

1. Program Eligibility and Narrative

State attorneys general should describe the particular scope of needs within their offices related to the advancement and defense of progressive clean energy, climate change, and environmental matters. Relevant details include the extent to which funding or other capacity constraints have limited the ability to work on these issues or how additional dedicated support could help advance the work of the state attorney general on behalf of his or her constituents.

Priority consideration will be given to state attorneys general who demonstrate a commitment to and acute need for additional support on clean energy, climate change, and environmental issues of regional or national importance, such as those matters that cross jurisdictional boundaries or raise legal questions or conflicts that have nationwide applicability.



[Redacted]

[Redacted]

- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]

As a Maryland legislator, Attorney General Frosh consistently championed environmental causes through legislation and advocacy. Mr. Frosh served as a member of the Green Caucus (1996-2015), the Task Force on Energy Conservation and Efficiency (2001), the U.S. Clean Air Act Advisory Committee (1996-2002), the Chesapeake Bay Commission (1995-2001), the Governor’s Commission on Climate Change (2007-2015), and chaired the Environment subcommittee (1995-2003).⁷ Even early on, in 1998, the Washington Post lauded his legislative leadership, saying, “Frosh has risen to become the most prominent advocate for the environment in Annapolis and perhaps the most influential member of the county’s legislative delegation.”⁸

As a senator and chair of the Judicial Proceedings Committee, Mr. Frosh authored and sponsored legislation that increases accountability for polluters; promotes energy efficiency and clean energy alternatives; and combats the sources of climate change. For example, he authored the Omnibus Oil Spill Protection Act, which increases liability and penalties for oil spills and allows the state to set standards for the transport and storage of petroleum products.⁹ He also sponsored the Energy Conservation and Efficiency Act of 2009, which requires the state and counties to adopt international energy conservation standards¹⁰, and a second bill requiring utility companies to implement energy conservation programs before constructing new power plants.¹¹ To combat climate change, he sponsored the Clean Cars Act of 2007, which requires Maryland to work with other states to promote the regional adoption of Low Emissions Vehicle programs¹², as well as the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Act 2009, which requires the

⁷ Attorney General.” Brian E. Frosh, Maryland Attorney General, Maryland State Archives, Aug. 3, 2017, <http://msa.maryland.gov/msa/mdmanual/08conoff/attorney/html/msa12167.html>

⁸ Goodman, Peter S. “Montgomery Senator Takes Powerful Role on Farms, Ecology.” The Washington Post, Mar. 9, 1998, pp. C1,C5. Maryland State Archives. Sept. 6, 2017.

http://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/012100/012167/pdf/post_9mar1998.pdf

⁹ Md. Legis. Assemb. Ch 294, House Bill 190. Reg. Sess. 1992. Archives of Maryland Online, Sept. 6, 2017.

<http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc2900/sc2908/000001/000808/html/am808--2547.html>

¹⁰ Md. Legis.S. Ch 294, Senate Bill 625. Reg. Sess. 2009. Maryland State Legislature. Sept. 6, 2017.

<http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/webmga/frmMain.aspx?ys=2009rs/billfile/SB0625.htm>

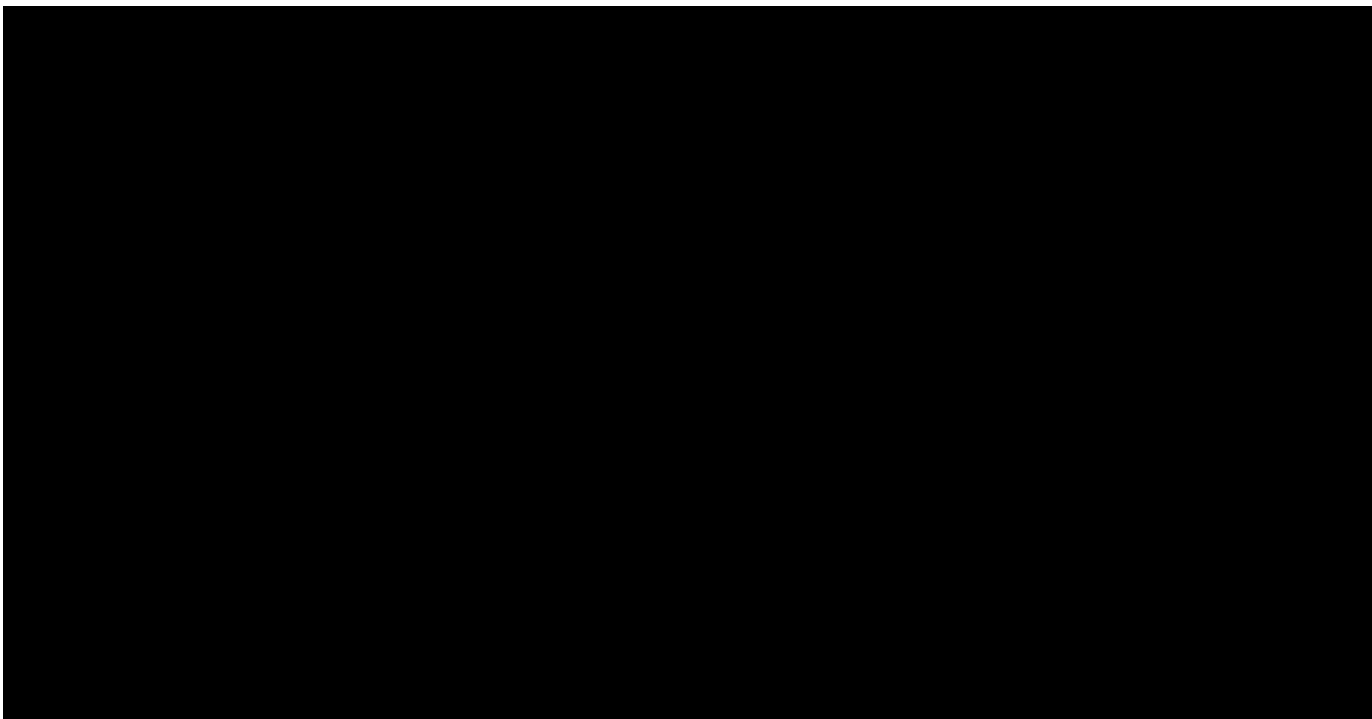
¹¹ Md. Legis.S. Ch 631, Senate Bill 631. Reg. Sess. 2007. Maryland State Legislature. Sept. 6, 2017.

<http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/webmga/frmMain.aspx?ys=2007RS%2fbillfile%2fsb0562.htm>

¹² Md. Legis. S. Fiscal and Policy Note, Senate Bill 51. Reg. Sess. 2007. Maryland State Legislature. Sept. 6, 2017. http://mlis.state.md.us/2007RS/fnotes/bil_0001/sb0051.pdf

State to implement a strategy to reduce statewide greenhouse gas emissions by 25% from 2006 levels by 2020.¹³ Thus, Mr. Frosh continually used his position to advance a progressive environmental agenda.

Political commentators and longtime environmental activists took note of Mr. Frosh’s commitment; in 2003, the Washington Post described Mr. Frosh as a ‘Giant Killer’ in reference to his penchant for challenging powerful corporations and the political establishment to increase environmental protections¹⁴. He was also recognized through numerous awards, including 1989 “Conservationist of the Year” from the Sierra Club, 1999 “Public Official of the Year” from the Audubon Naturalist Society, the “John V. Kabler Memorial Award” from the Maryland League of Conservation Voters in 2003, and “Legislator of the Year” from 1000 Friends of Maryland.¹⁵



¹³ Md. Legis.S. Ch 172, Senate Bill 278. Reg. Sess. 2009. Maryland State Legislature. Sept. 6, 2017.

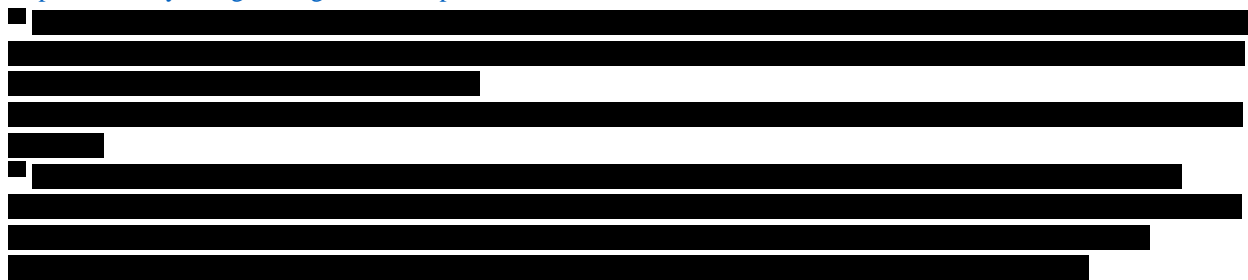
<http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/webmga/frmMain.aspx?ys=2009rs/billfile/sb0278.htm>

¹⁴ Mosk, Matthew. “Frosh Goes From Backbencher to ‘Giant Killer.’” The Washington Post, Mar. 16, 2003. Maryland State Archives. Sept. 6, 2017.

http://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/012100/012167/pdf/post_16mar2003.pdf

¹⁵“Archives of Maryland (Biographical Series).” Brian E. Frosh, MSA SC 3520-12167, Maryland State Archives, 4 Dec. 2014. Sept. 6, 2017.

<http://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/012100/012167/html/12167bio.html>





2. Program Structure

Applications should include specific details about the scope of expertise the state attorney general needs in a SAAG to advance his or her priorities. Details should also be provided about how the SAAG would be incorporated into the Office of the Attorney General, including the relevant internal reporting structure.

The SAAGs would work in the central office in Baltimore rather than at a satellite site with current attorneys representing state environmental agencies. This central location would enable frequent direct contact among the SAAGs, Attorney General Frosh, and senior staff as they collaborate on [REDACTED].

Ideal candidates will have a minimum of five years of legal experience, membership in the Maryland Bar and the US District Court for the District of Columbia, and substantial experience working with environmental law and regulation. If not members of the Maryland Bar, candidates would at minimum become members of the US District Court for the District of Columbia within the first months of employment.

Candidates should also have a demonstrated working knowledge of legal issues related to [REDACTED]. As noted previously, the SAAGs would be instrumental in implementing [REDACTED]. [REDACTED]. Position responsibilities would also include legal and regulatory advice, and litigation before state, federal, and appellate courts, as well as administrative agencies. SAAGs would report to a member of the Attorney General's senior staff within the Executive Division.

3. Budget Proposal and Confirmation of Authority

To be considered complete, applications must identify a proposed salary (or range) for a SAAG, with an explanation of how it would conform with the existing salary structure in the state AG office.

Applications also should identify any state-specific limitations or requirements governing the appointment of an employee paid by an outside funding source, and include a written confirmation that the attorney general has the authority to hire an NYU Fellow as a SAAG (or equivalent title).

The proposed salary for an SAAG would depend upon the candidate's experience, but it could be as high as \$125,000.

Maryland does not have any state-specific limitations or requirements governing appointment of an employee paid by an outside funding source. Attorney General Brian Frosh has the authority to hire an NYU Fellow as a SAAG.

APPENDIX A

