

TABLE 8-5

The Powers of State Offices

In Many States, Lieutenant Governors . . .	Secretaries of State . . .	Attorneys General . . .
Preside over the senate	File and/or archive state records and regulations, other corporate documents	Institute civil suits
Appoint committees	Administer uniform commercial code provisions	Represent state agencies and defend and/or challenge the constitutionality of legislative or administrative actions
Break roll-call ties	Publish state manual or directory, session laws, state constitution, statutes, and/or administrative rules and regulations	Enforce open meetings and records laws
Assign bills	Open legislative sessions	Revoke corporate charters
May be assigned special duties by governors	Enroll and/or retain copies of bills	Enforce antitrust prohibitions against monopolistic enterprises
Serve as cabinet members or members of advisory bodies	Register lobbyists	Enforce air pollution, water pollution, and hazardous waste laws in a majority of states
Serve as acting governors when the governors are out of state		Handle criminal appeals and serious statewide criminal prosecutions Intervene in public utility rate cases Enforce the provisions of charitable trusts

Sources: Compiled from Council of State Governments, ed., *The Book of the States 2003* (Lexington, KY: Council of State Governments, 2003), 215, 221, and 224; the National Association of Attorneys General, <http://www.naag.org>; and the National Lieutenant Governors Association, <http://www.nlga.us>.