ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Hon. William A. Egan, President
Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear President Egan:

Your Committee on Style and Drafting herewith presents its redraft of amendments to the Article on the Legislature which was recommitted to us last night.

Section 5. This section was amended on the floor to read as follows:

Section 5. No legislator shall hold any other office or position of profit under the United States or the State. During the term for which elected and for one year thereafter, no legislator may be nominated, elected or appointed to any other office or position of profit which has been created, or the salary or emoluments of which have been increased, while he was a member. This section does not prohibit the election, appointment or succession of any person as governor, secretary of state, or member of a constitutional convention, or the employment of anyone by a constitutional convention, or election to the Congress.

We recommend that the section be as follows:

Section 5. No legislator may hold any other office or position of profit under the United States or the State. During the term for which elected and for one year thereafter, no legislator may be nominated, elected or appointed to any other office or position of profit which has been created, or the salary or emoluments of which have been increased, while he was a member. This section shall not prevent any person from seeking or holding the office of governor, secretary of state or member of Congress. This section shall not apply to employment by or election to a constitutional convention.
Section 6. We recommend that the language, as amended on the floor, be retained.

Section 12. We recommend that the language, as amended on the floor, be retained.

Section 16. The second sentence in this section was amended on the floor to read as follows:

Appropriation bills or items and bills to raise revenue, although vetoed, become law by affirmative vote of three-fourths of the membership of the legislature.

We recommend that the sentence be as follows:

Bills to raise revenue and appropriation bills or items, although vetoed, become law by affirmative vote of three-fourths of the membership of the legislature.

Section 18. We recommend that the language, as amended on the floor, be retained.

Respectfully submitted,

George Sundborg, Chairman
R. Rolland Armstrong
Edward V. Davis
Victor Fischer
Mildred R. Hermann
James J. Hurley
Maurice T. Johnson
George M. McLaughlin
Katherine D. Nordale
Hon. William A. Egan, President
Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear President Egan:

Your Committee on Style and Drafting herewith presents its redraft of the Article on The Legislature for consideration by the Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

George Sundborg, Chairman
R. Holland Armstrong
Edward V. Davis
Victor Fischer
Mildred R. Hermann
James J. Hurley
Maurice T. Johnson
George M. McLaughlin
Katherine D. Nordale
January 23, 1956

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STYLE AND DRAFTING

Constitutional Convention Committee Proposal/5

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

RESOLVED, that the following be agreed upon as part of the Alaska State Constitution.

ARTICLE II

THE LEGISLATURE

Legislative Power; Membership

Section 1. The legislative power of the State is vested in a legislature consisting of a senate with a membership of twenty and a house of representatives with a membership of forty.

Section 2. A member of the legislature shall be a qualified voter who has been a resident of Alaska for at least three years and of the district from which elected for at least one year, immediately preceding his filing for office. A senator shall be at least twenty-five years of age and a representative at least twenty-one years of age.

Section 3. Legislators are elected at general elections. Their terms begin on the fourth Monday of the January following election unless otherwise provided by law. The term of representatives is two years. The term of senators is four years. One-half of the senators shall be elected every two years.

Section 4. A vacancy in the legislature is filled
Section 5. During the term for which elected and for one year thereafter, no legislator may be nominated, elected or appointed to any other office or position of profit which has been created, or the salary or emoluments of which have been increased, while he was a member. This section does not apply to employment by or election to a constitutional convention.

Section 6. Legislators may not be held to answer before any other tribunal for any statement made or action taken in the exercise of their legislative duties. Members attending, going to or returning from legislative sessions are not subject to civil process and are privileged from arrest except for felony or breach of the peace.

Section 7. Legislators shall receive annual salaries. They may receive a per diem allowance for expenses while in session and are entitled to travel expenses going to and from sessions. Presiding officers may receive additional compensation.

Section 8. The legislature shall convene each year on the fourth Monday in January, but the month and day may be changed by law.
Special Sessions  

Section 9. Special sessions may be called by the governor or by vote of two-thirds of the legislators. The vote may be conducted by the legislative council or as prescribed by law. At special sessions called by the governor legislation is limited to subjects designated in his proclamation calling the session or to subjects presented by him. Special sessions are limited to thirty days.

Adjournment  

Section 10. Neither house may adjourn or recess for longer than three days unless the other concurs. If the two houses cannot agree on the time of adjournment and either house certifies the disagreement to the governor, he may adjourn the legislature.

Interim Committees  

Section 11. There shall be a legislative council. The legislature may establish other interim committees. The council and other interim committees may meet between legislative sessions. They may perform duties and employ personnel as provided by the legislature. Their members may receive an allowance for expenses while performing their duties.

Rules  

Section 12. The houses of each legislature shall adopt uniform rules of procedure. Each house may choose its officers and employees. Each is the judge of the election and qualifications of its members. Each shall keep a journal of its proceedings. A majority
of the membership of each house constitutes a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel attendance of absent members. The legislature may regulate lobbying.

Form of Bills

Section 13. Every bill shall be confined to one subject unless it is an appropriation bill or one codifying, revising or rearranging existing laws. Bills for appropriations shall be confined to appropriations. The subject of each bill shall be expressed in the title. The enacting clause shall be: "Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Alaska."

Passage of Bills

Section 14. The legislature shall establish the procedure for enactment of bills into law. No bill may become law unless it has passed three readings in each house on separate days, except that any bill may be advanced from second to third reading on the same day by concurrence of three-fourths of the house considering it. No bill may become law without an affirmative vote of a majority of the membership of each house. The yeas and nays on final passage shall be entered in the journal.

Veto

Section 15. The governor may veto bills passed by the legislature. He may by veto strike or reduce items in appropriation bills. He shall return any vetoed bill, with a statement of his objections, to the house of origin.
Section 16. Upon receipt of a veto message, the legislature shall meet immediately in joint session and reconsider passage of the vetoed bill or item. Appropriation bills or items and bills dealing with taxation or affecting expenditures, although vetoed, become law by affirmative vote of three-fourths of the membership of the legislature. Other vetoed bills become law by affirmative vote of two-thirds of the membership of the legislature. The vote on reconsideration of a vetoed bill shall be entered on the journals of both houses.

Section 17. A bill becomes law if, while the legislature is in session, the governor neither signs nor vetoes it within fifteen days, Sundays excepted, after its delivery to him. If the legislature is not in session and the governor neither signs nor vetoes a bill within twenty days, Sundays excepted, after its delivery to him, the bill becomes law.

Section 18. Laws passed by the legislature, except general appropriation acts, do not become effective until ninety days after adjournment of the session at which enacted. The legislature may, by concurrence of two-thirds of the membership of each house, provide for an earlier effective date in case of emergency. The emergency must be expressed in the act.
Local or Special Acts

Section 19. The legislature shall pass no local or special act if a general act can be made applicable. Whether a general act can be made applicable shall be subject to judicial determination. Local acts necessitating appropriations by a political subdivision may not become effective unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon in the subdivision affected.

Impeachment

Section 20. All civil officers of the State are subject to impeachment by the legislature. Impeachment originates in the senate and must be approved by a two-thirds vote of its members. The motion for impeachment shall list fully the basis for the proceeding. Trial on impeachment is conducted by the house of representatives. A supreme court justice designated by the court presides at the trial. Concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the house is required for a judgment of impeachment. The judgment may not extend beyond removal from office, but shall not prevent proceedings in the courts on the same or related charges.

Suits Against the State

Section 21. The legislature shall establish procedures for suits against the State.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislative Power</th>
<th>Members: Qualifications</th>
<th>Election and Terms</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 1. The legislative power of the State is vested in a Legislature which consists of a Senate of twenty members and a House of Representatives of forty members.</td>
<td>Section 2. A Senator shall be a qualified voter who has at least twenty-five years old. He shall have resided in Alaska at least three years, and in his Senate District at least one year, immediately prior to filing for office. A Representative shall be a qualified voter at least twenty-one years old. He shall have resided in Alaska at least three years, and in his Election District at least one year, immediately prior to filing for office.</td>
<td>Section 3. Members of the Legislature are elected at general elections. Their terms begin on the fourth</td>
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Constitutional Convention Committee Proposal/5/Enrolled

Constitutional Convention of Alaska

COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 5

Introduced by Committee on Legislative Branch

LEGISLATIVE POWERS AND DUTIES

RESOLVED, that the following be agreed upon as part of the Alaska State Constitution.

ARTICLE II

THE LEGISLATURE
Monday of the January following election unless
otherwise provided by law. The term of Represen-
tatives is two years. The term of Senators is four
years. One-half of the Senators are elected every
two years.

Section 4. A vacancy in the Legislature is
 filled for the unexpired term as provided by law.
If no provision is made, the Governor fills the
vacancy by appointment.

During the term for which he was elected and for one
year after the expiration of his term, a Legislator may be nominated,
elected or appointed to any other office, which has
been created, or of which the salary or emoluments
have been increased, while he was a member. This
section does not apply to election to an employment
by a constitutional convention.

Section 6. No Legislator may be held to answer
before any other tribunal for any statement made or
action taken in the exercise of their legislative duties.
Members going to or returning from legislative sessions are not subject to civil
process and are privileged from arrest except for felony
or breach of the peace.

Section 7. Legislators receive annual salaries and
Regular Sessions

Section 8. The Legislature convenes on the fourth Monday in January each year unless otherwise provided by law. Neither house may adjourn or recess for more than three days unless the other concurs. If the two houses cannot agree on the time of adjournment, the Governor may adjourn the Legislature, when either house certifies the disagreement to him.

Special Sessions

Section 9. Special sessions may be called by the Governor or by vote of two-thirds of the Legislators. The vote may be conducted by the Legislative Council or as prescribed by law. At special session called by the Governor, there shall be no legislation upon subjects except those designated in his proclamation calling the session, or presented by him. Special session is limited to thirty days.

Interim Committees

Section 11. There shall be a Legislative Council. The Legislature may establish other interim committees. The Council and other interim committees may meet between legislative sessions. They may perform duties and employ personnel as directed or permitted by the Legislature. Their members may receive an allowance for expenses while performing their duties.
Interim Committees

Section 10. There shall be a Legislative Council, and such other interim committees as the legislature may establish. The Council and other committees may meet between sessions and perform such duties and employ such persons as the legislature may direct, or permit. Members of the Council and other committees may receive an allowance for expenses during the performance of their duties.

Rules of Procedure

Section 12. The House of each legislature shall adopt uniform rules of procedure. Each house shall have the power to choose its officers and employees, and shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings. A majority of the members of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members. The legislature shall have the power to regulate lobbying.

Suits against the State

Section 18. The legislature shall establish
Impeachment

Section 20. All civil officers of the State are subject to impeachment by the legislature. A motion for impeachment shall arise in the Senate and must be approved by two-thirds vote of its members. Such motion shall list fully the basis for the proceeding. The trial on impeachment shall be conducted by a court of the Supreme Court designated by the Court as the trial. Concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the house of representatives is required for a judgment of impeachment. Judgment of impeachment shall not extend beyond removal from office, but shall not prevent punishment of such officers in the courts on charges growing out of the same matter.

Section 15. The governor shall have the power to veto bills passed by the legislature. The governor may by strike or reduce items in veto appropriation bills. The governor vetoes a bill shall return to the house of origin together with his objections. The legislature sitting as one body shall immediately reconsider passage of the vetoed bill. Bills not carrying appropriations affecting the expenditure of money shall become law by a two-thirds vote.
Other bills become law by affirmative vote of two-thirds of the total number of legislators to which the state is entitled. Bills carrying bills or items, bills Appropriation bills dealing with taxation or affecting payment of monies under existing statutes or an item or items in the General Appropriations Bill shall become law upon the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the total number of legislators to which the state is entitled. The vote on reconsideration of a vetoed bill shall be entered on the journals of both houses.

While the legislature is in session, if the Governor neither signs nor vetoes a bill within fifteen days, Sundays excepted, after its delivery, it shall become law without his signature. If the legislature is not in session and the Governor neither signs nor vetoes a bill within twenty days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to him, the bill becomes law in like manner as if he had signed it.

Section 13. The legislature shall establish the procedure for enactment of bills into law, and no bill shall become law without an affirmative vote of a majority of the membership of each house, and the yeas and nays on final passage shall be entered in the journal. Every bill, except bills for revenue, shall be confined to one subject, which shall be expressed in the title, unless it is an appropriation bill or one consolidating, revising or rearranging laws.
rearrangement of existing laws shall be confined to one subject, which shall be expressed in the title.

Bills for appropriations shall be confined to appropriations. The enacting clause of each shall be: "Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Alaska." No bill shall become law unless it shall pass three readings in each house on separate days, except that any bill may be advanced from second to third reading by a three-fourths majority of the house having the bill under consideration.

Section 18. Law passed by the legislature, except a general appropriation act, shall take effect until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was enacted (in case of emergency, which emergency must be expressed in the act), the legislature shall by concurrence of two-thirds of the members of each house, provide for an earlier effective date.

Section 19. The legislature shall pass no local or special act in any case where a general act can be made applicable, whether a general act can be made applicable shall be a matter for judicial determination. A local act calling for use of funds to be appropriated by a political subdivision shall take effect approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon in the locality affected.
Hon. William A. Egan, President
Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear President Egan:

Your Committee on Style and Drafting herewith presents its redraft of the Article on [Legislature] for consideration by the Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

George Sundborg, Chairman
R. Rolland Armstrong
Edward V. Davis
Victor Fischer
Mildred R. Hermann
James J. Hurley
Maurice T. Johnson
George M. McLaughlin
Katherine D. Nordale
**Legislative Power**

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<td>A member of the legislature shall be a qualified voter three years and to the district from which elected at least one year, immediately proceeding his filing for office. A senator shall be at least twenty-five and a representative at least twenty-one years of age.</td>
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**Vacancies**

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The enacting clause of each bill shall be: "Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Alaska."

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