section Administrative Division Management Section Criminal Docket Section Library Section Law Clerks

TABLE 1: ORGANIZATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES (Note: Dates indicate fiscal year for which information is given.)

South Carolina (cont'd)	Civil Division Litigation Section Condemnation Section Administrative Law Section Tort Law Section Consumer Protection Section Investigation Section Health, Education and Welfare Division Health and Welfare Section Education Section Child Support Section Charleston Office Greenville Office Florence Office Tax Division
South Dakota (1979)	<u>Office of Attorney General</u> Legal Affairs Drug Control Special Investigations Radio Communications Criminal Investigations Law Enforcement Training Agency Legal Services Antitrust Enforcement
Tennessee (1979)	<u>Office of Attorney General</u> Administration Civil Division I Environment and Energy Business Affairs, Consumer and Antitrust Government Services Civil Division II Tax Government Affairs Transportation, Contracts and Property Criminal Division Criminal Appeals Criminal Administration
Texas (1979)	<u>Office of Attorney General</u> Administration Opinions Business, Commerce and Labor Antitrust Consumer Protection Taxation Bonds and Charitable Trusts Labor Insurance, Banking and Securities

TABLE 1: ORGANIZATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES (Note: Dates indicate fiscal year for which information is given.)

Texas (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Protection Natural Resources Criminal Law Enforcement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement Crime Prevention Organized Crime Strike Force Intergovernmental Relations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State and County Affairs Transportation Workmen's Compensation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administration Payment of Claims Court Costs
Utah (1979)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Office of Attorney General</u> Transportation Division Criminal Justice Division Social Services Division Major Agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education State Law Trial (includes antitrust) Administration
Vermont (1979)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Office of Attorney General</u> Civil Rights Division Civil Litigation Division Criminal Justice Division Administration Division Consumer Fraud Division Human Services Division <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corrections Section Mental Health Section Social Welfare Section Public Resources Division <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Section Energy Section Antitrust Division Transportation Division Business Manager
Virgin Islands (1979)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Department of Law</u> Office of Attorney General Civil and Administrative Law Division Criminal and Family Law Division Narcotics and Investigation Division Office of the Medical Examiner- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime Lab

TABLE 1: ORGANIZATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES (Note: Dates indicate fiscal year for which information is given.)

Virginia (1979)	<u>Office of Attorney General</u> Administrative Section Criminal Division Technical Assistance Unit Civil Division - Part I Environmental Section Health Section Welfare Section Civil Division - Part II Education Section Litigation Section Public Rights Section Civil Division - Part III Alcoholic Beverage Control Section Antitrust Unit Collection Section Consumer Protection Section Employment Commission Section Taxation Section Transportation Division
Washington (1979)	<u>Office of Attorney General</u> Attorney General Deputy Attorney General Transportation Division Torts Division Utilities and Transportation Division Motor Vehicles Division Fish and Game Division Agriculture Division Personnel Board Division Deputy Attorney General Opinions Division Revenue Division Human Rights Division Insurance Division Liquor Control Division Retirement Systems Division Employment Security Division Social and Health Services Division Deputy Attorney General University of Washington Division Washington State University Division Education Division Ecology Division Natural Resources Division General Legal and Special Trial Division Law Enforcement Division

TABLE 1: ORGANIZATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES (Note: Dates indicate fiscal year for which information is given.)

Washington (cont'd)	Deputy Attorney General Consumer Protection Division - West Washington Complaint Section and Claims Investigation Enforcement and Litigation Section Legal Assistance Section Consumer Protection Division - East Washington Law and Justice Division
West Virginia (1979)	<u>Office of Attorney General</u> Trial and Appellate Division Tax Division Environmental Protection Division Consumer Protection Division Antitrust Division Prosecution Services Division
Wisconsin (1979)	<u>State Department of Justice</u> Legal Services Division Antitrust and Criminal Litigation Consumer Protection Criminal Appeals Civil Litigation Environmental Protection General Government Medicaid Fraud Labor and Industry Law Enforcement Services Division (including prosecutor assistance program, prosecutor law enforcement training program, State Crime Lab, and Crime Information Bureau) Division of Criminal Investigation (including General Investigation Bureau, Narcotics and Vice Bureau, White Collar Crimes Bureau, and Arson Bureau) Administrative Services Division
Wyoming (1979)	<u>Office of Attorney General</u> Civil Division Criminal Division Natural Resources Division Administrative Division Division of Criminal Identification Division of Criminal Investigation Wyoming Law Enforcement Academy Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Admin- istration

2. APPROPRIATIONS

Table 2 gives appropriations for the 1978-79 fiscal year (ending June 30, 1979), for forty-five jurisdictions. The most recent responses to previous COAG surveys are given for the other jurisdictions; obviously, these probably do not correspond to the actual current appropriations.

Two totals are shown for each office: the total for the entire department or office and the total for only those functions that are usually performed by Attorneys General's offices. Although the two figures are the same in most jurisdictions, there are substantial differences in some states. For example, the appropriation for New Jersey's Department of Law and Public Safety is over \$100 million, but this includes the State Police and numerous other agencies as well as those divisions which are under the Attorney General in most states. In Pennsylvania, the total appropriation for the Attorney General is \$119 million, but his responsibilities include the state correctional system and the state criminal justice planning agency; only \$21.5 million of the total is for the Attorney General's office. In Kansas and North Carolina, the difference between the two figures is due primarily to funds for the state bureau of investigation.

In most states where the figures differ, the special appropriations listed in the table explain all or part of the difference. Alabama shows a larger total for the Attorney General's Office than for the department. This is because the larger total includes federal grants.

There appears to be some inconsistencies as to whether these figures include federal funds. The COAG questionnaire asked for the office's budget for the current fiscal year and, in a separate question, asked for a list of current federal grants. Some states apparently included federal funds in their budget figures, as well as listing them separately, while others did not. In some cases, federal funds are shown as special appropriations on the table.

Almost all Attorneys General are responsible for very large budgets. All but five of the offices have an appropriation of over \$1 million a year; this compares to nine offices in this category a year ago. Fourteen offices have appropriations of over \$10 million a year each; these are Alaska, California, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Texas and Wisconsin. Total appropriations for these offices range from \$332,000 in Samoa to \$89,504,754 in California; the total for the Attorneys General's offices is \$164,500 in Samoa and \$34,827,358 in California.

A significant number of offices show a decreased appropriation since the 1977-78 fiscal year: Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, and Minnesota are among the states in this category. Most, however, show an increase. Significantly large increases have been reported in Alaska, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina,

South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Virginia. The reasons for these increases are not given.

Special Appropriations

Regular appropriations to the Attorney General or the department heads are often supplemented by special appropriations, to be used for specified purposes. These appropriations are shown in Table 2. Unless otherwise noted, they have been included in the preceding totals for the Attorney General's office and the department.

These appropriations fall into four categories. One consists of appropriations to a particular unit within the department or office, such as to state bureaus of investigation in Kansas and Wisconsin. Other examples are appropriations to organized crime control units in Colorado, Mississippi, and New York; these funds were intended to replace, in part, federal grants to such units. Other special appropriations of this type have been made to a commission on uniform state laws in New Hampshire and Utah, and to workmen's compensation programs in several states.

The second category includes special appropriations for non-recurring purposes, such as special investigations or litigation, or state matching funds for federal grants. Examples are appropriations by Alaska, Delaware, New Hampshire, and Tennessee for specific law suits, or investigations into drug problems in Guam and South Dakota. Ohio lists state funds required to match a federal grant, and Pennsylvania shows a special appropriation for a Commission on Sentencing. Montana has a special appropriation to fund prosecutions resulting from a legislative audit of the Workmen's Compensation Division.

The third category consists of a special appropriations to be used at the discretion of the Attorney General. Such funds are found in Idaho and Minnesota. The fourth category is funds to offset the Attorney General's services to other state agencies. Connecticut shows a \$2.7 million appropriation for legal services to state agencies, while New Jersey shows \$400,000 refunded to the Department of Law by other agencies for legal services rendered to them. Missouri has, by statute, established a court cost fund which consists of transfers from general revenue and court costs which are awarded to the state; these funds are used to help pay the costs of litigation.

Revolving Funds

Eighteen Attorneys General's offices reported that they have revolving funds for Fiscal Year 1978-79, while twelve reported that they did not have such funds. These responses are shown on Table 3. By far the most prevalent purpose listed for revolving funds is antitrust. An antitrust revolving fund is a special account established by legislative action to finance the expenses of antitrust enforcement activity with the monies recovered as a result of antitrust litigation. The statutes generally provide that a certain percentage of an antitrust recovery be allocated to the revolving fund with the remainder allocated to the state's general

fund. A recent COAG report, Antitrust Revolving Funds, discussed the statutory authority of such funds and their uses.

The jurisdictions reporting revolving funds for antitrust are: California, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. Illinois' special advance fund is used for the payment of witness, court filing, and subpoena fees, and the purchase of items of evidence relating to the "Consumer Fraud Act" or state antitrust laws. Kansas no longer refers to revolving funds as such; rather, they are referred to as special revenue funds.

Other reported uses of revolving funds are for consumer protection in California, Massachusetts, investigators' physical protection in Massachusetts, a professional liability review board in Missouri, collection of delinquent student loans in Louisiana, law officer training in Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, and for legal services in Washington.

TABLE 2: APPROPRIATIONS (for 1978-79 Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted)

Jurisdiction	Total for Department or Office	Total for A. G.'s Office Only	Special Appropriations (Amount included in totals unless otherwise noted)
Alabama	\$ 1,550,000	\$ 2,143,747	\$ (none)
Alaska	10,476,600	(same)	2,000,000 - Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline tariff proceedings before the federal Energy Regulatory Comm'n in Washington, D.C.
Arizona (1977-78)	3,318,000	(same)	150,000 - Income and property tax litigation
Arkansas	1,062,281	(same)	(none listed)
California	89,504,754	34,827,358	(none)
Colorado (1974-75)	2,795,874	1,165,304	305,363 - Organized crime unit 422,400 - District Attorneys' salaries 783,071 - Office of Solicitor General 119,736 - Uniform Consumer Credit Code administration
Connecticut	6,909,000	(same)	2,732,000 - Legal services to state agencies 205,000 - Workmen's compensation, administration 3,972,000 - Workmen's compensation payments
Delaware	2,073,200	(same)	100,000 - Special appropriation for continuation of Nemours suit in behalf of state's elderly & crippled children
Florida	3,732,583	(same)	(none listed)
Georgia	2,694,820	(same)	(none)
Guam	970,089	(same)	180,790 - Special Prosecution Division for drug related crime
Hawaii	3,194,049	(same)	25,000 - Career criminal prosecution program

TABLE 2: APPROPRIATIONS (for 1978-79 Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted)

Jurisdiction	Total for Department or Office	Total for A. G.'s Office Only	Special Appropriations (Amount included in totals unless otherwise noted)
Idaho	\$ 2,072,200	\$ (same)	\$ 50,000 - Special Litigation Fund penses for outside legal counsel 1,000 - Attorney General's "special appropriation," to be used at his discretion
Illinois	12,359,655	(same)	39,840 - Medicaid Fraud Control Unit
Indiana	3,216,730	(same)	(none listed)
Iowa	1,657,033	(same)	19,800 - Opinion Bond (not incl. in totals)
Kansas	5,137,432	1,413,607	3,723,825 - Kansas Bureau of Investigation 100,000 - Prosecuting state building defects cases
Kentucky (1977-78)	1,879,500	(same)	(none listed)
Louisiana	4,578,388	(same)	(none)
Maine	2,526,810	1,844,418	(none listed)
Maryland	3,068,092	(same)	(none listed)
Massachusetts	5,403,892*	7,449,374	250,000 - Legal intervention for consumers in public utility cases 200,000 - Similar intervention involving insurance companies 57,500 - State matching funds as required under federal grants 225,000 - Settlement funds for damages by state vehicles

*Includes \$203,892 carried forward from FY 1978.

TABLE 2: APPROPRIATIONS (for 1978-79 Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted)

Jurisdiction	Total for Department or Office	Total for A. G.'s Office Only	Special Appropriations (Amount included in totals unless otherwise noted)
Massachusetts (cont'd)	\$	\$	\$ 948,770 - Establishment of Nursing Home Task Force and Medicaid Fraud Unit under direction of A.G. in connection with Bureau of Welfare Auditing 112,362 - Purchase of furnishings and equipment, including legal documents for A.G.'s library
Michigan	17,758,100	(same)	80,000 - Career Prosecutor Grant 2,138,500 - Medicaid Fraud Federal Grant (HEW) 200,000 - Consumer services (utility rates) Energy Dept., Federal Grant 145,600 - Antitrust Federal Grant (Justice Dept.)
Minnesota	4,826,511	(same)	- Antitrust fund to support antitrust enforcement activities - Special contingent fund to be used at discretion of A.G.
Mississippi	2,350,000	(same)	78,000 - Organized crime 230,000 - Consumer protection 250,000 - Litigation fund 25,000 - River diversion litigation
Missouri	3,569,490	(same)	20,000 - Court cost 61,904 - Antitrust 537,354 - Professional Liability Review Board 65,000 - Workmen's compensation 500,000 - Other federal assistance 178,193 - Antitrust federal

TABLE 2: APPROPRIATIONS (for 1978-79 Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted)

Jurisdiction	Total for Department or Office	Total for A. G.'s Office Only	Special Appropriations (Amount included in totals unless otherwise noted)
Montana	\$ 11,140,554	\$ 370,418	136,978 - Workman's compensation investigation
Nebraska	799,672	(same)	351,378 - Condemnation cases for Dept. of Roads (not incl. in totals)
Nevada	1,895,500	(same)	35,000 - Special litigation fund 99,047 - TRPA defense fund 111,300 - Extradition fund 16,136 - Private investigator's licensing board (none of the above are incl. in totals)
New Hampshire (1975-76)	1,017,956	(same)	22,000 - Library fund (not incl. in total) 3,920 - Commission on Uniform Laws 25,000 - B&M R.R. litigation 1,500 - <u>U.S. v. Maine, N.H., et al.</u> 500 - Law enforcement manual 47,250 - Crime Commission funds
New Jersey	100,377,040	9,458,031	2,500,000 - Division of Gaming Enforcement (not incl. in total for Dept.) 400,000 - Amount refunded to the Dept. from other state agencies for legal services rendered to them (not incl. in total for A.G.'s office)
New Mexico (1977-78)	1,659,636	(same)	(none)
New York	26,171,480	(same)	8,502,000 - Nursing home investigation (not incl. in totals)

TABLE 2: APPROPRIATIONS (for 1978-79 Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted)

Jurisdiction	Total for Department or Office	Total for A. G.'s Office Only	Special Appropriations (Amount included in totals unless otherwise noted)
New York (cont'd)	\$	\$	\$ 3,157,980 - Inves. of NCY criminal justice 1,029,000 - Organized Crime Task Force
North Carolina	18,906,525	5,069,379	790,000 - Tort claims 632,537 - Minimum salary supplement payments for law enforcement officers (not incl. in total for A.G.'s office)
North Dakota	1,219,562	(same)	250,000 - Litigation costs (not incl. in totals)
Ohio	15,487,803	(same)	62,679 - State matching federal grants 330,000 - Controlling board emergency purposes fund for Kent State defense 209,434 - Controlling board emergency purposes fund to supplement consumer frauds & crimes operating expenses
Oklahoma (1975-76)	911,090	(same)	(none)
Oregon	14,188,825	(same)	186,689 - D.A. assistance 477,453 - Consumer protection 26,824 - Charitable trust 95,610 - Antitrust 148,268 - Post conviction relief 392,500 - Criminal appeals 1,596 - Cemetery trusts
Pennsylvania	118,937,000	21,524,000	441,000 - Office of A.G. 1,807,000 - Office of Civil Law 314,000 - Community Advocate 520,000 - Comptroller's Office 1,468,000 - Bureau of Consumer Protection 1,568,000 - Penn. Crime Commission

TABLE 2: APPROPRIATIONS (for 1978-79 Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted)

Jurisdiction	Total for Department or Office	Total for A. G.'s Office Only	Special Appropriations (Amount included in totals unless otherwise noted)
Pennsylvania (cont'd)	\$	\$	\$
			196,000 - Office of Criminal Law
			250,000 - Crime Victim's Compensation Board
			3,538,000 - Drug Law Enforcement
			569,000 - Bureau of Investigations
			272,000 - Juvenile Court Judges'
			693,000 - Office of Management Services
			128,000 - Medicaid Fraud Control Unit
			156,000 - Board of Pardons
			1,298,000 - Attorney General's Regional Offices
			495,000 - Governor's Justice Commission
			100,000 - Commission on Sentencing
			78,080 - State Correctional Institutions and Community Service Centers
			1,452 - Improvement of Cty. Juvenile Probation Serv.
			725 - Aid for Local Law Enforcement
			1,300 - Compensation to Crime Victims
			200 - Yablonski Trials Expense (state funds only incl. above)
Puerto Rico (1977-78)	13,964,700	(same)	937,500 - Donations to legal services organizations
Rhode Island (1977-78)	1,519,209	(same)	(none listed)
Samoa (1975-76)	332,000	164,500	(none)
South Carolina	4,699,116	(same)	868,440 - Child support enforcement

TABLE 2: APPROPRIATIONS (for 1978-79 Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted)

Jurisdiction	Total for Department or Office	Total for A. G.'s Office Only	Special Appropriations (Amount included in totals unless otherwise noted)
South Dakota	\$ 3,150,061	\$ 1,203,589	\$ - Voting rights - Minnehaha County riot prosecution - Narcotic investigation (above not incl. in totals) - Indian case in U.S. Supreme Court (incl.)
Tennessee	2,187,990	(same)	60,000 - Special litigation 59,100 - Publication of Tenn. reports 100,000 - Defense Counsel Commission 140,640 - Attorney's fees - federal civil rights
Texas	16,629,327	6,394,919	10,234,408 - State workers compensation; \$730,676 of this is for administration program and \$9,503,732 is for payment of claims
Utah	2,417,100	(same)	43,700 - Federal antitrust grant 6,500 - Commission on uniform state laws 53,261 - Special outside attorney contract fees, included (\$100,000 appropriated in Jan. 1978 - nonlapsing bal. of \$53,261 carried forward to FY 78-79)
Vermont	797,000	(same)	20,000 - County sheriff's transportation in extradition cases
Virgin Islands	1,511,762	(same)	(none)
Virginia	3,163,105	2,073,895	(none)

TABLE 2: APPROPRIATIONS (for 1978-79 Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted)

Jurisdiction	Total for Department or Office	Total for A. G.'s Office Only	Special Appropriations (Amount included in totals unless otherwise noted)
Washington	\$ 8,253,000	\$ (same)	(none listed)
West Virginia	1,481,717	(same)	(none listed)
Wisconsin	13,850,900	5,629,000	2,482,000 - Criminal investigation 1,594,000 - Crime Labs 1,894,000 - Crime information 2,251,900 - Law enforcement training
Wyoming	874,211	3,594,316	250,000 - Water suit (not incl. in totals)

TABLE 3: REVOLVING FUNDS (for 1978-79 Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted)

Jurisdiction	Purpose and Amount of Fund
Alabama	(none)
Alaska	(none)
Arizona (77-78)	Antitrust, consumer fraud
Arkansas	(none listed)
California	Antitrust - \$1,400,000; consumer protection - \$136,000
Colorado (75-76)	
Connecticut	Antitrust
Delaware	(none listed)
Florida	(none listed)
Georgia	(none listed)
Guam	(none listed)
Hawaii	(none)
Idaho	Attorney General suspense fund - antitrust
Illinois	Special advance fund - \$3,000
Indiana	(none)
Iowa	(none)
Kansas	Antitrust
Kentucky (77-78)	(none listed)
Louisiana	Collection of delinquent student loans - \$152,000
Maine	(none listed)
Maryland	(none)
Massachusetts	Consumer protection, antitrust - \$260,000; investigators' physical protection - \$10,000
Michigan	(none)
Minnesota	Litigation settlement account for award disbursement
Mississippi	(none listed)
Missouri	Antitrust - \$61,904; professional liability review board - \$547,354
Montana	(none)
Nebraska	(none listed)
Nevada	Unfair trade fund - antitrust recoveries
New Hampshire (75-76)	(none)
New Jersey	Antitrust
New Mexico (77-78)	Antitrust
New York	(none listed)
North Carolina	(none)
North Dakota	(none listed)
Ohio	Antitrust, general rotary fund, charitable foundations rotary fund, peace officer training academy fund
Oklahoma (75-76)	Evidence Fund to pay litigation costs
Oregon	Antitrust; operating account to pay expenses incurred by Department for operations; current expense account for making immediate payment for any legitimate expense
Pennsylvania	(none)
Puerto Rico (77-78)	Antitrust - \$206,811
Rhode Island (77-78)	(none)
Samoa (75-76)	(none)
South Carolina	(none listed)

TABLE 3: REVOLVING FUNDS (for 1978-79 Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted)
(cont'd.)

Jurisdiction	Purpose and Amount of Fund
South Dakota	Law enforcement revolving fund - fine monies received from counties being used for operation of Law Enforcement Training Center
Tennessee	(none)
Texas	(none listed)
Utah	Antitrust - \$130,000 limit, to maintain antitrust personnel, supplies, etc., if federal funds cease
Vermont	(none)
Virgin Islands	(none listed)
Virginia	(none)
Washington	Legal services revolving fund, antitrust
West Virginia	Antitrust - \$190,000
Wisconsin	Law enforcement training fund
Wyoming	(none listed)

3. FEDERAL GRANTS

Attorneys General may apply for federal funds to help improve law enforcement and the administration of justice. There are two major sources of such funds and several which are of lesser importance. Funds for a large number of diverse projects are available through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) of the U. S. Department of Justice, under The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. Current LEAA grants to Attorneys General are shown in Table 4. The second major source of funds is the Justice Department which offers grants for antitrust enforcement. The federal antitrust grants are listed on Table 5. Various other government agencies occasionally award grants to Attorneys General's offices for special projects.

The COAG questionnaire asked Attorneys General to list the total LEAA grants to their offices which are currently in effect. Of the forty-five jurisdictions reporting, twenty-nine have such grants. Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska report that they have no grants while Arkansas, Connecticut, Guam, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, and North Dakota do not list any LEAA grants. Two years ago, thirty-one of forty-four jurisdictions reporting had LEAA grants.

There are two types of LEAA grants. Discretionary grants are awarded to the grantee directly by LEAA. Block, or action, grants are awarded by the state criminal justice planning agency. The type of grant is shown where this information is available. Most grants require that part of the project cost, usually 10 percent, be met by state or local funds. While grants are normally awarded for a one-year period, this is not always the case; they may be for a greater or lesser period. They may also be extended beyond the original termination date. Grants are not necessarily made on a fiscal year basis, so the effective and termination dates vary among grants.

The size of individual grants ranges from \$1,200 to almost \$1.8 million. The aggregate amount of federal funds received by an Attorney General's office through grants may be substantial. Pennsylvania's seven grants total \$3,872,00 in LEAA funds. The second highest total is California's sum of \$1,805,000, followed by Ohio's sum of \$757,000 for four programs. The fourth largest sum is \$659,000 for Texas' three projects.

The amount of LEAA funding that jurisdictions receive may vary considerably from year to year. North Carolina, for example, was awarded over \$1,600,000 less in 1977 than it was awarded in 1978. In the same period, LEAA funds to Wisconsin decreased by over \$1,000,000 and Alabama's grants decreased by 70 percent. On the other hand, some jurisdictions increased their LEAA funding between 1977 and 1978. The amount of Alaska's grant increased sixfold while Maine lists a grant in 1978 but had none in 1977.

While there are a great variety of projects funded by grants, some appear with considerable frequency. It was not always possible to determine the purpose of a grant from the information given to COAG, so some states may be omitted from these lists of categories. However, the lists do serve to indicate areas of particular interest.

Organized crime and corruption control are areas that received considerable attention. Grants to fund organized crime projects have been awarded to Massachusetts, Ohio, and Texas. Funds to combat economic crimes have been awarded to Alabama, Minnesota, and Texas.

Grants to improve record keeping and data collection have been awarded to California, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wyoming. These projects include a criminal record purge in California, a program that would hire interns to recodify crimes and offenses statutes in Wyoming, and an information services system in Texas.

Some states have received grants for regional facilities. One grant awarded to California is used for the Western Regional Training Institute. Ohio has been awarded a grant for northeast and central crime laboratories. LEAA has awarded a grant to Hawaii for "Statewide Security Plan Development."

Several states have been awarded two or more grants for programs that complemented each other. California has received funds to develop an offender based transaction statistical system (OBTS) that should increase efficiency in keeping criminal records. The OBTS program complements two other California programs: a criminal record purge and a statistical analysis center that will concentrate on the application and uses of OBTS project data. Wyoming has also received a grant to develop an offender based transaction statistical system that will complement the capabilities of a statistical analysis center for which Wyoming has received funds.

General crime prevention programs are also frequently awarded grants. Among the crime prevention programs are Florida's "Help Stop Crime" program, the "Attorney General's Crime Prevention Program" in Nevada, and Washington's "Crime Watch" program.

Perhaps the most common use of LEAA funding is for sponsoring training programs. Programs have been funded for prosecutor training or instruction in Alaska, Maine, Michigan, Montana, North Carolina, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. A grant has been awarded for a peace officer training academy in Ohio. Wyoming has received a grant to update personnel by expanding available resource personnel and by offering special schools in technical areas where specific needs have been demonstrated. Some of these are continuation grants, while others are new projects.

A number of unusual projects have been awarded LEAA grants. California has received funds to conduct a study on the incidence of marijuana use in a highly suspect group of drivers who are subjectively judged to be intoxicated when arrested. California has also been awarded a grant to determine the feasibility of microfilming their master file of fingerprints, of using a computerized file search, and of retrieving files automatically. Utah has an LEAA grant pending to provide funds for the purchase of electronic surveillance equipment.

The other major source of funds, the Justice Department, has awarded grants as shown on Table 5. In 1976, Congress authorized \$30 million in federal antitrust enforcement grants to be disbursed to the jurisdictions over a 3-year period. In July of 1977, Congress appropriated a total of \$11 million for such grants, \$1 million for the current fiscal year and \$10 million for fiscal year 1978-79. The appropriation was included in the budget for the Department of Justice, to be distributed by the Department's Antitrust Division. The Division requires jurisdictions that wish to participate to submit proposals outlining how they would use their grants. The Division encourages emphasis on enforcement of state laws against anti-competitive practices with a localized impact, promotion and enforcement of competitive principles before state legislatures and regulatory agencies, and enactment of state antitrust statutes. The primary purpose of the grants is to provide "seed money" for the jurisdictions to establish and maintain effective antitrust enforcement capability. Those jurisdictions with active enforcement programs will use the grants to upgrade and expand their efforts.

Iowa has applied for an antitrust grant from the Department of Justice for expansion of its state antitrust enforcement capabilities.

Several jurisdictions note federal grants besides those received from LEAA and the Justice Department. Alabama, Hawaii, Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin report receiving grants from HEW for Medicaid fraud control, while California reports receiving a grant from HEW for Medi-Cal fraud control. Vermont has a Medicaid fraud control grant pending with HEW.

Guam has received a U.S. Department of Energy grant to establish a Utility Consumer office. Arkansas, Massachusetts, and Michigan have also received Department of Energy grants to establish conservation and consumer (utility rate) services.

California has received funding for three projects from federal revenue sharing funds. The first grant provides funds for a project to determine the usefulness of the Bureau of Criminal Statistics reports and publications. The grant is being funded under the Public Works Employment Act. The second grant provides funds for a Record Folder Terminal Digit Labeling Project. The Project will color code all existing record folder files for a terminal digit filing system. The third grant provides funds for the Uninsured Employer's Fund Final Litigation Support Project. The Project, which is funded under the Public Works Employment Act, will provide legal services to the Department of Industrial Relations Program for enforcement of each employer's obligation to maintain adequate worker's compensation for their employees.

Ohio and Vermont report receiving Equal Employment Opportunity Commission grants for civil rights activities. Under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, HEW has provided the South Carolina Department of Social Services with funds for child support enforcement.

Massachusetts and Wisconsin have received grants from the Environmental Protection Agency for water and air pollution control activities.

TABLE 4: LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION GRANTS

Jurisdiction	Type of Grant	Amount of Funds		Purposes for Grant
		Federal	State	
Alabama	B	\$ 125,085	\$ 375,255	White Collar Crime
Alaska	B	225,000	25,000	Project Prosecutor
	B	43,493	4,833	Witness Coordinator
	B	18,887	2,099	Prosecutor Training
Arkansas	(none listed)			
California	B	167,292	18,588	Automated Fingerprint Project
	D	279,079		Drug Diversion Investigative Unit
	B	16,334	5,444	Study of Marijuana Incidence in Impaired Drivers
	B	453,877	50,431	Criminal Record Purge
	D	167,050		Offender Based Transaction Statistical System (OBTS)
	D	55,993		Western Regional Training Institute
	B	42,710	14,237	Intoxilyzer Purchase and Retrofit
	D	307,947		Computerized Litigation Support
	D	236,411	26,268	Air Marine Enforcement Network (AMEN)
B	60,000	6,667	California Witness Protection Program	
Connecticut	(none listed)			
Delaware	B	38,000	4,222	Target Crime Unit
	B	41,000	4,555	Victim/Witness Assistance Program
Florida		143,528	14,353	Help Stop Crime
		12,636	1,264	Law Student Internship
Georgia	(none)			
Guam	(none listed)			
Hawaii		11,000	1,500	Statewide Security Planning
Idaho	(none)			
Illinois	(none listed)			
Indiana	(none)			
Iowa	(none listed)			
Kansas		176,480		KBI Omnibus Crime Act
Louisiana	(none listed)			
Maine	B		134,000	Law Enforcement Education and Fraud Prosecution
Maryland	(none listed)			
Massachusetts		69,345	7,705	Special Violent Crime Unit
		215,000	50	Organized Crime Unit

TABLE 4: LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION GRANTS (cont'd.)

Jurisdiction	Type of Grant	Amount of Funds		Purposes for Grant
		Federal	State	
Michigan	B	\$ 80,000		Career Prosecutor Grant
Minnesota		131,835	74,975	Economic Crime Control Project
		2,846	316	Legal Brief Index Project
		5,028	559	Legal Research to Evaluate Westlaw
Mississippi	(none listed)			
Missouri	(none listed)			
Montana	B	21,000	2,100	County Attorneys Training Support
Nebraska	(none)			
Nevada		40,000	4,851	Attorney General's Crime Prevention Program
New York	D	420,880	107,230	Onondaga County-Special Investigation
North Carolina	B	119,339	13,260	Judicial Advisory Unit
	B	14,850	1,650	Lawyer's Specialized Training
North Dakota	(none listed)			
Ohio	B	81,350	22,661	Northeast and Central Crime Laboratories
	B	69,342	6,508	Organized Crime Unit
	B	97,752	9,775	Peace Officer Training Academy
	D	508,500	33,510	Criminal Justice Information System
Oregon	B	36,400	9,100	Dist. Atty. Investigative and Support Staff
Pennsylvania		131,000	15,000	LEAA Community Advocate Clinic and Youth Project
		98,000	50,000	LEAA Statistical Analysis Center for Juvenile Courts
		295,000	20,000	LEAA Statistical Analysis and Evaluation
		198,000	21,000	LEAA Plan for Juvenile Justice
		1,493,000	345,000	LEAA State Planning Agency
		986,000	109,000	LEAA Technical Assistance to Units of Local Government
South Carolina		323,133	95,000	LEAA Offender Criminal Data System
		28,000	2,700	Solicitor Support Criminal Statistics
South Dakota	D	75,000	50,000	Teletype Services

TABLE 4: LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION GRANTS (cont'd.)

Jurisdiction	Type of Grant	Amount of Funds		Purposes for Grant
		Federal	State	
Tennessee		\$ 20,000	\$ 2,222	Law Clerk
Texas		108,202		Consumer Protection Economic Crime Unit Organized Crime Information Services Grant
Vermont		1,200 (est.)		Staff Training Grant
Virgin Islands	B	60,474	6,719	Police Legal Unit
Virginia	B	59,124	6,569	Antitrust Unit
Washington		414,419		Washington Crime Watch
West Virginia		59,436 (est.)	6,604 (est.)	Prosecuting Services
Wisconsin	B	45,400 (est.)	7,000 (est.)	Grant for Statewide Prosecutorial Education and Training
Wyoming				Statistical Analysis Center Uniform Crime Reporting Offender Based Transac- tion Statistics Upgrading Personnel

TABLE 5: JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ANTITRUST GRANTS

State	Amount	State	Amount
	\$		\$
Alabama	no figure given	Montana	133,804
Alaska	250,163	Nebraska	158,606
Arkansas	185,568	New York	412,500
Connecticut	250,000	North Carolina	225,352
Delaware	184,000	North Dakota	159,780
Florida	321,183	Ohio	235,000
Hawaii	154,700 (est.)	Oregon	319,790
Illinois	469,165	Pennsylvania	200,000
Kansas	203,361	South Carolina	250,000
Louisiana	205,000	Texas	141,489
Maine	130,000	Utah	191,031
Maryland	215,000	Vermont	165,000
Michigan	145,600	Virginia	225,000
Minnesota	75,617	Washington	292,200
Mississippi	205,000	West Virginia	29,500
Missouri	253,394		

4. SALARIES

The questionnaire asked for the Attorneys General's annual salary and the salary ranges for his Deputy or First Assistant and for other attorneys in the office. It also asked for the average salary that would be paid to: an attorney with no experience; an attorney who had been with the office for 2 years, 4 years, and 8 years; and the head of legal services provided by the Attorney General to a major state department. In addition, it asked for the salaries paid to investigators.

Attorneys General

Table 13 shows salaries of Attorneys General and their assistants for the 1978-79 fiscal year, or for the latest year for which data are available. As evident in the table, Attorneys General's salaries range from a low of \$25,000 in Missouri to a high of \$60,000 in New York and Michigan. The Attorney General's salary in Michigan will be \$60,000 as of January 1, 1979. The median salary is approximately \$39,492 for fiscal year 1978-79. States paying their Attorneys General \$40,000 or more are: Alaska, California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin. This represents approximately 50 percent of the reporting jurisdictions. The nineteen jurisdictions paying between \$30,000 and \$39,999 for their Attorney General's salary make up 48 percent of the reporting jurisdictions. Only five, or 11 percent of the jurisdictions pay under \$30,000.

The steady increase of salaries paid Attorneys General is evident from a comparison of 1978 data with data previously reported by COAG (see Table 6.) In the past 3 years, the median salary has risen about \$7,000. There are now no jurisdictions that pay their Attorneys General less than \$25,000 and the number of jurisdictions paying \$35,000 or more has increased from twenty-three in 1977 to twenty-seven.

The following Attorneys General's offices will receive increases in 1979: California-- to \$47,500; Florida-- to \$42,000; Kansas-- to \$40,000; Nebraska-- to \$39,500; and Nevada-- to \$40,000. Seventeen other attorneys in Utah's Attorney General's office are paid more than the Attorney General.

TABLE 6: ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S SALARIES, 1971-1978

Salary Range	Percent of Reporting Jurisdictions						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1977	1978
Under \$20,000	20%	17%	9%	2%	2%	0%	0%
\$20,000-\$24,999	36	29	21	14	7	0	0
\$25,000-\$29,999	20	26	28	21	21	17	11
\$30,000 and over	24	28	42	62	71	83	89
Number of Reporting Jurisdictions	45	54	43	43	44	46	45

Chief Deputies

Forty-one jurisdictions report 1978-79 fiscal year salaries for the Attorneys General's Chief Deputy or First Assistant. These data are presented in the second column of Table 13. According to these figures, salaries for the Chief Deputy range from a low of \$23,307 in South Dakota to a high of \$50,928 in Alaska. The median salary is \$37,000.

Maine reports a salary range for Chief Deputies' salaries, from \$24,500 to \$30,500. The table shows a midpoint of these figures for convenience of data display.

By comparing the data in Table 7, one can see the definite increase in the salaries of Chief Deputies and First Assistants. In 1971, only 5 percent of the Chief Deputies were receiving salaries in excess of \$31,000; however, by 1974 nearly one-fourth of the jurisdictions reported paying such salaries and, by 1975, almost half the jurisdictions made such payments. In 1978, 79 percent of the jurisdictions pay salaries of over \$31,000 to these top assistants. Ten states, or 25 percent of those reporting, pay salaries greater than \$40,000.

In the "Other Attorneys" category, Louisiana did not give a salary range for this category. Therefore, the range shown uses figures given for attorneys with no experience and attorneys with 8-years experience. In the same category for Ohio and Alabama, the range of salaries has been derived by using figures given for attorneys with no experience and the highest figure given for salaries of department heads.

In Connecticut, the salary range for other attorneys is from \$13,758-34,679. However, the salary for an attorney with no experience is \$13,800.

There is one attorney in Vermont's Attorney General's office who is paid \$33,878, which is higher than the highest salary given in the salary range for "Other Attorneys." This is due to the fact that he is under a special classified section.

TABLE 7: DEPUTY ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S SALARIES, 1971-78

Salary Range	Percent of Reporting Jurisdictions							
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Under \$16,000	12%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$16,000-\$18,999	19	15	10	5	0	0	0	0
\$19,000-\$21,999	31	19	14	14	2	2	4	0
\$22,000-\$24,999	14	23	21	17	16	19	4	5
\$25,000-\$27,999	10	10	14	14	19	11	22	7
\$28,000-\$30,999	10	13	17	26	19	14	11	10
\$31,000 and over	5	15	24	24	44	53	60	79
Number of Reporting Jurisdictions	42	52	42	42	43	36	46	41

Average Staff Salaries

Table 14 contains annual salaries for attorneys with no experience, 2-years experience, 4-years experience, 8-years experience, and for attorneys who are heads of legal services to a major state department. Table 8 displays the number of Attorneys General's offices that pay a certain average salary to attorneys with a specified number of years experience. The data indicate that, as might be expected, salaries increase with experience. Table 15 shows the annual salaries for investigative positions.

Again, some jurisdictions report a salary range for attorneys, department heads and for investigators. For these jurisdictions, the tables show a midpoint. Jurisdictions that note salary ranges for attorneys with no experience include California (\$17,400-21,972) and Florida (\$13,404-17,935). The four jurisdictions that report ranges for attorneys with 2-years experience are California (\$24,144-29,172), Delaware (\$18,000-22,000), Florida (\$16,056-21,694), and Nebraska (\$16,000-18,000). The same four states report salary ranges for attorneys with 4-years experience: California (\$26,520-32,052), Delaware (\$21,200-29,000), Florida (\$20,692-28,062), and Nebraska (\$20,000-23,000). For attorneys with 8-years experience, California, Delaware, Florida, and Nebraska note salary ranges of (\$30,564-36,972), (\$27,000-32,000), (\$22,091-29,291), and (\$20,000-30,000) respectively. Salary ranges for department heads have been reported by California (\$34,572-41,844), Florida (\$22,091-29,921), Hawaii (\$34,000-38,000), Iowa (\$25,800-35,500), Maine (\$21,000-25,400), Nebraska (\$25,000-30,000), and Texas (\$28,000-30,000). The five jurisdictions noting ranges for investigators salaries are California (\$17,016-29,880), Florida (\$10,699-14,114), Iowa (\$9,200-28,500), North Carolina (\$18,516-24,612), and Vermont (\$13,026-19,396).

The Delaware General Assembly made a significant statutory amendment in the final days of fiscal year 1977-78 regarding salaries paid to Department of Justice attorneys. This was made so that the Attorney General's office could compete economically with the private sector and to enhance career prosecution for the Attorney General's office. The salary

plan provided a salary of \$15,000-17,500 for attorneys with little or no prior legal experience and \$17,500-22,500 for attorneys with prior legal experience and demonstrated legal skill.

In Idaho, the difference between the \$13,350 salary under "Other Attorneys" and the \$12,000 salary under "An attorney with no experience" is explained as follows: \$13,350 is the lowest salary paid for an attorney who has at least a year's prior experience before joining the office; \$12,000 is the salary for an attorney with no experience, but one who has passed the bar.

In Mississippi, the \$12,500 salary for an attorney with no experience is for an attorney who just graduated from law school. The \$13,500 salary listed under "Other Attorneys" is the lowest salary currently being paid to an attorney on staff.

The salary of \$14,850 for an attorney with no experience in New York's Attorney General's office is the Civil Service salary. An exempt attorney, i.e., non-civil service, with no experience has a starting salary of \$16,275. An exempt attorney can be fired and hired at will.

TABLE 8: AVERAGE ATTORNEYS' SALARIES FOR 1978-79 FISCAL YEAR

Salary Range	Amount of Experience			
	None	2 years	4 years	8 years
Under \$12,000	0 offices	0 offices	0 office	0 office
\$12,000-\$13,999	7	0	0	0
\$14,000-\$15,999	22	4	0	0
\$16,000-\$17,999	12	10	2	1
\$18,000-\$19,999	3	17	7	1
\$20,000-\$24,999	1	10	25	10
\$25,000-\$29,999		2	8	16
\$30,000-\$34,999		1	1	11
\$35,000- and over			1	3
Number of Reporting Jurisdictions	45	44	44	42

Attorneys With No Experience

The 1978-79 fiscal year starting salary for attorneys with no experience ranges from a low of \$12,000 in Idaho to a high of \$21,576 in Alaska. The median is \$15,670. The comparative data shown in Table 9 reflect the steady increase of starting salaries paid to the inexperienced attorney. No office offers less than \$12,000 and only four pay less than \$13,000. In 1978, 86 percent of the offices pay salaries in excess of \$14,000 whereas only 59 percent paid as generously in 1977. While these salaries are continuing to rise, they appear to be doing so at a reasonable pace.

TABLE 9: SALARIES OF ATTORNEYS WITH NO EXPERIENCE, 1971-78

Salary Range	Percent of Reporting Jurisdictions						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1977	1978
Under \$9,000	24%	10%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
\$9,000-\$9,999	20	15	7	0	0	0	0
\$10,000-\$10,999	29	24	17	17	5	0	0
\$11,000-\$11,999	10	17	19	24	11	4	0
\$12,000-\$12,999	12	20	31	26	30	22	9
\$13,000-\$13,999	5	10	12	12	27	15	5
\$14,000 and over	0	5	14	21	25	59	86
Number of Reporting Jurisdictions	41	41	42	43	44	46	45

Attorneys With 2-Years Experience

As indicated in Table 14, the range for attorneys with 2-years experience is from a low of \$14,400 in Idaho to a high of \$33,528 in Alaska. The median figure reported for the current fiscal year is \$18,666.

Attorneys With 4-Years Experience

Forty-four jurisdictions report salaries for attorneys with 4-years experience. Iowa has the lowest figure with a salary of \$16,000, while Alaska, again, has the highest with a salary of \$38,868. The median salary is \$22,392. The median 3 years ago was only about \$18,600. The 1971 data indicated that no jurisdictions reported salaries of \$19,000 or more. In 1974, 25 percent of the jurisdictions paid \$19,000 or more and the percentage climbed to 41 in 1975. The 1977 data show that 76 percent of the salaries were at or above the \$19,000 level. The current statistics include eight offices that pay in the \$25,000 to \$30,000 range and two that pay more than \$30,000. The escalation of salaries for attorneys with 4-years experience is apparent from both the rise in extreme salaries, the rise in median salary and the increasing percentages of salaries in the higher income brackets.

TABLE 10: SALARIES OF ATTORNEYS WITH 4-YEARS EXPERIENCE, 1971-78

Salary Range	Percent of Reporting Jurisdictions						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1977	1978
Under \$13,000	35%	8%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$13,000-\$13,999	8	10	10	3	0	0	0
\$14,000-\$14,999	14	21	20	3	5	0	0
\$15,000-\$15,999	22	26	22	13	0	2	2
\$16,000-\$18,999	22	26	32	57	55	22	13
\$19,000 and over	0	10	12	25	41	76	85
Number of Reporting Jurisdictions	37	39	41	40	42	45	44

Attorneys With 8-Years Experience

Forty-two jurisdictions report average salaries for attorneys with 8-years experience. The range is from a low of \$17,600 in Iowa to a high of \$45,024 in Alaska. The median salary is \$27,000, which represents about a \$2,000 rise since fiscal year 1977-78. The steady increase in salaries for attorneys with 8-years experience is also reflected by the increase in the percentage of jurisdictions paying \$21,000 or more over the past 8 years as shown in Table 10. It is noteworthy that fourteen, or about 33 percent of the reporting jurisdictions now pay salaries of \$30,000 or more.

TABLE 11: SALARIES OF ATTORNEYS WITH 8-YEARS EXPERIENCE, 1971-78

Salary Range	Percent of Reporting Jurisdictions						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1977	1978
Under \$16,000	44%	12%	15%	3%	3%	0%	0%
\$16,000-\$16,999	3	12	8	0	0	0	0
\$17,000-\$17,999	3	18	18	10	3	2	2
\$18,000-\$18,999	25	15	15	13	11	2	2
\$19,000-\$20,999	16	24	18	26	14	7	0
\$21,000 and over	9	21	28	49	70	88	96
Number of Reporting Jurisdictions	32	34	40	39	37	43	42

Heads of Legal Services for Major State Agencies

This category concerns attorneys who are heads of legal services for major state agencies. Tables 12 and 14 contain the 1978-79 data for thirty-five reporting jurisdictions. According to these data, the salaries range from a low of \$21,000 in South Dakota and West Virginia to a high of \$50,304 in Alaska. The figures show an increase in salaries. Whereas only

63 percent of the jurisdictions pay heads of legal services \$23,000 or more in 1974, the percentage rose to 91 in 1977-78, and to approximately 94 percent in 1978-79. The current median is \$31,924 for the reporting districts.

TABLE 12: SALARIES OF HEADS OF LEGAL SERVICES FOR MAJOR STATE AGENCIES, 1971-78

Salary Range	Percent of Reporting Jurisdictions						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1977	1978
Under \$17,000	43%	23%	7%	0%	3%	0%	0%
\$17,000-\$19,999	10	15	27	22	11	0	0
\$20,000-\$22,999	23	35	20	16	7	9	6
\$23,000 and over	23	27	47	63	78	91	94
Number of Reporting Jurisdictions	30	26	30	32	31	35	35

Investigators

Forty-two jurisdictions report average investigators salaries for the current fiscal year. These range from \$10,300 in Ohio to \$23,448 in California. The median is \$16,469.

Recent Increases

Many states report sizeable salary increases for the position of Attorney General. A very large increase occurred in Michigan where the Attorney General's salary went from \$45,000 in 1975 to \$60,000 in 1978. Since fiscal year 1975-76, there have been nine other jurisdictions that showed salary increases of \$10,000 or more. These jurisdictions are Arkansas, Guam, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. Nineteen states report increases between \$5,000 and \$10,000 in the same period. The nineteen states are Alabama, California, Georgia, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virgin Islands, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

Unusual increases in salary for the post of Deputy Attorney General or First Assistant have been less frequent than the increases for Attorneys General. From 1975-76 to 1978-79, sixteen states showed salary increases between \$5,000 and \$10,000. These states include Alabama, Alaska, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Salary increases of \$10,000 or more for the same time period have been reported for Minnesota and North Carolina.

TABLE 13: SALARY RANGES FOR ATTORNEYS (for 1978-79 Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted)

Jurisdiction	Attorney General	Deputy or First Assistant	Other Attorneys
Alabama	\$39,500	\$38,500	\$15,340-34,515
Alaska	47,304	50,928	21,576-56,160
Arizona	35,000 (75-76)		12,982-36,093 (75-76)
Arkansas	26,500	24,365	17,029-22,097
California	42,500*	46,560	17,400-41,844
Colorado	32,500 (74-75)	30,000 (74-75)	12,000-24,000 (74-75)
Connecticut	38,500	28,010	13,758-34,679
Delaware	30,000	33,500	15,000-32,500
Florida	40,000*	36,000 (approx.)	13,404-38,711
Georgia	46,000	42,480	16,200-40,500
Guam	29,000		17,260-28,440
Hawaii	42,500	40,000	17,000-38,000
Idaho	30,000	28,891	13,350-28,900
Illinois	42,500	39,600	14,000-39,100
Indiana	34,000	30,186	13,260+
Iowa	40,000	37,300	12,500-35,500
Kansas	32,500*	32,484	16,524-31,524
Kentucky	32,956 (77-78)	30,216 (77-78)	11,412-22,584 (77-78)
Louisiana	35,000	38,900	15,000-25,000
Maine	25,500	27,500	12,500-25,400
Maryland	50,000	39,300	18,508-38,000
Massachusetts	37,500	39,375	14,767-34,840
Michigan	60,000*	40,500	19,481-50,592
Minnesota	49,000	42,000	16,000-42,000
Mississippi	41,000	35,000	13,500-31,000
Missouri	25,000	31,700	14,000-33,600
Montana	32,500	25,000	15,000-20,000
Nebraska	32,500*	35,016	14,000-33,672
Nevada	30,000*	32,677	17,000-30,000
New Hampshire	29,106 (75-76)	23,722 (75-76)	13,497-22,100 (75-76)
New Jersey	49,000	48,500	16,792-48,500
New Mexico	35,000 (77-78)	30,200 (77-78)	14,800-26,600 (77-78)
New York	60,000	50,300	13,000-47,300
North Carolina	44,500	41,604	14,724-37,812
North Dakota	33,500	33,000	14,400-34,884
Ohio	38,000	37,000	14,040-23,254
Oklahoma	27,500 (75-76)	26,125 (75-76)	12,500-24,750 (75-76)
Oregon	39,492	32,472	15,600-39,456
Pennsylvania	44,000	37,497	16,078-37,497
Puerto Rico	28,000 (77-78)	27,060 (77-78)	11,160-18,060 (77-78)
Rhode Island	31,875 (77-78)	31,154 (77-78)	15,271-21,765 (77-78)
Samoa	32,000 (75-76)	25,500 (75-76)	12,500-21,500 (75-76)
South Carolina	45,000		14,597-39,638
South Dakota	31,500	23,307	12,500-27,000
Tennessee	53,667	42,000	17,004-36,228
Texas	45,200	39,100	14,500-34,200
Utah	30,000	35,796	15,852-40,368
Vermont	28,938	27,898	15,400-25,974
Virgin Islands	30,000		16,278-24,000
Virginia	45,000	38,500	14,500-34,060
Washington	41,200	44,100	15,000-43,500
West Virginia	35,000		14,500-31,000
Wisconsin	51,248	50,624	16,752-42,862
Wyoming	32,544	28,680	14,112-24,792

TABLE 14: AVERAGE SALARIES FOR ATTORNEYS (for 1978-79 Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted)

Jurisdiction	Amount of Experience				Department Head
	None	2 Years	4 Years	8 Years	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alabama	15,340	16,575	18,005	18,773	34,515
Alaska	21,576	33,528	38,868	45,024	50,304
Arizona (75-76)	13,350	18,989	23,501	27,392	31,924
Arkansas	17,029	18,800	20,434	22,097	24,365
California	19,686	26,658	29,286	33,768	38,208
Colorado (74-75)	12,750	14,750	17,000	20,000	23,000
Connecticut	13,800	20,900	22,400	25,500	27,000
Delaware	15,000	20,000	25,100	29,500	N/A
Florida	15,670	18,875	24,377	26,006	26,006
Georgia	16,200	19,200	22,580	27,300	36,550
Guam	17,260	20,640	23,980	26,100	
Hawaii	17,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	36,000
Idaho	12,000	14,400	17,000	24,500	26,500
Illinois	14,000	18,000	21,500	25,200	N/A
Indiana	13,260				
Iowa	12,500	14,500	16,000	17,600	30,650
Kansas	16,524	18,324	22,404	24,324	26,124
Kentucky (77-78)	11,412	12,576	18,588	22,584	
Louisiana	15,000	16,500	19,000	25,000	N/A
Maine	12,500	15,500	18,500	22,500	23,200
Maryland	18,508	22,459	25,711	28,356	30,625
Massachusetts	14,767	18,925	22,025	27,279	34,840
Michigan	19,481	25,578	31,111	37,793	43,702
Minnesota	16,000	19,900	26,100	32,800	39,750
Mississippi	12,500	19,000	24,000	31,000	31,000
Missouri	14,000	16,700	19,000	27,350	
Montana	15,000	18,000	21,000	N/A	N/A
Nebraska	14,000	17,000	21,500		
Nevada	17,000	21,000	25,000	27,000	30,000
New Hampshire (75-76)	13,497	15,030	17,552		
New Jersey	16,792	21,433	23,576	31,667	41,893
New Mexico (77-78)	14,800	20,800	23,000	27,900	26,600
New York	14,850	17,745	20,580	26,145	41,000
North Carolina	14,724	18,516	22,392	25,788	34,392
North Dakota	14,400	18,000	25,000	30,000	28,000
Ohio	14,040	16,661	19,219	21,133	23,254
Oklahoma (75-76)	12,500	14,000	16,500	(none)	(none)
Oregon	15,600	18,437	23,676	33,163	39,456
Pennsylvania	16,078	19,990	23,922	31,257	32,704
Puerto Rico (77-78)	11,160	12,360	15,660	18,060	
Rhode Island (77-78)	15,271	17,886	19,325	21,765	
Samoa (75-76)	12,500				
South Carolina	14,597	18,732	23,268	35,000	
South Dakota	12,500	15,000	19,000	22,000	21,000
Tennessee	17,004	21,000	25,000	33,000	
Texas	15,000	17,000	20,000	25,000	29,000
Utah	15,852	19,560	22,416	29,484	34,997
Vermont	15,000	16,300	20,000	23,000	25,000
Virgin Is.	16,278	18,666	19,596	23,628	N/A
Virginia	14,500	17,500	21,230	32,000	30,000
Washington	15,000	18,600	21,900	25,200	37,000
West Virginia	14,500	16,500	21,000	24,000	21,000
Wisconsin	16,752	20,026	24,375	30,714	32,000
Wyoming	14,112	17,600	20,388	22,488	26,000

TABLE 15: AVERAGE SALARIES FOR INVESTIGATORS (for 1978-79 Fiscal Year
(unless otherwise noted)

Jurisdiction	Investigator	Jurisdiction	Investigator
	\$		\$
Alabama	17,303	Nebraska	15,000
Alaska	23,208	Nevada	19,000
Arizona (75-76)	11,376	New Hampshire (75-76)	12,530
Arkansas	12,200	New Jersey	17,400
California	23,448	New Mexico (77-78)	14,800
Colorado		New York	16,469
Connecticut	15,000	North Carolina	20,000
Delaware	19,000	North Dakota	15,600
Florida	12,407	Ohio	10,300
Georgia	(none)	Oklahoma (75-76)	(none)
Guam	18,000	Oregon	19,944
Hawaii	21,564	Pennsylvania	16,078
Idaho	18,400	Puerto Rico	
Illinois	15,000	Rhode Island (77-78)	11,000
Indiana	11,570	Samoa (75-76)	8,000
Iowa	18,850	South Carolina	13,000
Kansas	16,266	South Dakota	15,000
Kentucky (77-78)	9,384	Tennessee	
Louisiana	14,268	Texas	
Maine	12,500	Utah	20,500
Maryland	14,500	Vermont	16,211
Massachusetts	13,000	Virgin Islands	10,500
Michigan	21,964	Virginia	15,000
Minnesota	17,300	Washington	20,088
Mississippi	11,000	West Virginia	13,000
Missouri	10,800	Wisconsin	12,360
Montana	17,000	Wyoming	16,800

5. AUTHORIZED STAFF POSITIONS

The COAG questionnaire asked Attorneys General the number of attorneys and other personnel they employed. Forty-five jurisdictions responded. Data for 1976 FY are available for seven additional jurisdictions. Earlier data were used for Colorado and Samoa.

Number of Attorneys

Table 15 shows the number of authorized attorney positions in Attorneys General's offices and Table 16 shows the number in other state agencies. The total number of attorneys employed by each is shown below.

In the Attorney General's office--

Paid by the Attorney General:	4,373 Full-time;	179 Part-time
Paid by other state agencies:	525 Full-time;	19 Part-time

In other state agencies--

Paid by the Attorney General:	129 Full-time;	3 Part-time
Paid by other state agencies:	2,797 Full-time;	167 Part-time

This is a total of 7,825 full-time and 369 part-time attorneys. Comparing these data with 6,343 full-time and 366 part-time attorneys reported last year, the increase in full-time attorneys is evident.

The number of attorneys employed ranges from 6 in Samoa to a high of 515 full-time in New York. The Attorneys General's offices in California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas and Washington also each employ more than 100 full-time attorneys. Maryland noted that its figure of 44 full-time attorneys included 5 paid out of federal funds, and Wyoming reported that 5 of its part-time attorneys are interns. California reported that approximately one-fourth of its legal work is done on a reimbursement basis and other state agencies are charged; these are shown in Table 15 as paid by the Attorney General.

Agencies Which Employ Attorneys

Table 18 lists state agencies, boards and commissions which employ attorneys, with the number of attorneys employed by each. Only eleven states furnished such information. Table 18, however, shows that a considerably large number of states allow some agencies to hire counsel.

In the states which furnished such information in 1975 and in the current year, there are some significant changes. Minnesota listed 23 agencies as employing counsel in 1975, but only 4 in the current listing. In Delaware, however, the number of agencies increased from seven to nine. Ohio showed only seven agencies as employing house counsel in 1975, but now reports that 65 boards, commissions and agencies have their own attorneys. In Pennsylvania, the number of agencies remained approximately the same, but most showed an increase in the number of attorneys employed.

TABLE 16: NUMBER OF ATTORNEY POSITIONS AUTHORIZED IN ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES (for 1978-79 Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted)

	Paid by Attorney General	Paid by Other	Total
Alabama	81 FT	35 FT	116 FT
Alaska	30 FT	21 FT	51 FT
Arizona- 76 FY	50 FT	22 FT	72 FT
Arkansas	26 FT	0	26 FT
California	490 FT	0	490 FT
Colorado- 75 FY	83 FT	5 FT; 1 PT	88 FT; 1 PT
Connecticut	87 FT	10 FT	97 FT
Delaware	41 FT	3 FT	44 FT
Florida	75 FT	0	75 FT
Georgia	60 FT	0	60 FT
Guam	18 FT	3 FT	21 FT
Hawaii	44 FT	20 FT	64 FT
Idaho	17 FT; 1 PT	0	17 FT; 1 PT
Illinois	165 FT; 130 PT	4 FT	169 FT; 130 PT
Indiana	87 FT	0	87 FT
Iowa	41 FT	33 FT	74 FT
Kansas	19 FT	2 FT	21 FT
Kentucky- 76 FY	32 FT; 2 PT	0	32 FT; 2 PT
Louisiana	66 FT; 2 PT	3 FT; 1 PT	69 FT; 3 PT
Maine	34 FT	27 FT	61 FT
Maryland	58 FT	103 FT	161 FT
Massachusetts	103 FT	16 FT	119 FT
Michigan	160 FT	0	160 FT
Minnesota	119 FT	32 FT	151 FT
Mississippi	43 FT	2 FT	45 FT
Missouri	67 FT; 1 PT	0	67 FT; 1 PT
Montana	13 FT	0	13 FT
Nebraska	19 FT	11 FT	30 FT
Nevada	10 FT	0	10 FT
New Hampshire- 76 FY	25 FT; 1 PT	1 FT	26 FT; 1 PT
New Jersey	264 FT	39 FT	303 FT
New Mexico- 1976	42 FT	0	42 FT
New York	515 FT	0	515 FT
North Carolina	76 FT	21 FT	97 FT
North Dakota	12 FT	0	12 FT
Ohio	182 FT; 28 PT	9 FT; 16 PT	191 FT; 44 PT
Oklahoma- 1976	26 FT	1 FT	27 FT
Oregon	108 FT	0	108 FT
Pennsylvania	106 FT; 2 PT	20 FT	126 FT; 2 PT
Puerto Rico- 73 FY	81 FT	No Response	81 FT
Rhode Island- 76 FY	29 FT	1 FT	30 FT
Samoa- 1976	6 FT	1 FT	7 FT
South Carolina	50 FT	0	50 FT
South Dakota	25 FT	5 FT	30 FT
Tennessee	38 FT	4 FT	42 FT
Texas	150 FT	25 FT	175 FT
Utah	50 FT; 3 PT	0	50 FT; 3 PT
Vermont	38 FT	0	38 FT
Virgin Islands	31 FT	0	31 FT
Virginia	48 FT	42 FT	90 FT
Washington	192 FT; 1 PT	0	192 FT; 1 PT
West Virginia	44 FT	3 FT; 1 PT	47 FT; 1 PT
Wisconsin	77 FT; 2 PT	2 FT	79 FT; 2 PT
Wyoming	20 FT; 6 PT	No Response	20 FT; 6 PT

TABLE 17: NUMBER OF ATTORNEY POSITIONS AUTHORIZED IN OTHER STATE AGENCIES
(for 1978-79 Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted)

	Paid by Attorney General	Paid by Agency	Total
Alabama		35 FT	35 FT
Alaska	0	12 FT	12 FT
Arizona- 76 FY			
Arkansas			
California		950 FT (est.)	950 FT (est.)
Colorado- 75 FY		3 FT	3 FT
Connecticut	3 FT	Unknown	3 FT
Delaware	0	12 FT	12 FT
Florida	0		
Georgia		2 FT	2 FT
Guam	1 FT; 1 PT		1 FT; 1 PT
Hawaii			
Idaho	25 FT; 2 PT	9 FT; 1 PT	34 FT; 3 PT
Illinois	0	Unknown	
Indiana	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0
Kansas			
Kentucky- 76 FY		Unknown	
Louisiana	1 FT	Unknown	1 FT
Maine		20 FT	20 FT
Maryland			
Massachusetts	1 FT	123 FT; 96 PT	124 FT; 96 PT
Michigan	58 FT		58 FT
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana	0		
Nebraska	0	34 FT; 1 PT	34 FT; 1 PT
Nevada	37 FT	0	37 FT
New Hampshire- 76 FY		4 FT	4 FT
New Jersey	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Mexico- 76 FY		55 FT	55 FT
New York		715 FT	715 FT
North Carolina			
North Dakota	0	19 FT	19 FT
Ohio	1 FT	30 FT; 40 PT	31 FT; 40 PT
Oklahoma- 76 FT		85 FT	85 FT
Oregon	0	21 FT	21 FT
Pennsylvania	2 FT	348 FT	350 FT
Puerto Rico- 73 FY			
Rhode Island- 76 FY		8 FT; 25 PT	8 FT; 25 PT
Samoa- 76 FY		2 PT	2 PT
South Carolina	0	48 FT	48 FT
South Dakota	None	N/A	
Tennessee			
Texas	None	Unknown	
Utah	0	2 PT	2 PT
Vermont	0	Unknown	
Virgin Islands		9 FT	9 FT
Virginia			
Washington	0	0	0
West Virginia			
Wisconsin	0	254 FT	254 FT
Wyoming		1 FT	1 FT

TABLE 18 : STATE AGENCIES, BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WHICH EMPLOY ATTORNEYS

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Agency, Board or Commission</u>	<u>Attorneys Employed</u>
Alaska	Division of Legislative Affairs	10
	Alaska State Housing Authority	1
	Court System	1
Delaware	Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Social Services	1
	Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Aging	1
	Department of Health and Social Services, Bureau of Child Support/Enforcement	4
	State Personnel Commission	1
	Department of Transportation	2
	Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control	3
	Public Service Commission	1
	Department of Finance, Division of Reve- nue	1
	Department of Public Instruction	1
	Iowa	Commerce Commission
Job Services		4
Transportation Regulation Board		3
Minnesota	Natural Resources	14
	Pollution Control	8
	Revenue	7
	Economic Security	3
Montana	Department of Administration	2
	Department of Agriculture	0
	Department of Business Regulation	2
	Campaign Finances and Practices	1
	Department of Community Affairs	3
	Department of Fish and Game	1
	Governor's Office	4
	Department of Health and Environmental Sciences	3
	Commissioner of Higher Education	5
	Department of Highways	9
	Department of Institutions	1
	Department of Justice/Attorney General	8
	Department of Labor	8
	Department of Livestock	1
	Department of Military Affairs	0
	Department of Natural Resources	4
	Professional and Occupational Licensing	1
Public Service Commission	2	
Office of Public Instruction	1	
Department of Revenue	4.85	
Secretary of State	0	

TABLE 18: STATE AGENCIES, BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WHICH EMPLOY ATTORNEYS

Jurisdiction	Agency, Board or Commission	Attorneys Employed
Montana (cont'd)	State Auditor	1
	Department of State Lands	
	Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services	1
Nebraska	Department of Public Welfare	4 FT
	Department of Public Institutions	1 FT
	Department of Agriculture	2 FT
	Department of Banking	1 FT
	Department of Environmental Control	2 FT
	Department of Revenue	6 FT
	Department of Insurance	5 FT
	Department of Health	1 FT
	Department of Labor	1 FT
	State Patrol	4 FT
	Crime Commission	2 FT
	Public Service Commission	2 FT
	Board of Educational Lands and Funds	1 FT
	Department of Education	1 FT
	Motor Vehicle Dealers Licensing Board	1 PT
Natural Resources Commission	1 FT	
North Dakota	Natural Resources Council	1
	Highway Department	2
	Health Department	1
	Social Service Board	2
	Public Service Commission	2
	Department of Banking	1
	Director of Institutions	1
	Water Commission	1
	Tax Department	3
	Land Commission	1
	Securities Commission	1
	Workmen's Compensation	1
	Employment Security Bureau	1
Bank of North Dakota	1	
Ohio	There are a total of 65 boards, commissions and state agencies, however, the total number of attorneys employed by each was not shown.	
Oregon	Governor's Office	1
	State Accident Insurance Fund	16
	Bureau of Labor	4
Pennsylvania	Governor's Office	23
	Department of Agriculture	4
	Department of Banking	2
	PA Securities Commission	6
	Department of Health	10

TABLE 18: STATE AGENCIES, BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WHICH EMPLOY ATTORNEYS

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Agency, Board or Commission</u>	<u>Attorneys Employed</u>
Pennsylvania	Department of Transportation	52
	Department of Insurance	11
	Department of Justice	116
	Bureau of Employment Security	26
	Department of General Services	18
	Department of Education	13
	Department of Revenue	32
	Department of State	11
	State Police	2
	Department of Public Welfare	33
	Fish Commission	2
	Game Commission	2
	Department of Commerce	5
	Parole Board	1
	Liquor Control Board	26
	Milk Marketing Board	1
	Community Affairs	3
	State Civil Service Commission	1
	State Horse Racing Commission	1
	Department of Environmental Resources	32
Department of Labor and Industry	28	
Workmen's Insurance	14	
Vocational Rehabilitation	1	
South Dakota	Real Estate Commission	1
Texas	Texas Employment Commission	4
	Welfare	5
	Highways	16
Virgin Islands	Office of the Governor	1
	Legislature of the Virgin Islands	1
	College of the Virgin Islands	1
	V.I. Port Authority	1
	V.I. Urban Renewal Board	1
	V.I. Housing Authority	1
	Personnel Division	1
	Board of Education	1
Office of Highway Safety	1	
Utah	University - malpractice	1
	Low incoming housing	1
Wisconsin	Department of Public Instruction	3
	Department of Veterans Affairs	3
	Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection	4
	Department of Revenue	16
	Department of Administration	5
	Department of Health and Social Services	29-1/4

TABLE 18: STATE AGENCIES, BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WHICH EMPLOY ATTORNEYS

Jurisdiction	Agency, Board or Commission	Attorneys Employed
Wisconsin (cont'd)	Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations	75
	Department of Natural Resources	13-1/4
	Department of Regulation and Licensing	7
	Department of Transportation	10
	Department of Employment Relations	2
	Office of Commissioner of Insurance	3
	Office of Commissioner of Securities	4
	Office of Commissioner of Banking	1
	Office of Commissioner of Saving and Loan	1
	Secretary of State	2
	Personnel Commission	1
	Legislative Audit Bureau	1/2
	Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education	1
	Elections Board	1
	Investment Board	1
Public Service Commission	7	
Public Defender	64	
Wyoming	Employment Security Commission	1

Special Counsel

Attorneys General have been asked how often they employ special counsel. Of the fifty-three reporting jurisdictions, ten states report often use of special counsel: Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Utah, and Wisconsin. They are seldom employed in thirty jurisdictions. Compared with previous data, these data reflect a decrease in the use of special counsel since 1970, when sixteen jurisdictions frequently employed special counsel.

Special counsel are used primarily for three types of cases: (1) those requiring a high degree of specialized knowledge; (2) matters in another state, or in a remote county, where it would not be economical to send Attorneys General's staff; and (3) in cases where the Attorney General does not wish to provide representation because there is a conflict of interest, or because state agencies are on opposing sides and he does not wish to represent both. Table 19 specifically delineates the areas in which the special counsel is needed.

Non-Attorney Positions

An increasing number of non-attorney positions are being used in Attorney General's offices. All offices, of course, employ clerical staff and almost all employ investigators. Four offices-- California, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania-- employ over one hundred investigators each. Eighteen offices report employing ten or more full-time investigators.

Almost all of the jurisdictions report some types of staff positions in addition to attorneys, clerical staff, and investigators. These positions are listed in table 20. Ten states (Alaska, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont) report employing paralegals. Four states (Arkansas, California, Michigan, and Tennessee) employ economist, and five (Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina and Vermont) list librarians. Many employ accountants, auditors, or other fiscal personnel.

There are numerous other positions listed. Some, like administrative or executive assistant, are quite common. Others are more specialized, such as the following:

- Chauffeur
- Computer Operator
- Consumer Fraud Interviewer
- Criminal Record Examiner
- Docket Clerk
- Land Agent
- Medical Examiner
- Messenger
- Planner
- Process Officer
- Publications Specialist

Comparison with prior years shows that both number and type of non-attorney positions are increasing.

TABLE 19: EMPLOYMENT OF SPECIAL COUNSEL (for 1978-79 Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted)

Jurisdiction and Year for Data	Frequency of Employment	Kind(s) of Work for Which Employed
Alabama	Often	Condemnation cases; attorneys to assist district attorneys when their docket is overloaded.
Alaska	Seldom	Outside the state; when state agencies are on opposing sides in a suit, specialized expertise.
Arizona (75-76)	Often	Special antitrust cases; areas where expertise of Attorney General is limited.
Arkansas	Seldom	No Response.
California	Seldom	For collection cases in other jurisdictions outside state.
Colorado (71-72)	Seldom	Whatever necessary, subject to budget limitations.
Connecticut	Seldom	Title searches; antitrust; admiralty; conflict of interest avoidance.
Delaware	Seldom	Desegregation; eminent domain.
Florida (1976)	Seldom	Conflict of interest.
Georgia	Often	Special programs of the Dept. of Human Resources; Workmen's Compensation; admiralty; realty title searches; highway condemnations; habeas corpus involving prisoners in work camps.
Guam	Seldom	Conflict between other agencies.
Hawaii	Seldom	Special cases as expertise dictates.
Idaho	Seldom	Conflicts between agencies; tort claims; administrative grants, hearing officers.
Illinois	Seldom	Long-term litigation cases.
Indiana	Seldom	Antitrust litigation in cooperation with other states.
Iowa	Seldom	Litigation where Attorney General has a conflict.
Kansas (75-76)	Seldom	Antitrust; civil actions against correctional institution employees.
Kentucky (75-76)	Seldom	Special issues.
Louisiana	Often	When "in-house" expertise is unavailable.
Maine	Seldom	For work requiring unique legal expertise.
Maryland	Seldom	Title work; conflicts; bond counsel.
Massachusetts	Seldom	Cases where office is required to represent both parties.
Michigan	Seldom	Highway condemnation; Uninsured Motorist claims; Workmen's Compensation claims.
Minnesota	Often	Antitrust.
Mississippi	Seldom	Eminent domain; construction contracts litigation.
Missouri	Seldom	Title and other real property matters; litigation of a extremely complex or specialized nature.
Montana	Sometimes	No Response.

TABLE 19: EMPLOYMENT OF SPECIAL COUNSEL (for 1978-79 Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted)

Jurisdiction and Year for Data	Frequency of Employment	Kind(s) of Work for Which Employed
Nebraska	Often	Process complaints for Real Estate Commission; driver's license revocations (Omaha only); defense of state patrolmen; water litigation.
Nevada	Seldom	Water-interstate allocations; representation in District of Columbia federal courts.
New Hampshire (75-76)	Seldom	Matters of extensive litigation or areas requiring unique expertise.
New Jersey	Seldom	Special litigation matters.
New Mexico (1976)	Seldom	Specialized expertise.
New York	Seldom	Out-of-state legal representation, in occasional specialty.
North Carolina	Often	Land title work; specialized litigation; potential conflict of interest.
North Dakota	Seldom	Special litigation.
Ohio	Often	Represent state universities; collection of delinquent sales tax.
Oklahoma (1976)	Seldom	As special prosecutors.
Oregon	Seldom	Conflict of interest; copyrights or trademarks; bond counsel.
Pennsylvania	Seldom	Criminal prosecutions; bond work and other matters, outside of the Commonwealth or in a distant county.
Puerto Rico (71-72)	Often	Maritime; general matters out of Commonwealth.
Rhode Island (75-76)	Seldom	Antitrust; welfare; land condemnation.
Samoa (1976)	Seldom	Specialized expertise.
South Carolina	Often	Bonds; tidelands; as specialists for particular cases.
South Dakota	Seldom	Criminal prosecution; railroad abandonment; special cases where state is a part along with other states.
Tennessee (1976)	Often	Chiefly eminent domain work.
Texas	Seldom	Out-of-state representation.
Utah	Often	Bonding; out of jurisdiction cases where conflicts exist.
Vermont	Seldom	Special rate cases; conflict of interest.
Virgin Islands	Seldom	Appeal cases pending in courts on mainland.
Virginia	Seldom	Conflict of interest.
Washington	Seldom	Bond counsel; utilities cases.
West Virginia (71-72)	Seldom	Special projects; conflict between two state agencies; requests of Governor or department head.
Wisconsin	Often	Special expertise; conflicts inherent with duties of Attorney General's office.
Wyoming	Seldom	Conflict of interest.

TABLE 20: NON-ATTORNEY POSITIONS AUTHORIZED IN ATTORNEYS GENERAL'S OFFICES
(for 1978-79 Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted)

	Clerical	Investigators	Other Positions
Alabama	40 FT	9 FT	9 FT
Alaska	35 FT; 2 PT	1 FT	7 FT
Arizona 75-76 FY	47 FT	7 FT	
Arkansas	15 FT	5 FT	8 FT
California	410 FT	210 FT	156 FT
Colorado 74-75 FY	13 FT	2 FT	1 FT; 2 PT
Connecticut	61 FT; 1 PT	4 FT	11 FT
Delaware	32 FT	7 FT	3 FT; 1 PT
Florida	89 FT	5 FT	19 FT
Georgia	35 FT	0	8 FT; 1 PT
Guam	11 FT	4 FT	4 FT
Hawaii	24 FT	8 FT	53 FT
Idaho	9 FT; 1 PT	8 FT	5 FT
Illinois	233 FT; 8 PT	40 FT; 10 PT	69 FT; 81 PT
Indiana	52 FT	14 FT	3 FT
Iowa	21 FT	12 FT	32 PT
Kansas	16 FT	7 FT; 2 PT	2 FT; 8 PT
Kentucky 75-76 FT	35 FT	3 FT	2 FT
Louisiana	58 FT	28 FT	11 FT
Maine	21 FT	8 FT	4 FT
Maryland	44 FT	16 FT	22 FT
Massachusetts	148 FT	31 FT	13 PT
Michigan	120 FT; 3 PT	36 FT	19 FT; 17 PT
Minnesota	57 FT	15 FT	5 FT
Mississippi	26 FT	9 FT	5 FT; 1 PT
Missouri	38 FT; 1 PT	6 FT	2 FT; 1 PT
Montana	6 FT	3 FT	3 FT
Nebraska	11 FT; 1 PT	4 FT	2 FT; 6 PT
Nevada	14 FT	3 FT	3 FT
New Hampshire 75-76 FT	17 FT	3 FT	
New Jersey	287 FT	124 FT	48 FT
New Mexico 75-76 FY	14 FT; 5 PT	4 FT	2 FT
New York	467 FT	54 FT	105 FT; 35 PT
North Carolina	91 FT	7 FT	6 FT
North Dakota	15 FT	19 FT	
Ohio	233 FT; 3 PT	146 FT; 1 PT	53 FT; 21 PT
Oklahoma 75-76 FY	16 FT	(none)	9 FT; 2 PT
Oregon	234 FT; 8 PT	33 FT	121 FT
Pennsylvania	233 FT; 2 PT	719 FT	87 FT; 9 PT
Puerto Rico 73-74 FY	85 FT	5 FT	127 FT
Rhode Island 75-76 FY	28 FT	3 FT	11 FT
Samoa 75-76 FY	5 FT	1 FT	1 FT
South Carolina	63 FT	17 FT	31 FT
South Dakota	16 FT; 2 PT	2 FT	3 FT; 2 PT
Tennessee	33 FT	0	3 FT; 1 PT
Texas	218 FT	73 PT	
Utah	26 FT	7 FT	32 FT
Vermont	11 FT	6 FT	14 FT; 4 PT
Virgin Islands	19 FT	3 FT	23 FT; 1 PT
Virginia	48 FT	2 FT	7 FT
Washington	63 FT	18 FT	8 FT
West Virginia	32 FT	2 FT	1 FT
Wisconsin	100 FT; 22 PT	39 FT	221 FT; 2 PT
Wyoming	11 FT; 1 PT	9 FT	3 FT

TABLE 21: TYPES OF OTHER NON-ATTORNEY POSITIONS AUTHORIZED (for 1978-79 Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted) (All positions are full-time unless otherwise noted)

Jurisdiction	Numbers and Positions
Alabama	7 Accountants 2 Docket Clerks
Alaska	1 Paralegal 6 Administrative/Finance
Arkansas	6 Administrative/research 1 Paralegal 1 Economist
California	4 Legal Assistants (paralegal work) 18 Auditors 12 Analysts 2 Economists 1 Land Agent 2 Charitable Trust Registrars 1 Tort Claim Supervisor 6 Disability Claims Examiners 1 Drug Specialist 9 Parent Locator Research Specialists In addition, there are approximately 100 staff included in the Division of Administration that handle budgeting, accounting, personnel, facilities, management analysis, and similar type work. This staff serves both the legal offices and Law Enforcement Division.
Connecticut	4 Executive Assistants 2 Workmen's Compensation Administrators 5 Student Law Clerks
Delaware	1 Administrative Assistant 1 Administrative Services Officer 1 Management Analyst 1 Department of Justice Planner (PT)
Florida	19 Administrative
Georgia	1 Aide to Attorney General 1 Bookkeeper 3 Paralegals 4 Librarians (3 FT; 1 PT)
Guam	1 Office Manager 1 Administrative Assistant to Attorney General

TABLE 21: TYPES OF OTHER NON-ATTORNEY POSITIONS AUTHORIZED (for 1978-79 Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted) (All positions are full-time unless otherwise noted)

Guam (Cont'd)	2 Process Officers
Hawaii	1 Administrative Assistant 2 Accountants 1 Personnel Technician 3 Account Clubs 36 State Law Enforcement Officers 2 Criminal Record Examiners 2 Clerks 1 Fingerprint Examiner 1 Civil & Criminal ID Registrar 1 Receptionist 1 Clerk-typist 2 Fingerprint Clerks
Idaho	1 Administrative Assistant 1 Administrator-Consumer/Business Regs. 1 Consumer Analyst 1 Fiscal Officer 1 Office Aide
Illinois	37 Summer help (PT) 46 Administrative & Accounting positions 17 Maintenance personnel 50 Law Clerks & Paralegals (6 FI; 44 PT)
Indiana	3 Field Auditors
Iowa	32 Law Clerks (PT)
Kansas	8 Law Clerks (PT) 1 Business Manager 1 Administrative Assistant
Louisiana	11 Administrative
Maine	1 Medical Examiner 1 Medical Examiner Assistant 2 Administrative
Maryland	1 Assistant Librarian 1 Operations Specialist II 1 Administrator III 1 Administrative Specialist I 1 Administrative Specialist II 1 Administrative Officer III 1 Consumer Affairs Specialists 1 Publications Specialist I 1 Services Supervisor II 1 Accountant Auditor III
Massachusetts	13 Student Research Assistant (PT)

TABLE 21: TYPES OF OTHER NON-ATTORNEY POSITIONS AUTHORIZED (for 1978-79 Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted) (All positions are full-time unless otherwise noted)

Michigan	17 Law Students (PT) 15 Auditors, Budget Analyst, Program Analyst 4 Abst. Ex., Complaint Ex., Economist
Minnesota	1 Paralegal 4 Other Professional
Mississippi	2 Administrative Assistants 1 Librarian (PT) 1 Legal Intern 2 Bookkeepers
Missouri	6 Paralegals 3 Administrative 3 Custodian/Messengers (2 FT; 1 PT)
Montana	2 Administrative 1 Paralegal
Nebraska	1 Auditor 1 Interviewers-Consumer Fraud 6 Law Clerks (PT)
Nevada	1 Administrative Assistant 1 Extradition Coordinator 1 Office Manager
New Jersey	48 Professionals- (administrative; personnel; fiscal; budget)
New York	35 Legal Aides (Paralegal) (PT) (Excludes O.C.T.F., federally funded Jobs, and Special Investigations)
North Carolina	3 Information & Communication Specialists 2 Editorial Assistants 1 Environmental Law Specialist
North Dakota	(no information)
Ohio	26 Legal Interns (5 FT; 21 PT) 22 Administrative Assistants 12 Instructors 5 Accountants 9 Maintenance, Custodial
Oregon	28 Management 69 Enforcement

TABLE 21: TYPES OF OTHER NON-ATTORNEY POSITIONS AUTHORIZED (for 1978-79 Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted) (All positions are full-time unless otherwise noted)

Oregon (cont'd)	19 Law Clerks 5 Accounting
Pennsylvania	Auditors Legal Assistants Professional & Administrative
South Carolina	1 Public Information 1 Librarian 13 Law Clerks 16 Circuit Solicitors - elected
South Dakota	3 Fiscal Officers, Bookkeepers 2 Law Interns (PT)
Tennessee	1 Economist 3 Custodial (2 FT; 1 PT)
Texas	73 Law Clerks (PT)
Utah	2 Administrators 30 Law Clerks
Vermont	1 Business Manager 8 Special Assistant Attorneys General (not an attorney) 1 Paralegal 4 Law Clerks 4 Work/Study Students (PT)
Virgin Islands	16 Administrative & Other Personnel 1 Chauffeur 3 Custodial Workers (2 FT; 1 PT) 2 Medical Examiners 2 Crime Lab Director & Technologist
Virginia	1 Fiscal Officer 4 Administrative Assistants 1 Public Information Officer 1 Librarian
Washington	4 Administrative 4 Fiscal
West Virginia	1 Administrative Assistant
Wisconsin	223 Laboratory (Crime Lab Personnel, Administrative Staff and Data Processing, Training, etc.) (221 FT; 2 PT)

TABLE 21: TYPES OF OTHER NON-ATTORNEY POSITIONS AUTHORIZED (for 1978-79 Fiscal Year unless otherwise noted) (All positions are full-time unless otherwise noted)

Wyoming	1 Accountant 1 Federal Grant Auditor 1 Computer Operator
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6. CURRENT PUBLICATIONS

The COAG questionnaire requested copies of any publications issued by the Attorneys General's offices. The accompanying table lists those publications that were sent in response to this, plus publications sent to COAG previously by these offices. Only those publications that have been issued fairly recently are included. Examples of these publications include annual reports to the Governor or legislature, special reports by various divisions, public information brochures, and newsletters.

Some states, such as Florida, Maryland, and Washington, sent a large number of publications with the completed questionnaire, while some others either did not answer the question or listed only a few reports. The list, therefore, is not intended to be a complete listing of current or available state publications. Rather, it gives examples of the various types of publications issued by Attorneys General's offices.

Within each state, publications have been divided into two broad categories: (1) Official Reports and Opinions, and (2) Other. Most states seem to publish, on an annual basis, reports to the Governor and a compendium of official opinions of the Attorney General. Various divisions within some state Attorneys General's offices, such as consumer protection, tort claims, civil law, or criminal law, may also publish annual or special reports. Within the "Other" category, states seem to be the most active in the areas of consumer protection information and crime prevention. California, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, New York, and Washington are of particular interest in these areas.

A 1976 COAG publication, Public Information Programs for Attorneys General's Offices, describes various types of publications and gives suggestions for an effective publication program. It also reproduces covers of some particularly effective ones.

Because the style, size, and method of printing of these publications varies a great deal, COAG has attempted to use a broad uniform coding system in this list. A "hardbound book," which is the method some states use to print annual reports or Attorney General opinions, is defined as a book of any size with a hard cover. A "bound book" is also a book of any size, but with a soft cover and no staples. The term "booklet" is used to define a letter size (8-1/2" x 11") publication, with a cover, that has been bound more informally, either stitched or with three staples on the left side. The only difference between a "pamphlet" and a "booklet" is that a pamphlet is a smaller size, usually 6" x 9". A "bound pamphlet" is also smaller-sized, but with appreciably more pages and a heavier, more formal cover. A "stapled paper" has no cover and only one staple in the upper left corner. A "flier" is 8-1/2" x 3" and can be either "folded" (from one sheet of paper) or "stapled" (with multiple pages).

TABLE 21: LIST OF CURRENT STATE PUBLICATIONS

Alabama

(no information)

Alaska

(no information)

Arizona

(no information)

Arkansas

Official Opinions and Reports:

Arkansas Administrative Procedures Act-- pamphlet, 12 pp., 1973.

Arkansas Freedom of Information Act-- pamphlet, 10 pp., 1973.

The Arkansas Freedom of Information Act: A Citizen's Handbook (published by the Arkansas Chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi, and Attorney General Bill Clinton)-- booklet, 19 pp.

County Government and the Arkansas Freedom of Information Act (published by Attorney General Bill Clinton and the Association of Arkansas Counties)-- booklet, 17 pp.

Municipal Government and the Arkansas Freedom of Information Act (published by the Arkansas Municipal League and Attorney General Bill Clinton)-- booklet, 19 pp.

School Districts and the Arkansas Freedom of Information Act (published by Attorney General Bill Clinton and the Arkansas School Boards Association)-- booklet, 23 pp.

Other:

Informant, Vol. 3, No. 3 (Criminal Justice Division and the Prosecuting Attorneys' Association)-- newsletter, 16 pp., May 1978.

Justice of the Peace Handbook (with the Arkansas League of Women Voters)-- pamphlet, 7 pp., 1973.

California

Official Opinions and Reports:

The Attorney General's Law Journal (Legal Projects Unit)-- booklet, 73 pp., July 1977.

Manual of Points and Authorities of the Law of Consumer Protection-- booklet, 33 pp., with Appendices, Fifth Edition, April 1978.

Peace Officer Law Report (Legal Projects Unit)-- booklet, 40 pp., May 1976.

Report and Recommendations of the Attorney General's Inflation Committee-- booklet, 1975.

Report of the Attorney General's Task Force on Energy-- booklet, 33 pp., with Appendices, 1974.

TABLE 21: LIST OF CURRENT STATE PUBLICATIONS (cont'd)

Calif. (cont'd)

Secret Meeting Laws Applicable to Public Agencies (Government Law Section, Division of Civil Law)-- booklet, 31 pp., with Appendices, Revised 1976.

Task Force Report on Legalized Gambling-- booklet, 60 pp., with Appendices, 1971.

Weekly Report on New Decisions (Criminal Law Division)-- newsletter, 1 p., August 18, 1978.

Other:

Career Opportunities in the Division of Law Enforcement-- stapled flier, 25 pp.

Drug Abuse and the Law-- pamphlet, 18 pp., 1973.

On Guard: A Guide for the Consumer-- pamphlet, 24 pp.

Terrorism in California-- booklet, 12 pp., with Appendices, 1974.

Training Courses (Advanced Training Center)-- booklet, 40 pp., June 1978.

Colorado

(no information)

Connecticut

Official Opinions and Reports:

Annual Report of the Attorney General-- stapled paper, 15 pp., September 1, 1978.

Delaware

Official Opinions and Reports:

(Annual Report has not been prepared.)

Other:

Assistance for Victims and Witnesses of Crime (Victim-Witness Assistance Program)-- folded flier.

A Consumer Guide on Where to Go for Help (Consumer Section)-- folded flier.

A Consumer Guide to Justice of the Peace Courts in Delaware (Consumer Section)-- folded flier.

How to Prevent Rape-- folded flier.

Florida

Official Opinions and Reports:

1977 Annual Report of the Attorney General-- hardbound book, 407 pp.

Florida Open Government Laws Manual-- bound pamphlet, 78 pp., June 1978.

Other:

Age of Majority: Rights and Responsibilities-- folded flier.

If You Want Help!!!-- pamphlet, 11 pp.

TABLE 21: LIST OF CURRENT STATE PUBLICATIONS (cont'd)

Florida (cont'd)

- Preventing Crime Through Education: How To Spot a Con Artist (published with National Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association)-- folded flier.
- Publications of Florida's "Help Stop Crime!" program:
- Don't Gamble on Burglary-- poster, 1 pg.
 - It's Your Business to Know About Commercial Armed Robbery-- stapled flier, 10 pp.
 - Putting the Burglar out of Business. Your Business-- stapled flier, 10 pp.
 - Rape: A Crime Against Women-- folder flier.
 - Residential Burglary-- pamphlet, 30 pp., 1977.
 - Sexual Assault-- pamphlet, 19 pp., 1977.
 - Sexual Assault: Every Female is a Potential Victim-- folded flier.
 - Shoplifting: Is Your Store a Target?-- folded flier.

Georgia

Official Opinions and Reports:

- Georgia Law Reporter, Vol. 31, No. 25, 145 Ga. App., pp. 731-815, with Appendices-- bound pamphlet, June 22, 1978.
- Know Your Law Department-- booklet, July 1, 1978.
- Opinions of the Attorney General Construing Georgia Election Laws (Contains Opinions June 15, 1965 - March 31, 1978)-- bound book, 501 pp., 1978.
- Opinions of the Attorney General 1977-- bound book, 337 pp.

Guam

Official Opinions and Reports:

- Annual Report of the Department of Law (FY 1977)-- stapled paper, 13 pp.

Hawaii

(no information)

Idaho

Official Opinions and Reports:

- Idaho Open Meeting Law Manual-- pamphlet, 15 pp., March 1978.
- Indian Water Rights: A Study of the Historical and Legal Factors Affecting the Water Rights of the Indians of the State of Idaho (Department of Water Resources, Legal Affairs Report No. 1)-- bound book, 291 pp., June 1978.
- Official Opinions of the Attorney General for 1976-- hardbound book, 296 pp.

TABLE 21: LIST OF CURRENT STATE PUBLICATIONS (cont'd)

Florida (cont'd)

Other:

Attorney General Alert-- newsletter, 4 pp., May 1975.

Landlord/Tenant Guidelines-- stapled flier, 13 pp., September 1978.

Illinois

Official Opinions and Reports:

Attorney General's Report and Opinions 1976-- hardbound book, 377 pp.

Indiana

Official Opinions and Reports:

Annual Report of the Tort Claims Section-- stapled paper, with Appendices, 24 pp., January 15, 1977.

1976 Annual Report of the Attorney General of Indiana-- pamphlet, 35 pp., 1978.

Iowa

Official Opinions and Reports

(no information)

Other:

"Insulation Problems" (Consumer Protection Division)-- folded flier, 1978.

Kansas

Official Opinions and Reports:

Consumer Protection Act (Consumer Protection Division)-- stapled flier, 28 pp.

Digest of Opinions, Vol. XII, No. 8-- stapled paper, 10 pp., August 1978.

Kansas Coroner Laws-- pamphlet, 11 pp., 1973.

Other:

Buying Out of State Land (Consumer Protection Division)-- folded flier.

A Guide to the Juvenile Code-- booklet, 65 pp., 1975.

Kentucky

Official Opinions and Reports:

Commonwealth Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 1-- booklet, 16 pp., October 15, 1976.

Louisiana

(no information)

TABLE 21: LIST OF CURRENT STATE PUBLICATIONS (cont'd)

Maine

Official Opinions and Reports:
(no information)

Other:

Alert (Criminal Division)-- newsletter, 6 pp., March-April 1977.
The Maine Prosecutor Bulletin (Law Enforcement Section, Criminal Division)-- booklet, 176 pp., July-August 1978.

Maryland

Official Opinions and Reports:

Affirmative Action Plan-- 10 pp., June 22, 1978.
Annual Index of Foundation Reports-- booklet, 35 pp., with Appendix, 1976.
Consumer Protection-- booklet, 65 pp., First Edition, July 1978.
Executive Plan Up-date 1978-- booklet, 34 pp., with Appendices.

Other:

The Attorney General's Speaker Series-- folded flier.
Publications of the Consumer Protection Division:
Consumer Protection Under the New Auto Repair Facilities Law-- folded flier.
Don't Get Ripped Off-- stapled flier, 24 pp.
Handling Telephone Solicitors-- flier, 1 p.
Legal Rights of Women in Credit in Maryland (published with The Women's Law-Center, Inc.)-- pamphlet, 23 pp.
Telephone Solicitations-- folded poster.
What Consumers Should Know About Lay-Away Agreements-- folded flier.

Massachusetts

Official Opinions and Reports:

Annual Report of the Attorney General

Michigan

Official Opinions and Reports:

Biennial Report

Other:

Handbook on Consumer Protection Law (Consumer Protection Division)-- loose leaf book, 213 pp., with Appendices, Revised 1975.
The Michigan Prosecutor, Vol. XII, No. 1 (published by Prosecuting Attorneys Coordinating Council)-- newsletter of the Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan, 3 pp., August 11, 1978.
Folded fliers from the Consumer Protection Division:
In Home Sales
Michigan's Credit Buyer's Guide
Roots
Seek Advice

TABLE 21: LIST OF CURRENT STATE PUBLICATIONS (cont'd)

Minnesota

Official Opinions and Reports:
(no information)

Other:

Antitrust Enforcement in Minnesota-- flier, September 1978.

Attorney General's Messenger, Vol. 3, No. 1-- newsletter, 6 pp.,
June 1978.

Publications of the Consumer Protection Division:

A Consumer's Guide to Conciliation Courts in Minnesota-- stapled
paper, 5 pp.

The Garnishment Process-- stapled paper, 12 pp., December 1977.

Summary of Minnesota Laws on Consumer Protection-- stapled paper,
9 pp., September 1977.

Tenant's Rights and Responsibilities-- stapled paper, 7 pp.,
February 1, 1978.

Truth in Repairs Act-- stapled paper, 6 pp., April 1978.

Mississippi

(no information)

Missouri

Official Opinions and Reports:

Digest of Official Opinions, Vol. XXXV, No. 1-- stapled paper, 3 pp.,
April 26, 1978.

Other:

Consumer Newsletter

Montana

Official Opinions and Reports:

(no information)

Other:

Montana Prosecutor, Vol. 1, No. 7-- stapled booklet, November 1977.

Nebraska

Official Opinions and Reports:

Opinions of the Attorney General - Supplement No. 5, August 1978-
October 1978-- stapled paper, 2 pp., 1978.

Nevada

Official Opinions and Reports:

Nevada Open Meeting Law Manual-- bound pamphlet, 17 pp., Revised
August 1977.

TABLE 21: LIST OF CURRENT STATE PUBLICATIONS (cont'd)

Nevada (cont'd)

Official Opinions of the Attorney General (for the period January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1977)-- bound pamphlet, 60 pp., 1978.

Other:

Anti-Shoplifting Campaign in Nevada-- booklet, 18 pp., 1978.

Sexual Assault: A Crime Against Women (Crime Prevention Program)-- folded flier.

Shoplifting in Nevada is a Handful of Trouble; Don't Risk It!-- folded flier.

Shoplifting: It's a Handful of Trouble-- folded flier.

State and Federal Income and Health Programs for Senior Citizens-- pamphlet, 12 pp.

There Are Two Victims of Child Abuse and Neglect (Crime Prevention Program)-- folded flier.

What to Do About Shoplifters: A Training Guide for Nevada Store Managers, Store Personnel and Security Staff (Nevada Anti-Shoplifting Committee)-- booklet, 21 pp., 1978.

New Hampshire

Official Opinions and Reports:

Law Enforcement Manual-- binder, 307 pp., 1970.

New Jersey

Official Opinions and Reports:

Budget Preparation Guide-- loose leaf binder, 187 pp., May 1978.

The Criminal Justice Quarterly, Vol. 6, No. 1 (Division of Criminal Justice)-- booklet, 49 pp., Winter-Spring 1978.

(Various publications of the Division of State Police and the Division of Motor Vehicles have not been included here.)

New Mexico

(no information)

New York

Official Opinions and Reports:

Consumer Action, Vol. IV, No. 7 (A summary of action taken by the Bureau of Consumer Frauds and Protection)-- stapled paper, 11 pp., Fall 1978.

1977 Annual Report of the Bureau of Consumer Frauds and Protection-- booklet, 38 pp.

Other:

The ABC's of Careful Buying-- folded flier.

The Attorney General Reports-- bi-monthly stapled paper.

TABLE 21: LIST OF CURRENT STATE PUBLICATIONS (cont'd)

New York (cont'd)

ENVIRO news (Environmental Protection Bureau)-- bi-monthly newsletter.
An Environment for the Future-- folded flier.
Family Vacation Guide-- folded flier.
Serving the People of New York State-- pamphlet.
Solar Energy and the Consumer (Environmental Protection Bureau)-- booklet, 48 pp.
10-Point Guide for the Careful Investor-- folded flier.
Your Rights If Arrested-- stapled flier.

North Carolina

(no information)

North Dakota

Official Opinions and Reports:

Biennial Report, July 1, 1975 thru June 30, 1977-- booklet, 11 pp.

Ohio

Official Opinions and Reports

Crime Bulletin, Vol. 7 (Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation)-- booklet, 10 pp., April 1978.

Crime in Ohio 1976 (Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation)-- bound book, 123 pp.

Ohio Obscenity Laws, Revised 1974 (Division of Criminal Activities)-- booklet, 6 pp.

Other:

The Attorney General in Ohio-- folded flier.

Civil Rights and the Law-- stapled flier, 12 pp.

Consumer Protection and the Law-- stapled flier, 14 pp.

Giving, Charity and the Law-- stapled flier, 12 pp.

Ohio Drug Abuse Control Act Training Manual-- booklet, 21 pp., March 1976.

Report from Attorney General William Brown-- quarterly newsletter.

Shoplifting and You-- folded flier.

What's Worse Than Getting Busted?-- folded flier.

Your Ohio Laws-- twice a month newspaper column.

Oklahoma

(no information)

TABLE 21: LIST OF CURRENT STATE PUBLICATIONS (cont'd)

Oregon

Official Opinions and Reports:

- Administrative Law Manual-- booklet, 135 pp., 1977.
- The Attorney General's Model Rules of Procedure Under the Administrative Procedure Act-- pamphlet, 54 pp., November 25, 1977.
- Attorney General's Public Meetings and Records Manual-- bound pamphlet, 31 pp., October 1, 1977.
- Oregon Liquor Control Commission Investigation-- stapled paper, March 2, 1978.

Pennsylvania

Official Opinions and Reports:

- Opinions of the Attorney General of Pennsylvania-- hard bound book, 152 pp., 1976.

Other:

- Consumer News and Views, Vol. 7, No. 6 (Bureau of Consumer Protection)-- newsletter, 6 pp., July 1978.
- Mass Appraisal in Pennsylvania-- stapled paper, 29 pp., 1975.
- Pamphlets and fliers from the Bureau of Consumer Protection:
 - Buying on Credit
 - Dealing with Contractors
 - Door-to-Door Sales
 - Got a Consumer Gripe?
 - How to Protect Your Automobile
 - How to Sue in District Justice Court
 - Renting an Apartment
 - Signing a Contract
 - Stretch Your Dollar

Puerto Rico

(no information)

Rhode Island

(no information)

Samoa

(no information)

South Carolina

(no information)

TABLE 21: LIST OF CURRENT STATE PUBLICATIONS (cont'd)

South Dakota

Official Opinions and Reports:

Criminal Code Revision Code-- binder, October 1, 1977.

Tennessee

Official Opinions and Reports:

Opinions of the Attorney General of Tennessee, Volume 8, 1978-1979-- binder.

Texas

Official Opinions and Reports:

(no information)

Other:

Attorney General's Crime Prevention Newsletter-- 11 pp., July 1978.

Attorney General's Crime Prevention Newsletter (Special Issue on Index to Opinions of the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals 9/1/76 - 8/31/77)-- 23 pp., September 1977.

Attorney General's Crime Prevention Newsletter (Special Issue on Selected New Legislation)-- bound pamphlet, 123 pp., August 1977.

Texas Register Division Form and Style Manual-- stapled paper, 46 pp., with Appendices, November 10, 1975.

Utah

Official Opinions and Reports:

Biennial Report of the Attorney General for the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1978-- stapled paper.

Sunshine Manual

Vermont

(no information)

Virgin Islands

Official Opinions and Reports:

Annual Report Fiscal Year 1976-77-- bound booklet, 30 pp.

Virginia

Official Opinions and Reports:

The Civil Digest Vol. 6, No. 6 (Civil Division)-- monthly digest of civil opinions issued by the Attorney General, 5 pp., June 1978.

TABLE 21: LIST OF CURRENT STATE PUBLICATIONS (cont'd)

Virginia (cont'd)

Other:

- 1976 Revised Edition of the Virginia Commonwealth's Attorneys' Handbook (Criminal Division)-- loose leaf book.
- The Virginia Magistrate, Vol. 4, No. 2 (Criminal Division)-- newsletter, 4 pp., April-June 1978.
- The Virginia Peace Officer, Vol. 7, No. 8 (Criminal Division)-- newsletter, 4 pp., August 1978.
- The Virginia Prosecutor (Criminal Division)-- newsletter, 4 pp., July 1978.

Washington

Official Opinions and Reports:

- Charitable Trust Directory-- bound pamphlet, 98 pp., December 1977.
- Opinions for April thru June 1978-- bound booklet, April 1978.
- Opinions for July thru September 1978-- bound booklet, July 1978.

Other:

- Consumer Alert-- stapled flier, 23 pp.
- Law Enforcement Digest-- newsletter, 4 pp., August 1976.
- Summary of Washington Workmen's Compensation Law-- stapled paper, 59 pp., May 1978.
- Washington State 1978 Law Enforcement Survey-- 52 pp.
- Publications of Washington Crime Watch:
 - Be on the Safe Side-- pamphlet, 9 pp.
 - Commercial Security-- pamphlet, 12 pp.
 - Crime on Wheels-- pamphlet, 5 pp.
 - Operation Identification Inventory Book-- pamphlet, 8 pp.
 - Outsmarting Crime. An Older Person's Guide to Safer Living-- pamphlet, 20 pp.
 - Outstanding Crime: An Older Person's Guide to Safer Living-- slide-tape program.
 - Protect Your Home and Property with Operation Identification-- flier.
 - Retailer's Shoplifting Prevention Guide-- booklet.
 - Rural Crime-- slide-tape program.
 - Rural Crime: Don't Be the Next Victim-- pamphlet, 6 pp.
 - Washington Crime Watch Newsletter-- 11 pp., Fall 1977.
 - What to Do Before the Burglar Comes-- folded flier.

West Virginia

Official Opinions and Reports:

- Criminal Justice Bulletin-- loose leaf criminal law review, 41 pp., Fall 1977.

Other:

- Consumer Protection Division-- folded flier.

TABLE 21: LIST OF CURRENT STATE PUBLICATIONS (cont'd)

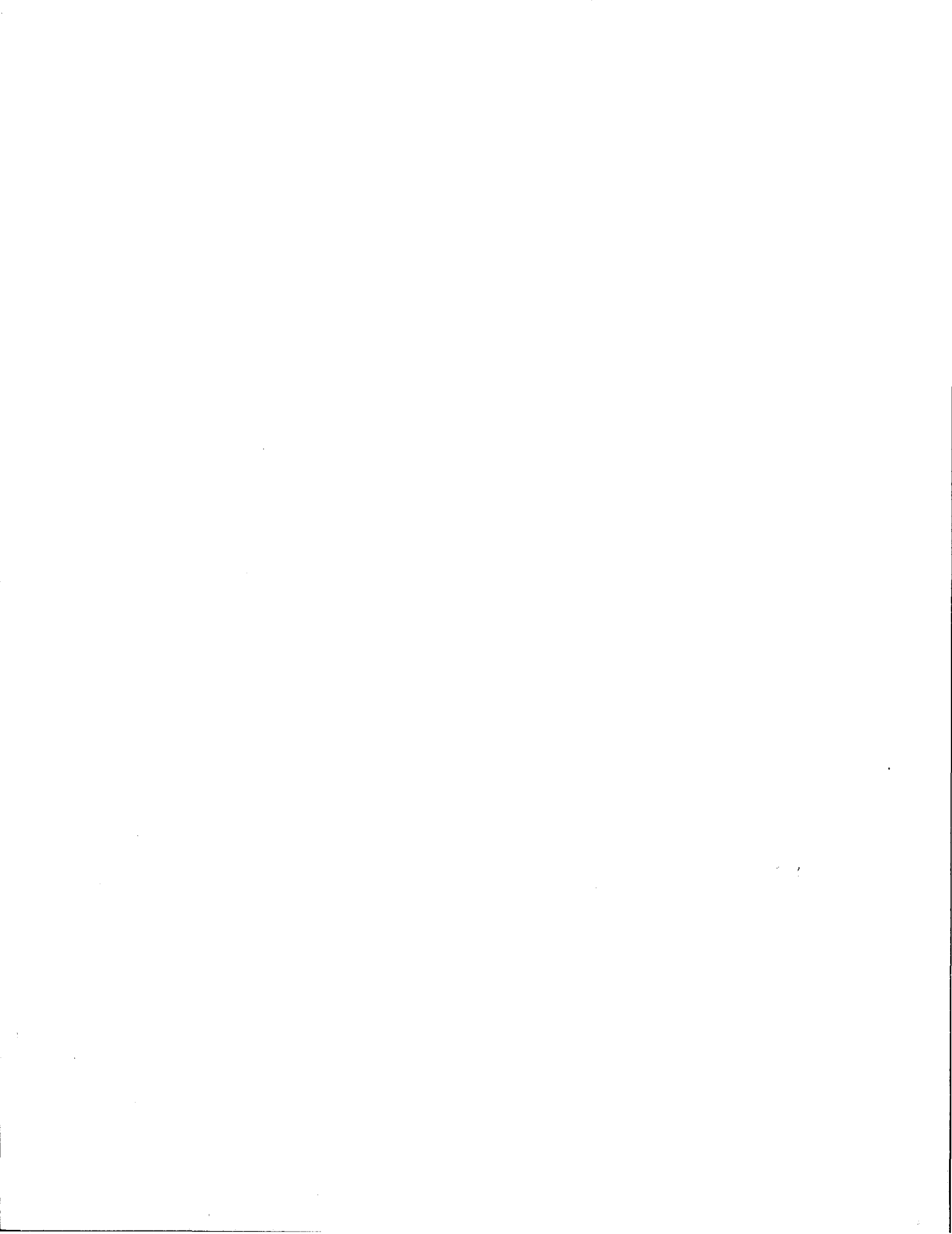
Wisconsin

Official Opinions and Reports:

Summary of Opinions Issued by the Attorney General for the Period of
July 1, 1978 through September 30, 1978-- stapled paper, 9 pp.

Wyoming

(no information)



END