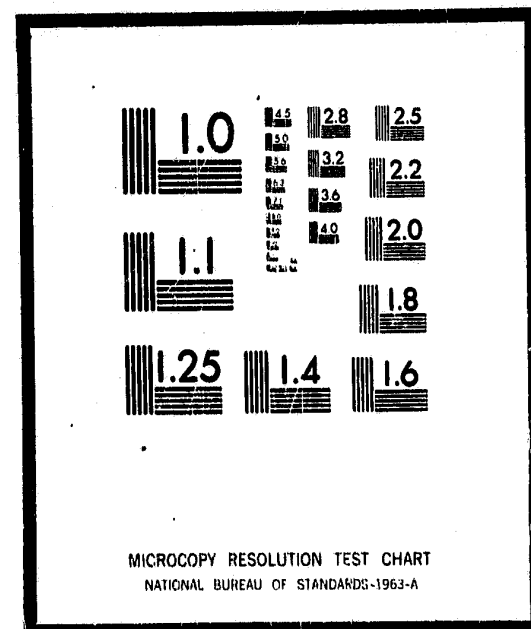


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

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CONNECTICUT

Connecticut ranks 24th among the States in population and has the following 11 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: Bridgeport, Bristol, Danbury, Hartford, Meriden, New Britain, New Haven, Norwalk, Norwich - Groton - New London, Stamford, and Waterbury.

County governments were abolished in 1970 and county functions transferred to the State government; the former county boundaries are retained for election and judicial purposes. There are 33 municipal governments, known as cities and boroughs, and 149 township governments, designated as "towns". The major components of the criminal justice system are:

- Enforcement - State police
Municipal police
Sheriffs
County investigators
- Courts - State
- Supreme Court
Superior courts
(Courts of common pleas)
Circuit courts
Juvenile courts
Probate courts
- Prosecution - State
- Attorney General
State's attorneys
Prosecuting attorneys
- Public Defenders - State Office of Chief Public Defender
- Corrections - Department of Correction
Department of Children and Youth Services
- Probation and Parole - Department of Adult Probation
Department of Corrections - Parole Division
Department of Children and Youth Services
Juvenile court district probation departments

Enforcement

The Connecticut State Police Department, headed by a Commissioner, has original jurisdiction in the 68 towns without municipal police departments, overall jurisdiction of the State highways, and state-wide jurisdiction in support of municipal police. All other police departments are municipally operated and headed by a chief of police. Municipalities under 25,000 population generally rely on full-time or part-time personnel under the direction of a resident State trooper, or a force of elected constables supported by emergency response of nearby State Police.

In 1971 the Statewide Enforcement Coordinating Committee was established to coordinate the activities and policies of the regional crime squads in Connecticut. Sheriffs, who are ^{elected} State officials, serve as law enforcement officers for the courts. County investigators serve as the investigative arm of the State's attorney offices throughout the State.

Courts

The court system in Connecticut consists of the following courts: Supreme Court (court of appellate jurisdiction); courts of common pleas, superior courts (courts of general jurisdiction); circuit courts, juvenile courts, and probate courts (courts of limited and special jurisdiction). The courts of common pleas and circuit courts were scheduled to merge effective December 31, 1974.

The Supreme Court sets rules and procedures and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is the head of the Judicial Department. The Chief Court Administrator, also a Supreme Court justice, is responsible for the efficient operation of the Department and has the authority to re-assign judges, issue orders and regulations, and to/or reassign judges

and other court personnel. The non-judicial administrative operations of the Department including budgeting, personnel, statistics, and planning are directed by an executive secretary who is appointed by the Chief Court Administrator.

Prosecution and Legal Services Agencies

INSERT
BELOW

The State is represented by prosecuting attorneys in the circuit courts and by State's attorneys in the superior courts. These attorneys are members of the Division of Criminal Justice within the Judicial Department and subject to the administrative authority of the Chief State's Attorney. Both State's attorneys and prosecuting attorneys are appointed by a panel of judges.

Public Defender

Connecticut has a statewide public defender system in which the judges of the Superior Court appoint an attorney-at-law for each county to act as public defender for a year. In 1973 the Office of Chief Public Defender was created to coordinate these activities statewide.

Corrections

The Department of Corrections, headed by a Commissioner, administers all correctional facilities including correctional institutions, a youth camp, and community correctional centers. It also provides programs in educational release, work release, pre-release, and parole services.

The Department of Children and Youth Services administers a statewide program of services for predelinquent and delinquent youths. The Department provides diagnostic services, a training school program, an

The Attorney General is the chief legal officer in the State and as such provides legal counsel to State agencies and officials and represents the State in litigation.

aftercare program, and has established community service units for direct treatment and rehabilitation.

Probation and Parole Agencies

The Department of Adult Probation administers adult probation services throughout the State while juvenile probation is the responsibility of the juvenile court probation department in each district. The Board of Parole is responsible for parole decisions and the Parole Division within the Department of Corrections provides adult parole services. Juvenile parole (or aftercare) is provided by the Department of Children and Youth Services.

MAINE

Maine ranks 38th among the States in population and has two Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)-- Lewiston-Auburn and Portland. There are 16 county governments, 22 municipal governments, and 472 township governments, which are designated as "towns" and "plantations". The major components of the criminal justice system are:

- Enforcement - Department of Public Safety.- State Police
County sheriffs
Municipal police
Special police
 - Courts - Supreme Judicial Court
Superior courts
District courts
Probate courts
 - Prosecution - Department of Attorney General.
District attorneys
 - Public Defender - No governmental agency
 - Corrections - Department of Mental Health and Corrections
County jails
Municipal jails
 - Probation and Parole - ^{Dept. of} Dept. of Mental Health and Corrections - ^{Division} Division of Probation and Parole
- Enforcement

Law enforcement services at the State level are administered by the ^{recently established} Department of Public Safety which includes the State Police. The Bureau of State Police enforces the law on rural highways and in criminal matters has concurrent jurisdiction with local

law enforcement agencies.

Special police include campus

police on all University of Maine campuses. At the county level is the elected sheriff who, although ^{having} criminal jurisdiction throughout the county, generally limits activities to those areas where municipal police departments do not exist. The sheriff operates the county jail which is frequently ^{the} only local correctional facility in the county. In some counties the sheriff patrols large rural areas with the aid of the State Police. Most of the municipalities and the larger towns have organized police departments while towns without police departments rely on ^{the services of the} State Police and part-time deputy sheriffs.

Courts

The court system in Maine consists of the following: the Supreme Judicial Court (court of appellate jurisdiction); the superior courts (courts of general jurisdiction); and ~~district~~ courts and ~~probate~~ courts (courts of limited and special jurisdiction). The Supreme Judicial Court exercises general superintendence over all inferior courts, with the Chief Justice serving as head of the Judicial Department. The Chief Justice appoints an administrative assistant to act as clerk of the Law Court and Reporter of Decisions as well as to coordinate the administration of the superior courts and set up a statistical reporting system.

Prosecution and Legal Services Agencies

The Attorney General, who is chosen by a joint vote of the legislature, is the chief legal officer of the State. As such, the Attorney General is responsible for the investigation and prosecution of serious crimes. A new system of full-time district attorneys replaced the former system of part-time county attorneys beginning January 1, 1975. These officials prosecute criminal cases in their respective counties with the advice and general supervision of the Attorney General.

Defender Agencies

There is no Statewide or countywide public defender system. Counsel for indigent defendants is assigned by the courts on an individual case basis.

Correctional Agencies and Institutions

The State correctional institutions for both juveniles and adults, as well as the Division of Probation and Parole, are administered by the Bureau of Corrections within the State Department of Mental Health and Corrections. County jails are utilized primarily for those serving sentences up to a one year period. Some work-release programs have been implemented in county jails, but generally programs available to jail residents are minimal. Municipal jails are used to detain offenders for limited periods of time pending court appearance. The Bureau of Corrections inspects the county jails twice each year.

Probation and Parole Agencies

The Division of Probation and Parole within the Bureau of Corrections is responsible for the administration of juvenile and adult probation and parole.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts ranks 10th among the States in population and has the following 10 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's): Boston, Brockton, Fall River, Fitchburg-Leominster, Lawrence-Haverhill, Lowell, New Bedford, Pittsfield, Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, and Worcester. There are 12 county governments, 39 municipal governments, and 312 township governments which are designated as "towns". There are two county areas, Nantucket and Suffolk, which lack a distinctively organized county government. The area and governing body of Nantucket County are identical with the town of Nantucket

and the composite government is counted as a town rather than a county. Suffolk County encompasses an area larger than the city of Boston, but is substantially consolidated with that city for governmental purposes and the combined city and county government is classified as a municipality for Census reporting.

The major components of the criminal justice system are:

- Enforcement - Department of Public Safety - State Police
County sheriffs
Municipal^{town} police
Special police
- Courts - Supreme Court
Appeals Court
Superior courts
District courts
Boston Municipal Court
Juvenile courts
Courts of probate and insolvency
Housing courts
- Prosecution -- State Attorney General
District attorneys
Police prosecutors (municipal and town)
- Public Defender - Massachusetts Defenders Committee
- Corrections - Department of Corrections
Department of Youth Services
County jails
- Probation and Parole - Committee on Probation
Department of Youth Services
Superior and district court probation departments
Parole Board

Enforcement

The primary State law enforcement agency is the State Police. The agency is part of the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety and is responsible for traffic and other police functions in specified areas of the State. Organized crime investigation and crime laboratory analysis are carried out almost exclusively by the State Police. In addition, the State Police have primary law enforcement responsibility in communities without their own police departments and provide special services to existing municipal and town police departments.

There are a number of special law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction in specific areas of the State. These include the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, Metropolitan District Commission Police, and State college and university campus police forces.

The sheriffs in Massachusetts serve primarily as supervisors of the county jails and officers of the court. In a few counties the sheriffs spend a small portion of their time performing police protection activities.)

Most municipalities and many towns have police departments which have primary responsibility for police services in their communities.)

Municipalities and towns have begun to coordinate through the establishment of regional police associations, inter-agency communications networks, regional investigative drug units and Mutual Aid Compacts.

Courts

The court system in Massachusetts consists of: State Supreme Court and Appeals Court (courts of appellate jurisdiction); Superior courts (courts of general jurisdiction); district courts, ^{juvenile courts,} courts of probate and Municipal Court insolvency, housing courts, and the Boston/ (courts of limited jurisdiction).

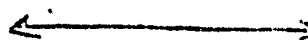
The Supreme Court administers and sets policy for the entire judicial branch, appointing an executive secretary to carry out the administrative responsibilities.

Prosecution and Legal Services Agencies

The Attorney General is responsible for representing the State, its departments, officers, and agencies in legal proceedings, and for the general supervision of the district attorneys.

District attorneys are responsible for all criminal prosecutions in their districts, spending most of their time on cases in superior court. Assistant district attorneys prosecute in the district courts and assume as much of the caseload as possible from the police prosecutors at the municipal or town level.

Public Defender

The Massachusetts Defenders Committee provides counsel for indigent defendants in the State. It handles appeals and post-conviction remedies. The Supreme Court appoints the committee members who in turn appoint a chief counsel and an executive secretary and review appointments of staff attorneys. The defenders are organized by county to serve the entire State. A specifically-funded unit called the Roxbury Defenders Program, was formed by contract with Massachusetts Defenders in 1971. The program appoints counsel for the indigent and maintains a social services department. 

→ Additional legal services programs are provided by law schools and the private Bar.

Corrections

The Department of Corrections maintains various types of adult correctional institutions including prisons, forestry camps, pre-release centers, and a reception diagnostic center and psychiatric facility which serve all the institutions.

The county correctional system handles a larger number of offenders than the State system. Each county is required by law to provide a house of correction for sentenced offenders at county expense. In addition, many counties maintain jails for short-term confinements; in many cases the two functions are performed by the same facility. The sheriff has custody and control over the correctional facilities but the Commissioner of Correction has general regulatory responsibility and inspects the institutions.

Juvenile corrections is the responsibility of the State Department of Youth Services. This Department provides delinquency prevention programs, services to delinquent youths, and carries out research on new methods of treatment. Facilities include detention centers, group homes, and forestry camps.

The Department also cooperates with other State and local agencies, both public and private, serving children and youth. It is the Department's policy to make maximum use of decentralized, community-based centers which operate with local resources. As of mid-1973 all of the county-operated training schools for juveniles in the State were closed except for one which has been ^{converted} to a group of cottage-type facilities.

Probation and Parole

Probation services are provided within each superior court and district court and thus overall administration tends to be fragmented among counties. Some centralized control is asserted ~~is composed of the chief justices of the superior and district, probate, and municipal courts~~ by the Committee on Probation, which makes rules and appoints the Commissioner of Probation who supervises probation services in all courts. Juvenile probation may be handled by the same probation officers as adults, or by juvenile officers.

Parole services for adults are organized on a statewide basis under an independent Parole Board, appointed by the Governor with consent of the Executive Council. The Parole Board hears petitions from offenders in all State institutions sentenced by the superior courts or serving 12 months or more. Supervision is now being decentralized by ^{the establishment of} district parole offices.

Juvenile parole is administered by the Department of Youth Services. Parole officers are assigned on a regional basis and are assisted by parole volunteers who supplement the care in the juvenile's own home.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire ranks 41st among the States in population and contains two Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) in Manchester and Nashua. There are ten county governments, 13 municipal governments called cities, and 224 township governments designated as "towns" and "locations". The major components of the criminal justice system are:

- Enforcement - Department of Safety - State Police Division
County sheriffs
Municipal and town police departments
- Courts - State Supreme Court
Superior courts
Probate courts
District courts
Municipal courts
- Prosecution - State Attorney General
County attorneys
City attorneys
- Public Defender - Pilot Public Defender Program
- Corrections - State Prison
State Youth Development Center
County jails and houses of correction
- Probation and Parole - State Probation Board
State Probation Department
State Board of Parole
State Youth Development Center

Enforcement

The State Police in the Department of Safety have primary responsibility for patrolling the highways but also have general power to enforce criminal laws and make arrests statewide. The State Police

Detective Bureau coordinates the varied police functions, conducts investigations, and provides photographic and crime laboratory services to all law enforcement agencies in the State. A statewide radio communications system is presently being developed.

County sheriffs are elected in each county, having general police power and responsibility for the operation of the county jail. In some counties, sheriffs provide the majority of police protection services while in others police protection is furnished by municipal departments.

Larger municipalities have their own police departments and handle most criminal investigations. Many of the smaller municipalities have only a single constable or police officer on either full or part-time duty. They may request assistance from the county sheriff or State Police in criminal investigations. In 1971 municipal police departments were also given the authority to assist smaller communities on a continuing basis, with a written mutual agreement.

Courts

The court system in New Hampshire consists of the following courts: The Supreme Court (court of appellate jurisdiction); superior courts (courts of general jurisdiction); and probate, district, and municipal courts (courts of limited and special jurisdiction).

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is responsible for supervising the efficient operation of all courts. The Judicial Council compiles, analyzes and publishes statistics and other reports relating to the courts.

Prosecution and Legal Services Agencies

The Attorney General is appointed by the Governor and Executive Council and is responsible for the prosecution of crimes punishable by death, imprisonment for life, or for 25 years or more. The elected county attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney General, are responsible for felony prosecutions in the superior courts and for misdemeanors in the district courts. County attorneys generally serve part-time.

City attorneys and solicitors serve as part-time prosecutors in a few large communities where they represent the government in misdemeanor cases in municipal courts.

Defender Agencies

New Hampshire has a State-supported assigned counsel system for indigent defendants. The State Legislature has established a pilot public defender program in Merrimack County which will be continued. The Public Defender there is under a contract between the Attorney General's office and the New Hampshire Legal Assistance. A similar program is being initiated in Hillsborough County.

Correctional Agencies and Institutions

There is no separate organization for the administration of correctional activities, each State institution is administered independently. The New Hampshire State Prison is the chief adult correctional institution for male felons. Female prisoners are normally transferred out of State.

The State Youth Development Center is the only public juvenile training facility in the State that maintains a juvenile detention center.

Each county has facilities which separate pre-trial and post-trial inmates; the former facility is designated the jail, and the latter the House of Correction.

Probation and Parole Agencies

The New Hampshire Probation Department, an independent organization under the Governor, is under direct administration of the Probation Board. The Probation Department conducts pre-sentence investigations and supervises both juveniles and adults on probation through its district offices.

The State Board of Parole makes the decision to parole adult prisoners, appoints parole officers, and has legal custody of paroled prisoners until they are discharged or remanded to prison. Parole for juveniles is administered by the State Youth Development Center.

Rhode Island

Rhode Island ranks 39th among the States in population and has one Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) -- Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket. Rhode Island counties are geographic subdivisions for the judicial administration of the State and have no associated governmental structure. There are eight municipal governments and 31 township governments which are locally designated "towns".

The major components of the criminal justice system are:

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Enforcement | - State Police
- Sheriffs
- Municipal and town police
- Special police |
| Courts | - Supreme Court
- Superior courts
- Family courts
- District courts
- Probate courts
- Providence Municipal Court |
| Prosecution | - State Attorney General
- City and town solicitors |
| Public Defender | - State Office of the Public Defender |
| Corrections | - Department of Corrections |
| Probation and Parole | - Department of Corrections --
Adult Probation and Parole Unit
Juvenile Probation and Parole Unit |

Enforcement

The State Police have jurisdiction throughout the cities and towns of Rhode Island. They provide a variety of services to local jurisdictions including radio communication, in-service training schools, investigations of accidents, fires, or crime scenes, and

highway patrol, as well as providing regular police services for communities without police departments. Special police forces on the State level include the Department of Natural Resources Enforcement Division, the airport police, and the arson investigation unit.

There is a sheriff in each county, appointed by the Governor, whose primary responsibilities include transportation of prisoners, serving of judicial process, and other court duties. Some municipalities and towns have their own police departments. These departments exercise authority only within their own jurisdictions, although most have informal mutual assistance agreements with neighboring communities.

Courts

The court system in Rhode Island consists of: State Supreme Court (court of appellate jurisdiction); superior courts (courts of general jurisdiction); and family courts, district courts, probate courts, and Providence Municipal Court (courts of limited and special jurisdiction).

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is executive head of the State judicial system and appoints a court administrator to aid in the administration of the system.

Prosecution and Legal Services Agencies

The State Attorney General is responsible for prosecuting all criminal cases before the grand jury, superior courts, district courts, and State Supreme Court, and is also legal advisor for State agencies and offices and responsible for representing the public, the State, and its agencies in civil matters. At the municipal level there are city and town solicitors.

Defender Agencies

The State Office of the Public Defender provides for the representation of indigent defendants in Supreme, superior, and family courts.

Correctional Agencies and Institutions

The Department of Corrections^{Administers} the Adult Correctional Institution which is the only adult detention facility in the State. Not only does the facility house both long and short term prisoners, but it also holds offenders awaiting trial. The facility consists of a maximum security facility, a medium-minimum security facility, and a work-release unit. Recreation, education, and drug treatment programs are provided.

The Department of Corrections also administers the State juvenile facilities including the Rhode Island Training School and a juvenile diagnostic center. There are no local public juvenile facilities.

Probation and Parole Agencies

The Department of Corrections administers the adult probation and parole unit which provides investigation, supervision, and control of adults placed on probation, given suspended or deferred sentences by the courts, or released on parole from the Adult Correctional Institution.

The juvenile probation and parole unit serves the family court of Rhode Island. It conducts investigations, supervises juveniles on probation, and provides parole service to those youths released from Rhode Island Training School. The Youth Service Bureaus within the Department provide counseling, early identification of potential delinquents, and the coordination of community resources.

VERMONT

Vermont ranks 48th in population among the States. There are 14 county governments, 61 municipal governments known as cities and villages, and 237 township governments locally designated as "towns".

The major components of the criminal justice system are:

- Enforcement - Department of Public Safety - State Police Division
County sheriffs
Municipal and town police
- Courts - Supreme Court
County courts
District courts
Probate courts
- Prosecution - State Attorney General
State's attorneys
Town and City attorneys
- Public Defender - State Defender General
- Corrections - Department of Corrections
- Probation and Parole - Department of Corrections - Division of Probation and Parole

Enforcement Agencies

The Vermont State Police provide both general law enforcement and other related services such as the crime laboratory and drug analysis.

Every county has an elected sheriff with full law enforcement powers and ^{is} responsible for transporting prisoners and serving as an officer of the court.

Municipal and town police departments generally are small, but the majority have at least one full-time officer. Those with part-time

officers only usually have two or more officers so that full-time coverage is available. Communities with no police department may contract with the county sheriff for police services.

Courts

The Vermont court system consists of: State Supreme Court (court of appellate jurisdiction); county courts (courts of general jurisdiction); and district and probate courts (courts of limited and special jurisdiction). Justices of the peace are excluded from coverage in this directory because they are compensated exclusively on a fee basis and handle only a limited number of civil cases.

The Supreme Court appoints a court administrator who also serves as administrative head of the Vermont court system. The Supreme Court exercises authority and disciplinary control over judicial administrative officers of the State.

Prosecution and Legal Services Agencies

The Attorney General is responsible for the prosecution of criminal cases, and assists and advises the State's attorneys ⁱⁿ carrying out their duties. The Attorney General also advises State agencies and officers on legal matters and represents the State in certain legal proceedings.

Each county has a State's attorney who is elected to prosecute all criminal, traffic, and municipal ordinance violations in district and county courts and handle appeals to the Supreme Court. Town and city attorneys provide legal services to their respective governments.

Defender Agencies

The Office of Defender General was created in 1972

to represent indigent defendants

where there is a possibility of incarceration. There are ^{public} defender offices located throughout the State.

Correctional Agencies and Institutions

The Department of Corrections is responsible for juvenile and adult correctional services, providing pretrial detention, individual diagnosis and treatment, probation and parole services, and institutional care. Facilities include a State correctional facility, a diagnostic and treatment facility, an alcohol and drug abuse center, and community correctional centers. In 1969 the State assumed control of the county jails which were restructured into a statewide system of community correctional centers.

The Department of Corrections also administers the Weeks School for youthful offenders.

Probation and Parole Agencies

Probation and parole services are centrally administered at the State level in Vermont. The Division of Probation and Parole within the Department of Corrections provides probation, parole, and after-care services to juveniles and adults through offices located throughout the State.

REG. 1

CONNECTICUT

STATE TOTAL.	532	367	165	-	29	133	3
ENFORCEMENT, TOTAL	198 ✓	34	164	-	29 ✓	132 ✓	3
GENERAL PURPOSE POLICE	160 ✓	-	160	-	28 ✓	132 ✓	-
SPECIAL POLICE	28 ✓	24 ✓	4	-	1 ✓	-	3
CORONERS/MEDICAL EXAMINERS	10 ✓	10 ✓	-	-	-	-	-
COURTS, TOTAL.	171 ✓	171	-	-	-	-	-
APPELLATE JURISDICTION	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
GENERAL JURISDICTION	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
LIMITED AND SPECIAL JURIS- DICTION	158	158	-	-	-	-	-
PROSECUTION AND LEGAL SERVICES, TOTAL	30 ✓	30	-	-	-	-	-
DEFENSE, TOTAL	29 ✓	29	-	-	-	-	-
CORRECTIONS, TOTAL	20 ✓	20	-	-	-	-	-
ADULT.	13 ✓	13	-	-	-	-	-
JUVENILE	7 ✓	7	-	-	-	-	-
PROBATION AND PAROLE, TOTAL.	39 ✓	39	-	-	-	-	-
ALL OTHER AGENCIES, TOTAL.	45 ✓	44	1	-	-	1	-

Missing 1 PD (State level) *

MAINE

STATE TOTAL.	310	87	223	62	32	129
ENFORCEMENT, TOTAL	175	7	168	16	24	128
GENERAL PURPOSE POLICE	166	-	166	16	23	127
SPECIAL POLICE	8	6	2	-	1	1
CORONERS/MEDICAL EXAMINERS	1	1	-	-	-	-
COURTS, TOTAL.	64	48	16	16	-	-
APPELLATE JURISDICTION	1	1	-	-	-	-
GENERAL JURISDICTION	16	16	-	-	-	-
LIMITED AND SPECIAL JURIS- DICTION	47	31	16	16	-	-
PROSECUTION AND LEGAL SERVICES, TOTAL	25	1	24	16	7	1
DEFENSE, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
CORRECTIONS, TOTAL	20	5	15	14	1	-
ADULT	18	3	15	14	1	-
JUVENILE	2	2	-	-	-	-
PROBATION AND PAROLE, TOTAL.	5	5	-	-	-	-
ALL OTHER AGENCIES, TOTAL.	21	21	-	-	-	-

MASSACHUSETTS

STATE TOTAL.	921	96	825	203 205	137	484	1
ENFORCEMENT, TOTAL	397	12	385	21	47	316	1
GENERAL PURPOSE POLICE	369	-	369	12	41	316	-
SPECIAL POLICE	21	12	9	4	4	-	1
CORONERS/MEDICAL EXAMINERS	7	-	7	5	2	-	-
COURTS, TOTAL.	106 109	15 16	91 93	76 78	12	3	-
APPELLATE JURISDICTION	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
GENERAL JURISDICTION	14	14	-	-	-	-	-
LIMITED AND SPECIAL JURIS- DICTION	91 93	-	91 93	76 78	12	3	-
PROSECUTION AND LEGAL SERVICES, TOTAL	221	10	211	5	46	160	-
DEFENSE, TOTAL	11	9	2	-	-	2	-
CORRECTIONS, TOTAL	30	14	16	14	2	-	-
ADULT	24	8	16	14	2	-	-
JUVENILE	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
PROBATION AND PAROLE, TOTAL.	114	18	96	82	12	2	-
ALL OTHER AGENCIES, TOTAL.	42	18	24	5	18	1	-

NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATE TOTAL.	408	42	366	88	29	249	-
ENFORCEMENT, TOTAL	254	3	251	15	13	223	-
GENERAL PURPOSE POLICE	246	-	246	10	13	223	-
SPECIAL POLICE	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
CORONERS/MEDICAL EXAMINERS . .	5	-	5	5	-	-	-
COURTS, TOTAL.	83	11	72	51	-	21	-
APPELLATE JURISDICTION	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
GENERAL JURISDICTION	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
LIMITED AND SPECIAL JURIS- DICTION	72	-	72	51	-	21	-
PROSECUTION AND LEGAL SERVICES, TOTAL	22	1	21	10	7	4	-
DEFENSE, TOTAL	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
CORRECTIONS, TOTAL	15	2	13	11	1	1	-
ADULT.	13	1	12	11	1	-	-
JUVENILE	2	1	1	-	-	1	-
PROBATION AND PAROLE, TOTAL. .	26	18	8	-	8	-	-
ALL OTHER AGENCIES, TOTAL. . .	7	7	-	-	-	-	-

RHODE ISLAND

STATE TOTAL.	191	72	119	-	25	94	-
ENFORCEMENT, TOTAL	50	10	40	-	8	32	-
GENERAL PURPOSE POLICE	40	-	40	-	8	32	-
SPECIAL POLICE	9	9	-	-	-	-	-
CORONERS/MEDICAL EXAMINERS .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
COURTS, TOTAL.	57	17	40	-	9	31	-
APPELLATE JURISDICTION	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
GENERAL JURISDICTION	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
LIMITED AND SPECIAL JURIS- DICTION	52	12	40	-	9	31	-
PROSECUTION AND LEGAL SERVICES, TOTAL	39	1	38	-	7	31	-
DEFENSE, TOTAL	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
CORRECTIONS, TOTAL	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
ADULT.	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
JUVENILE	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
PROBATION AND PAROLE, TOTAL. .	16	16	-	-	-	-	-
ALL OTHER AGENCIES, TOTAL. . .	21	20	1	-	1	-	-

VERMONT

STATE TOTAL.	206	65	141	65	31	45	-
ENFORCEMENT, TOTAL	87	3	84	14	28	42	-
GENERAL PURPOSE POLICE	84	-	84	14	28	42	-
SPECIAL POLICE	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
CORONERS/MEDICAL EXAMINERS .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COURTS, TOTAL.	48	15	33	33	-	-	-
APPELLATE JURISDICTION	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
GENERAL JURISDICTION	14	14	-	-	-	-	-
LIMITED AND SPECIAL JURIS- DICTION	33	-	33	33	-	-	-
PROSECUTION AND LEGAL SERVICES, TOTAL	21	2	19	14	2	3	-
DEFENSE, TOTAL	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
CORRECTIONS, TOTAL	13	8	5	4	1	-	-
ADULT.	12	7	5	4	1	-	-
JUVENILE	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
PROBATION AND PAROLE, TOTAL. .	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
ALL OTHER AGENCIES, TOTAL. . .	16	16	-	-	-	-	-

END