

HJR

18

<TARGET><BILL>HJR 18</BILL><SUBJECT>HJR
18</SUBJECT><COMM>HFIN28</COMM></TARGET>

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2014 Legislative Session

Bill Version: HJR 18
Fiscal Note Number: 1
(H) Publish Date: 2/12/14

Identifier: HJR18-LEG-SESS-01-31-14
Title: CONST. AM: ELECTED ATTORNEY GENERAL
Sponsor: STOLTZE
Requester: House State Affairs

Department: Alaska Legislature
Appropriation: Legislative Operating Budget
Allocation: Session Expenses
OMB Component Number: 782

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2015	Included in	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
	Appropriation Requested	Governor's FY2015 Request	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2015	FY 2015					
Personal Services							
Travel							
Services							
Commodities							
Capital Outlay							
Grants & Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
Total Operating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

Change in Revenues

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Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2014) cost: 0.0 *(separate supplemental appropriation required)*

(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2015) cost: 0.0 *(separate capital appropriation required)*

(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency?

If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:

Initial Version

Prepared By: Jessica Geary, Finance Manager
Division: Legislative Affairs Agency
Approved By: Pamela Varni, Executive Director
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

Phone: (907)465-6626
Date: 01/31/2014 03:48 PM
Date: 01/31/14

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS #1

STATE OF ALASKA
2014 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HJR 18

Analysis

This Legislative has zero fiscal impact on the Legislative Affairs Agency.

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2014 Legislative Session

Bill Version: HJR 18
Fiscal Note Number: 2
(H) Publish Date: 2/12/14

Identifier: HJR018-OOG-DOE-1-31-14
Title: CONST. AM: ELECTED ATTORNEY GENERAL
Sponsor: STOLTZE
Requester: House State Affairs

Department: Office of the Governor
Appropriation: Elections
Allocation: Elections
OMB Component Number: 21

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2015 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY2015 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates					
			FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Services	1.5							
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants & Benefits								
Miscellaneous								
Total Operating	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

1004 Gen Fund	1.5						
Total	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

Change in Revenues							
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Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2014) cost: 0.0 *(separate supplemental appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2015) cost: 0.0 *(separate capital appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? **No**
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:

Initial Version

Prepared By: Gail Fenumiai, Director
Division: Division of Elections
Approved By: Guy Bell, Administrative Director
Agency: Division of Administrative Services, Office of the Governor

Phone: (907)465-2644
Date: 01/31/2014 11:59 AM
Date: 01/31/14

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS #2

STATE OF ALASKA
2014 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HJR18

Analysis

Passage of this resolution would require the constitutional amendment to appear on the 2014 general election ballot. The cost of providing information about the constitutional amendment in the Official Election Pamphlet, as required by AS 15.58, is \$1.5. Should the addition of this resolution require printing an 8-1/2 by 18 inch ballot, the cost will increase to \$22.0.

CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 18(FIN)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES STOLTZE, Keller, Gattis, Reinbold, Herron, Tammie Wilson

A RESOLUTION

1 Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to the office of
2 attorney general.

3 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

4 * Section 1. Article III, sec. 25, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

5 Section 25. Department Heads. The head of each principal department shall
6 be a single executive unless otherwise provided by law. The head of a principal
7 department [HE] shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by a
8 majority of the members of the legislature in joint session, and shall serve at the
9 pleasure of the governor, except as otherwise provided in this article with respect to
10 the lieutenant governor and the attorney general [SECRETARY OF STATE]. The
11 heads of all principal departments shall be citizens of the United States.

12 * Sec. 2. Article III, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended by adding a new section
13 to read:

14 Section 28. Attorney General. (a) The attorney general shall be elected in the
15 manner provided by law by the qualified voters of the State at the same time and for
16 the same term as the governor. The attorney general shall be a citizen of the United

1 States, a qualified voter of the State, and a resident of Alaska. A person is not eligible
2 to serve as attorney general unless the person is an active member of the organized
3 state bar. The attorney general shall perform the duties and receive the compensation
4 prescribed by law, which compensation may not be diminished during the term of
5 office for which the attorney general is elected unless by general law applying to all
6 salaried officers of the state.

7 (b) No person who has been elected attorney general for two full successive
8 terms shall be again eligible to hold that office until one full term has intervened.

9 (c) In case of a vacancy in the office of attorney general for any reason, the
10 governor shall, by proclamation, call a special election to be held on a date not less
11 than sixty or more than ninety days after the date the vacancy occurs. However, if the
12 vacancy occurs on a date that is less than sixty days before or is on or after the date of
13 the primary election of a year in which an attorney general is regularly elected, the
14 governor may not call a special election. The governor may, at least five days after a
15 vacancy occurs but within thirty days after the date of the vacancy, appoint a qualified
16 person to fill the vacancy until the results of the special election called to fill the
17 vacancy are certified. If the special election is not called for the reasons provided in
18 this subsection, the person shall fill the vacancy until the results of the next general
19 election are certified.

20 * **Sec. 3.** Article XV, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended by adding a new
21 section to read:

22 **Section 30. Initial Election of Attorney General.** The first election for an
23 attorney general required by the constitution to be elected shall occur at the first
24 general election at which a governor is to be elected occurring after the requirement of
25 an elected attorney general is established under the constitution. A vacancy that occurs
26 in the office of attorney general before the first general election at which an attorney
27 general is elected shall be filled under the law as it existed before the elected office
28 was established under the constitution.

29 * **Sec. 4.** The amendments proposed by this resolution shall be placed before the voters of
30 the state at the next general election in conformity with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the
31 State of Alaska, and the election laws of the state.

Adopted
3/25/14

28-LS1216N
Bullard
3/19/14

CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 18(FIN)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES STOLTZE, Keller, Gattis, Reinbold, Herron

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7 department [HE] shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by a
8 majority of the members of the legislature in joint session, and shall serve at the
9 pleasure of the governor, except as otherwise provided in this article with respect to
10 the lieutenant governor and the attorney general [SECRETARY OF STATE]. The
11 heads of all principal departments shall be citizens of the United States.

12 * **Sec. 2.** Article III, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended by adding a new section
13 to read:

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15 manner provided by law by the qualified voters of the State at the same time and for
16 the same term as the governor. The attorney general shall be a citizen of the United

1 States, a qualified voter of the State, and a resident of Alaska. A person is not eligible
 2 to serve as attorney general unless the person is an active member of the organized
 3 state bar. The attorney general shall perform the duties and receive the compensation
 4 prescribed by law, which compensation may not be diminished during the term of
 5 office for which the attorney general is elected unless by general law applying to all
 6 salaried officers of the state.

7 (b) No person who has been elected attorney general for two full successive
 8 terms shall be again eligible to hold that office until one full term has intervened.

9 (c) In case of a vacancy in the office of attorney general for any reason, the
 10 governor shall, by proclamation, call a special election to be held on a date not less
 11 than sixty or more than ninety days after the date the vacancy occurs. However, if the
 12 vacancy occurs on a date that is less than sixty days before or is on or after the date of
 13 the primary election of a year in which an attorney general is regularly elected, the
 14 governor may not call a special election. The governor may, at least five days after a
 15 vacancy occurs but within thirty days after the date of the vacancy, appoint a qualified
 16 person to fill the vacancy until the results of the special election called to fill the
 17 vacancy are certified. If the special election is not called for the reasons provided in
 18 this subsection, the person shall fill the vacancy until the results of the next general
 19 election are certified.

20 * **Sec. 3.** Article XV, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended by adding a new
 21 section to read:

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 23 attorney general required by the constitution to be elected shall occur at the first
 24 general election at which a governor is to be elected occurring after the requirement of
 25 an elected attorney general is established under the constitution. A vacancy that occurs
 26 in the office of attorney general before the first general election at which an attorney
 27 general is elected shall be filled under the law as it existed before the elected office
 28 was established under the constitution.

29 * **Sec. 4.** The amendments proposed by this resolution shall be placed before the voters of
 30 the state at the next general election in conformity with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the
 31 State of Alaska, and the election laws of the state.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 18

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY REPRESENTATIVES STOLTZE, Keller, Gattis, Reinbold, Herron

Introduced: 1/21/14

Referred: State Affairs, Judiciary, Finance

A RESOLUTION

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2 **attorney general.**

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8 majority of the members of the legislature in joint session, and shall serve at the
9 pleasure of the governor, except as otherwise provided in this article with respect to
10 the lieutenant governor and the attorney general [SECRETARY OF STATE]. The
11 heads of all principal departments shall be citizens of the United States.

12 * **Sec. 2.** Article III, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended by adding a new section
13 to read:

14 **Section 28. Attorney General.** (a) The attorney general shall be elected in the
15 manner provided by law by the qualified voters of the State at the same time and for
16 the same term as the governor. A person is not eligible to serve as attorney general

1 unless the person meets the qualifications for a superior court judge. The attorney
2 general shall perform the duties and receive the compensation prescribed by law,
3 which compensation may not be diminished during the term of office for which the
4 attorney general is elected unless by general law applying to all salaried officers of the
5 state.

6 (b) No person who has been elected attorney general for two full successive
7 terms shall be again eligible to hold that office until one full term has intervened.

8 (c) In case of a vacancy in the office of attorney general for any reason, a
9 successor shall be elected for the remainder of the unexpired term at the first general
10 election occurring not less than six months after the office becomes vacant. The
11 governor may, subject to legislative confirmation, appoint a qualified person to fill the
12 office between the date it becomes vacant and the date it is filled by election.

13 * **Sec. 3.** Article XV, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended by adding a new
14 section to read:

15 **Section 30. Initial Election of Attorney General.** The first election for an
16 attorney general required by the constitution to be elected shall occur at the first
17 general election at which a governor is to be elected occurring after the requirement of
18 an elected attorney general is established under the constitution. A vacancy that occurs
19 in the office of attorney general before the first general election at which an attorney
20 general is elected shall be filled under the law as it existed before the elected office
21 was established under the constitution.

22 * **Sec. 4.** The amendments proposed by this resolution shall be placed before the voters of
23 the state at the next general election in conformity with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the
24 State of Alaska, and the election laws of the state.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Co-Chair:
House Finance Committee

Chair:
House Finance Subcommittees for;
Alaska Court System
Fish & Game

Member:
Legislative Council
Committee on Committees
Legislative Budget & Audit (alt)



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Explanation of Changes For CS HJR 18

"Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to the office of attorney general."

Section 2 – Page 1, line 16 and following

Amended to include language establishing specific qualifications for the attorney general.

Deleted reference to the qualifications to be the same as a superior court judge.

Inserted the following: "The attorney general shall be a citizen of the United States, a qualified voter of the State, and a resident of Alaska. A person is not eligible to serve as attorney general unless the person is an active member of the organized state bar."

Section 2 – Page 2, lines 9-19

Amended to include language describing the process to fill a vacancy in the office of attorney general.

Replaces section to include the following:

"(c) In case of a vacancy in the office of attorney general for any reason, the governor shall, by proclamation, call a special election to be held on a date not less than sixty or more than ninety days after the vacancy occurs. However, if the vacancy occurs on a date that is less than sixty days before or is on or after the date of the primary election each year in which an attorney general is regularly elected, the governor may not call a special election. The governor may, at least five days after a vacancy occurs but within thirty days after the date of the vacancy, appoint a qualified person to fill the vacancy until the results of the special election called to fill the vacancy are certified. If the special election is not called for the reasons provided in this subsection, the person shall fill the vacancy until the results of the next general election are certified."

This mirrors the process in place to fill a vacancy in the office of US Senator or US Representative for the state of Alaska.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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House Finance Committee

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House Finance Subcommittees for;
Department of Public Safety
Department of Law
Alaska Court System

Member:
Legislative Council
Committee on Committees
Legislative Budget & Audit (alt)



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Sponsor Statement

House Joint Resolution 18

"Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to the office of attorney general."

The State of Alaska has grown from being a frontier state in 1959 to being a major player in the world's oil and gas industry today. With economic growth, has come vast growth in population.

As the state looks to the future, and the challenges of emerging as a strong independent state, it is time to examine how the state selects its Attorney General.

Alaska is one of seven states that currently does not elect its Attorney General in a general election, by the people. In addition to Alaska, Hawaii, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Wyoming leave selection of the Attorney General to an appointment by the governor. The Attorney General in Maine is elected by the Legislature and the Tennessee Supreme Court elects the Attorney general.

The people of Alaska would like to have an attorney general that is accountable to the people.

Voting for HJR 18 and passing it along to the voters will show Alaskans that we are willing to move forward and trust the people of Alaska to select an Attorney General who will vigorously represent the will of the people of our great state.

DISTRICT 11
BUTTE • CHUGIAK • EKLUTNA • FAIRVIEW LOOP
KNIK RIVER ROAD • LAZY MOUNTAIN • PETERS CREEK

Removal of an Attorney General (If HJR 18 is placed on the ballot and approved by voters)

Alaska Constitution Provides for Recall of Elected Officials

Article 11 § 8. Recall

All elected public officials in the State, except judicial officers, are subject to recall by the voters of the State or political subdivision from which elected. Procedures and grounds for recall shall be prescribed by the legislature.

Alaska Statutes Addresses Grounds for Recall

AS 15.45.510 Grounds for Recall

The grounds for recall are (1) lack of fitness, (2) incompetence, (3) neglect of duties, or (4) corruption.

If HJR 18 is passed and approved by the voters - Alaska Statutes addressing recall would need to be amended to include the office of Attorney General (AS 15:45.470 - 720)

Alaska Constitution and the Attorney General Historic Discussion

Constitutional Convention

The Constitution adopted during the Alaska Constitutional Convention (Feb. 6, 1956 in Fairbanks), and the current constitution, have no specific reference to the office of the Attorney General. Since the constitution has been ratified by the voters there have been no amendments made to either add or delete references to the Attorney General in the Constitution.

There is a general reference to the Executive Branch Department Heads, of which the Attorney General is the head of the Department of Law (see notes on Constitutional Convention Minutes).

Constitutional Convention Minutes Summary

Minutes from the Constitutional Convention are available at —

<https://www.alaska.edu/creatingalaska/constitutional-convention/>

(Not printed due to the length of the minutes)

Highlights relating to the office of the Attorney General

Day 42 — Dec. 19, 1955

Members discussed having a strong executive with the power to appoint all his department heads (including the Attorney General). And the power of the executive to remove at the governor's will.

Day 50 — Jan. 11, 1956

Committee reports on two Executive Branch items

PRESIDENT EGAN: The Convention will revert to the business of introduction of committee reports at this time. The Chief Clerk will please read the committee report.

CHIEF CLERK: "The Committee on the Executive Branch met on January 10 to consider Delegate Proposal No. 44, which would provide for the election of the Commissioner of Labor, and Delegate Proposal No. 45 which would provide for the election of the Attorney General. The Committee members in attendance at the meeting voted as follows on these proposals:

Delegate Proposal 44:

Do Pass: Delegate Barr

Do Not Pass: Delegates Boswell, Harris, Nordale, and V. Rivers

Delegate Proposal 45:

Do Pass: Delegate Barr

Do Not Pass: Delegates Boswell, Harris, and Nordale.

Day 52 — Jan. 15, 1956

During a discussion of the qualifications for the office of The Governor and the election of the Secretary of State (now the Lt. Governor) and succession for the office of Governor.

Delegate John Hellenthal expresses his position on having a strong executive and having an appointed Attorney General.

"I hesitate to talk on this because I think this is a wonderful enactment, and this is the only amendment that I have to offer to the entire matter, but I think it is basic. Now, therefore, I should like the indulgence of the delegates. Now, at the outset I favor a strong executive, never an absolute executive, and I don't think that the amendment would call for an absolute executive. I favor that the attorney general be appointed, that all other department heads be appointed, and I have no other amendment to offer. I do not intend to follow this up, to use this as a play to get the attorney general elected, no. I believe in a strong executive."

Day 52 – Jan 13, 1956

Presentation from Executive Committee on Committee Proposal 14

Includes lengthy discussion of department heads, qualifications and responsibilities.

Day 55 — Jan. 15, 1966

Proposed amendment brought forward by the minority group in the Executive Committee
Delegate Victor Rivers proposed the following amendment — calling on the Attorney General to be selected from a list of potential candidates brought forward by the Judicial Council

"After Section 14, page 7 of Committee Proposal No. 10/a, insert a new section as follows:
Section 15.

The Attorney General shall be appointed by the Governor from two or more qualified persons nominated in the same manner as judges by the judicial council. He shall have been admitted to practice law in the State and shall have the other qualifications prescribed herein for heads of principal departments and shall be subject to approval by the Legislature in a similar manner.

The Attorney General may be removed by the Governor with the consent and approval of both houses of the Legislature meeting jointly.' Renumber successive sections to conform to the above insertion."

Lengthy Discussion followed before a roll call vote

Yeas: 18 - Barr, Collins, Cross, H. Fischer, Harris, Hinckel, Kilcher, Metcalf, Nerland, Nolan, Peratrovich, Reader, V. Rivers, Robertson, Rosswog, Smith, Taylor, VanderLeest.

Nays: 36 - Armstrong, Awes, Boswell, Buckalew, Coghill, Cooper, Davis, Doogan, Emberg, V. Fischer, Gray, Hellenthal, Hermann, Hilscher, Hurley, Johnson, King, Knight, Laws, Lee, Londborg, McCutcheon, McLaughlin, McNees, Marston, Nordale, Poulsen, Riley, R. Rivers, Stewart, Sundborg, Sweeney, Walsh, White, Wien, Mr. President.

Absent: 1 - McNealy.)

Day 58 — Jan. 19, 1956

Delegate James Nolan of Wrangell reported that after a local meeting with the Chamber of Commerce the members were unanimously in favor of electing an attorney general.

Mr. Nolan's comments were made amidst reports from the communities of the convention delegates.

HJR 18 Statute References

Qualifications to be a superior court judge

AS 22.10.090. Qualifications of judges.

A judge of the superior court shall be a citizen of the United States and of the state, a resident of the state for five years immediately preceding appointment, have been engaged for not less than five years immediately preceding appointment in the active practice of law, and at the time of appointment be licensed to practice law in the state. The active practice of law shall be as defined for justices of the supreme court in AS 22.05.070 .

Active Practice of Law

AS 22.05.070 Qualifications of justices.

A justice of the supreme court shall be a citizen of the United States and of the state, a resident of the state for five years immediately preceding appointment, have been engaged for not less than eight years immediately preceding appointment in the active practice of law, and at the time of appointment be licensed to practice law in the state. The active practice of law includes

- (1) sitting as a judge in a state or territorial court;
- (2) being actually engaged in advising and representing clients in matters of law;
- (3) rendering legal services to an agency, branch, or department of a civil government within the United States or a state or territory of the United States, in an elective, appointive, or employed capacity;
- (4) serving as a professor, associate professor, or assistant professor in a law school accredited by the American Bar Association

Duties of the Attorney General

Sec. 44.23.010. Attorney general.

The principal executive officer of the Department of Law is the attorney general.

Sec. 44.23.020. Duties; and powers; waiver of immunity.

(a) The attorney general is the legal advisor of the governor and other state officers.

(b) The attorney general shall

- (1) defend the Constitution of the State of Alaska and the Constitution of the United States of America;
- (2) bring, prosecute, and defend all necessary and proper actions in the name of the state for the collection of revenue;
- (3) represent the state in all civil actions in which the state is a party;
- (4) prosecute all cases involving violation of state law, and file informations and prosecute all offenses against the revenue laws and other state laws where there is no other provision for their prosecution;

(5) administer state legal services, including the furnishing of written legal opinions to the governor, the legislature, and all state officers and departments as the governor directs; and give legal advice on a law, proposed law, or proposed legislative measure upon request by the legislature or a member of the legislature;

(6) draft legal instruments for the state;

(7) make available a report to the legislature, through the governor, at each regular legislative session

(A) of the work and expenditures of the office; and

(B) on needed legislation or amendments to existing law;

(8) prepare, publish, and revise as it becomes useful or necessary to do so an information pamphlet on landlord and tenant rights and the means of making complaints to appropriate public agencies concerning landlord and tenant rights; the contents of the pamphlet and any revision shall be approved by the Department of Law before publication; and

(9) perform all other duties required by law or which usually pertain to the office of attorney general in a state.

(c) Before January 1, 1999, the attorney general may, in a case that involves the state's title to submerged lands, or in any case in which the state seeks to allocate fault to the federal government or a federal employee under AS 09.17.080 , waive the state's immunity from suit in federal court provided under the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The expiration on January 1, 1999, of the attorney general's authority to waive the state's Eleventh Amendment immunity does not affect existing waivers in ongoing cases.

(d) The attorney general may, subject to the power of the legislature to enact laws and make appropriations, settle actions, cases, and offenses under (b) of this section.

(e) There is established within the Department of Law the function of public advocacy for regulatory affairs. The attorney general shall participate as a party in a matter that comes before the Regulatory Commission of Alaska when the attorney general determines that participation is in the public interest. When considering whether participation is in the public interest, the attorney general shall consider the issues the Regulatory Commission of Alaska must take into consideration under AS 42.05.141 (d).

(f) The attorney general shall designate not less than one-half attorney position in the Department of Law for the purpose of prosecuting actions for fraudulent acts related to workers' compensation under AS 23.30.

(g) The attorney general may, in cases that involve compliance, discharge, or enforcement of responsibilities assumed by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities under AS 44.42.300 , waive the state's immunity from suit in federal court provided under the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

(h) The attorney general shall continue to review federal statutes, regulations, presidential executive orders and actions, and secretarial orders and actions that may be in conflict with and that may preempt state law. If, after review, the attorney general believes that a federal statute, regulation, presidential executive order or action, or secretarial order or action would preempt a state law if constitutional and properly adopted in accordance with federal statutory authority but also believes that the federal statute, regulation, presidential executive order or action, or secretarial order or action is unconstitutional or was not properly adopted in

accordance with federal statutory authority, the attorney general shall report the findings to the chairs of the house and senate committees having jurisdiction over judicial matters. The report shall be submitted to the legislature on or before January 15th of each year and must include

- (1) a copy of the federal statute, regulation, presidential executive order or action, or secretarial order or action that the attorney general finds was not properly adopted in accordance with federal statutory authority or is unconstitutional;
- (2) a citation to the state law that is in conflict with the federal statute, regulation, presidential executive order or action, or secretarial order or action identified in (1) of this subsection;
- (3) a written opinion explaining
 - (A) the basis for finding that the federal statute, regulation, presidential executive order or action, or secretarial order or action is unconstitutional or was not properly adopted in accordance with federal statutory authority;
 - (B) the conflict between the federal statute, regulation, presidential executive order or action, or secretarial order or action identified in (1) of this subsection and the state law identified in (2) of this subsection and why, if properly adopted, the federal statute, regulation, presidential executive order or action, or secretarial order or action would preempt the state law;
 - (C) the effect on the state if the state law identified in (2) of this subsection is found by a court to be preempted by the federal statute, regulation, presidential executive order or action, or secretarial order or action identified in (1) of this subsection; and
 - (D) litigation the attorney general is party to or aware of concerning a conflict between a federal statute, regulation, presidential executive order or action, or secretarial order or action that would preempt state law if constitutional, but that the attorney general or another party claims is unconstitutional; and
- (4) other information relevant to the findings by the attorney general.

Compensation of Attorney General

Sec. 39.23.540. Duties of the commission.

(a) The commission shall review the salaries, benefits, and allowances of members of the legislature, the governor, the lieutenant governor, and each principal executive department head and prepare a report on its findings at least once every two years, but not more frequently than every year. The commission shall notify the legislature that the report is available.

(b) The commission may request reports or studies from any state agency as to the rate and form of compensation, benefits, and allowances for legislators, the governor, the lieutenant governor, and each executive department head. A state agency from which a report or a study is requested shall furnish it within a period of time prescribed by the commission.

(c) By November 15, the commission shall prepare its preliminary findings and recommendations for compensation of state officers that is reasonable and equitable. The commission shall give reasonable public notice of its preliminary findings and

recommendations, solicit public comments, and give due regard to the public comments, before submitting a final report under (d) of this section.

(d) The commission shall make available to the governor and presiding officers of each house of the legislature a final report of its findings and recommendations as to the rate and form of compensation, benefits, and allowances for legislators, the governor, the lieutenant governor, and each principal executive department head during the first 10 days of a legislative session. Subject to (g) of this section and unless a bill disapproving all the recommendations for all officers listed in this section is enacted into law within 60 days after the recommendations are submitted to the governor and presiding officers of each house of the legislature, a recommendation as to the compensation, benefits, and allowances for

(1) a legislator has the force of law and becomes effective on the first day of the next regular legislative session; and

(2) the governor, the lieutenant governor, and each principal executive department head has the force of law and becomes effective on the first day of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the recommendation is submitted.

(e) The commission may prepare amendments to the report submitted under (d) of this section and notify the legislature that the amendments are available.

(f) A commission member who does not concur in the proposed or final recommendations may attach written objections to the commission's report of its findings and recommendations.

(g) A recommendation under this section increasing the compensation, benefits, and allowances of a public officer is not effective unless all recommended increases included in the final report under (d) of this section are fully funded by appropriations.

Sec. 39.23.550. Recommendations relating to compensation.

(a) A recommendation of the commission may not have the effect of reducing the compensation or benefits of the governor and lieutenant governor who are in office or an executive department head who is appointed on or before the effective date of the commission's recommendation.

(b) The commission may recommend reduction in compensation for individuals who become governor, lieutenant governor, or an executive department head after the effective date of the commission's recommendation.

Sec. 39.23.560. Recommendations relating to benefits.

The recommendations of the commission relating to benefits may not include any recommendation relating to health, retirement, disability, or death benefits under AS 39.30 and AS 39.35 for members of the legislature, the governor, the lieutenant governor, and each principal executive department head.

Constitutional Amendment Summary 1966-2004 Proposed Amendment Titles & Vote Counts

Election Date	Subject of Amendment	Provisions Affected	Resolution Number	Votes For	Votes Against
8/23/66	Residency Requirement to Vote for President	Article V, Section 1	SJR 1 (1966)	36,667	12,383
8/27/68	Commission on Judicial Qualifications	Article IV, Section 10	HJR 74 (1968)	32,481	12,823
8/27/68	Compensation of Judicial Qualification Commission	Article IV, Section 13	HJR 74 (1968)	27,156	17,467
8/25/70	Establish Voting Age at 18 Years	Article V, Section 1	HJR 7 (1969)	36,590	31,216
8/25/70	Remove English Requirement for Voting	Article V, Section 1	HJR 51 (1970)	34,079	32,578
8/25/70	Secretary of State Designated Lieutenant Governor	Article III, Sections 7-11, 13-15; Article XI, Sections 2-6; Article XIII, Sections 1,3; Article XV, Section 9	SJR 2 (1970)	46,102	18,781
8/25/70	Chief Justice Elected by Supreme Court	Article IV, Section 2	HJR 11 (1970)	44,055	19,583
8/25/70	Term of Office for Judicial System Administrator	Article IV, Section 16	HJR 11 (1970)	43,462	18,651
8/22/72	Residency Requirement for Voting	Article V, Section 1	HJR 126 (1972)	31,130	20,745
8/22/72	Prohibition of Sexual Discrimination	Article I, Section 3	HJR 102 (1972)	43,281	10,278
8/22/72	Right of Privacy	Article I, Section 22	SJR 68 (1972)	45,539	7,303
8/22/72	Eliminate City Representation on Borough Assemblies	Article X, Section 4	SJR 52 (1972)	30,132	19,354
8/22/72	Authorize Limited Entry Fisheries	Article VIII, Section 15	SJR 10 (1971)	39,837	10,761

Constitutional Amendment Summary 1966-2004 Proposed Amendment Titles & Vote Counts

8/22/74	Voting on Constitutional Amendments at General Elections	Article XIII, Section 1	HJR 20 (1973)	56,017	20,403
11/02/76	Action on Veto of Bills	Article II, Sections 9 and 16	HJR 11 (1975)	71,829	39,980
11/02/76	Authorize Permanent Fund	Article IX, Sections 7 and 15	HJR 39 (1976)	75,588	38,518
11/02/76	Administration and Review of State Land Disposals	Article VIII, Section 10	SJR 45 (1976)	46,652	64,744
11/02/76	Direct Financial Aid to Students	Article VII, Section 1	HJR 73 (1976)	54,636	64,211
11/07/78	Powers of Legislative Interim Committees	Article II, Section 11	SJR 16 (1978)	48,078	68,403
11/04/80	Legislative Annulment of Regulations	Article II, New Section	HJR 82 (1980)	58,808	82,010
11/04/80	Disqualification of Legislators	Article II, New Section	SJR 2 (1980)	47,054	99,705
11/04/80	Interim and Special Legislative Committees	Article II, Section 11	HJR 80 (1980)	41,868	102,270
11/04/80	Appointment and Confirmation of Members	Article III, Section 26	HJR 20 (1980)	56,316	90,506
11/02/82	Veterans' Housing Bond Authority	Article IX, Section 8	HJR 71 (1982)	111,460	69,497
11/02/82	Changes in Commission on Judicial Qualifications	Article IV, Section 10	HJR 32 (1981)	123,172	53,424
11/02/82	Limiting Appropriation Increases	Article IX, Section 16; Article XV, Sections 26-28	SJR 4 (1981)	110,669	71,531
11/06/84	Legislative Annulment of Administration Regulations	Article II, New Section	HJR 5 (1983)	91,171	98,855
11/06/84	Limit Length of Legislative Session	Article II, Section 8	HJR 2 (1984)	150,999	46,099

Constitutional Amendment Summary 1966-2004 Proposed Amendment Titles & Vote Counts

11/04/86	Legislative Annulment of Administrative Regulations	Article II, New Section	SJR 40 (1986)	65,176	94,299
11/08/88	Resident Hiring Preference	Article I, Section 23	HJR 18 (1988)	162,997	31,650
11/06/90	Budget Reserve Fund	Article IX, Section 17	SJR 5 (1990)	124,280	63,307
11/08/94	Individual Right to Keep and Bear Arms	Article I, Section 19	SJR 39 (1994)	153,300	57,636
11/08/94	Rights of Crime Victims	Article I, Sections 12, 24	HJR 43 (1994)	178,858	27,641
11/05/96	Voter Approval of Changes to Statehood Act	Article XII, Section 14	SJR 3 (1996)	157,936	71,082
11/03/98	Definition of Marriage	Article I, Section 25	SJR 42 (1998)	152,965	71,631
11/03/98	Redistricting	Article VI, Sections 1-11; Article XI, Section 3; Article XIV, Sections 1-3; Article XV, Section 29	HJR 44 (1998)	110,768	101,686
11/07/00	Prohibition on Wildlife Initiative	Article XI, Section 7	HJR 56 (2000)	96,253	179,552
11/07/00	Amendment Provision; Prohibit Court Intervention	Article XIII, Section 1; New Section	SJR 27 (2000)	114,310	151,467
11/07/00	Confirmation of Board Appointees	Article III, Section 26; Article IX, Section 15	SJR 34 (2000)	72,419	194,975
11/02/04	Requirements for Initiative & Referendum	Article XI, Section 3	HJR 5 (2004)	149,236	139,642

Proposed amendment highlighted in red did not gain voter approval.

History of Attorneys General of Alaska

From 1913 to 1916, the Territory of Alaska was served by Territorial Counsel John H. Cobb. In 1915, the legislature created the Office of the Attorney General, to become effective after the general election in 1916. The following individuals served the Territory and the State of Alaska as Attorney General:

Name	Dates of Service
George B. Grigsby	1916-1919
Jeremiah C. Murphy	1919-1920
John Rustgard	1920-1933
James S. Truitt	1933-1941
Henry Roden	1941-1945
Ralph J. Rivers	1945-1949
J. Gerald Williams	1949-1959
— Statehood —	
John L. Rader	1959-1960
Ralph E. Moody	1960-1962
George N. Hayes	1962-1964
Warren C. Colver	1964-1966
D.A. Burr	1966-1967
Edgar Paul Boyko	1967-1968
G. Kent Edwards	1968-1970
John E. Havelock	1970-1973
Norman C. Gorsuch	1973-1974
Avrum M. Gross	1974-1980*
Wilson L. Condon	1980-1982
Norman C. Gorsuch	1982-1985
Harold M. Brown	1985-1986
Grace Berg Schaible	1987-1989
Douglas B. Baily	1989-1990
Charles E. Cole	1991-1994
Bruce M. Botelho	1994-2002*
Gregg D. Renkes	2002-2005
David W. Márquez	2005-2006
Talis J. Colberg	2006-2009
Daniel S. Sullivan	2009-2010
John J. Burns	2010-2012
Michael C. Geraghty	2012-present

* Served at least one full term – four years.

** 24 Attorneys General since Statehood – 22 have left office without completing a four year term

How states have selected/and select the Attorney General

State	Selection History
Alabama	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
Alaska	Has appointed the attorney general since statehood
Arizona	Has elected the attorney general since statehood – term limit extended in 1970 by constitutional amendment
Arkansas	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
California	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
Colorado	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
Connecticut	Has elected the attorney general since the office was created in 1897
Delaware	Appointed by the Governor between 1776 and 1897 when the state constitution was ratified making the position an elected office.
Florida	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
Georgia	Has been a state executive since 1797. The Georgia Constitution ratified in 1868 made it an elected position
Hawaii	Appointed by the Governor since statehood
Idaho	Has elected the Attorney general since statehood
Illinois	Originally appointed by the Governor, the state constitution was amended in 1978 establishing the election of the attorney general
Indiana	Has elected the attorney general elected since statehood
Iowa	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
Kansas	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
Kentucky	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
Louisiana	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
Maine	Has been selected by vote of State Senate since statehood
Maryland	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
Massachusetts	Has elected the attorney general since the first state legislature convened in 1777, and established the office
Michigan	Originally appointed by the Governor, became an elected position after a constitutional amendment in 1950
Minnesota	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
Mississippi	Has elected the attorney general since 1820

Missouri	First Constitution in 1820 provided for the attorney general to be appointed, but since the 1865 Constitution, the attorney general has been elected
Montana	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
Nebraska	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
Nevada	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
New Hampshire	Has appointed the attorney general since statehood
New Jersey	Has appointed the attorney general since statehood
New Mexico	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
New York	Has elected the attorney general since 1892
North Carolina	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
North Dakota	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
Ohio	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
Oklahoma	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
Oregon	Office of attorney general established by state legislature in 1891 and has elected an attorney general since
Pennsylvania	Originally appointed by the Governor, voters approved a constitutional amendment in 1978 making the position elected
Rhode Island	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
South Carolina	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
South Dakota	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
Tennessee	Appointed by Tennessee Supreme Court since statehood — State Sen. Mae Beavers has carried legislation over the last four years to change the selection of the attorney general to an election by the people
Texas	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
Utah	Has elected the attorney general since statehood — Utah State Sen. Todd Weller requested a study in 2013 on amending the constitution to make the position appointed.
Vermont	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
Virginia	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
Washington	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
West Virginia	Has elected the attorney general since statehood
Wisconsin	Established by state legislature, elects attorney general since law established in 1850
Wyoming	Has appointed the attorney general since statehood

Statewide Elections By State

State	Major Executive Officers Elected Statewide
<u>Alabama</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Elected separately from the Governor • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Auditor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018
<u>Alaska</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Elected on a ticket with (but <u>nominated</u> separately from) the Governor
<u>Arizona</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: The Governor cannot serve for more than 8 years • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Mine Inspector: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Superintendent of Public Instruction: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018
<u>Arkansas</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: No one can serve more than 2 4-year terms in a lifetime • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Auditor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Commissioner of State Lands: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018
<u>California</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Controller: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Insurance Commissioner: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Superintendent of Public Instruction: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018
<u>Colorado</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Elected on a ticket- and <u>nominated</u>- with the Governor • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018
<u>Connecticut</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: None • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Elected on a ticket with- but <u>nominated</u> separately from- the Governor; • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Comptroller: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018
<u>Delaware</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016. Term Limit: No one can serve more than 2 4-year terms in a lifetime • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016. Elected separately from Governor • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Auditor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Commissioner of Insurance: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016

Florida	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Elected on ticket with Governor • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Chief Financial Officer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018
Georgia	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Elected separately from Governor • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Comptroller General/Commissioner of Insurance: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Commissioner of Agriculture: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Superintendent of Education: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Commissioner of Labor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018
Hawaii	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Elected on same ticket with Governor; nominated separately from Governor
Idaho	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: None • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Elected separately from Governor • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Controller: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Superintendent of Public Instruction: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018
Illinois	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: None • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Elected on a ticket with the Governor (effective 2011: jointly nominated at the primary election) • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Comptroller: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018
Indiana	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016. Term Limit: No more than 2 4-year terms in any 3-term period • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016. Elected on a ticket with Governor. • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Auditor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Superintendent of Public Instruction: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016
Iowa	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: None • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Elected on a ticket with Governor. • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Auditor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Secretary of Agriculture and Land Stewardship: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018
Kansas	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Elected on a ticket with Governor • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Commissioner of Insurance: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018

<u>Kentucky</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2011, 2015. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2011, 2015. Elected on a ticket with Governor; no separate Primary for Lt Gov from Gov • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2011, 2015 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2011, 2015 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2011, 2015 • Auditor of Public Accounts: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2011, 2015 • Commissioner of Agriculture: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2011, 2015
<u>Louisiana</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2011, 2015. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2011, 2015. Elected separately from Governor. • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2011, 2015 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2011, 2015 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2011, 2015 • Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2011, 2015 • Commissioner of Insurance: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2011, 2015
<u>Maine</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms. Governor is the only Statewide elected officer
<u>Maryland</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Elected on same ticket with the Governor. No separate Primary for Lt Gov from Gov • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Comptroller: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018
<u>Massachusetts</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: None • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Elected on a ticket with (but nominated separately from) the Governor • Secretary of the Commonwealth: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Treasurer and Receiver-General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Auditor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018
<u>Michigan</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms. Nominated by convention separately from the gubernatorial primary; elected on same ticket with Governor. • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms
<u>Minnesota</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: None • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Elected on a ticket with the Governor. • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Auditor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018
<u>Mississippi</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2011, 2015. Term Limit: No one can serve more than 2 4-year terms in a lifetime • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2011, 2015 • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2011, 2015 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2011, 2015 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2011, 2015 • Auditor of Public Accounts: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2011, 2015 • Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2011, 2015 • Commissioner of Insurance: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2011, 2015
<u>Missouri</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016. Term Limit: No one can serve more than 2 4-year terms in a lifetime • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Auditor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018

<u>Montana</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016. Term Limit: No more than 2 4-year terms in any 4-term period • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016. Elected on a ticket with the Governor. • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Auditor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Superintendent of Public Instruction: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016
<u>Nebraska</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Elected on a ticket with the Governor • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Auditor of Public Accounts: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018
<u>Nevada</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Controller: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms
<u>New Hampshire</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 2 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2016. Term Limit: None. Governor is the only Statewide elected officer
<u>New Jersey</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2013, 2017. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor (2010--): 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2013, 2017. Elected on same ticket with Governor; following his/her nomination, the Gubernatorial candidate has 30 days to select a running mate.
<u>New Mexico</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Elected on a ticket with (but nominated separately from) the Governor • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Auditor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Commissioner of Public Lands: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018
<u>New York</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: None • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Elected on a ticket with the Governor • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Comptroller: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018
<u>North Carolina</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Auditor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Commissioner of Agriculture: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Commissioner of Insurance: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Commissioner of Labor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Superintendent of Public Instruction: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016
<u>North Dakota</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016. Term Limit: None • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016. Elected on a ticket with the Governor • Secretary of State (2006--): 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General (2006--): 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Auditor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Commissioner of Agriculture (2006--): 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Tax Commissioner: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Commissioner of Insurance: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Superintendent of Public Instruction: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016

Ohio	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms. Elected on a ticket with the Governor. No separate primaries for Gov and Lt Gov. • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Auditor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms
Oklahoma	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Auditor and Inspector: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Commissioner of Labor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Insurance Commissioner: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Superintendent of Public Instruction: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018
Oregon	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: No more than 2 4-year terms in any 3-term period • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Commissioner of Labor and Industries (2012--): 2 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2016. The term of office [...in...] 2012 shall be two years. [651.030 Sec. 22a.]
Pennsylvania	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Elected on a ticket with the Governor • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Auditor General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016
Rhode Island	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • General Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018
South Carolina	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. (Beginning in 2018, the Lieutenant Governor will be elected on same ticket with the Governor.) • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Comptroller General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Adjutant General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Commissioner of Agriculture: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Superintendent of Education: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018
South Dakota	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Elected on a ticket with the Governor. No separate primaries for Gov and Lt Gov. • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Auditor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Commissioner of School and Public Lands: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018
Tennessee	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms. GOVERNOR is the only Statewide elected officer

<u>Texas</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: None • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Comptroller of Public Accounts: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Commissioner of Agriculture: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Commissioner of General Land Office: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018
<u>Utah</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016. Term Limit: None • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016. Elected on a ticket with the Governor • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Auditor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016
<u>Vermont</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 2 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2016. Term Limit: None • Lieutenant Governor: 2 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2016 • Secretary of State: 2 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2016 • Attorney General: 2 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2016 • Treasurer: 2 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2016 • Auditor of Accounts: 2 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2016
<u>Virginia</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2013, 2017. • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2013, 2017 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2013, 2017
<u>Washington</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016. Term Limit: None • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Auditor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Commissioner of Public Lands: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Insurance Commissioner: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Superintendent of Public Instruction: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016
<u>West Virginia</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016. Term Limit: 2 consecutive 4-year terms • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Auditor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016 • Commissioner of Agriculture: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2012, 2016
<u>Wisconsin</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: None • Lieutenant Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Elected on a ticket with- but nominated separately from- the Governor; • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Attorney General: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Superintendent of Public Instruction: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2013, 2017
<u>Wyoming</u>	<p><u>2014 Office holders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018. Term Limit: No more than 2 4-year terms in any 4-term period. • Secretary of State: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Treasurer: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Auditor: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018 • Superintendent of Public Instruction: 4 year term, Election Cycle: 2014, 2018

Submitted by the bill sponsor. Table prepared by thegreenpapers.com

HJR 18 – Qualifications to be Attorney General

Representative LeDoux asked why the qualifications for a superior court judge were used for the qualifications of the Attorney General in HJR 18?

HJR 18, Page 1, Line 14 and following states

“Section 28. Attorney General. (a) The attorney general shall be elected in the manner provided by law by the qualified voters of the State at the same time and for the same term as the governor. A person is not eligible to serve as attorney general unless the person meets the qualifications for a superior court judge.”

Qualifications to be a superior court judge

In the Constitution

Article 4 § 4. Qualifications of Justices and Judges

Supreme court justices and superior court judges shall be citizens of the United States and of the State, licensed to practice law in the State, and possessing any additional qualifications prescribed by law.

In Alaska Statutes

AS 22.10.090. Qualifications of judges.

A judge of the superior court shall be a citizen of the United States and of the state, a resident of the state for five years immediately preceding appointment, have been engaged for not less than five years immediately preceding appointment in the active practice of law, and at the time of appointment be licensed to practice law in the state.

The active practice of law shall be as defined for justices of the supreme court in AS 22.05.070 .

Active Practice of Law

AS 22.05.070 Active Practice of Law.

The active practice of law includes

- (1) sitting as a judge in a state or territorial court;
- (2) being actually engaged in advising and representing clients in matters of law;
- (3) rendering legal services to an agency, branch, or department of a civil government within the United States or a state or territory of the United States, in an elective, appointive, or employed capacity;
- (4) serving as a professor, associate professor, or assistant professor in a law school accredited by the American Bar Association

**Alaska Governors, Lt. Governors, Presiding Officers, and Attorneys General,
by Legislature, 1959 --- Present**

State Legislature	Years	Governor	Lt. Governors *	Senate President	House Speaker	Attorney General
1	1959 ---- 1960	William A. Egan	Hugh J. Wade	William Beltz	Warren Taylor	John L. Rader
2	1961 ---- 1962	William A. Egan	Hugh J. Wade	Frank Peratrovich	Warren Taylor	Ralph E. Moody/George N. Hayes
3	1963 ---- 1964	William A. Egan	Hugh J. Wade	Frank Peratrovich	Bruce Kendall	George N. Hayes
4	1965 ---- 1966	William A. Egan	Hugh J. Wade	Robert McNealy	Mike Gravel	Warren C. Colver
5	1967 ---- 1968	Walter J. Hickel	Keith H. Miller	John Butrovich Jr.	William Boardman	D.A. Burr/Edgar Paul Boyko
6	1969 ---- 1970	Keith H. Miller	Robert W. Ward	Brad Phillips	Jalmar Kerttula	G. Kent Edwards
7	1971 ---- 1972	William A. Egan	Henry "Red" Boucher	Jay Hammond	Gene Guess	John E. Havelock
8	1973 ---- 1974	William A. Egan	Henry "Red" Boucher	Terry Miller	Tom Fink	Norm Gorsuch
9	1975 ---- 1976	Jay S. Hammond	Lowe Thomas Jr.	Chancy Croft	Mike Bradner	Avrum Gross
10	1977 ---- 1978	Jay S. Hammond	Lowe Thomas Jr.	John Rader	Hugh Malone	Avrum Gross
11	1979 ---- 1980	Jay S. Hammond	Terry Miller	Clem Tillion	Terry Gardiner	Avrum Gross/Wilson Condon
12	1981 ---- 1982	Jay S. Hammond	Terry Miller	Jalmar Kerttula	Jim Duncan, Joe Hayes	Wilson Condon
13	1983 ---- 1984	Bill Sheffield	Stephen McAlpine	Jalmar Kerttula	Joe Hayes	Norm Gorsuch
14	1985 ---- 1986	Bill Sheffield	Stephen McAlpine	Don Bennett	Ben Grussendorf	Norm Gorsuch/ Hal M. Brown
15	1987 ---- 1988	Steve Cowper	Stephen McAlpine	Jan Faiks	Ben Grussendorf	Grace Berg Schaible
16	1989 ---- 1990	Steve Cowper	Stephen McAlpine	Tim Kelly	Sam Cotten	Doug Baily
17	1991 ---- 1992	Walter Hickel	John "Jack" Coghill	Dick Eliason	Ben Grussendorf	Charlie Cole
18	1993 ---- 1994	Walter Hickel	John "Jack" Coghill	Rick Halford	Ramona Barnes	Charlie Cole/Bruce Botelho
19	1995 ---- 1996	Tony Knowles	Fran Ulmer	Drue Pearce	Gail Phillips	Bruce Botelho
20	1997 ---- 1998	Tony Knowles	Fran Ulmer	Mike Miller	Gail Phillips	Bruce Botelho
21	1999 ---- 2000	Tony Knowles	Fran Ulmer	Drue Pearce	Brian Porter	Bruce Botelho
22	2001 ---- 2002	Tony Knowles	Fran Ulmer	Rick Halford	Brian Porter	Bruce Botelho
23	2003 ---- 2004	Frank Murkowski	Loren Leman	Gene Therriault	Pete Kott	Gregg Renkes
24	2005 ---- 2006	Frank Murkowski	Loren Leman	Ben Stevens	John Harris	Gregg Renkes/David Marquez
25	2007 ---- 2008	Sarah Palin	Sean Parnell	Lyda Green	John Harris	Talis J. Colberg
26	2009 ---- 2010	Palin/Sean Parnell	Parnell/Craig Campbell	Gary Stevens	Mike Chenault	Talis Colberg/Daniel Sullivan
27	2011 ---- 2012	Sean Parnell	Mead Treadwell	Gary Stevens	Mike Chenault	John J. Burns/Michael Geraghty
28	2013 ---- 2014	Sean Parnell	Mead Treadwell	Charlie Huggins	Mike Chenault	Michael Geraghty

NOTES: * Prior to 1971, the Lt. Governor position was known as Secretary of State. Red Boucher was the first Lieutenant Governor.

-- Gregg Renkes resigned his position as AG on February 5, 2005.

-- Talis Colberg resigned as AG on February 10, 2009; Wayne Anthony Ross, appointed by Gov. Palin on March 26, 2009, was rejected by the Legislature on April 16, 2009.

-- Governor Palin announced the appointment of Daniel S. Sullivan as AG on June 16, 2009. The Legislature confirmed the appointment on April 9, 2010.

-- Governor Palin announced on July 3, 2009, her resignation effective July 26, 2009. At the same time, she announced that Craig Campbell would become the new Lt. Governor (although her previous appointment of Joe Schmidt as Lt. Governor designee had been confirmed by the Legislature in April 2009). The Legislature met on August 10, 2009, for a one-day special session during which it confirmed Craig Campbell as Lt. Governor.

--Following his election in 2010, Governor Parnell appointed Dan Sullivan to head DNR and on November 30, 2010, appointed John Burns as AG. Legislature confirmed John Burns on April 8, 2011, and in November 2011, he announced his resignation, effective January 2, 2012. On Jan. 12, 2012, Gov. Parnell announced the appointment of Michael Geraghty as new AG, effective on February 1, 2012. That appointment was confirmed by the Legislature on April 10, 2012.

SOURCES: Alaska Directory of State Officials, 1959 to present and contemporaneous news.

Current Governors and Attorneys General

State	Governor	Attorney General	Method of Selection
Alabama	Robert Bentley (R)	Luther Strange (R)	Elected
Alaska	Sean Parnell (R)	Michael Geraghty (R)	Appointed by Governor
Arizona	Jan Brewer (R)	Tom Horne (R)	Elected
Arkansas	Mike Beebe (D)	Dustin McDaniel (D)	Elected
California	Jerry Brown (D)	Kamala Harris (D)	Elected
Colorado	John Hickenlooper (D)	John Suthers (R)	Elected
Connecticut	Dan Malloy (D)	George Jepsen (D)	Elected
Delaware	Jack Markell (D)	Joseph Biden (D)	Elected
Florida	Rick Scott (R)	Pam Bondi (R)	Elected
Georgia	Nathan Deal (R)	Sam Olens (R)	Elected
Hawaii	Neil Abercrombie (D)	David Louie (D)	Appointed by Governor
Idaho	C.L. "Butch" Otter (R)	Lawrence Wasden (R)	Elected
Illinois	Pat Quinn (D)	Lisa Madigan (D)	Elected
Indiana	Mike Pence (R)	Greg Zoeller (R)	Elected
Iowa	Terry Branstad (R)	Tom Miller (D)	Elected
Kansas	Sam Brownback (R)	Derek Schmidt (R)	Elected
Kentucky	Steven L. Beshear (D)	Jack Conway (D)	Elected
Louisiana	Bobby Jindal (R)	James Caldwell (R)	Elected
Maine	Paul LePage (R)	Janet Mills (D)	Elected by Legislature
Maryland	Martin O'Malley (D)	Douglas Gansler (D)	Elected
Massachusetts	Deval Patrick (D)	Martha Coakley (D)	Elected
Michigan	Rick Snyder (R)	Bill Schuette (R)	Elected
Minnesota	Mark Dayton (D)	Lori Swanson (D)	Elected
Mississippi	Phil Bryant (R)	Jim Hood (D)	Elected
Missouri	Jay Nixon (D)	Chris Koster (D)	Elected
Montana	Steve Bullock (D)	Tim Fox (R)	Elected
Nebraska	Dave Heineman (R)	Jon Bruning (R)	Elected
Nevada	Brian Sandoval (R)	Catherine Cortez Masto (D)	Elected
New Hampshire	Maggie Hassan (D)	Joseph Foster (D)	Appointed by Governor
New Jersey	Chris Christie (R)	John Jay Hoffman (R)	Appointed by Governor
New Mexico	Susana Martinez (R)	Gary King (D)	Elected
New York	Andrew Cuomo (D)	Eric Schneiderman (D)	Elected
North Carolina	Pat McCrory (R)	Roy Cooper (D)	Elected
North Dakota	Jack Dalrymple (R)	Wayne Stenehjem (R)	Elected
Ohio	John Kasich (R)	Mike Dewine (R)	Elected
Oklahoma	Mary Fallin (R)	Scott Pruitt (R)	Elected
Oregon	John Kitzhaber (D)	Ellen Rosenblum (D)	Elected
Pennsylvania	Tom Corbett (R)	Kathleen Kane (D)	Elected
Rhode Island	Lincoln Chafee (D)	Keter Kilmartin (D)	Elected
South Carolina	Nikki R. Haley (R)	Alan Wilson (R)	Elected
South Dakota	Dennis Daugaard (R)	Marty Jackley (R)	Elected
Tennessee	Bill Haslam (R)	Robert Cooper (D)	Elected by Supreme Court
Texas	Rick Perry (R)	Greg Abbott (R)	Elected
Utah	Gary R. Herbert (R)	Sean Reyes (R)	Elected
Vermont	Peter Shumlin (D)	William Sorrell (D)	Elected
Virginia	Terry McAuliffe (D)	Mark Herring (D)	Elected
Washington	Jay Inslee (D)	Bob Ferguson (D)	Elected
West Virginia	Earl Ray Tomblin (D)	Patrick Morrisey (R)	Elected
Wisconsin	Scott Walker (R)	JB Van Hollen (R)	Elected
Wyoming	Matthew Mead (R)	Peter Michael (R)	Appointed by Governor

Currently 11 states have a Governor and an Attorney General of different political parties; Colorado, Iowa, Maine (Elected by Legislature), Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee (Elected by Supreme Court) and West Virginia. All are elected by the people unless otherwise noted.

Data from the National Association of Attorneys General and the National Governors Association.

Prepared by Representative Bill Stoltze's office.