

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1983-1984 86/2

2469 HJ HJR 7 - HJR 8

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HB 456

Grants Pass, Oregon  
February 19, 1983

TO MY FRIENDS IN THE ALASKA LEGISLATURE:

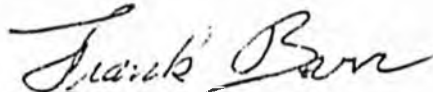
Almost thirty years ago I proposed that the state of Alaska elect its attorney general. Although my proposal was finally rejected by the Constitutional Convention in 1956, I have never abandoned my conviction that the attorney general should be "the people's attorney," elected by and responsible to the citizens of Alaska.

For that reason, I am pleased to support House Joint Resolution 7, which proposes an amendment to the state constitution providing for the election of the attorney general. HJR 7, if approved by both houses, would allow the electorate to determine the nature of the state's highest law enforcement officer.

I urge every legislator to fully consider this important bill. If you decide that your constituents deserve a truly impartial attorney general who is ultimately responsible to the people, then I encourage you to support the passage of HJR 7.

Thank you for your attention

Respectfully,



FRANK BARR  
Delegate, Alaska Constitutional  
Convention (1955-56)

## 6. SELECTION, TERM AND REMOVAL

This chapter examines the important issues of how the Attorney General is selected, how long he serves, how he can be removed, and how a vacancy in the office can be filled. Some of these issues, particularly that of election or appointment, have been subject to controversy since the first state governments were established. This report discusses existing practices and presents the arguments on both sides of these issues.

### Method of Selection

Table 6 shows methods of selecting the Attorney General. He is popularly elected in forty-two states. He is appointed by the Governor in six states (Alaska, Hawaii, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming), the three territories (Guam, Samoa and the Virgin Islands), and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. In Maine, he is selected by the Legislature and in Tennessee, by the Supreme Court.

New elected

The Attorney General is the most prevalent elective official in state governments except for the Governor, who is elected in all jurisdictions. The Treasurer is elected in thirty-nine jurisdictions, the Secretary of State in thirty-eight, the Auditor in twenty-five, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction in nineteen, compared to forty-two states in which the Attorney General is elected.<sup>87</sup> The 1970s witnessed a marked acceleration of the trend toward election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor on a single ballot and such a practice is now followed in twenty-two jurisdictions. Thus, the Attorney General is actually the most common official who is elected on a single ballot. Where very few, but more than one, state executive officials are elected, the Attorney General is usually included among these few. He is, for example, among the three executive officials elected in Virginia, among the four elected in Maryland, Michigan and New York, and among the five elected in Rhode Island, Colorado, and Utah. However, he is not one of the two elected officers in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, the four in Pennsylvania, nor the five in Wyoming.

Historically, the Attorney General has been an appointive, rather than elective, official. In England, he was appointed by the Crown and only incidentally acquired elective status through a seat in Parliament. In Colonial America, Attorneys General were usually appointed by the Governor of the Colony. The Attorney General of the United States still serves at the pleasure of the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Most of the first state constitutions specified that the legislature would choose the Attorney General. The concept of universal suffrage had not yet taken hold, nor had the idea of direct election of many officials.

87. Council of State Governments, THE BOOK OF THE STATES, 114-115, 121-122 (1976-77).

TABLE 6: SELECTION AND TERM OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL

	Elected	Appointed by	With Co-ent Of	Length of Term	May succeed Himself
Alabama	x			4	Yes
Alaska		Governor	Legislature	4	Yes
Arizona	x			4	Yes
Arkansas	x			2	Yes
California	x			4	Yes
Colorado	x			4	Yes
Connecticut	x			4	Yes
Delaware	x			4	Yes
Florida	x			4	Yes
Georgia	x			4	Yes
Guam		Governor	Legislature	Indefinite	Yes
Hawaii		Governor	Senate	4	Yes
Idaho	x			4	Yes
Illinois	x			4	Yes
Indiana	x			4	Yes
Iowa	x			4	Yes
Kansas	x			4	Yes
Kentucky	x			4	No
Louisiana	x			4	Yes
Maine		Legislature		2	Yes
Maryland	x			4	Yes
Massachusetts	x			4	Yes
Michigan	x			4	Yes
Minnesota	x			4	Yes
Mississippi	x			4	Yes
Missouri	x			4	Yes
Montana	x			4	Yes
Nebraska	x			4	Yes
Nevada	x			4	Yes
New Hampshire		Governor	Exec. Council	5	Yes
New Jersey		Governor	Senate	4	Yes
New Mexico	x			4	Yes
New York	x			4	Yes
North Carolina	x			4	Yes
North Dakota	x			4	Yes
Ohio	x			4	Yes
Oklahoma	x			4	Yes
Oregon	x			4	Yes
Pennsylvania	X	<del>Governor</del>	<del>Senate</del>	4	Yes
Puerto Rico		Governor	Senate	Indefinite	Yes
Rhode Island	x			2	Yes
Samoa		Governor		Indefinite	Yes
South Carolina	x			4	Yes
South Dakota	x			4	Yes
Tennessee		Sup. Court		8	Yes
Texas	x			4	Yes
Utah	x			4	Yes
Vermont	x			2	Yes
Virgin Islands		Governor	Senate	Indefinite	Yes
Virginia	x			4	Yes
Washington	x			4	Yes
West Virginia	x			4	Yes
Wisconsin	x			4	Yes
Wyoming		Governor	Senate	4	Yes

Andrew Jackson's administration brought a new ethic to American government. The common man was considered competent to vote and to hold office, and direct election of officials became the rule. State constitutions provided for election of numerous officials, usually including the Attorney General.

A study published in the Law Library Journal<sup>88</sup> showed how methods of selecting Attorneys General developed in nineteen states; of these, eight provided for legislative selection prior to 1843, but none finally retained this method. Prior to 1845, twelve states provided by constitution or legislation for the appointment of an Attorney General by the Governor, the legislature, or other authority. The trend then turned toward election. For example, North Carolina's 1776 Constitution provided for appointment by the legislature; its 1868 Constitution provided for election. Louisiana's 1812 Constitution provided for appointment by the Governor; its 1852 Constitution provided for election. Michigan's 1835 Constitution provided for appointment by the Governor; the 1850 Constitution provided for election. Virginia's 1776 Constitution provided for selection by the legislature; its 1902 Constitution provided for election. Kentucky's 1792 Constitution provided that the Governor would appoint the Attorney General, with the consent of the Senate; the 1850 Constitution made the office elective.

Wyoming, in 1899, became the first "new" state to provide for appointment of the Attorney General, thereby ending the trend toward popular election. Alaska's 1959 Constitution and Hawaii's of 1960 provided for Gubernatorial appointment, following the policy set by their territorial conventions in 1950 and 1956.

Strong arguments can be advanced for either system of selection. There is not necessarily a correlation between the selection process and the extent of the Attorney General's actual powers. For example, the Attorney General is elected in Delaware and appointed in Alaska, but in both jurisdictions he has control over all legal and prosecutorial functions. In some states, the Attorney General is independently elected, but he exercises little power at either the state or local level. Thus, a "strong" department of justice can be developed under either system of selection, but is not guaranteed by either.

Proponents of an appointive Attorney General usually base their arguments primarily on the need to strengthen the executive. As one view, the commentary on the Model State Constitution developed by the National Municipal League says that:

All authorities on executive organization agree with the position embraced by the Model State Constitution for more than 40 years that administrative power and responsibility should be concentrated in a single popularly elected chief executive. There is growing recognition that the governor, as the representative of all the people,

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88. Lewis Morse, Historical Outline and Bibliography of Attorneys General Reports and Opinions, 30 LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL 39-245 (1937).

should be equipped with the constitutional status necessary to exercise constructive leadership as the chief lawmaker and political head of his state.<sup>89</sup>

The Model Executive Article for state constitutions recommended by the Committee on Suggested State Legislation of the Council of State Governments limits statewide elective officials to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, who are elected jointly. This article was developed by the Committee on Constitutional Revision of the National Governor's Conference.<sup>90</sup> Studies on administrative reorganization usually argue that fragmentation leads to irresponsibility, but a single chief executive can be held accountable through the electoral system and, as a consequence, can make the administration more responsive. Proponents of an appointive Attorney General argue that his function is to advise the Governor, who should be permitted to choose his advisors. They believe that the two officials are more likely to maintain the close and harmonious relationship that is necessary for effective liaison if the Attorney General is appointed.

Advocates of appointment also contend that the elective process may not assure professional competence. The pressures of politics and the time involved in campaigning limit an Attorney General's abilities to serve effectively, and many highly competent people would not be willing to undergo the election process. They also argue that the Attorney General's primary function is to interpret the law, which is a technical task and should not involve the political process.

The arguments for an elective Attorney General were cogently summarized by Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz in a position paper submitted to the New York Constitutional Convention in 1967. General Lefkowitz reviewed the Attorney General's duties in some detail, pointing out they were predicated upon his role as an independent official, and concluded that:

To sum it up-- an elected Attorney General has a measure of independence and a sense of personal and direct responsibility to the public. The elected official has a natural and impelling desire to be creative and to exercise broader initiative in the service of the public. He is free of the fear of dismissal by any superior official if he should exercise contrary independent judgment. He is in the best position to render maximum service to the People and impartial advice to the Governor, the Legislature and State departments and agencies. He can appear in Court without fear or favor-- an attorney in the fullest and finest sense of the word.<sup>91</sup>

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89. National Municipal League, MODEL STATE CONSTITUTION (6th ed.) 65-66 (1963).

90. The Council of State Governments, 1970 SUGGESTED STATE LEGISLATION, 3-4.

91. Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, Position Paper of Louis J. Lefkowitz Attorney General, to Constitutional Convention, Committee on the Executive Branch, June 1, 1967, Albany, N. Y.

An equally strong position in favor of election was taken by Attorney General William J. Scott before an Illinois Constitutional Convention; he stressed that the Attorney General's roles of "government watchdog" and "attorney for the people" required independence from the Governor.<sup>92</sup>

The primary argument for an elective Attorney General is that he is an attorney for all the people, and should be chosen by them. He is the Governor's advisor, but not exclusively; the Governor is merely one among many clients. By making the Attorney General directly responsible to the electorate, he remains subject to the ultimate source of power and will be more responsive to public needs. As discussed elsewhere in this report, the courts increasingly recognize that the Attorney General is responsible to the people, not just to the government. It is further argued that the Attorney General has important administrative and legal functions, such as programs in consumer protection and environmental control. In executing these functions, an Attorney General is acting as an advocate for the people, not as agent of the executive branch. His duties usually include prosecution of election violations, collection of debts, and bringing of suits in the name of the people; these responsibilities are outside the scope of the Governor's duties.

Many arguments for election center around the fact that the Attorney General's duties are of the highest order and he should enjoy the same independence as a member of the judiciary. He should not be a creature of the Governor, but should render opinions solely on the basis of law. He should not be the advocate for a particular administration, but should be free to oppose policies which he considers inconsistent with the law and to investigate apparent wrongdoing.<sup>93</sup>

In reference to the argument that an appointed Attorney General is a non-political technician, it should be noted that appointment does not necessarily remove the office from politics. Some appointed Attorneys General have been politically active as potential candidates for other office or on behalf of the Governors they serve. At the federal level, Presidents have frequently named as Attorneys General persons who had been active in their campaigns. This has also been true in some states.

In his remarks to a legislative committee which was considering a constitutional amendment to make the office appointive, former Attorney General Meyer of Nebraska mentioned several arguments in addition to those usually advanced by proponents of election. These included the following points: the Governor can appoint men with legal training to his staff if he feels he needs lawyers of his own choosing. Much of the Attorney General's work is in areas in which the Governor has little or no interest,

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92. News from William J. Scott, Attorney General, State of Illinois, Feb. 16, 1970.

93. See summary of arguments presented to New York's constitutional conventions in Robert H. Gordon, The Relationship Between the Attorney General and Agency Counsels in New York State, (Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Syracuse U.), Ch. 1 (1966).

such as advising County attorneys and handling routine criminal appeals. The Governor is only one of many state officials whom the Attorney General advises.<sup>94</sup>

### Confirmation of Appointment

In all six states where the Governor appoints the Attorney General on a regular basis, the appointment is confirmed by either the Senate (Hawaii, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wyoming), both houses of the Legislature (Alaska), or by the Council (New Hampshire). Confirmation in Pennsylvania requires a two-thirds vote of all the members of the Senate.

In Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands confirmation is also by the Senate. In Guam, appointments are made with the "advice and consent" of the legislature, but in Samoa appointment is by the Governor with no requirement for confirmation. Although all Pennsylvania Attorneys General of recent years have been in the same political party as the Governor, the requirement of approval of two-thirds of all elected members of the Senate for confirmation of the Attorney General gives the minority party considerable leverage over appointments. However, there has been no indication that this has caused problems.

The various model constitutional provisions that have been proposed differ on the need for confirmation. The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations' suggestion for a short ballot provision for a short ballot for state officials provides for Senate confirmation of gubernatorial appointments. The Model State Constitution of the National Municipal League does not mention confirmation. There is no extensive literature on the precise manner in which appointments are to be confirmed.

### Length of Term and Succession

Forty-four states presently provide a 4-year term for the Attorney General and four states a 2-year term. Tennessee sets the term at 8 years and New Hampshire at 5. In Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, the Attorney General is appointed for an indefinite term. In Samoa the term is also of an indefinite length, although there is a minimum of 2 years for an initial appointment. Table 6 indicates the length of Attorneys General's terms and the statutory or constitutional rules on succession.

The trend is clearly toward longer terms. Most states initially limited terms of officials to 1 or 2 years, on the theory that frequent elections kept government closer to the people and prevented the accretion of power by elected officials. Many states prohibited successive terms on the grounds that official power must be limited. These arguments may have been cogent at a time when Attorneys General had relatively few duties to

94. Letter from Attorney General Clarence A. H. Meyer to Patton G. Wheeler, November 24, 1970.

perform, and those duties were relatively well-defined. Present Attorneys General, however, cannot effectively operate with a 2-year term, which does not allow time to master the duties and responsibilities of the office. Neither should they be subjected to the continuing campaign requirements imposed by an election every 2 years. For these reasons, NAAG has recommended that the Attorney General should be elected or appointed for a minimum term of 4 years and should be allowed to succeed himself.

The number of Attorneys General serving 2-year terms has declined drastically in recent decades. In 1937 there were twenty-one, but this number fell to nine by 1970, and then to four by 1976. Arizona went from 2 to 4 years in 1970, and Wisconsin and New Mexico in 1971. The 1972-73 legislative biennium saw four more states-- Iowa, Kansas, South Dakota, and Texas-- shift to a 4-year term for the Attorney General. Apparently only one jurisdiction has ever gone from a 4-year to a 2-year term; this occurred under Missouri's 1865 Constitution, which was adopted during Reconstruction; its 1875 Constitution later restored the 4-year term. Voters in Rhode Island, however, rejected a 1972 proposal which would have extended from 2 to 4 years the terms of all executive officers, including the Attorney General.

#### Succession to Office

There are few restrictions on Attorneys General serving successive terms. There are restrictions on Attorneys General succeeding themselves in only three states: Kentucky, New Mexico, and Alabama. Only Kentucky absolutely prohibits immediate succession by the Attorney General. Until 1968 Alabama allowed only one term, but an amendment that year permitted the limited succession. New Mexico restricts the Attorney General to two terms of 2 years each.

The Model State Constitution permits succession in the office of Governor because:

The main argument favoring restriction in the term of the governor is fear of bossism or perpetuation through use of the powers of the office. This is always a possibility but the better argument seems against any form of restriction. Limitations of this kind restrict the right of the people to pass judgment upon the quality of the gubernatorial service performed for them and thus eliminates from the field the one candidate about whom the voters usually know the most. From a program policy point of view, a restriction on service in office affects the governor's ability to develop and implement a long-range plan.<sup>95</sup>

These arguments apply with equal validity to the office of Attorney General.

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95. National Municipal League, MODEL STATE CONSTITUTION (6th ed.) 66 (1963).

## Removal from Office

There are several mechanisms for removing Attorneys General: impeachment, recall, or removal by the Governor, the legislature, or the courts. Information is not available on how often these methods have been used or how well they operated.

Of the fifty-four jurisdictions, thirty-six provide for impeachment. It is the only method of removal provided in twenty-one of these jurisdictions. Impeachment processes vary, but proceedings are usually instituted by the lower house and, if it votes to impeach, the charges are tried by the upper house. In New York, the judges of the court of appeals, the state's highest court, sit with the members of the Senate as a court of impeachment. In Nebraska, impeachment charges are proffered by the unicameral Legislature and tried before the state supreme court. In Missouri, impeachments are tried before the supreme court after charges are filed by the House of Representatives.

An impeachment proceeding is rare, and is used only under the most extraordinary circumstances. Apparently, the last impeachment trial of an Attorney General was in Kansas in 1934. That action resulted in an acquittal.<sup>96</sup> Whatever grounds are prescribed grounds for impeachment, the method is not a common means of removing officials. It can be utilized only when the legislature is in session and is quite time-consuming.

Fifteen states which provide for impeachment also provide alternative removal processes. In the ten jurisdictions where the Governor appoints the Attorney General, he may also remove him. In Hawaii, the Senate must consent to such removal. In New Jersey, the Attorney General can be removed by the Governor for cause only after an opportunity to be heard has been granted. In New Hampshire, the Governor and the Council may remove the Attorney General on address of both branches of the legislature. Five other states provide for Gubernatorial removal of the Attorney General. In Maine, the Governor and Council may remove on address of both branches of the legislature. In New York, removal is by the Governor and the Senate. The Governor of Arkansas, upon address of two-thirds of the members of each house of the legislature, may for good cause remove the Attorney General. In Michigan and West Virginia, the Governor may remove him without the consent of another authority.

The legislature stands alone as a removing authority in proceedings other than impeachment in seven states. Recall may be used to remove the Attorney General in Arizona, Colorado, Louisiana, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin; he is an elective officer in all of these states. Louisiana reports that the district court may remove the Attorney General, and Maryland indicates that removal is attendant to any conviction in a court of law.

As a result of a court decision, an Arizona Attorney General was removed from office in 1947, having been adjudged guilty of conspiring to violate the gambling laws of the state. The Governor considered the office

96. New York Times, February 7, 1942, at 17.

vacant and appointed a new Attorney General. The former Attorney General, however, refused to vacate his office. Subsequent court action affirmed the validity of an act which provided that an office would be vacant if its incumbent was convicted of a felony. The court reasoned that the powers of impeachment were an added protection for the public, not the sole protection.<sup>97</sup>

### Filling Vacancies

Vacancies in the office of Attorney General may be filled by appointment of the Governor, the legislature, or the supreme court. An overwhelming majority of the jurisdictions indicate that the Governor fills vacancies as soon as they occur. In Maine, Massachusetts, New York and Virginia, the legislature fills vacancies; however, if it is not in session, the Governor makes the appointment. In Maine, he must have the approval of the Council. Tennessee provides that the Supreme Court will fill vacancies, since it normally appoints the Attorney General. In two states, Louisiana and New Jersey, the First Assistant or Deputy Attorney General becomes Attorney General until a successor is elected or appointed.

Where the Attorney General is appointed, it would seem proper that the appointing agent also fill vacancies, as is the case in all such jurisdictions. The rationale for filling vacancies when the office is elective is less clear. All but four of the states which have an elective Attorney General permit the Governor to make appointments. Three permit the legislature to name an Attorney General, and in one the deputy is promoted. Allowing the Governor to fill vacancies in an elective office seems contrary to the chief arguments for election, those concerning independence from the executive. It is also questionable whether a Governor of one party should be allowed to fill a vacancy in an office which was held by a member of the opposite party.

An Assistant or Deputy Attorney General is often promoted to fill a vacancy, even if this is not required by law. If the Deputy Attorney General is promoted to fill a vacancy, the chances of continuity in office programs are greater; however, the Attorney General may select his chief deputy according to different criteria from those he would use in selecting his own replacement.

Vacancy appointments for elective offices usually are valid only until the next general or next biennial election. At that time, if the original term has not elapsed, a short-term Attorney General is elected. This point was litigated in Oregon.<sup>98</sup> The statute creating the Oregon office in 1891 provided that the Attorney General would be elected for a full 4-year

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97. State ex rel. De Concini v. Sullivan, 66 Ariz. 348, 188 P.2d 592 (1948).

98. State ex rel. Baker v. Payne, County Clerk, 22 Ore. 335, 29 Pac. 787 (1892).

term in 1894. Further, it mentioned that vacancies would be filled by Gubernatorial appointment until the next general election, when an Attorney General would be chosen to fill out the term or commence a new term. The Governor appointed an Attorney General in 1891. The question of the case was whether there was to be an election to fill out the first "quasi-term" in the general election of 1892. The court ruled that there was to be such an election.

The Supreme Court of Georgia reached the opposite conclusion in a 1939 case.<sup>99</sup> It held that the office of Attorney General was created under the judicial article, hence the rule that provisions for elections to fill vacancies in executive positions did not apply to it. The Gubernatorial appointee to fill a vacancy created by a resignation was to serve out the full 4-year term of office without standing for election.

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99. Wood v. Arnall, 189 Ga. 362, 6 S.E.2d 722 (1939).

POSITION PAPER  
of  
LOUIS J. LEFKOWITZ  
ATTORNEY GENERAL  
to  
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,  
COMMITTEE ON THE  
EXECUTIVE BRANCH  
in support of  
PROPOSITION THAT THE PRESENT  
CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR  
THE ELECTION OF THE ATTORNEY  
GENERAL SHOULD BE RETAINED

## POSITION PAPER

Submitted to the Constitutional Convention,  
Committee on the Executive Branch,  
at hearing held on June 1, 1967  
at the State Capitol, Albany, New York

### PROPOSITION

THE PRESENT CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE ELECTION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SHOULD BE RETAINED.

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

In the early years of the Colony of New York (17th century), the Attorney General was an appointee of the Royal Governor who was, himself, an appointee of the English Crown. About 1700 the intermediary was dropped and appointment of the Attorney General was vested directly in the Crown.

In 1777 the first Constitutional Convention established the State of New York, appointed all the State officers deemed necessary in the establishment of the new state, and provided for a Council of Appointment to make future appointments. Under this system, appointment of State officers was the rule rather than the exception. The Attorney General could be removed at any time and frequently was removed. There was neither difficulty nor hesitancy in removing him when a majority of the Council was of the opposite political faith. The fact of the matter is that under this system the average tenure was less than 2-1/2 years.

At the Constitutional Convention of 1821 a proposal was made that the Attorney General be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. This was rejected by the Convention and, instead, provision was made that the Attorney General, together with other important State officials, be elected by the Legislature.

By 1846 there was an overwhelming demand for the popular election of the Attorney General. This was recognized by the Constitutional Convention of 1846 and made a part of our Constitution.

Historically, traditionally, and as a matter of basic constitutional mandate, we have continued to elect our Attorneys General in New York State for the past 131 years. This is not to say that the question has not been raised or the problem re-assessed from time to time in the light of vastly changed conditions. As a matter of fact, at every Constitutional Convention since 1846 the question was re-considered and in each instance the Convention adhered to the elective system.

Comparatively considered, and without going into the historical background of each case, it may be noted that in forty-two of the fifty States the Attorneys General are elected by the people. Interestingly, included among the States which follow the elective system are many of the most populous states in the Union (for examples: New York, California, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Massachusetts).

POINTS IN SUPPORT OF  
AN ELECTED ATTORNEY GENERAL

1. Independence.

While the history of the office of the Attorney General of New York includes efforts to make the Attorney General an appointed officer, it is significant that for upwards of one hundred years without interruption that office has survived as one to be filled by the elective process. Thus, retaining the Attorney General as an independent constitutional officer to be elected by the People of the State not only reserves to the People their traditional right to select a candidate of their choice as the State's highest ranking legal official, but has the added advantage characteristic of a democratic government of greater assurance that the laws of the State will be construed and applied objectively and without favor.

Exactly 100 years ago, at the Constitutional Convention of 1867, when that issue was considered, the report of the discussion states in part:

"The Attorney General holds a dignified position; he has important functions and acts on his own judgment and responsibility" and further, "It was not the Governor alone, but the people who wanted an Attorney General. He was to look after the interest of the people in the State and take care of their money so far as action in the courts was concerned \* \* \*," and again, "If he (the Attorney General) does his duty it matters little to the people whether he is

in accord with the Governor or not." "Indeed," observed a delegate, "it may be to the interest of the people that the Attorney General should not always be in accord with the Governor," and more, "that he should be a man who could not be ordered by anybody. His opinions should be above any fear of the loss of his office. His duties are of the highest order \* \* \* as high as those of any judicial officer; and he should be as independent as any judge. The Governor should have no more power to remove the Attorney General than he has to remove the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. His opinions are upon great questions, affecting the great questions of the State. He ought not be a mere creature of the Governor to supervise his vetoes and obey his dictation."

This independence of action and expression is particularly significant with respect to opinions of the Attorney General concerning the construction of statutes and the validity and propriety of acts thereunder by other departments and agencies of the State.

All of the various departments and agencies of government turn to the Attorney General for legal advice and for the rendering of Official Opinions. Such opinions are acted upon daily and a great deal of the operation of the State government depends upon the nature of the advice that is so rendered. These Opinions are rendered to all departments of the State government, those under the direction

and supervision of the Governor and those under the direction of other elected officials. It is important to note that the Opinions have a direct and significant impact upon the People in their daily life. Here is a compelling reason why the Attorney General should continue to be independently elected. If the Attorney General is appointed by the Governor, then of necessity his opinions must reflect the philosophy of that Governor or the relationship would not be a compatible one.

An Attorney General does not give partisan advice; he gives legal advice. There is no such thing as "Democratic" law, "Republican" law, "Conservative" law or "Liberal" law. There is simply "law" — and the Attorney General, with the same degree of impartiality and objectivity as a Judge, calls it as he sees it.

The independent status of the Attorney General — the fact that he is the People's choice and is accountable to no one else — is implicit in the wide range of his official activities and duties which are based on the concept of his independence. Thus, he is, ex officio, a member of several boards and commissions, the other members of which are usually representatives of the administration. Thus, it is his duty to defend in Court the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature regardless of whether the current administration, as a matter of policy, supports it or not. And thus, with regard to proposed legislation, it is his duty impartially

to consider its constitutional validity and statutory interpretation and advise the Governor accordingly, regardless of the latter's policy consideration of such bills. If the Attorney General were an appointee of the Governor such functions may be rendered anomalous because the objectivity and impartiality inherent in his independence would necessarily fall with the destruction of his independence.

Furthermore, the responsibility for the effective protection of the consumer and the investor entrusted to the Attorney General (the prototype for similar authority in the Attorney General in many states in the Union) is predicated upon the existence of an independently elected Attorney General who will not be deterred (as during my tenure) in taking the initiative for affirmative action by the opposition of other governmental departments or agencies, the heads of which are appointed by the Executive. My own experience in the past ten years as Attorney General is illustrative of this fact. Thus, the creation in 1957 of the Consumer Frauds and Protection Bureau in the Department of Law was resisted on the ground that there would be duplication of some of the functions of the Banking Department. Similarly, the establishment of the Real Estate Syndication Bureau in the Department of Law was effected despite executive resistance on the ground that the Attorney General would thereby be performing a function in an area presumably

policed by the State Division of Housing. The creation of the Civil Rights Bureau in 1957 was opposed on the ground that it overlapped and duplicated existing functions of the State Commission Against Discrimination. These three bureaus were created by an elected Attorney General who acted on his own initiative in behalf of the people. The important fact is that they were created without clearance from the Executive.

The basic statutes (Executive Law § 63[12] and Business Corporations Law §§ 109 and 1101) confer authority upon the Attorney General to investigate and secure judicial disposition restraining any illegal and fraudulent acts. This power is not circumscribed or qualified by the existence of concurrent jurisdiction in a limited area by other government officials. Such authority of the Attorney General obviously bespeaks an independent Attorney General.

Similar independence is called for in the invocation and enforcement of the State's anti-trust law. The vigorous enforcement in the last ten years of this statute, aided by the expanded powers authorized by the Legislature, has been so singularly impressive as to receive national attention and commendation. The intensity of such activity should not, as is the case elsewhere, be made subject to the decision of a Governor who may be influenced by many factors alien to proper anti-trust considerations. Such enforcement must be left to an independent Attorney General responsible only to

the People for the implementation of the State's anti-trust policy.

My views are based on ten years of close affiliation with all branches of State Government — with the Governor and his Counsel, with the Legislature and its Committees, leaders and members, with the executive departments and agencies and their counsel, with the Judiciary, and with Authorities and local subdivisions and their officers and counsel. The activities of the State are so vast in magnitude, so varied and complex in character — the actions of its constituent elements being occasionally at cross-purposes — that, in the best interests of the People of the State there must necessarily be premised as greater assurance of independence, impartiality and objectivity, an Attorney General who is elected.

In West Virginia, where the Attorney General is elected, the incumbent Attorney General said:

"I've been an elected Attorney General for two terms, and in the exercise of my duties I could not have fairly represented the agencies of government or the citizens of this State had I been subject to the whims of the executive or subject to political pressures other than the voters.

"\* \* \* In every occasion wherein one would have the authority of appointment, he also would have the 'hammer' on tough questions of policy. No Attorney General should be forced to operate under such an

arrangement. The mere fact that it would be possible should be precluded."\*

The overwhelming weight of opinion in favor of the elective process, predicated on the concept of the independence of the office, is exemplified by expressions of official views throughout the United States. Thus, at the Constitutional Convention of the State of Michigan, held as recently as 1963, in adhering to the elective process, it was said:

"We favor election of the attorney general, the chief law enforcement officer of the state. In a representative government, appointment of the chief law enforcement officer would place him in a position of obligation which would make his duties more difficult. If the attorney general were appointed, he could be subjected to the influences of the appointing authority. Presently, he is able to make an independent legal judgment which might differ from the political decisions of other members of the executive branch. \* \* \* [T]he governor has to make many decisions. Many of them are political decisions. I don't think that the best interests of the state can be served if the attorney general is appointed so that he must confirm the political decision of the governor. I think that the people of the state of Michigan have a right to the service of an attorney general who can say no, when the law and the interpretation of the law demands that he say no."

The Attorney General of Maine, who is appointed by the Legislature, said:

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\* At my invitation the Attorneys General of virtually all of the States have stated their positions on the proposal here under discussion. Copies of their replies have been submitted to your Committee.

"[I]f the Attorney General is appointed by the Governor, there is always the question of whether or not he becomes in the nature of a legal rubber stamp and convenient oracle of the law for the Governor's purposes."

Oregon's Attorney General states that "the elected Attorney General is the people's best guarantee of vigorous and impartial interpretation and administration of state law."

Perhaps the most forthright statement of all has come from the Attorney General of Nevada:

"When you place the chief legal office of the state under the appointing power of the Governor you rob him of the complete independence that is his when elected by the people.

"It is this very independence which results in the fearless and efficient administration of justice."

Although no elective Attorney General has favored an appointive process, it is interesting to note that two appointive Attorneys General are in favor of the elective system. Maine's Attorney General, appointed by the Legislature, has said:

"I think I am of those who would like to see the Attorney General in Maine elected at large by the people \* \* \*."

And the Attorney General of Alaska, who is appointed by the Governor, has said:

"Again, from my own experience, if I were given the choice I would be inclined to favor the elective position over the appointive for the simple reason that I believe that a lawyer can function more

effectively if he has freedom of action in his own specialized field."

It has been argued that the elective process may result in a Governor of one political party and an Attorney General of another, with possible resultant disharmony and friction in the running of the State government. Of course, as a matter of abstract theory, implicit in the concept of independence is the concept of potential disagreement. And it is always possible that incumbents who are influenced solely by political motivations are capable of disruptive tactics. But experience has shown that men who have the knowledge, experience, character and maturity to have attained the high office of Attorney General can be relied on to have a sufficient sense of responsibility and responsiveness to the public need to make such accommodations as the law will permit.

It should be noted that in those jurisdictions in which the Attorney General is appointed, because it is believed that the Governor and the Attorney General should be of the same political faith, the Attorney General is merely a part of the Executive branch of the state. An elected Attorney General, as in New York, is more than merely a part of the Executive branch.

While harmonious relations between the Governor and the Attorney General are unquestionably desirable, it seems that harmony merely for its own sake is too high a price to pay for the loss of the independence which gives greater assurance of effective government in the public interest.

It has been said that the Governor should at all times ... have an Attorney General with whom confidential matters can be transacted; that the Governor should not be compelled to retain his own counsel. But this is based on the erroneous concept that the Attorney General is the Governor's counsel. He is not the Governor's counsel in the normal sense of the term; he is the People's counsel. This is recognized even in States, like New Jersey, where there is Counsel to the Governor despite the fact that the Attorney General is appointed by the Governor.

The diverse functions of the Attorney General and the Governor's counsel may be succinctly summarized as follows:

(a) Attorney General

1. Litigation in all courts.
  - (a) Court of Claims - Representing the State and its agencies and officials in all claims based on contracts, torts and appropriations.
  - (b) All other Courts - Representing the State, the Governor, State Departments, Agencies and Authorities, the Judiciary, and the Legislature.
  - (c) Defending the validity of statutes which are attacked as unconstitutional.
  - (d) Habeas corpus matters - criminal and civil.
  - (e) Affirmative actions in all courts on behalf of the People in such matters as consumer frauds, anti-trust, civil rights, security frauds, realty investment frauds, and theatrical financing and charity frauds.

2. Renders opinions and advises the State, the Governor, the Legislature, and all State departments, agencies and officials.
3. Submits memoranda to the Governor on bills passed by the Legislature.
4. Renders advice on an informal basis to political subdivisions of the State.
5. Exercises criminal jurisdiction under the Executive Law and other statutes.
6. Supersedes District Attorneys when directed by the Governor.
7.
  - (a) Administers registration of brokers, dealers and salesmen who deal in securities, and exercises enforcement powers.
  - (b) Supervises public offerings of real estate (syndication, investment trusts condominiums, and cooperatives) and theatrical financing, and exercises enforcement powers.
  - (c) Administers registration of theatre box office ticket-selling personnel, and exercises enforcement powers.
  - (d) Administers registration of charitable foundations and trusts, and exercises enforcement powers.
  - (e) In dealing, in court or otherwise, with estates and trusts in which the People are possible beneficiaries, he appears on behalf of the People.

(b) Counsel to the Governor

1. Advisor to the Governor.
2. Prepares annual message and special messages of the Governor.
3. Prepares Governor's legislative program.
4. Assists in the preparation of the departmental legislative programs.
5. Handles complaints against officials.
6. Extradition.
7. Clemency.

A further distinction in function between the Attorney General and Governor's counsel resides in the affirmative work of the Attorney General on behalf of the People which is constitutionally and statutorily imposed upon him. Thus, to name but a few of his functions, some of which have been mentioned, he acts affirmatively in matters of consumer protection, civil rights, anti-trust matters and charity frauds. Constitutionally, he acts under Article I § 6 of the Constitution against public officers and employees who refuse to waive immunity or testify in grand jury investigations. There are other statutory provisions, too numerous to mention, under which the Attorney General is required to take affirmative action. The most recent of those provisions, as an example, is the new Public Employees' Fair Employment Act (Laws of 1967, Chap. 392) under

which the Attorney General is now placed in the highly important field of public labor relations.

Obviously, because of the overriding primary allegiance of the Attorney General to the People, rather than to the Governor, the basis of the independence which is the hallmark of the office of the Attorney General, it is perfectly proper that the Governor have his own counsel. There is no antipathy between the two offices. Despite some unavoidable duality of operation, they complement each other.

That the existence of both positions does not create a problem of unavoidable friction is attested to by actual experience in our own State when we had a Democratic Governor with Counsel of his political persuasion and a Republican Attorney General. Dean Daniel Gutman, former Counsel to Governor Harriman, wrote to me as follows:

"During the four years in which I served as Counsel to the Governor, I enjoyed a compatible and co-operative relationship with the Attorneys General, - first, the present Senator Javits and then yourself.

"On occasions we found ourselves in disagreement. This occurred very rarely, and it served to reinforce my opinions on the more numerous occasions when we were in complete accord.

\* \* \*

"In my opinion the broad scope of the Attorney General's activity, his

great and varied responsibilities and the volume of business, particularly in a State such as ours, requires that this official be elected rather than appointed. I see nothing worthwhile that can come from a change in the present system that has been in existence here as in most other States, for so many years."

Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, who was counsel to Governor Roosevelt, observed that perhaps ten per cent of his time was devoted to legal matters. He added:

"Neither the Counsel to the Governor nor Counsel to the President can render any official opinion. Official opinions can come only from the Attorney General; so it is not quite accurate to say that the Counsel takes the place of the Attorney General in serving the Chief Executive."

Although Judge Rosenman leaned toward the appointive method, he conceded:

"Having said all the above, presenting the pros and cons, I don't think I am completely convinced on either side. It is as Oscar Hammerstein said in THE KING AND I a 'puzzlement.'"

Governor Poletti, who was counsel to Governor Lehman, observed:

"I do not favor the discontinuance of the Attorney General as an elected official and his appointment by the Governor."

Pointing out that, since the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor are elected as one, the only two remaining state-wide officials who are elected are the Attorney General

and the Comptroller. With perspicacity born of a lifetime of experience Governor Poletti added:

"The people are smart enough to vote for each of these officials, and there is serious danger in reducing the scope of participation by the people in their government.

\* \* \*

"\* \* \* In all events, I believe the State greatly benefits from the independence of the Attorney General and Comptroller."

2. Separation of Powers - Checks and Balances.

As a corollary to the concept of the independence of the office is the fundamental concept of a democracy respecting the separation of powers--the system of checks and balances. "Appointment" of the Attorney General is incompatible with the doctrine of the separation of powers. There is nothing intrinsically wrong with the concept of a Governor of one political party and an Attorney General from another. They can and do often act as a "check" upon one another and if, as a result, there is occasional friction, this is a healthy phenomenon which a viable and dynamic political society can survive and, indeed, probably be the better for it. In certain situations, given a weak or ineffectual Legislature and a strong and forceful Governor, the only effective balancing and checking power may come

from an Attorney General who publicly espouses a responsible opposing point of view.

The Attorney General of Kansas expressed the point well:

"[T]he elected attorney general is a further extension of the system of checks and balances which was incorporated into the form of government initiated by our founding fathers and which has flourished in the United States since its beginning."

To the same effect is the statement of the Attorney General of Minnesota:

"[T]he office of Attorney General has developed in state government in a unique way. State legislatures do not have the broad investigative power that the Federal Congress has. In most states -- one of the most important statewide investigative officials is the Attorney General. If an Attorney General was to be appointed by the administration he then becomes solely dependent upon it and tends to overlook problems which develop within that administration.

\* \* \*

"\* \* \* [U]ntil there is some alternative form of check and balance on state government, a broadly based elected Attorney General is preferable to one appointed by the Governor."

The Attorney General of the State of Washington, an elected official, has said:

"The reason I would like to see the Auditor and Attorney General elected by the people is because I believe in

government there are two necessary ingredients--money and law. These are so important that I think an official personally responsible to the electorate should be chosen by the people to provide the necessary check and balance.

\* \* \*

"The law is the whole touchstone of our Democratic form of government. The man or woman who says the law is or is not being followed should be, in my belief, directly responsible to the people."

Vermont's Attorney General has stated:

"Having an independent Attorney General, elected by the people of the state as a whole, is but another check and balance in state government that in the all important realm of legal and constitutional interpretations is essential to the sound functioning of state government, \* \* \*."

The Ohio Attorney General believes that the elective status of the office "constitutes one of the more effective balances of the Executive Department of the State." He adds:

"The Attorney General's office should be run as a law office, with a completely objective approach to the legal problems of an administration, and should not be relegated to a position of house counsel finding ways and means to support executive policy. By being elected the Attorney General is responsible only to the people of the state and this, to my way of thinking, is as it should be."

Maryland's Attorney General summarized the situation very succinctly:

"From a historical point of view Maryland's system of electing both the Governor and the Attorney General appears to have effectively served the best interests of the people of this State. That system is but another example of the checks and balances so carefully written in the Constitution of Maryland. It is my opinion that to take away from our citizens the right to elect the Chief Legal Officer of the State is to lessen their direct participation in affairs of government, and I vigorously oppose any such change in our traditional practices."

Election results, both on the State level and in the City of New York, reveal that our sophisticated electorate does not always choose a straight party ticket. At the level of Governor and Attorney General, the people should have the right to split their ticket and choose the best candidates even though they are not necessarily of the same political party. Indeed, the split ballot is proof positive that the people, themselves, are not concerned with whether the Attorney General is of the same political persuasion as the Governor.

3. The elected Attorney General has a direct responsibility to the People.

Also as a facet of the "checks and balances" concept and a further corollary of the "independent" status of the

office is the underlying premise, which has historical, traditional and logical validity, that only the People should be in a position to command the Attorney General's undeviating allegiance and loyalty. The correlative of this concept is that the Attorney General's prime and direct responsibility is to the People.

An elected Attorney General is imbued with a deeper sense of direct responsibility to the public from whom he has received a mandate than is the appointed official whose authority springs singularly from one individual. The elected official innately senses this strong personal and direct responsibility to the People and is thereby inspired to a greater degree of creativity, a broadened initiative and an increased desire to innovate in their behalf. The reaction is almost intuitive. As a result, he is free to act without clearing a matter with the executive hierarchy or obtaining the Governor's approval. I have already detailed my experience in this regard when I established the Consumer Frauds and Protection Bureau, the Real Estate Syndication Bureau and the Civil Rights Bureau in the Department of Law. Also, in this connection, I wish to point out that the Department of Law prepared and had introduced during my tenure, without executive clearance, our own legislative program, in the public interest, to protect

the consumer, the investor and the legitimate business man, as well as bills to reinforce civil rights.

The Attorney General of Wisconsin expressed the concept well:

"An Attorney General also performs numerous functions independently of any state agency. I refer particularly to his activity in such fields as consumer protection and anti-trust enforcement. I believe that an Attorney General who is responsive to the needs of the people can better fulfill these duties which have been entrusted to him by the people.

"It is my firm opinion that a State Attorney General should be an elected official. He should represent and be responsive to all of the people of the state. I believe that the activity of the Attorney General in the field of consumer protection alone is an outstanding example of the way in which elected Attorneys General respond to the needs of their constituents. Appointed officials who are not directly responsible to the voters are not nearly as sensitive nor as responsive to their needs."

Virtually all of the Attorneys General stress "accountability" to the People, rather than to the appointing officer; that the Attorney General should be clothed with an independency of action in protecting the public interest; that, even at the expense of potential lack of harmony, he should enjoy a freedom that is unfettered by any domination whatsoever; and that as a lawyer he should not be an employee, but rather should be allowed freely to exercise his proper

functions both as an officer of the court and as an attorney, bound only by the ethics of his profession and his oath of office.

4. People's right of recall.

Because of the fact that an elected Attorney General bears the burden of direct responsibility to the electorate which give him their mandate, he is subject to the "recall" prerogatives of the electorate. If they are dissatisfied with the performance of their elected Attorney General, they can replace him at the ensuing election. An appointed Attorney General would deprive the electorate of this substantial and salutary power.

The correlative of the right to recall an incompetent incumbent is the right to retain a competent incumbent. This is lost in the case of an appointed Attorney General because, no matter how efficient, competent or successful an appointed Attorney General may be, upon a change of administration he is usually turned out of office.

CONCEPT OF A "DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE"

I am aware of Proposition No. 49 (introduced by Mr. Hull) which provides for the appointment of the Attorney General by the Governor and for a Department of Justice to be headed by the Attorney General and which further provides that "the legislature shall pass appropriate legislation for the implementation of this department." I am also aware of Resolution No. 24 (introduced by Mr. Sand) to direct the Committee on the Executive Branch to prepare and present a proposition to establish a Department of Justice, "into which shall be consolidated all of the functions, powers, duties and responsibilities of state government in connection with or relating to law enforcement, including, but not limited to, the prevention and investigation of crime, and the detection, identification, apprehension, prosecution, custody and rehabilitation of persons accused or convicted of crime."

Proposition No. 49 is too general and, therefore, difficult for present comment because it leaves everything to legislative implementation. Resolution No. 24 seems to indicate that all police departments, local as well as State, all Sheriffs and District Attorneys, all Correctional, Reform and Prison facilities, as well as the State Division of Parole, shall be under the jurisdiction of the proposed Department of

Justice. It does not define the projected department with sufficient particularity nor reflect the magnitude or complexity of the proposal. Nothing is said of the existing broad civil jurisdiction of the Department of Law.

However, I do have some recommendations which are more appropriate for legislative action:

(1) I am in favor of the greatest coordination and cooperation in the field of law enforcement — in a program such as is conceived under the recently created Crime Control Council (Laws of 1967, Chap. 167), under which Governor Rockefeller has provided an impressive and extensive program. Ex officio, the Attorney General or his designee should be a member of the Crime Control Council.

(2) Another area of interest is the relationship of the Attorney General and the District Attorneys. I am not in favor of appointed District Attorneys under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General. I believe that the District Attorneys should continue to be elected public officials.

However, I am of the opinion that there is room for a closer relationship between the Attorney General and the District Attorneys; this would result in better enforcement of the criminal laws. The Attorney General could be authorized to provide a forum for inter-county cooperation between District Attorneys. Periodic meetings could be mandated at

which attendance by District Attorneys or their representatives would be required. The Attorney General could prepare and disseminate information of common interest and bring law enforcement to new peaks of efficiency and excellence.

(3) Some local prosecutors are ill-equipped to handle complex criminal appeals because of a limited staff. The prosecutors should be permitted to call on the Attorney General for advice, cooperation and aid in appellate matters. To this end, provision could be made for the handling of criminal appeals by the Attorney General if requested to do so by the District Attorneys.

When specific and concrete provisions defining the jurisdiction and powers of a "Department of Justice" are presented, I shall be pleased to submit another Position Paper in which I shall make comments on the proposals.

#### CONCLUSION

In the interest of uniformity and consistency, the Attorney General should be constitutionally designated as the sole and exclusive representative of his public clients in all courts. In this connection I strongly support Proposition No. 365 (introduced by Mr. Reidy), which provides that -

"The attorney-general shall be required and it shall be his duty to represent and appear for the state and all branches of the state government and all state departments, agencies, bureaus, officers and authorities in all litigation in which they shall be involved in all courts, and they shall be represented in the courts by no other persons than the attorney-general or a member of his staff."

The basic duties and powers of the Attorney General should remain intact with the addition set forth in Proposition No. 365. The Attorney General's activities as the State's chief legal officer are vital to the Legislature, to the various departments and agencies of State Government and, above all, to the People of the State of New York.

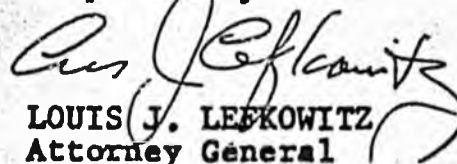
All can be accomplished, however, only if the Attorney General has the independence of an elected public official. That the elective status is productive of the best results is attested to by my immediate predecessors in the office of Attorney General. Our tenure covers the period of the past thirty-five years, during which we have experienced the deepest economic recession in our history as well as the longest period of economic well-being, during which we have had global conflicts, and during which we have come into the nuclear and the space age. Attendant upon these vast and fundamental changes have come a myriad of novel problems with which the Attorneys General have had to cope and for the most part they have successfully and vigorously responded

to the challenges. During these past thirty-five years, the Attorneys General of New York State have been John J. Bennett, Nathaniel L. Goldstein, Jacob K. Javits and I. My three immediate predecessors have authorized me to state that they favor the retention of the office on an elective basis. And so do I.

To sum it up - an elected Attorney General has a measure of independence and a sense of personal and direct responsibility to the public. The elected official has a natural and impelling desire to be creative and to exercise broader initiative in the service of the public. He is free of the fear of dismissal by any superior official if he should exercise contrary independent judgment. He is in the best position to render maximum service to the People and impartial advice to the Governor, the Legislature and State departments and agencies. He can appear in Court without fear or favor - an attorney in the fullest and finest sense of the word.

Dated: Albany, New York, June 1, 1967

Respectfully submitted,

  
LOUIS J. LEFKOWITZ  
Attorney General

ADDENDUM

Former Attorney General Nathaniel L. Goldstein, after declaring that he is for an elective Attorney General, stated:

"During my tenure as Attorney General, I did render opinions in opposition to the wishes of the Administration when, in due conscience, I felt that my interpretation was the legal and proper one. Had I been subject to the Governor's appointive and removal powers, I might have found myself in a very difficult and awkward position."

# The Anchorage Times

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ROBERT B. ATWOOD  
Editor and Publisher

WILLIAM J. TOBIN  
Associate Editor  
And General Manager

FRED DICKEY  
Executive Editor

Page A-6

Friday, January 30, 1981

## Another good reason

**ONE WAY** for Alaska to avoid having legislative lawyers sue administration lawyers is to elect an attorney general who is beholden to neither.

Add that to a long list of reasons to make the attorney general one of the very limited number of elected officials in the State of Alaska. As a matter of fact, there are only two — the governor and the lieutenant governor. Commissioners who head the various administrative departments are appointed by the governor.

This extremely restricted opportunity for the people to elect the public officials who presumably serve them is a unique provision of the Alaska Constitution. It was deliberately adopted, for the reason that those who were here at the time the new state was created wanted a powerful chief executive.

They wanted leadership and accountability. When it came to steering this new ship of state, those Alaskans back in the middle '50s wanted a single captain on the bridge.

**IT WAS** a good idea. There was need for a powerful hand at the helm of a state with little income, a small population and a million needs. The governor had marching orders to assemble a team and get the show on the road — with the concurrence, of course, of the legislative branch.

It had a fine beginning. For the most part, the executive and legislative branches worked in concert toward a common goal during years of

economic struggle.

But not even the visionary constitutional delegates, and the voters who applauded their work in those dimming last days of the territory, could have perceived the day when Alaska would be rolling in money and a single field could produce a trillion dollars worth of oil.

The coming of that wealth produced a Mount St. Helens eruption in the Juneau bureaucracy. Not only did executive agencies swell in size and number, the legislature ballooned as well. It added offices and staffs and interim agencies and even went so far as to hire its own legal counsel, separate from the attorney general's office.

**OVER THE YEARS**, the attorney general became more the lawyer of the governor than of the state government as a whole. That produced an adversary situation with the legislators who often wanted a different legal opinion than they could expect from the Department of Law.

Their answer was to hire lawyers who would provide opinions supporting the legislature's interests. The result is that public funds are used to finance one set of state lawyers doing battle with another set.

An independent attorney general's office, headed by an elected chief not beholden either to the governor or the legislature, could provide both with unbiased and unfettered legal guidance. The people, as well as state officials, would be better served.

EDITORIAL PAGE

# The Anchorage Times

ROBERT B. ATWOOD  
Editor and Publisher

WILLIAM J. TOBIN  
Associate Editor  
and General Manager

FRED DICKEY  
Executive Editor

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Sunday, March 29, 1981

## Let the voters decide

IN FORTY of the 50 states, the attorney general is elected to his post.

It is a system that obviously works well, because the people are the ones who decide who should fill this high office. And an attorney general answerable to the people is one who is responsive and responsible.

It's strange, therefore, to see the burning vigor that marks the opposition to letting the people of Alaska choose their attorney general. Yet there are those who apparently fear the people.

For example:

"I can think of no single change that would be more damaging, more harmful, more dangerous to the character of government."

THAT'S THE astonishing view of Superior Court Judge Thomas Stewart of Juneau, who testified the other day before a legislative hearing on a proposed constitutional amendment that would require the election of Alaska's attorney general, who is now an appointee of the governor and answerable only to him.

More damaging? More harmful? More dangerous?

How can this be? What is being proposed is part and parcel of the democratic form of government in which the people have the right to elect their leaders. Are elections damaging, harmful and dangerous to the character of our government?

We confess to lacking the judicial wisdom that graces members of Alaska's Superior Court. But all along we thought the character of our government was rooted in the elective process.

There are many Alaskans

— and we're among them — who believe the present system of having the attorney general appointed, rather than elected, has proved less than satisfactory.

We don't buy the argument of former Attorney General Norm Gorsuch that "legal competence and electability are not necessarily equal." The statement is incomplete. The rest of it is that "legal competence and appointability are not necessarily equal, either."

IT'S QUITE POSSIBLE that an incompetent lawyer might be elected attorney general. But his shortcomings would be readily evident and it's a sure thing that he would serve only a single term.

It's also quite possible — in fact, very likely — that some extremely capable men and women would seek election to the office, were it up to the people to decide. An elected attorney general would be his or her own person, with his or her reputation on the line. And he or she would be no lackey to any governor, or any legislature.

There's no doubt that were the office an elected position, it would be used by many as a stepping stone to higher office — the governorship, for example, or a seat in the U.S. House or U.S. Senate. But what's wrong with that?

Rep. Fred Brown, the Fairbanks Democrat who heads the House Judiciary Committee sponsoring this constitutional change, sees this as a means of strengthening government. So do we. And we hope he prevails so that this matter can be brought to the ballot for a vote of the people.

# The Anchorage Times

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ROBERT B. ATWOOD  
Editor and Publisher

VILLIAM J. TOBIN  
Associate Editor  
and General Manager

FRED DICKEY  
Executive Editor

Page A-6

Monday, April 20, 1981

## The better way

IT'S TOO BAD that former Attorney General Avrum Gross doesn't think it's a good idea for Alaskans to elect their attorney general. But just because he feels that way detracts not one iota from the merit of the proposal.

It would be astonishing were Mr. Gross, who now teaches a couple of courses at Stanford University law school, to come out for an elected attorney general. His public career has been as an appointed legal spokesman for Gov. Jay Hammond.

Fortunately, there are other legal experts — whose qualifications and public service careers are at least as good as those of Mr. Gross — who feel precisely the opposite. They offered testimony contrary to that of Mr. Gross by satellite communication facilities in a hearing last week before the House Judiciary Committee.

The attorneys general of Pennsylvania and Colorado and the assistant attorney general of California told the committee that an elected attorney general is more independent of the governor and administration and thus less vulnerable to political repercussions from decisions.

FORTY of the nation's 50 states elect their attorney general. Alaska is one of only five states where the office is filled by appointment of the governor. In the other five the selection is made in a variety of ways, including legislative appointment.

Mr. Gross, however, thinks the Alaska way is best. Were it otherwise, he contended, the governor would attempt to

shift blame for administration failures onto the attorney general rather than have a clear responsibility himself.

That's a pretty feeble defense of the present system.

If anything goes wrong in the administration of any program, regardless of the attorney general, any governor is going to be politically adept enough to dance out of the line of responsibility.

THE ATTORNEY general of Pennsylvania told members of the Judiciary Committee that Pennsylvanians voted overwhelmingly in favor of a constitutional amendment to make the office elective because they felt the attorney general was "not responsive to public needs" and that there was a "cozy arrangement" between the attorney general and the governor.

Colorado's attorney general said an elected attorney general carries "at least the aura of having an independent political base" and can say no to the governor "when the governor ought to be said 'no' to."

An assistant California attorney general said an elective attorney general is more efficient than an appointive one and "is not necessarily a threat to the functioning of the governor."

Those comments make sense for Alaska. And the legislature should take steps to bring this constitutional change to the ballot.

There seems little doubt that the amendment would be approved, if the legislature would only give the people a chance to vote.

# The Anchorage Times

ROBERT B. ATWOOD  
Editor and Publisher

WILLIAM J. TOBIN  
Associate Editor  
And General Manager

DREX HEIKES  
Managing Editor

Page A-10

Thursday, July 2, 1981

## Memo to politicians

STATE OFFICIALS who depend on votes of Alaskans for their public offices would be wise to arrange for the attorney general to be elected. A statewide poll by Dittman shows that public support is overwhelming.

In response to the simple question "Should the attorney general be elected?" 61 percent responded affirmatively and 27 percent preferred appointment.

That was the quick reaction from Alaskans scattered far and wide. The idea of electing that important official was favored by 73 percent of those in rural areas, 63 percent in Central Alaska (Fairbanks), 56 percent in Southcentral, 67 percent in Anchorage.

Only in Southeast Alaska was the response different. There it was 41 percent for appointment and 42 percent for election.

**A SECOND QUESTION** put to the same respondents built up still more the case in favor of the elective process.

It cited some of the powers that go with the office of attorney general. Upon hearing them, the respondents were 71 percent for and only 21 percent against.

That question put it this way: "If you knew that the attorney general of Alaska, who is appointed, also appoints all

state prosecutors and district attorneys throughout the state, would you support having the attorney general remain an appointed position or would you support the attorney general becoming an elected position?"

Those favoring election gained 10 points while those for appointment lost 6 points.

**TWO MESSAGES** are handed to the politicians in that poll. The first is that a substantial majority of Alaskans want their attorney general elected, not appointed. The second is that the proposal gains strength when Alaskans are reminded of the power that lies in the office.

A politician can readily see the significance. He is disappointing his constituents if he ignores the proposal and he may discover his reelection in jeopardy if the day comes when a candidate campaigns against him on that issue.

In rural areas the final lineup was 85 percent for election. In Central Alaska 75 percent. In Southcentral 71 percent and in Anchorage 74 percent. Even in Southeast Alaska many voters changed their minds on the second question. The final tally there was 54 percent for election and only 34 percent for appointment.

## No matter how you cut it

THE UNIVERSAL preference of the majority of Alaskans for electing the state's attorney general was pointed up in many different ways in a Dittman poll that showed 71 percent in support and only 21 percent opposed.

Dittman reported that the election proposal has overwhelming support in almost every bracket of the population, be it based on age, sex, income, educational attainment, party registration.

AMONG ALASKANS who have registered as Democrats or Republicans, 72 and 73 percent, respectively, favor election. Non-partisans were 69 percent in favor. Alaskans aged 18 to 24 are 77 percent in favor, those 25 and over, 75 percent and those in between range from 68 to 72 percent.

The poll showed 76 percent of the women and 66 percent of the men favor election. Homemakers are 75 percent for it. Private and public sector employees as a whole favor it 71 to 74 percent. Among state employees, however, the idea is not so popular. Yet more than half (56 percent) are for it.

Support of the election proposal declines as family incomes increase but the majority in all categories favor it. In

low income groups 77 percent favor it while in higher income households 67 percent do.

Curiously, the idea of electing the attorney general is more popular among those who don't bother to register, and hence probably don't vote, than among those who do. Those not registered showed 73 percent for election while registered voters were 71 percent favorable.

THE RESULTS of that Dittman survey will be engraved on the minds of those who plan political campaigns. And Dittman's final analysis might inspire some of them to get on the bandwagon to amend the constitution so as to give the people the elective power they want.

That analysis was, "Presenting information regarding the attorney general's powers and responsibilities causes a strong shift to the elected option — especially among the 'undecided' respondents. In total, the undecided percentage declines from 12 to 7½ and more than 5 percent of those who favored the current appointed status changed their minds to support the elected provision when it was learned that the attorney general has broad appointive powers of his own."

# The Anchorage Times

ROBERT B. ATWOOD  
Editor and Publisher

WILLIAM J. TOBIN  
Associate Editor  
And General Manager

DREX HEIKES  
Managing Editor

324

Page B-4

Sunday, November 22, 1981

## Weak arguments

**RIGHT OFF THE BAT**, there was a loud objection to the Anchorage Crime Commission's proposal that Alaska's attorney general and the local prosecuting attorneys should be elected. The complaints came from the appointed attorney general and one of his appointed district attorneys.

The flaws they see in the proposal are worthy of public review.

For one thing, they said, electing such officials would bring the justice system into politics. They would become subject to pressure from members of the public with axes to grind.

For another, they argue, lawyers would run for attorney general and district attorney in hopes of using the positions as stepping stones to higher political office.

**BUT THOSE** aren't necessarily flaws. On the contrary, it's possible to argue that those prospects would offer an enormous improvement in the way things are done in Alaska.

Take the second objection first. Under the Alaska constitution, only two state government officials are elected statewide — the governor and the lieutenant governor. Everybody else in the system, including the judges, is appointed by the governor or by department heads appointed by him.

The only other elected officials in Alaska are the city or borough mayors, elected locally; 60 members of the legislature, elected in local districts, and the three members of the state's congressional delegation, elected statewide. Not much of a stepladder on

which people interested in public service can climb toward higher office.

An elected attorney general naturally would be looked upon as a potential candidate for governor or U.S. senator or congressman. What's wrong with that? It might be a powerful incentive for the one occupying that spot to do an outstanding job.

**AS TO THE COMPLAINT** that an elected attorney general might be subject to public pressure, again the advantages are compelling.

Why shouldn't the attorney general have to dance on a hot public griddle if the people become alarmed over deficiencies in the administration of justice?

The system as it now exists makes the attorney general the personal lawyer of the governor, his political defender and his legal arm in waging political warfare against the legislature and the public.

So long as he remains protected by the governor's skirts, the attorney general is immune from public pressure. All kinds of policies can be legitimized, even though they might infuriate wide segments of the public and frustrate the aspirations of the people.

Legal opinions issued by the attorney general bind state agencies. They can be tools of the governor to guide, maneuver, control and stop all kinds of enterprises — economic and otherwise.

An attorney general answering to the public through the political process would have the freedom to respond to public concerns in ways that are not possible now.

POUCH V  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
465-4990  

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P.O. Box 4-1325  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99509  
248-1515



CHAIRMAN  
HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE  
MEMBER  
HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

**Representative Charlie Bussell**  
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 29, 1983

Peggy Mentele  
207 West 22nd  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Ms. Mentele:

Thank you for taking the time to write expressing your concern about HJR-7, the election of the Attorney General.

I, too, used to oppose the election of the Attorney General. However, after the Committee's review of our past several office holders and what is and has been done by other states (45 have elected Attorney Generals), I began to change my stand on the issue.

Having just watched the present Governor and Attorney General pull out a stop and use every trick they had to interfere with HJR-7's passage, I voted for the election with a clear mind.

Thank you again for your Public Opinion Message and for becoming involved in the legislative process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Charlie Bussell".

Representative Charlie Bussell  
Chairman, Committee on Judiciary

CB:cmz

THE GOVERNORS

Table 11  
ATTORNEYS GENERAL: DUTIES TO ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES  
AND MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES

State or other jurisdiction	Serves as counsel for state	Appears for state in criminal appeals	Issues official advice	Interprets statutes or regulations	Duties to administrative agencies						
					Conducts litigation	In behalf of agency	Against agency	Prepares or reviews legal documents	Represents the public before the agency	Involved in rule-making	Reviews rules for legality
Alabama	A, B, C	*(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*(b)	*	*
Alaska	A, B, C	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arizona	A, B, C	*(c,d)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arkansas	A, B, C	*(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
California	A, B, C	*(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Colorado	A, B, C	*(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Connecticut	A, B, C	...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Delaware	A, B, C	*(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Florida	A, B, C	*(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Georgia	A, B, C	*(b,c)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hawaii	A, B	*(b,c)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Idaho	A, B, C	*(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Illinois	A, B*, C	*(b,c,e)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	A, B, C	*(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Iowa	A, B, C	*(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kansas	A, B, C	*(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kentucky	A, B*, C	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Louisiana	A, B, C	*(c)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maine	A, B, C	*(b,d)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	A, B, C	*	*	*	*	*(b)	*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts	A, B, C	*(b,c,d)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Michigan	A, B, C	*(b,c,d)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Minnesota	A, B, C	*(c)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mississippi	A, B, C	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Missouri	A, B, C	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Montana	A, B, C	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nebraska	A, B, C	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nevada	A, B, C	*(d)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Hampshire	A, B, C	*(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Jersey	A, B, C	*(d)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Mexico	A, B, C	*(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
New York	A, B, C	*(b)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Carolina	A, B, C	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*(b)	*	*
North Dakota	A, B, C	*(b)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ohio	A, B, C	...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Oklahoma	A, B, C	*(b)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Oregon	A, B, C	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pennsylvania	A, B, C	*(c)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rhode Island	A, B, C	*(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
South Carolina	A, B, C	*(d)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
South Dakota	A, B, C	*(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	A, B, C	*(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*(b)	*	*
Texas	A, B, C	*(c)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Utah	A, B, C	*(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	A, B, C	*(b)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*(b)	*	*
Virginia	A, B, C	*(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Washington	A, B, C	*(c,f)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
West Virginia	A, B, C	*(a)	*	*	*	*(f)	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	A, B, C	*(b)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*(b)	*	*
Wyoming	A, B, C	*(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Southwestern Samoa	A, B, C	*(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Is.	A, B, C	*(g)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	A, B, C	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Virgin Islands	A, B, C(h)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

(a) Defend state law when challenged on federal constitutional grounds.  
 (b) Conduct litigation on behalf of state in federal and other states' courts.  
 (c) Prosecutor acts against another state in U.S. Supreme Court.  
 (d) In federal courts.  
 (e) Attorney general has exclusive jurisdiction.

(b) In certain cases only.  
 (c) When assisting the local prosecutor in the appeal.  
 (d) Can appear on own discretion.  
 (e) In certain courts only.  
 (f) If authorized by the governor.  
 (g) Because there are no local prosecutors.  
 (h) Except in cases in which the U.S. Attorney is representing the Government of the Virgin Islands.

Quoted in *Alaska State Hous. Auth. v. Dixon*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 793 (File No. 1529), 496 P.2d 649 (1972); *Warren v.*

*Boucher*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1205 (File No. 2315), 543 P.2d 731 (1975).

**Section 23. Reorganization.** The governor may make changes in the organization of the executive branch or in the assignment of functions among its units which he considers necessary for efficient administration. Where these changes require the force of law, they shall be set forth in executive orders. The legislature shall have sixty days of a regular session, or a full session if of shorter duration, to disapprove these executive orders. Unless disapproved by resolution concurred in by a majority of the members in joint session, these orders become effective at a date thereafter to be designated by the governor.

The constitution vests no power in the judiciary to define the specific functions of the principal departments in the state government or the units of the executive branch, and in the absence of express authorization or an overriding constitutional imperative, the judiciary may not bequeath such a power to itself. *Granato v. Occhipinti*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1962 (File No. 3756), 602 P.2d 442 (1979).

Thus, superior court cannot order home study by department of health and social services. — The superior court does not have the authority to order the Alaska department of health and social services, division of social services, against its will, to conduct a home-study in a

private custody dispute. *Granato v. Occhipinti*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1962 (File No. 3756), 602 P.2d 442 (1979).

The legislative veto power granted in this section and Alaska Const., art. X, § 12, is the power to change statutes, not rule-making power, which is the power to interpret and implement statutes. *State v. A.L.I.V.E. Voluntary*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 2022 (File No. 3670), 506 P.2d 769 (1980).

The creation of the Alaska Mortgage Adjustment Agency was not a change in the organization of the executive branch of government requiring the force of law. *Suber v. Alaska State Bond Comm.*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 344 (File No. 651), 414 P.2d 546 (1966).

**Section 24. Supervision.** Each principal department shall be under the supervision of the governor.

**Section 25. Department Heads.** The head of each principal department shall be a single executive unless otherwise provided by law. He shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session, and shall serve at the pleasure of the governor, except as otherwise provided in this article with respect to the secretary of state. The heads of all principal departments shall be citizens of the United States.

**Revisor's note.** — Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, "changing the name of the secretary of state to lieutenant governor" in 16 sections of the Alaska Constitution, approved by the voters August 25, 1970, inadvertently omitted express amendment of this section.

The provisions of this section and § 26 of this article are clear and unambiguous. *Bradner v. Hammond*,

Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1297 (File No. 2802), 553 P.2d 1 (1976).

This section explicitly empowers the governor to appoint and dismiss the head of each principal department. *Bradner v. Hammond*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1297 (File No. 2802), 553 P.2d 1 (1976).

It subjects these executive appointments to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature

in joint session. *Bradner v. Hammond*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1297 (File No. 2802), 553 P.2d 1 (1976).

**Confirmation is part of executive power of appointment.** — Confirmation is not a distinct legislative power, but rather a part of the executive power of appointment which has in turn been delegated in some specific instances by constitution to the legislative branch of government. *Bradner v. Hammond*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1297 (File No. 2802), 553 P.2d 1 (1976).

**This section and § 26 of this article limit legislative checks on governor's power to appoint.** — The lack of ambiguity in this section and § 26 of this article mandate that this court interpret these express provisions as embodying not only the maximum parameters of the delegation of the executive appointive authority through the legislative confirmation function but, further, that they delineate the full extent of the constitution's express grant to the legislative branch of checks on the governor's power to appoint subordinate executive officers. *Bradner v. Hammond*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1297 (File No. 2802), 553 P.2d 1 (1976).

**Section 26. Boards and Commissions.** When a board or commission is at the head of a principal department or a regulatory or quasi-judicial agency, its members shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session, and may be removed as provided by law. They shall be citizens of the United States. The board or commission may appoint a principal executive officer when authorized by law, but the appointment shall be subject to the approval of the governor.

**(Proposed Amendment)**

**Confirmation and term of office.** Unless otherwise provided by law, the governor shall appoint the members of all state boards and commissions, and the members may be removed as provided by law. Unless confirmation is otherwise provided for in this article, the legislature shall determine which state board and commission members are subject to confirmation by the legislature. Confirmation of board and commission members subject to confirmation under this section shall be by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session.

This section and § 26 of this article mark the full reach of the delegated, or shared, appointive function to Alaska's legislative branch of government. *Bradner v. Hammond*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1297 (File No. 2802), 553 P.2d 1 (1976).

**Section 1, ch. 82, SLA 1975, is unconstitutional.** — Section 1, ch. 82, SLA 1975, which amends AS 39.05.020 and purports to authorize legislative "meddling" in the exercise of an executive power, i.e., the appointment of executive officials, is unconstitutional because it is violative of separation of powers requirements. *Bradner v. Hammond*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1297 (File No. 2802), 553 P.2d 1 (1976).

**Submission of names for confirmation.** — Neither custom nor law requires the governor to submit the names of the heads of principal departments to the legislature for confirmation when they carry over in office following a gubernatorial election. January 25, 1979, Op. Att'y Gen.

Applied in *Larson v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1430 (File No. 2433), 564 P.2d 365 (1977); *Buckalew v. Holloway*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1988 (File No. 4058), 604 P.2d 240 (1979).

**Editor's note.** proposed by Legi SLA 1980, and w next general el November, 1980.

The cases cited decided prior amendment, whic this section.

The provision § 25 of this a unambiguous. Sup. Ct. Op. No. P.2d 1 (1976).

This section appointment in power to confir joint session. Br Ct. Op. No. 1297 1 (1976).

Removal is a Removal of board appointed under by law and, ther the governor's Hammond, Sup. ( 2802), 553 P.2d :

**Confirmation power of appoi** is not a distinc rather a part of appointment wh delegated in so constitution to government. Br Ct. Op. No. 1297 1 (1976).

This section limit legislative power to app ambiguity in thi article mandate

**Section 2:** appointment legislature, i duration of s

**Section 1** of the State courts establ prescribed b for operation by law.



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
RESEARCH AGENCY

Pouch Y, State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-3991

March 27, 1981

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Fred Brown, Chairman  
House Judiciary Committee

ATTN: Pete Froehlich

FROM: Deb Pomeroy *Deb*

RE: Election or Appointment of Attorneys General in Other States  
Research Request 81-91

You asked that we provide a breakdown of the 50 states showing which states elected their attorneys general, and which states appointed them.

According to the 1980-81 edition of Book of States (see attached table), 40 states have a constitutional provision requiring the public election of the attorney general. These states are listed below:

Alabama	Illinois	Missouri	Pennsylvania
Arizona	Iowa	Montana	Rhode Island
Arkansas	Kansas	Nebraska	South Carolina
California	Kentucky	Nevada	South Dakota
Colorado	Louisiana	New Mexico	Texas
Connecticut	Maryland	New York	Utah
Delaware	Massachusetts	North Carolina	Virginia
Florida	Michigan	North Dakota	Washington
Georgia	Minnesota	Ohio	West Virginia
Idaho	Mississippi	Oklahoma	Wisconsin

Three states, Indiana, Oregon and Vermont, have a statutory requirement that the attorney general be elected by the public.

Of the states that have appointed attorneys general, Hawaii, Wyoming and New Jersey require Senate approval of the Governor's appointment; New Hampshire requires Council approval; and Alaska requires approval by both the House of Representatives and Senate.

**Table 19**  
**STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION**

State or other jurisdiction	Governor	Lt. Governor	Secretary of state	Attorney general	Treasurer	Adjutant general	Administration	Agriculture	Banking	Budget	Civil rights	Commerce	Community affairs	Comptroller	Consumer affairs	Corrections	Data processing
Alabama	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	...	CE	A	CS	...	G	G	AG	(a-1)	G	CS
Alaska	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	(a-3)	...	A	B	L	...	G	GB	GB	A	G	AG
Arizona	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	G	GS	L	...	G	AG	AG	(a-1)	G	AG
Arkansas	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	(a-10)	AG	AG	...	(a-12)	G	(a-10)	(a-1)	GS	GS
California	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	...	(b)	GS	GS	...	GS	GS	CE	GS	GS	G
Colorado	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	GS	A	GS	...	A	A	A	GS	(a-8)	GS
Connecticut	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	GS	GE	A	...	GE	A	CE	GE	GE	A
Delaware	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	...	AG	AG	A	AG	GS	AG
Florida	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	CE	A	...	GS	GS	CE	A	GS	A
Georgia	CE	CE	CE	CE	A	G	GS	CE	GS	G	...	B	G	CE	G	B	A
Hawaii	CE	CE	(a-4)	GS	...	GS	...	GS	(a-25)	GS	...	(a-7)	...	GS	(a-25)	(a-3)	(a-22)
Idaho	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	GS	GS	G	BGS	G	(a-11)	CE	(a-1)	BGS	(a-5)
Illinois	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	GS	U	G	...	GS	GS	GS	(a-1)	GS	A
Indiana	CE	CE	CE	SE	CE	G	G	G	G	G	...	(a-4)	A	...	AT	G	A
Iowa	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	...	SE	GS	(a-3)	...	GS	A	GS	(a-1)	(a-3)	CS
Kansas	CE	CE	CE	CE	SE	GS	GS	B	GS	CS	B	GS	A	A	A	GS	AG
Kentucky	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	CE	G	AG	B	G	G	(a-10)	A	AG	AG
Louisiana	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	G	CE	GS	GS	...	GS	GS	(a-8)	GS	GS	A
Maine	CE	...	CL	CL	CL	G	GLS	GLS	AG	B	(a-27)	G	AG	GLS	AG	CS	CS
Maryland	CE	CE	GS	CE	CL	GS	...	GS	AGS	GS	...	A	AG	CE	A	AGS	(a-5)
Massachusetts	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	G	G	AG	AT	G	G	G	G	G	A
Michigan	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	B	GS	(a-8)	B	...	...	(a-1)	B	(a-8)	(a-8)
Minnesota	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	GS	BS	GS	...	(g)	(a-11)	A	GS	GS	A
Mississippi	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	...	SE	GS	B	...	(a-29)	B	(a-30)	A	B	B
Missouri	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	...	GS	AS	A	...	A	(a-11)	A	GS	GS	A
Montana	CE	CE	CE	CE	A	G	GS	GS	(a-11)	G	G	G	(a-11)	A	G	A	A
Nebbraska	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	GS	GS	A	B	GS	(a-11)	A	(a-1)	GS	A
Nevada	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	BG	A	(a-8)	G	G	G	CE	A	G	A
New Hampshire	CE	...	CL	GC	CL	GC	(a-3)	GC	GC	A	B	GOC	GOC	GOC	GS	GOC	B
New Jersey	CE	...	GS	CL	GS	...	GS	BG	GS	AS	...	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	A
New Mexico	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	(b)	GS	G	G	GS	AG	G	(a-1)	A	A
New York	CE	CE	GS	CE	A	G	...	GS	G	G	G	GS	GS	CE	GS	GS	(a-6)
North Carolina	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	CE	GS	AG	(a-8)	G	A	(a-22)	A	G	AG
North Dakota	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	A	CE	GS	A	...	G	...	A	A	GS	A
Ohio	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	A	GS	GS	...	(a-11)	(a-21)	(a-1)	GS	A	A
Oklahoma	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	...	GS	GS	G	B	G	G	AG	B	B	...
Oregon	CE	CE	CE	SE	CE	G	GS	GS	AG	A	CS	GS	A	A	A	AG	A
Pennsylvania	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	G	GS	GS	G	GS	GS	GS	AG	A	AG	AG
Rhode Island	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	(a-12)	G	CS	B	GS	GS	A	BS	GS	A
South Carolina	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	(a-22)	SE	B	B	B	...	(a-27)	A	CE	B	B	(a-22)
South Dakota	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	G	GS	A	G	GS	(a-27)	CE	(a-1)	AG	A	A
Tennessee	CE	(b)	CL	SC	CL	G	(a-10)	G	A	B	G	(a-11)	CL	A	G	A	A
Texas	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	...	SE	BS	C	...	(a-27)	GS	CE	A	B	B
Utah	CE	CE	...	CE	CE	G	GS	GS	GS	G	...	GS	GS	CE	AG	BA	AG
Vermont	CE	CE	CE	SE	CE	SL	GS	GS	GS	GS	(a-1)	A	GS	(a-10)	(a-1)	GS	CS
Virginia	CE	CE	GB	CE	GB	GB	GB	GB	B	GB	...	GB	A	GB	(a-29)	GB	GB
Washington	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	(a-6)	GS	A	GS	B	GS	(a-11)	(a-22)	(a-1)	GS	B
West Virginia	CE	...	CE	CE	CE	GS	(a-10)	CE	GS	A	GS	GS	A	(a-10)	(a-1)	GS	A
Wisconsin	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	B	GS	(a-8)	A	GS	(a-11)	(a-8)	(a-1)	A	(a-8)
Wyoming	CE	...	CE	GS	CE	G	G	B	G	G	...	(a-27)	(a-27)	G	(a-1)	BG	A
Guam	CE	CE	...	GS	A	...	GS	GS	(a-38)	GS	...	GS	G	(a-8)	A	GS	A
Puerto Rico	CE	...	GB	GS	G	GS	...	GS	(a-21)	G	G	G	A	G	GS	GS	...
Virgin Islands	CE	CE	...	JS	...	...	(b)	GS	(a-4)	G	GS	GS	(b)	...	GS	GS	(b)

*Note:* Salary figures for these officials may be found in Table 18.

**Key:**

CE — Constitutional, elected  
 CL — Constitutional, elected by legislature  
 SE — Statutory, elected  
 SL — Statutory, elected by legislature  
 L — Selected by legislature or one of its organs  
 SC — Statutory, elected by state supreme court

**Appointed by:**

G — Governor  
 GS — Governor  
 GB — Governor  
 GE — Governor  
 GC — Governor  
 GD — Governor  
 GLS — Governor

**Approved by:**

...

Senate  
 Both houses  
 Either house  
 Council  
 Departmental board  
 Appropriate legislative committee & senate

GLG — Governor & Lt. governor  
 GOC — Governor & council or cabinet  
 LG — Lieutenant governor

**Appointed by:**

AT — Attorney general  
 A — Agency head  
 AB — Agency head  
 AG — Agency head  
 AGC — Agency head  
 AS — Agency head  
 ALS — Agency head

**Approved by:**

AGS — Agency head  
 ASH — Agency head

B — Board or commission  
 BG — Board  
 BGC — Board  
 BGS — Board  
 BS — Board or commission  
 BA — Board or commission  
 CS — Civil Service  
 ACB — Nominated by audit committee

**Approved by:**

...

Board  
 Governor  
 Governor & council  
 Senate  
 Appropriate legislative committee & senate  
 Governor & senate  
 Senate president & house speaker  
 Governor  
 Governor & council  
 Governor & senate  
 Senate  
 Agency head  
 Both houses

STATE OF ALASKA  
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FISCAL IMPACT

Bill No: SS HJR 7 Date on Bill: 2/11/83  
 Title: "proposing amendments to the Constitution..relating to the election of the  
 Sponsor: Uehling, Ward et al attorney general"  
 Requestor: House Judiciary Committee

1. Estimated fiscal impacts on: Office of the Governor, Division of Elections

a. Expenditures:

(Thousands of Dollars)

			FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86		
Capital								
Operating				-0-	-0-			
Total								

b. Revenues:

Revenue								
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2. Source of funds to offset fiscal impact of bill:

3. Assumptions: Implementation of this resolution would result in a Constitutional amendment question to be asked in the 1984 general election. As a single question on the ballot it would not incur a fiscal impact.

4. Disclaimer:

This statement has not been reviewed by the OMB in the Office of the Governor. It does not represent the policy of the Sheffield Administration or the final estimate of fiscal impact.

Prepared By: TPTThoma, Information Officer Phone: 4611  
 Division: Elections Date: 2/23/83

Approved by Commissioner: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Department: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Distribution:

Original to Legislative Finance  
 Copy to OMB  
 Copy to Sponsor

STATE OF ALASKA  
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date \_\_\_\_\_, 1983

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: CSSSHJR No. 7 (Judiciary)  
 Title: "...election of the Attorney General."  
 Sponsor: House Judiciary (Orig.-Uehling)  
 Requestor: Senate State Affairs

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Department of Law  
 Program Category: Affected: General Govt. BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected: Legal Services, Administrative Services

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
<b>OPERATING</b>						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>			*	*	*	*
<b>CAPITAL</b>						
<b>REVENUE</b>						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND			*	*	*	*
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME			*	*	*	*
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

\* Because expenditures would not begin until the latter part of FY 85, actual costs cannot be determined at this time. Please see Analysis.

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis

Prepared By: Richard I. Pegues, Director Phone: 465-3672  
 Division: Administrative Services Division Date: May 26, 1983  
 Approved by Commissioner: Norman C. Gorsuch, Attorney General Date: May 26, 1983  
 Department: Department of Law

Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to Office of Management and Budget (for Legislature introduced bills)
- Copy to Department (for Governor introduced bills)
- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Requestor (if different from Sponsor)

CSSSHJR No. 7 (Judiciary)  
Analysis

This resolution provides for a ballot proposition that would, if approved by the voters, amend the state's constitution by changing the position of attorney general from an appointed office to an elected office. The proposed amendments would also remove the governor's organizational and supervisory controls over any function or unit of government headed by the attorney general.

These controls are normally maintained through executive branch procedural requirements imposed on other executive branch agencies by the Department of Administration and the Office of Management and Budget. The controls are exercised by requiring that other departments obtain OMB's and Administration's approval for: purchasing, leasing and supply; professional services contracting; duplicating services; personnel administration and labor relations; equal employment opportunity programs; data processing, information management and telecommunications services; records management; preaudit accounting services; and budget preparation and budget management.

It will be very expensive for an elected attorney general to provide all or most of these services in-house. Although an attorney general may decide to use some of the centrally provided services, key areas such as: personnel; professional services contracting; purchasing, supply and leasing; data processing; and budget preparation and management, would have to be provided in-house if the attorney general's functions are to be at least reasonably free of the governor's supervision. In addition, it is more than likely that attorney timekeeping would be required throughout the Civil Division because most client agencies would not share the same priorities and program goals of an elected attorney general and they would undoubtedly insist that all interagency-funded legal services provided on their behalf be accurately documented and fully substantiated.

Additional costs, expressed in FY 83 dollars, that will provide for complete independence from the organizational and supervisory control of the governor are shown below. Even if the attorney general were to forego a part of this independence, the savings would only amount to 20 or 30% of the total cost because of the necessity to retain in-house control over the essential support services that determine a department's freedom of action.

<u>Function</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Salary/ Benefits</u>	<u>Other Position Costs</u>	<u>Total</u>
Director's Office	(1) Budget Analyst R19		Travel 2,500	
	(1) Admin. Officer R17		Contractual 24,100	
	(1) Clk. Typist R8		Commod.-ongoing 5,400	
			Commod.-one-time 4,500	
			Equip.-one-time 18,100	
	(3)	113,805	54,600	168,405
Personnel	(1) Personnel Mgr. R21		Travel 2,500	
	(2) Personnel Analysts R16		Contractual 54,200	
	(1) Training Officer R18		Commod.-ongoing 14,400	
	(2) Personnel Tech.'s R12		Commod.-one-time 12,000	
	(1) Payroll Clerk R10		Equip.-one-time 24,100	
	(1) Clk. Typist R8			
	(8)	255,307	107,200	362,507
Property/Supply	(1) Materials Mgr. R21		Travel 2,500	
	(1) Purchasing Agent R18		Contractual 19,600	
	(1) Supply Officer R16		Commod.-ongoing 7,200	
	(1) Clk. Typist R8		Commod.-one-time 6,000	
			Equip.-one-time 19,300	
	(4)	161,843	54,600	216,443
Finance/Accounting	(1) Finance Officer R21		Travel 2,500	
	(1) Acct. Supervisor R16		Contractual 19,900	
	(1) Acct. Clerk R10		Commod.-ongoing 5,400	
			Commod.-one-time 4,500	
			Equip.-one-time 3,600	
	(3)	120,427	35,900	156,327

Attorney Timekeeping

(1) Accountant R18		Travel	1,800	
(3) DP Clerks R11/R9		Contractual	33,000	
		Commod.-ongoing	7,200	
		Commod.-one-time	6,000	
		Equip.-one-time	16,000	
(4)	111,023		64,000	175,023

Records Management

(1) Records Analyst R18		Travel	1,800	
(1) Records Supervisor R15		Contractual	81,200	
(1) Records Handler R12		Commod.-ongoing	9,000	
(2) Microfilm Operators R10/R14		Commod.-one-time	7,500	
		Equip.-one-time	81,000	
(5)	180,432		180,500	360,932

Data Processing/Communications

(1) DP Mgr. R21		Travel	2,500	
(1) Programmer Analyst R18		Contractual	319,900	
(1) DP/Comm. Sys. Supvr. R18		Commod.-ongoing	5,400	
		Commod.-one-time	4,500	
		Equip.-one-time	41,600	
(3)	142,116		373,900	516,016

Duplication Svcs.

(1) Duplication Mgr. R19		Travel	1,000	
(1) Printing Tech. R17		Contractual	74,500	
(2) Machine Operators R12		Commod.-ongoing	57,200	
		Commod.-one-time	6,000	
		Equip.-one-time	154,800	
(4)	163,768		293,500	457,268

TOTAL

(34)	1,248,721		1,164,200	2,412,921
------	-----------	--	-----------	-----------

Non-salary costs include anticipated space rental of 6,000 sq. ft. for the additional staff of 34, at \$2.00 per sq. ft., per month, plus 2,000 sq. ft. each, for records management and duplication services. Also costed in is \$200 per month per employee for contractual services to cover telephone, copying and postage. Ongoing commodities are estimated at \$150 per month, per employee. New position costs include \$1,500 per employee for one-time commodities (furniture and equipment costing less than \$500 per item), and \$1,200 per employee for new position equipment costing more than \$500 per item. Special items include \$15,000 for employee recruitment advertising for non-attorney job applicants, \$5,000 for personnel system printing, and \$20,000 for a data processing program to maintain EEO statistics. Word processors will cost \$14,500 each for a total cost of \$48,000. Records management equipment include storage devices and microfilm/graphics equipment totalling \$75,000. Duplication equipment will cost approximately \$150,000. DP terminals for both the DP section and the timekeeping section will cost \$50,000. Data processing computer-time should be at \$150,000 per year and an additional \$150,000 is included to maintain and enhance the department's work management, timekeeping, opinion indexing, Westlaw and PROMIS systems.

The total additional cost of \$2,412,921 is an enormous increase over the department's current administrative overhead of \$449,800 projected for FY 84. It is, however, part of the price that must be paid if the proposal to have an elected attorney general is adopted by the electorate during the 1984 general election.

Another major cost area that will eventually occur as a result of changing from an appointed to an elected attorney general, will be a proliferation of special counsel on the staff of major departments. Historically, such counsel have been employed by executive branch agencies to give department heads a "second" opinion in controversial matters in states having an elected attorney general. Such counsel usually do not have the authority to litigate, but they do provide legal advice to department heads and submit amicus briefs in litigation affecting their department's programs. It is not unusual in these states to see four or five separate briefs filed in a single matter, in addition to the attorney general's brief, representing the varying viewpoints of different agencies. Costs for just a single special counsel, including secretarial assistance, total about \$150,000 per year in 1983 dollars. Although it is impossible, at this time, to accurately say how extensive the use of in-house counsel will be if there is an elected attorney general, the additional cost for such counsel could easily exceed \$1.0 million annually, within just a few years.

TO: REPRESENTATIVES RUSSELL, LINDAUEI  
SENATORS STURGULEWSKI, RODEY, V. FISCHER, RAY, KELLY, JOSEPHSON,  
P. FISCHER, HALFORD AND MOSS

FROM: PEGGY MENTELE, 207 WEST 22ND, ANCHORAGE 99503- 277-5846 H 276-5121 W

I OPPOSE ELECTION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL WHILE LEGISLATORS PROPER  
FUNCTION IS TO STRIVE TO SATISFY THEIR PARTICULAR CONSTITUENCY AN  
ATTORNEY GENERAL MUST SERVE AS AN INDEPENDENT AND IMPARTIAL ATTORNEY  
GENERAL FOR THE STATE. THE NEED TO MAINTAIN PUBLIC POPULARITY MIGHT  
ADVERSELY EFFECT THE QUALITY OF AN ATTORNEY GENERALS OPINION.

EOM

Thank you "Mudra"

CONCERN IN HR-7 election of A.G.

I ~~was~~ <sup>too</sup> used to oppose the election of the  
Attorney General, however, ~~after~~ after committee  
review of our past several office holders and  
what is and has been done by other states  
(45 have elected Attorney Generals) I began to  
CHANGE my ~~my~~ stand on the issue

~~I~~ having just watched the present Governor  
and Attorney General pull out all stop and  
use every trick they had to interfere  
with HR-7's passage I voted for  
the election with a clear mind

Thank you

:"Mudra"

FROM: WILLIAM TYREE  
6090 N. DOUGLAS  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801  
586-2948

Judiciary  
Reform

I'M THE MAN WHO SUED HICKEL AND BOYKO. I BELIEVE WE SHOULD  
HAVE AN ELECTED ATTORNEY GENERAL WHO WOULD NOT BE BEHOLDEN  
TO ANYONE BUT THE VOTERS.

EDM

\*\*\*\*\*  
(COPIES TO ALL LEGISLATORS)  
FROM: LEONARD MOFFITT  
PO BOX 748  
PALMER 99645

HJRM

BY BEING INVOLVED IN THE TEXAS "COOKY JAR" IT SEEMS THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS FIGURATIVELY REMOVED HIMSELF AS ATTORNEY FOR THE PEOPLE TO BE ON THE GOVERNOR MUTUAL DEFENSE TEAM.  
AN ELECTED ATTORNEY GENERAL COULD HELP THE GOVERNOR WITH SOUND ADVICE RATHER THAN PLAY "FOLLOW THE LEADER." LET'S SHOW PRIDE IN OUR AMERICAN SYSTEM AND ELECT JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

H U R

8



POUCH V  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-4990

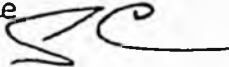

Alaska State Legislature  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPRESENTATIVE  
CHARLIE BUSSELL  
CHAIRMAN

# Committee on Judiciary

MEMORANDUM

April 21, 1983

TO: Committee Members, House Judiciary Committee  
FROM: Steve Cramer, Legislative Aide   
SUBJECT: 

In anticipation and preparation of today's meeting I am forwarding an advance copy of material relative to your decision making. I had hoped to put before each of you a substantive "committee substitute" for the resolution, but as you will see from the accompanying memo from Dick Bradley in Legal Services an additional preliminary decision has yet to be made by each of you.

The majority vote provision is a complex issue in our State, not so much from a substantive "policy" standpoint as from a procedural one.

I would respectfully ask each of you to review the materials attached before coming to today's meeting. The next step will be to decide on a "runoff" provision either on the primary election or on the general election.

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

M E M O R A N D U M

April 20, 1983

SUBJECT: Runoffs  
(HJR 8)

TO: Representative Charlie Bussell  
Chairman, House Judiciary Committee

FROM: Richard A. Bradley **B**  
Legislative Counsel

Steve Cramer has discussed with me the response of the Division of Elections to the proposal for a runoff election for the office of governor/lieutenant governor. He reports that the division believes that it could not put together a runoff election until the end of the first week in January.

The premise of that response has to be that no existing mechanisms for the conduct of the general election are changed. It is possible to tighten up the process with the result that the election results are certified in a briefer period than exists under present law. While I did not review the memorandum from the division to you in any detail, I am enclosing an analysis I prepared several years ago for Senator V. Fischer. His focus was different from the goals of HJR 8 but it is useful in its analysis of the election procedures and the identification of mechanisms and procedures that would need to be changed or are available for change if the period between elections is to be shortened.

Steve also discussed a proposal apparently put forward by the division of elections to have a runoff after the primary election but before the general election. Whatever goals this might achieve, it would not seem to guarantee that a candidate in the general election would receive 50 percent of the vote plus one vote. It could not have this result if there are more than two parties competing. If the results of the "primary" include party nominees, it is likely that three or four (or more) candidates may be on the ballot as a result of the recent Vogler decisions. If only the top two

Representative Charlie Bussell

Page 2

April 20, 1983

vote getters appear on the ballot, the result may be a party run-off: if the recent Chicago election were given that treatment, Mr. Epton would not have made it to the runoff: the election would have been between Congressman Washington and Mayor Byrne.

But as Steve and I talked, a proposal evolved that might achieve the goal of a majority vote for candidates at a general election.

The primary election would not look like a "primary;" each candidate nominated on June 1st would be on the ballot: both candidates nominated by a declaration of candidacy [AS 15.25.030] and candidates nominated by petition [AS 15.25.130]. Write-in votes would be counted [AS 15.-25.070 would be repealed]. No party nominations as such would result. Since all candidates will have been put before the voters at that election, it would be possible to provide that a candidate receiving 50 percent of the votes cast plus one vote is elected. If no candidate receives 50 percent of the votes cast plus one vote, the top two candidates would be voted on at the "general election." It seems that a write-in candidate there would not likely be successful and thus probably a candidate will receive the required majority.

I consider this proposal only a concept; I have not, moreover, sought to assess its pluses or its minuses.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

RAB:ljb

Enclosure  
15/023

M E M O R A N D U M

January 23, 1981

SUBJECT: Shortening the election period  
(Work Order No. 12-0184)

TO: Senator Vic Fischer

FROM: Richard A. Bradley  
Legislative Counsel

I have advised you that the director of elections believes that there would be substantial problems with a change in the election code which required that the filing period for candidates for state office occur six weeks before the primary and that the general election occur six weeks after the primary.

I have also promised to provide you with an analysis of the problems that will be incurred in a change to your proposal. This memorandum responds to that promise.

In general terms, Patty Ann Polley believes that the present time frame between the primary and the general election is about as tight as it could be made. Under the law, the primary occurs on the "fourth Tuesday in August" in even numbered years. AS 15.25.020. The general election is held on the "Tuesday after the first Monday in November" in even numbered years. AS 15.15.020. Thus it seems that there are some ten weeks between the primary and the general election.

The filing date for candidates is June 1st. AS 15.25.040, 15.25.150. It seems, therefore, that there are some thirteen weeks between the filing date and the date of the primary. Patty Ann tells me that she thinks that the filing date could be moved back to July 1 with no particular loss; the result would be a shortening of the election by some four weeks, to nine weeks.

If your approach were adopted, the last date on which declarations of candidacy could be filed would have been

August 12, 1980; the primary election would have been held on September 23, 1980. By way of comparison, a number of states come close to those dates (the information is for 1978, the most recent year apparently available). Vermont had its filing deadline on August 2nd, Washington on August 4th, Hawaii on August 8th, and Connecticut on August 11th. An even larger number of states have their primary in September: Alabama on September 5th; Delaware on September 9th; Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont and Wisconsin on September 12th; Louisiana on September 16th and Massachusetts and Washington on September 19th.

And lest I appear to misstate her comments, I hasten to add that the director is not suggesting that the dates cannot be further compressed: only that if there is compression, some existing mechanisms may need to be altered or, perhaps, eliminated.

Accordingly, I have reviewed AS 15 to determine those sections which have statutorily established time frames within which events must occur. The following analysis reflects this research. The statutory events are cast in terms of the 1980 election; in a different year, slight variations in the time frames might occur.

- |                   |              |   |
|-------------------|--------------|---|
| 1. April 15, 1980 | AS 15.10.150 | Appointment of nominees for judges and clerks by the political parties (statutory date) |
| 2. June 1, 1980   | AS 15.25.040 | Last date for filing nomination by declaration of candidacy (statutory date)            |
| 3. June 1, 1980   | AS 15.25.150 | Last date for filing nomination by petition (statutory date)                            |
| 4. June 16, 1980  | AS 15.25.040 | Date by which nomination must be complete (statutory date)                              |

5. June 16, 1980 AS 15.25.150 Date by which nomination must be complete (statutory date)
6. July 12, 1980 AS 15.25.056 Last date for nomination by party petition where unopposed incumbent candidate for reelection dies, is disqualified, or is incapacitated (45 days before primary)
7. July 15, 1980 Six weeks before primary election under present law
8. July 17, 1980 AS 15.07.140 List of registered voters to be displayed in the precinct by director (40 days before election)
9. July 17, 1980 AS 15.10.080 Last date for designating precinct boundary in primary (40 days before election)
10. July 17, 1980 AS 15.25.055 Last date for candidate to remove his name from the primary ballot (40 days before primary)
11. July 27, 1980 AS 15.07.070 Voter registration ends for the primary election (30 days before election)
12. July 27, 1980 AS 15.07.125 Director of elections prepares official registration list (30 days before election)
13. July 27, 1980 AS 15.10.130 Party representatives appointed for state ballot review (30 days before election)

- |     |                 |              |  |
|-----|-----------------|--------------|--|
| 14. | July 27, 1980   | AS 15.20.190 | District absentee ballot counting boards and district questioned ballot counting boards appointed (30 days before election)  |
| 15. | August 1, 1980  | AS 15.15.050 | Director of elections to have election materials in supervisors' offices (25 days before election)                           |
| 16. | August 2, 1980  | AS 15.30.025 | Last date for qualification of limited political party (presidential years: 90 days before general election)                 |
| 17. | August 11, 1980 | AS 15.20.048 | Director of elections to have ballots for absentee voting in supervisors' office (15 days before election)                   |
| 18. | August 11, 1980 | AS 15.20.061 | Absentee voting in person starts (15 days before election)   |
| 19. | August 11, 1980 | AS 15.20.071 | Absentee voting by personal representative starts (15 days before election)  |
| 20. | August 12, 1980 |              | <u>Twelve weeks before the general election; proposed last date on which to file declarations and petitions of candidacy</u> |
| 21. | August 17, 1980 | AS 15.58.030 | Candidates' material for voter pamphlet must be in (75 days before general election)   |

- |     |                   |              |   |
|-----|-------------------|--------------|---|
| 22. | August 17, 1980   | AS 15.58.040 | Parties' material for voter pamphlet must be in (75 days before general election)   |
| 23. | August 17, 1980   | AS 15.58.050 | Judicial officer material for voter pamphlet must be in (75 days before general election)                                 |
| 24. | August 19, 1980   | AS 15.20.620 | Computers tested (7 days before election)   |
| 25. | August 19, 1980   | AS 15.20.081 | Last date to apply for absentee ballot by mail (7 days before election)   |
| 26. | August 19, 1980   | AS 15.20.201 | Review of district absentee ballots starts (7 days before election)   |
| 27. | August 26, 1980   | AS 15.25.020 | Date of primary election (4th Tuesday in August)  |
| 28. | August 29, 1980   | AS 15.20.205 | Review of district questioned ballots starts (3 days after election)  |
| 29. | September 1, 1980 | AS 15.25.200 | Last date name of a candidate not nominated in a primary may be removed from the general election ballot (statutory date) |
| 30. | September 3, 1980 | AS 15.20.205 | Review and counting of district questioned ballots is completed (8 days after election)                                   |

31. September 4, 1980 AS 15.20.203 Certification of district absentee ballot counting (within 9 days after election)
32. September 4, 1980 AS 15.20.207 Certification of district questioned ballot counting (within 9 days after election)
33. September 5, 1980 AS 15.15.440 State ballot counting review begins (8 days after election and is completed no later than 15 days after election)
34. September 10, 1980 AS 15.20.430 Recount requested (5 days after state review is completed; to be completed itself within 10 days)
35. September 23, 1980 Six weeks before the general election under present law; date of proposed primary
36. September 26, 1980 AS 15.07.140 Director of election to display list of registered voters in precinct (40 days before election)
37. September 26, 1980 AS 15.10.080 Last date to make precinct boundary changes for general election (40 days before election)
38. September 26, 1980 AS 15.25.110 Last date for party petition to fill vacancies created by disqualification, incapacity, or death of party nominee (40 days before election)

- |     |                  |              |   |
|-----|------------------|--------------|---|
| 39. | October 5, 1980  | AS 15.07.070 | Voter registration closes for general election (30 days before election)                          |
| 40. | October 5, 1980  | AS 15.07.125 | Director prepares official list of registered voters (30 days before election)                    |
| 41. | October 5, 1980  | AS 15.10.180 | Appointment of part representatives for state canvass [review] (30 days before election)          |
| 42. | October 5, 1980  | AS 15.20.190 | District absentee ballot counting boards appointed (30 days before election)                      |
| 43. | October 5, 1980  | AS 15.58.080 | Distribution of voter pamphlet (30 days before election)  |
| 44. | October 10, 1980 | AS 15.15.050 | Director of election to have election materials in supervisors' offices (25 days before election) |
| 45. | October 20, 1980 | AS 15.20.048 | Absentee balloting starts in election supervisors' offices (15 days before election)              |
| 46. | October 20, 1980 | AS 15.20.061 | Absentee voting in person starts (15 days before election)  |
| 47. | October 20, 1980 | AS 15.20.071 | Absentee voting by personal representation starts (15 days before election)                       |

48. October 29, 1980 AS 15.20.620 Computer testing starts (7 days before election)
49. October 29, 1980 AS 15.20.201 Review of district absentee ballots starts (7 days before election)
50. October 29, 1980 AS 15.20.031 Last date to apply for absentee ballot by mail (7 days before election)

It had been my initial goal to identify sections creating problems and then to solve those problems. Because that might have put me ahead of you on this proposal, it seems adequate to identify those sections of the law which unarguably will need amendment because they fall essentially outside the framework of your proposal.

Under present law [Items 4,5], a candidate may file a partial-declaration of candidacy by telegram and then complete it within 15 days. It seems that the director may need to know earlier who is going to be on the primary ballot and I suggest that this grace period be eliminated.

Under present law [Item 6], when an unopposed incumbent candidate for renomination dies, is disqualified, etc., 45 or more days before the primary, the party may replace his name on the ballot. Since the 45-day period is outside of the deadline for filing declarations of candidacy [only 42 days occur between the last date for the declarations and the date of the primary], it will be necessary either to eliminate the option or to shorten the time within which the name must be submitted. The director will need to consider what the minimum time for the printing and distribution of the ballots is; this becomes the deadline for such a party petition.

Similarly, under present law [Item 10], a candidate may remove his name from the ballot up to 40 days before the primary; this period becomes meaningless when the declarations are due 42 days before the primary. The privilege can be eliminated or the period shortened.

Senator Vic Fischer  
Page 9  
January 23, 1981

Under present law [Items 15, 44], the director is required to have the election materials, including ballots, in the election supervisors' offices 25 days before the particular election. Absentee balloting starts no later than 15 days before the particular election. [Items 17, 18, 19, 45, 46, 47]. Thus, it seems that there is a ten-day grace period which under the 1980 amendments becomes available for absentee voting. See, AS 15.20.048(b). Readjustments in this area may become necessary.

And finally, Item 38 permits a party to fill a vacancy created by the death, disqualification, or incapacity of a party nominee no later than 40 days before the general election. This prerogative needs to be foreshortened or eliminated.

It is altogether possible that the director will have additional suggestions for amendments; those identified here seem unarguable.

I regret the delay in the preparation of the analysis. I suggest that you may wish to raise these issues with Patty Ann Polley before I proceed to draft a bill; in any case, I am available to discuss this matter at your convenience.

I am also enclosing an analysis of the state elections held in 1978.

RAB:jdn

Enclosure

BILL ANALYSIS

CS HJR 9 " Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of  
(HJR P) the State of Alaska relating to elections for  
candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor  
and for members of the legislature."

COMMENTS: From research of materials published by the  
National Clearinghouse of Election  
Administration, published in August, 1978  
and entitled BALLOT ACCESS.

The determination of elected officials by a majority vote  
(50% + 1) of the votes cast in an election, is practiced in  
only one state, Louisiana. Like Alaska and Washington,  
Louisiana is a blanket primary state, allowing any qualified  
voter to vote on any public office in either the primary or  
general elections without regard to voter or candidate party  
affiliation.

Only if a candidate receives a majority vote in the  
Louisiana primary, running without regard to party  
affiliation, is that candidate elected to office as a result  
of the primary vote totals.

If no candidate receives a majority vote, the two candidates  
receiving the most votes are entered on the general election  
ballot, and the candidate receiving the majority wins the  
elective office. Importantly, no minor or new political  
parties may nominate candidates solely for the general  
election, as in Alaska and Washington states.

Most importantly, no state has a majority-vote runoff  
election provision for the general election, that is, after  
the November election date. Rather, the process of  
nomination by majority vote is accomplished by subsequent  
runoff primaries in only 9 states. These runoff primary  
elections are held within 30 days after the initial party  
preferential primary. (See attached calendar) These runoff  
primaries are also along party lines, and can include or  
exclude major and minor party ballots, according to the  
state party rules.

For example: Major parties (20% of the entire vote cast) in  
Alabama may decline to run in the primary election, while in  
Arkansas, major parties must conduct a primary to place on  
the general election ballot. The conclusion is that this  
method of selection has a long history to attribute to this  
involvement of closed party primaries.

The other states with primary runoff elections based on majority vote are Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas. These states all have preferential party and runoff primaries that follow.

CONCLUSION: If Alaska is to remain a blanket primary state, based on the premise that 54% of our registered voters are designated, (by choice) as non-partisan voters, then closed party preferential primaries as held in the South would be inappropriate to adopt as a method of implementing majority voting.

The Louisiana example could apply here however, if all Alaska candidates run together in the primary without regard to party affiliation, but simply list their party preference after their name. This could allow the election of officials, should any candidate win a majority vote, after the sole primary; or selection of the top two vote getters to run in the general election should a majority vote not be achieved.

#### OPTION 2

Since no other state has a majority voting provision in the general election, with the exception of Louisiana by consequence of not achieving this in the primary, it is difficult to gauge the values or conflicts of such a proposed system.

An obvious conflict is the time schedule for taking office in Alaska; any election held subsequent to the first week on November runs into the gamut of holidays, the defined term of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor and the Start of the Legislature.

By the same token, a runoff primary after late August will interfere with the municipal and RFAA school board elections in early October.

Another avenue is to set Alaska's initial primary for early July with all the candidates running for their party nominations as now. If a majority vote was received by any candidate, declare him the party nominee; otherwise have a runoff primary between the top two vote getters of each recognized political party. These winners, along with any that file the proper petition of voters, would appear on the general election in November, with the plurality voting method as the determinate.

This suggested scenario would approach Alaska's:

- 1) current blanket primary voting patterns;
- 2) time schedule for holding office after November, paper ballot delays;
- 3) desire for open, blanket voting among some party description in the primary;
- 4) desire to consider all candidates and party description in the primary;
- 5) the conflict with REAA elections and municipal elections in October should the runoff be held after the late August primary.

MAJORITY VOTE DETERMINATIONS FOR CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICE

EXAMPLE 1 :      PRIMARY    AUGUST 28, 1984      GENERAL    November 6, 1984

all candidates for each office run on same ballot without regard to party affiliation, just reference

any candidate that receives 50% + 1 is declared winner

otherwise, top two votegetters run in November general, allowing a majority vote winner in each race.

EXAMPLE 2 :      NOMINATING PRIMARY    JULY 10, 1984      RUNOFF    August 28

all candidates for party nomination file, run and are voted for as occurs now in Alaska's primary.

any candidate that receives 50% + 1 of that party's votes proceeds directly to general election as nominee.

otherwise, top two votegetters of each party race run in statewide runoff primary on August 28, 1984. The party winners are the general election candidates.

Since more than one party will be on general ballot, general election is decided by plurality vote.

EXAMPLE 3 :      PRIMARY    August 28      GENERAL    Nov. 6      RUNOFF    Jan. 8, 1985

all candidates file, run and are nominated as now occurs in Alaska's primary election system.

candidates for general election are joined by others who gain ballot access by petition, write-in. Those who receive majority vote are declared winners.

all other races where no majority is achieved, a runoff election is scheduled after recounts, contests, and receipt of all ballots between top two votegetters of each race yet undecided.

\* statute governing term of governor, lt. gov conflicts.

# VOTING INFORMATION-1982

## APPENDIX B (PRIMARY ELECTIONS)



This chart lists primary election dates scheduled by States, Territories, and the District of Columbia; primary runoff dates to be held (if required); and Federal and State officials to be nominated in the primaries who will run in the general election November 2, 1982. NOTE: This election information is subject to change. Voting officers and counselors should be contacted to determine whether changes have been made after date of publication. Not all officials to be nominated will necessarily appear on each state's primary ballot.

STATE	PRIMARY DATE	RUNOFF PRIMARY	OFFICIALS TO BE NOMINATED FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION				STATE
			FEDERAL		STATE (SEE KEY)		
			U.S. Senator	U.S. Representative	Governor	Other	
Alabama	Sept. 7, 1982	Sept. 28, 1982	--	7	Yes	JCCA-SIN SR-SR-LEG-AG-SS-T-PSG-SSC-CJ-CCA-AU-CA	Alabama
Alaska	August 24, 1982	--	--	1	Yes	LG-SIN SR	Alaska
Arizona	Sept. 7, 1982	--	Yes	6	Yes	SCJ-SS-CRC-JAC-AG-T-SP-SIN SR	Arizona
Arkansas	May 23, 1982	June 8, 1982	--	6	Yes	LG-SS-AG-SCJ-T-AU-C-SIN SR	Arkansas
California	June 8, 1982	--	Yes	46	Yes	LG-SS-AG-SC-T-SP-SIN SR	California
Colorado	Sept. 14, 1982	--	--	6	Yes	LG-T-SS-AG-AUC-SR-SIN SR	Colorado
Connecticut	Sept. 7, 1982	--	Yes	6	Yes	LG-SS-T-COMP-AG-SIN SR	Connecticut
Delaware	Sept. 11, 1982	--	Yes	1	--	AU-AG-T-SIN SR CD	Delaware
District of Columbia	Sept. 14, 1982	--	--	1	--	MAYOR-CHAIRMAN CITY COUNCIL-CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS	District of Columbia
Florida	Sept. 7, 1982	Oct. 6, 1982	Yes	19	Yes	SS-AG-CA-CJ-COMP-T-SIN SR	Florida
Georgia	August 10, 1982	At. Oct. 21, 1982	Yes	10	Yes	LG-SS-AG-CA COMP-SS-SIN SR-SCJ-DCA-JSC-DA-CL-PSG	Georgia
Guam	Sept. 4, 1982	--	--	1	Yes	LG-JSC-LEGISLATIVE DIST. STATE SCHOOL BOARD DIST. SEATS	Guam
Hawaii	Sept. 18, 1982	--	Yes	2	Yes	LG-SIN SR	Hawaii
Idaho	May 25, 1982	--	--	2	Yes	LG-SS-AG-AU-T-SP-NCJ	Idaho
Illinois	March 16, 1982	--	--	22	Yes	LG-SS-COMP-T-SIN SR-SCJ-JAC-CC-LOGA	Illinois
Indiana	May 4, 1982	--	Yes	10	--	SIN SR-T-AU-GO-SR	Indiana
Iowa	June 8, 1982	--	--	6	Yes	LG-SS-AU-T-AG-SR SAQ	Iowa
Kansas	August 2, 1982	--	--	1	Yes	LG-SP-T-CD SR	Kansas
Kentucky	May 23, 1982	--	--	7	--	NO STATEWIDE ELECTIONS FOR STATE OFFICIALS	Kentucky
Louisiana	Sept. 11, 1982	--	--	11	--	DISTRICT SEATS 14	Louisiana
Maine	June 8, 1982	--	Yes	2	Yes	SR-SIN CD	Maine
Maryland	Sept. 14, 1982	--	Yes	0	Yes	LG-COMP-AG-SIN-DC-A-JCC-CD-HD	Maryland
Massachusetts	Sept. 14, 1982	--	Yes	12	Yes	LG-SS-AG-T-AU-SIN SR	Massachusetts
Michigan	August 3, 1982	--	Yes	16	Yes	LG-SS-AG-SIN SR-RUM-1MSU-GWSC-SR-SSC	Michigan
Minnesota	Sept. 14, 1982	--	Yes	6	Yes	LG-SS-AU-T-AD-SIN SR-CJ-SSC-DC-CDC	Minnesota
Mississippi	Sept. 14, 1982	--	Yes	6	Yes	LG-SS-AU-T-AG-SIN SR-CJ-SSC-DC-CDC	Mississippi
Missouri	June 1, 1982	June 22, 1982	Yes	5	--	NO STATEWIDE ELECTIONS FOR STATE OFFICIALS	Missouri
Montana	August 2, 1982	--	Yes	0	--	AU	Montana
Nebraska	June 8, 1982	--	Yes	2	--	PSG-JS GO-DC-SIN SR	Nebraska
Nevada	May 11, 1982	--	Yes	3	Yes	LG-AG-SS-AU-T-PRC-SR-AL	Nevada
Nevada	Sept. 14, 1982	--	Yes	2	Yes	LG-SS-AG-COMP-T-SIN SR-CJ-SAB	Nevada
New Hampshire	Sept. 14, 1982	--	--	2	Yes	SIN SR-CD-GO	New Hampshire
New Jersey	June 8, 1982	--	Yes	14	--	NO STATEWIDE ELECTIONS FOR STATE OFFICIALS	New Jersey
New Mexico	June 1, 1982	--	Yes	3	Yes	LG-SS-AU-T-AG-PL-CRC	New Mexico
New York	Sept. 14, 1982	--	Yes	24	Yes	LG-COMP-AG-SIN SR-CJ-SAB	New York
North Carolina	May 4, 1982	June 1, 1982	Yes	11	--	JSC-SCJ-DCA-EJ-DA-CD-SR-JSH	North Carolina
North Dakota	June 8, 1982	--	Yes	1	--	CL-PSG-SCJ	North Dakota
Ohio	June 8, 1982	--	Yes	21	Yes	LG-SS-AG-AU-T-SSC	Ohio
Oklahoma	August 24, 1982	Sept. 21, 1982	--	6	Yes	LG-T-CRC-AG-AU-SS-CD-SR-SIN-CA	Oklahoma
Oregon	May 18, 1982	--	--	5	Yes	CL-SP-SCJ-DCA-DC-JCC-DA-SIN SR	Oregon
Pennsylvania	May 18, 1982	--	Yes	23	Yes	LG-SIN SR	Pennsylvania
Puerto Rico	None	--	--	--	--	NO COMMUNWALTHWIDE ELECTIONS IN 1982	Puerto Rico
Rhode Island	Sept. 14, 1982	--	Yes	2	Yes	LG-SS-AG-T-SIN SR	Rhode Island
South Carolina	June 8, 1982	June 28, 1982	--	6	Yes	SR STATE LEGISLATURE	South Carolina
South Dakota	June 1, 1982	--	--	1	Yes	LG-SS-AG-AU-T-CR/PL-PLC-SIN SR	South Dakota
Tennessee	August 8, 1982	--	Yes	9	Yes	SR-SIN-DA-CD-JS	Tennessee
Texas	May 1, 1982	June 8, 1982	Yes	27	Yes	LG-SIN SR GO-CD	Texas
Utah	Sept. 14, 1982	--	Yes	3	--	NO STATEWIDE ELECTIONS FOR STATE OFFICIALS	Utah
Vermont	Sept. 14, 1982	--	Yes	1	Yes	LG-SS-T-AC-AG-JP-SA-SIN SR-PCD-GO	Vermont
Virginia	June 8, 1982	--	Yes	10	--	ND	Virginia
Virgin Islands	Sept. 14, 1982	--	--	1	Yes	SR-BIL-SIN	Virgin Islands
Washington	Sept. 14, 1982	--	Yes	8	--	SR-SIN-SCJ	Washington
West Virginia	June 1, 1982	--	Yes	6	--	SIN HD	West Virginia
Wisconsin	Sept. 14, 1982	--	Yes	9	--	SIN-SAB-JCCA	Wisconsin
Wyoming	Sept. 14, 1982	--	Yes	1	Yes	SS-AU-T-SP-SR-SIN-SCJ-DC	Wyoming

\*Key to Identification of "Other Officials"

AC	Auditor of Accounts	DCA	Judge, District Courts of Appeal	PLC	Public Utility Commissioner
AG	Attorney General	SJ	Judicial District Judge	PLC	Regents, University of Colorado
AL	Ally	SA	Supervisor, General Assembly	PLC	Regents, University of Montana
BE	Members, Board of Education	GO	Local Officer	SA	State Assessor
BL	Members, Board of Elections	GWSC	Governor, Western State University	SAG	Secretary of Agriculture
CA	Commissioner of Agriculture	HO	House of Delegates	SAJ	State Auditor
CE	Commissioner of Education	JAC	Judicial or Judicial Assistance Courts	SBJ	Members, State Board of Education
CI	Commissioner of Insurance	JCC	Judicial Circuit Court	SCJ	Supreme Court Justice
CJ	Chief Justice	JCA	Judicial Court of Last Appeals	SPH	State Senators
CL	Commissioner of Labor	JF	Judge of the Peace	SPH	Supervisors of Public Health
CO	County Officer	JG	Judge	SR	State Representative
COE	Judge, County Courts	JSC	Judicial Superior Court	SS	Secretary of State
COMP	Comptroller	LC	Local Commissioner	SSC	Assistant Auditor of Judicial, State Supreme Court
CP	Commissioner of Public Lands	LB	Local Board	SSS	State Superintendent of Schools
CPC	Commissioner of Commerce	LD	Local Officer	T	State Treasurer
DA	District Attorney	ML	Member of Legislature	TRU	Treasurer, Michigan State University
DAG	District Attorney General	P	Private Judge		
DC	Judicial District Courts	PLC	Public Utility Commissioner		

SEE YOUR VOTING COUNSELOR OR OFFICER

(NAME)

(LOCATION)

PHONE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

## I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: CSHJR 8  
 Title: Proposing an amendment...  
 Sponsor: Judiciary Committee  
 Requestor: House Judiciary

## II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Office of the Governor  
 Program Category Affected: Div. of Electio.  
 BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected:  
Division of Elections

## EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

## FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

## POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

## III. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

## IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis

Prepared By: Dana C. Coffman - Deputy Director Phone: 586-6181  
 Division: Division of Elections Date: April 4, 1983  
 Approved by Commissioner: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Department: \_\_\_\_\_

## Distribution:

Original to Legislative Finance  
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 Copy to Department (for Governor introduced bills)  
 Copy to Sponsor  
 Copy to Requestor (if different from Sponsor)

Comments by the Division of Elections

CS HJR 9 "Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to elections for candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor and for members of the legislature."

ANALYSIS : This bill would require that any candidate for state elective office (executive and legislature) receive 50% of the votes cast for the office plus one vote, in the general election. If a candidate for office does not receive this amount, a runoff election shall be held between the top two vote getters.

A review of the 1982 legislative races shows that, if this law were then in effect, one (1) Senate race and eight (8) House races would require runoff elections. It should be noted that in every one of these nine races there were strong Libertarian and Independent candidates.

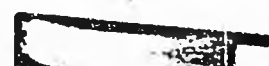
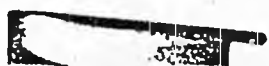
	<u>Senate #15&amp;16</u>	<u>House #5 A</u>	<u>House #5 B</u>	<u>House #10 B</u>	<u>House #14 B</u>
winner %	41%	45%	49%	48.2%	49%
lack #	-876	-504	-101	-145	-95

	<u>House #16 B</u>	<u>House # 18</u>	<u>House # 19</u>	<u>House # 17</u>
winner %	36%	41%	48.7%	42%
lack #	-1529	-425	-66	-363

Additionally, for point of reference, there were two (2) Senate races won with 50% plus 6 and 12 votes respectively, four (4) Senate race won between 51% and 55%, and four (4) House races won with barely more than 50% (plus 12, 34, 60 and 63 votes respectively)

As was noted previously in comments on the original HJR 9, all gubernatorial races except 1970 would have required a runoff election. Even the decisive 17,000 vote margin of the 1982 race left the winner with 45% of the ballots cast for that race, again due to the strong showing of the Libertarian and Independent candidates.



**CORRECTION**

**CORRECTION**

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: CSHJR 8  
 Title: Proposing an amendment...  
 Sponsor: Judiciary Committee  
 Requestor: House Judiciary

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Office of the Governor  
 Program Category Affected: Div. of Electio  
 BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected:  
Division of Elections

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
<b>OPERATING</b>						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<b>CAPITAL</b>						
<b>REVENUE</b>						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis

Prepared By: Dana C. Coffman - Deputy Director Phone: 586-6181  
 Division: Division of Elections Date: April 4, 1983

Approved by Commissioner: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Department: \_\_\_\_\_

Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to Office of Management and Budget (for Legislature introduced bills)
- Copy to Department (for Governor introduced bills)
- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Requestor (if different from Sponsor)

FISCAL ANALYSIS FOR CSHJR 8

"Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to elections for candidates for governor and lieutenant governor and for members of the legislature."

The amendments proposed by this resolution would appear on the 1984 general election ballot. Because the Division of Elections plans for the inclusion of constitutional amendments this resolution does not have a fiscal impact.