THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE RESOLUTION

No. 572

Session of 2013

INTRODUCED BY METCALFE, BLOOM, EVERETT, MCGINNIS, SWANGER AND TALLMAN, DECEMBER 19, 2013

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY, DECEMBER 19, 2013

A RESOLUTION

1 Impeaching Kathleen G. Kane, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, 2 for misbehavior in office.

BE IT RESOLVED, That Kathleen G. Kane, Attorney General of

4 Pennsylvania, be impeached for misbehavior in office and that

5 the following Articles of Impeachment be exhibited to the

6 Senate:

7 ARTICLE I

- 8 On July 11, 2013, Attorney General Kane held a public press
- 9 conference at the National Constitution Center in Philadelphia
- 10 to announce that she would not defend a Federal lawsuit
- 11 challenging a lawfully enacted Pennsylvania statute. Only two
- 12 days earlier, a civil action captioned as Whitewood v. Corbett
- 13 was filed in the United States District Court for the Middle
- 14 District of Pennsylvania. The civil action challenged the
- 15 constitutionality of Act 124 of 1996, which defined "marriage"
- 16 in this Commonwealth as "a civil contract by which one man and
- 17 one woman take each other for husband and wife" and which denied
- 18 recognition of same-sex marriages conducted in other states.

- 1 Section 204(a)(3) of the act of October 15, 1980 (P.L.950,
- 2 No.164), known as the Commonwealth Attorneys Act, states: "It
- 3 shall be the duty of the Attorney General to uphold and defend
- 4 the constitutionality of all statutes so as to prevent their
- 5 suspension or abrogation in the absence of a controlling
- 6 decision by a court of competent jurisdiction." This is a
- 7 mandatory duty imposed on the Attorney General, who under
- 8 Article IV, Section 4.1 of the Pennsylvania Constitution is
- 9 required to "exercise such powers and perform such duties as may
- 10 be imposed by law."
- 11 No court of competent jurisdiction ruled that the definition
- 12 of marriage contained in Act 124 of 1996 is unconstitutional
- 13 before Attorney General Kane announced that she refused to
- 14 defend the civil action challenging the statute. The United
- 15 States Supreme Court in United States v. Windsor declared the
- 16 Federal Defense of Marriage Act, which similarly defined a
- 17 marriage as a contract between a man and a woman, to be
- 18 unconstitutional on the grounds that the Federal Government
- 19 improperly intruded upon the states' "historic and essential
- 20 authority to define the marital relation." The Windsor decision
- 21 in no way adjudicated whether a state statute defining marriage
- 22 as exclusively between a man and a woman violates due process or
- 23 equal protection of law.
- 24 Despite her mandatory duty to uphold and defend the
- 25 constitutionality of a lawfully enacted statute, Attorney
- 26 General Kane refused to defend Act 124 of 1996 on the basis of
- 27 her personal opinion that the statute is "wholly
- 28 unconstitutional." The Commonwealth Attorneys Act allows the
- 29 Attorney General, "upon determining that it is more efficient or
- 30 otherwise is in the best interest of the Commonwealth, to

- 1 authorize" the Governor's General Counsel to defend any
- 2 particular litigation. Attorney General Kane never consulted
- 3 with the Governor's General Counsel with regard to efficiency or
- 4 the best interest of the Commonwealth before refusing to defend
- 5 Act 124 of 1996 and there is no reason why the Governor's
- 6 General Counsel is better equipped to defend the Whitewood
- 7 litigation than the Office of Attorney General.
- 8 After Attorney General Kane's public announcement in
- 9 Philadelphia, the Montgomery County Register of Wills began to
- 10 issue marriage licenses to same-sex couples, citing Attorney
- 11 General Kane's announcement to support his lawful authority to
- 12 do so.
- 13 Wherefore, Attorney General Kathleen G. Kane is guilty of an
- 14 impeachable offense warranting removal from office and
- 15 disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under
- 16 this Commonwealth.
- 17 ARTICLE II
- 18 During her public press conference in Philadelphia on July
- 19 11, 2013, Attorney General Kane declared her opinion that Act
- 20 124 of 1996 is "wholly unconstitutional." Attorney General Kane
- 21 made this public statement two days after the filing of the
- 22 lawsuit challenging Act 124 of 1996 and with full knowledge that
- 23 several Commonwealth officials, including Attorney General Kane,
- 24 were named as defendants in the lawsuit.
- 25 Attorney General Kane's public declaration that the statute
- 26 is unconstitutional contravenes not only her constitutional and
- 27 statutory duty to uphold and defend lawfully enacted statutes,
- 28 but also her ethical responsibilities as an attorney in this
- 29 Commonwealth. Rule 3.6 of the Rules of Professional Conduct,
- 30 applicable to all attorneys in this Commonwealth, bars any

- 1 attorney associated with litigation from making an extrajudicial
- 2 statement that the attorney reasonably knows or should know will
- 3 be disseminated by means of public communication and will have a
- 4 substantial likelihood of materially prejudicing an adjudicative
- 5 proceeding. Before formally delivering the Whitewood litigation
- 6 to the Governor's General Counsel, Attorney General Kane made a
- 7 public statement that Act 124 of 1996 is "wholly
- 8 unconstitutional" despite the ongoing litigation and the clear
- 9 harm such statement would inflict on the Commonwealth officials
- 10 named as defendants in the Whitewood litigation and on the
- 11 defense of the presumptively constitutional statute.
- 12 Wherefore, Attorney General Kathleen G. Kane is guilty of an
- 13 impeachable offense warranting removal from office and
- 14 disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under
- 15 this Commonwealth.
- 16 The House of Representatives hereby reserves to itself the
- 17 right and ability to exhibit at any time hereafter further
- 18 Articles of Impeachment against Attorney General Kathleen G.
- 19 Kane, to reply to any answers that Attorney General Kathleen G.
- 20 Kane may make to any Articles of Impeachment which are exhibited
- 21 and to offer proof at trial in the Senate in support of each and
- 22 every Article of Impeachment which shall be exhibited by them.