ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Report of the Committee on Executive Branch

Hon. William A. Egan, President
Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear Mr. President:

The Committee on the Executive Branch presents for consideration and adoption by the Convention the attached Article on the Executive Branch. A commentary explaining the provisions of this Article is also attached.

Proposals No. 14 and 15 were referred to this Committee. The Committee incorporated parts of Proposal No. 14 in its proposal. It felt that the subject matter of Proposal No. 15 was outside its terms of reference and that the Proposal should be referred to another Committee for consideration.

Respectfully submitted,
Victor Rivers, Chairman
Frank Barr
John C. Boswell
Thomas C. Harris
Maynard D. Londborg
Katherine Nordale
H. R. VanderLeest
ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 10
Report of the Committee on the Executive Branch

ARTICLE ON THE EXECUTIVE

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

Executive Authority

1. Section 1. The executive power of the State shall be vested in a governor.

Qualifications of Governor

2. Section 2. The governor shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for at least twenty years a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state seven years next preceding his election.

Election of Governor

3. Section 3. The governor shall be elected by the qualified voters of this state. The person receiving the greatest number of votes shall be the governor; but if two or more shall be equal and greatest in votes, one of them shall be elected governor by the vote of a majority of all the members of both houses in joint meeting at the regular legislative session next following the election for governor by the people. Contested elections for the office of
1. Governor shall be determined in the manner provided by law.

2. Section 4. The term of office of the governor shall be four years, beginning at noon on the first Monday in December next following his election, and ending at noon on the first Monday in December four years thereafter. No person who has been elected governor for two full successive terms shall be again eligible to hold that office until the 1st Monday in December of the fourth year following the expiration of his second successive term.

3. Section 5. The governor shall not hold any other office or employment of profit under the state, or the United States, during his term of office. Compensation for service in the armed forces of the state or the United States is not profit as that term is here used.

4. Section 6. There shall be a secretary of state, who shall have the same qualifications as the governor. He shall be elected at the same time and for the same term as the governor, and the election procedure prescribed by law shall provide that the electors, in casting their vote for governor shall also be deemed to be casting their vote for the candidate for secretary of state shown on the ballot as
running jointly with the respective candidate for governor. The candidate for secretary of state who runs jointly with the successful candidate for governor shall be elected secretary of state. The secretary of state shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law and as may be delegated to him by the governor.

Section 7. In case the governor-elect shall die before he has qualified and assumed the office of governor, or in case he fails to qualify for any other cause, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office of Governor shall devolve upon the person elected secretary of state at the same election, and he shall serve as governor for the term for which the governor-elect was elected. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor because of his death, resignation, impeachment, or removal, his powers and duties shall devolve upon the secretary of state. In case of the temporary absence of the governor from office, the powers and duties shall devolve upon the secretary of state. Whenever for a period of six months a governor in office shall have remained continuously absent from the state or shall have been unable to discharge the duties of his office by reason of mental or physical disability, the office shall be deemed vacant.
The procedure for determining continuous absence and 
disability shall be prescribed by law.

Section 8. If for any reason the secretary of 
state is incapable of acting, the President of the 
Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives 
in succession shall act as governor until the vacancy 
is filled or the disability removed. If the office 
of governor becomes vacant and there is no secretary 
of state, the offices of governor and secretary of state 
shall be filled for the remainder of the terms at the 
next succeeding general election unless the vacancy 
occurs less than 60 days before the election; but no 
election to fill an unexpired term shall be held in 
any year in which a governor is to be elected for a 
full term. No election of a secretary of state shall 
be had in any event except at the time of electing a 
governor.

Section 9. The compensation of the governor and 
the secretary of state shall be prescribed by law and 
shall not be diminished during their term of office.

When the secretary of state or other officer succeeds 
to the office of governor, he shall receive the com­
pensation for that office.

Section 10. The governor shall be responsible 
for the faithful execution of the laws. To this end
he shall have power, by appropriate action or proceeding in the courts brought in the name of the state, to enforce compliance with any constitutional or legislative mandate, or to restrain violation of any constitutional or legislative power or duty, by any officer, department or agency of the state; but this power shall not be construed to authorize any action or proceeding against the Legislature. The governor shall, at the beginning of each session, and may at other times, give the legislature information concerning the affairs of the state and recommend to its consideration such measures as he deems expedient. He may convene the Legislature, or the Senate alone, whenever in his opinion the public interest requires. The governor shall, prior to the end of his term of office, prepare a written report on the conduct of his administration, which shall contain such information as may be useful to his successor in carrying out the duties of his office.

Section 11. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the state, and may call out these forces to execute the laws, suppress or prevent insurrection or lawless violence or repel invasion. The governor, as provided by law, shall nominate and appoint all general and flag officers of the armed
forces of the state, with the advice and consent of
the Senate, and shall appoint and commission all other
officers.

Section 12. The governor may proclaim martial
law when the public safety requires it in case of re-
bellion or invasion or imminent danger thereof. Mar-
tial law shall not continue for a period longer than
20 days without the approval of a majority of both
houses of the legislature in joint session.

Section 13. The governor may grant pardons, com-
mutations, and reprieves and may suspend and remit
fines and forfeitures. This power shall not extend to
impeachment. A commission or other body may be estab-
lished by law to aid and advise the governor in the
exercise of executive clemency. A system for the
granting of parole shall be provided by law.

Section 14. All executive and administrative
offices, departments, and instrumentalities of the
state government and their respective functions,
powers and duties shall be allocated by law among and
within not more than twenty principal departments in
such manner as to group the same according to major
purposes so far as practicable. Regulatory and quasi-
judicial bodies and temporary agencies may be estab-
lished by law and need not be allocated within a prin-
cipal department. The governor may make such changes
in the administrative structure or in the assignment
of functions as may, in his judgment, be necessary for
efficient administration. These changes shall be set
forth in executive orders which shall become effective
at the close of the next regular session of the legis-
lature, unless disapproved by a resolution concurred in
by a majority of all the members of the legislature
meeting jointly.

Section 15. Each principal department shall be
under the supervision of the Governor. The head of
each principal department shall be a single executive
unless otherwise provided by law, and shall be nomin-
ated and appointed by the governor, with the advice
and consent of the Senate, to serve at the pleasure of
the Governor during his term of office and until the
appointment and qualification of his successor, except
as herein otherwise provided with respect to the Sec-
etary of State. The heads of all principal depart-
ments appointed under the provisions of this section
shall be citizens of this State and shall have been
residents of the State for at least three years next
preceding their appointment.

Section 16. The members of regulatory and quasi-
judicial bodies shall be nominated and appointed by the
Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and may be removed in the manner provided by law. A regulatory or quasi-judicial body may appoint a principal executive officer when authorized by law, but the appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Governor.

Section 17. The Governor may fill any vacancy occurring in any office during a recess of the legislature, appointment to which is made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate or of the Legislature in joint meeting. An appointment so made shall expire at the end of the next regular session of the Legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed and qualified. After the end of the session no ad interim appointment to the same office shall be made unless the Governor shall have submitted to the Senate a nomination to the office during the session and the Senate shall have adjourned without confirming or rejecting it. No person nominated for any office shall be eligible for an ad interim appointment to such office if the nomination shall have failed of confirmation by the Senate.
Commentary on the Executive Branch Article

(Section 1. Executive Authority.)

This section vests executive authority in a governor. The intention throughout the article is to centralize authority and responsibility for the administration of government and the enforcement of laws in a single elected official.

(Section 2. Qualifications of Governor.)

The age, citizenship, and residence qualifications are designed to ensure that the governor will be a mature person who is intimately familiar with the ideals and institutions of the United States and with conditions in Alaska. The residence requirement of seven years refers to legal residence and should not serve to disqualify residents of Alaska who are stationed outside Alaska while in the military service of the United States or in the service of the state.

(Section 3. Election of Governor.)

Provision is made for direct election of the Governor, but if two or more candidates get the same and highest number of votes, both houses of the legislature in joint meeting elect one of them to be governor. The legislature is called upon to provide for contested elections.
(Section 4. Term of Governor.)

The governor will hold office for four years. He can be elected for only two full successive terms. However, an official who fills a vacancy in the office of governor, can be elected for two successive terms immediately after serving the unexpired term. A governor who has served two full terms in succession is eligible for reelection again after one term out of office. The Committee believes in strong executive authority but realizes that the power granted could be used to perpetuate a governor in office. A lapse of four years after two full successive terms would, it is felt, tend to prevent such abuse of power.

(Section 5. Limit on Other Activities.)

This section would prevent the governor from resigning during his term of office for the purpose of having his successor appoint him to fill a vacancy in another state office. It would, however, allow the officers concerned to retain their active membership in the National Guard or the Military Reserve of the United States.

(Section 6. Secretary of State.)

The Committee believes that only persons who hold an elective office should succeed to the Office of Governor. However, the successor should be of the same political party as the governor to avoid unnecessary confusion or waste when a vacancy occurs. These considerations led the committee to adopt a plan of election
similar to that in effect in New York and also the same in principle as the arrangement for election of President and Vice-president of the United States. It calls for voters to cast a single vote applicable to both offices. The respective persons having the highest number of votes cast jointly for them for governor and secretary of state respectively would be elected. With respect to the duties of the Secretary of State, the Committee felt that he should have a full time job in the administration and that he should not preside over the Senate.

(Section 7 and 8. Succession.)

This section provides for succession in event the Governor-elect dies or for other reasons fails to qualify, in the event of a vacancy in the office of Governor, and in the event there is no secretary of state when a vacancy occurs in the office of governor. The order of succession is the Secretary of State, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. Thus, only persons holding an elective office will succeed to the governorship. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Governor and there is no secretary of state, then an election will be held to fill the unexpired terms at the next general election unless the vacancies occur less than 60 days before a general election. No election would be held to fill an unexpired term in any year in which an election for a full term will be held.

The procedure for determining disability and continuous absence from the state is to be prescribed by law. An orderly pro-
procedure would, it is hoped, avoid the uncertainty and confusion that has prevailed elsewhere in the past when the chief executive has been incapacitated.

(Section 9. Compensation.)

This section will prevent the legislature from reducing the compensation of the Governor and Secretary of State during their respective terms of office. The Secretary of State would receive the compensation assigned to the Office of Governor when he fills a vacancy in that office, but not when he assumes the governor's duties during the temporary absence of the governor.

(Section 10. Executive Powers.)

This section makes the governor responsible for the faithful execution of the laws and gives him power to do so through the courts and by other means. It authorizes him to make recommendations to the legislature and to convene the legislature or the Senate alone when he deems it necessary in the public interest. Convening the Senate alone might be necessary to obtain Senate confirmation of appointments.

(Section 11. Armed Forces of the State.)

The purposes for which the Governor may call out the armed forces of the state are the same as those contained in many state constitutions. The authority of the governor to appoint
officers of the armed forces is made subject to applicable law of the state and the United States.

(Section 12. Martial Law.)

This provision confers authority to declare martial law and at the same time limits the situations in which the authority can be exercised. In order to continue martial law for longer than 20 days, the approval of a majority of members of both houses of the legislature in attendance at a joint session would have to be obtained, and if the legislature were not in session at the time, the Governor would have to call it into special session for the purpose.

(Section 13. Executive Clemency.)

The power conferred by this section is similar to that conferred by many state constitutions on the chief executive of the state.

(Sections 14 - 17. Organization.)

A clear distinction is made between the administrative departments, such as public works, health, education, and welfare, and the regulatory, including quasi-judicial, bodies such as a rate-setting public utility commission. The head of an administrative department, whether single or multiple, can be removed at any time by the Governor. The members of regulatory bodies can be removed only in the manner provided by law. In
order to ensure maximum coordination of staff services, the appointment of an executive director for a regulatory body requires the governor's approval. The appointment and removal of an executive-director of any administrative department which is headed by a board are left to determination by law. The governor can from time to time by executive order, reorganize governmental agencies provided that any such executive order shall not become effective until a full regular session of the legislature has been held after the order is issued and has not disapproved it by a majority of both houses in joint session assembled.
ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Revised Report of the Committee on Executive Branch

Hon. William A. Egan, President
Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear Mr. President:

The Committee on the Executive Branch presents for consideration and adoption by the Convention the attached Article on the Executive Branch. A commentary explaining the provisions of this Article is also attached.

Proposals No. 14 and 15 were referred to this Committee. The Committee incorporated parts of Proposal No. 14 in its proposal. It felt that the subject matter of Proposal No. 15 was outside its terms of reference and that the Proposal should be referred to another Committee for consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

Victor Rivers, Chairman
Frank Barr
John C. Boswell
Thomas C. Harris
Maynard D. Lodborg
Katherine Nordale
H. R. VanderLeest
ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 10/a

Report of the Committee on the Executive Branch

ARTICLE ON THE EXECUTIVE

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

Executive Authority

Section 1. The executive power of the State shall be vested in a governor.

Qualifications of Governor

Section 2. The governor shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for at least twenty years a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state seven years next preceding his election.

Election of Governor

Section 3. The governor shall be elected by the qualified voters of this state. The person receiving the greatest number of votes shall be the governor; but if two or more shall be equal and greatest in votes, one of them shall be elected governor by the vote of a majority of all the members of both houses in joint meeting at the regular legislative session next following the election for governor by the people. Contested elections for the office of...
Term of Governor

governor shall be determined in the manner provided by law.

Section 4. The term of office of the governor shall be four years, beginning at noon on the first Monday in December next following his election, and ending at noon on the first Monday in December four years thereafter. No person who has been elected governor for two full successive terms shall be again eligible to hold that office until the 1st Monday in December of the fourth year following the expiration of his second successive term.

Other Offices

Section 5. The governor shall not hold any other office or employment of profit under the state, or the United States, during his term of office. Compensation for service in the armed forces of the state or the United States is not profit as that term is here used.

Secretary of State

Section 6. There shall be a secretary of state, who shall have the same qualifications as the governor. He shall be elected at the same time and for the same term as the governor, and the election procedure prescribed by law shall provide that the electors, in casting their vote for governor shall also be deemed to be casting their vote for the candidate for secretary of state shown on the ballot as
running jointly with the respective candidate for governor. The candidate for secretary of state who runs jointly with the successful candidate for governor shall be elected secretary of state. The secretary of state shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law and as may be delegated to him by the governor.

Succession

In case the governor-elect shall die before he has qualified and assumed the office of governor, or in case he fails to qualify for any other cause, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office of Governor shall devolve upon the person elected secretary of state at the same election, and he shall serve as governor for the term for which the governor-elect was elected. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor because of his death, resignation, impeachment, or removal, his powers, duties and emoluments shall devolve upon the secretary of state. In case of the temporary absence of the governor from office, the powers and duties shall devolve upon the secretary of state. Whenever for a period of six months a governor in office shall have remained continuously absent from the state or shall have been unable to discharge the duties of his office by reason of mental or physical disability, the office shall be deemed vacant.
The procedure for determining continuous absence and disability shall be prescribed by law.

Section 8. If for any reason the secretary of state is incapable of acting, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives in succession shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed. If the office of governor becomes vacant and there is no secretary of state, the offices of governor and secretary of state shall be filled for the remainder of the terms at the next succeeding general election unless the vacancy occurs less than 60 days before the election; but no election to fill an unexpired term shall be held in any year in which a governor is to be elected for a full term. No election of a secretary of state shall be had in any event except at the time of electing a governor.

Section 9. The compensation of the governor and the secretary of state shall be proscribed by law and shall not be diminished during their term of office.

When the secretary of state or other officer succeeds to the office of governor, he shall receive the compensation for that office.

Section 10. The governor shall be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws. To this end
he shall have power, by appropriate action or proceeding in the courts brought in the name of the state, to enforce compliance with any constitutional or legislative mandate, or to restrain violation of any constitutional or legislative power or duty, by any officer, department or agency of the state or any of its political subdivisions, but this power shall not be construed to authorize any action or proceeding against the Legislature. The governor shall, at the beginning of each session, and may at other times, give the legislature information concerning the affairs of the state and recommend to its consideration such measures as he deems expedient. He may convene the Legislature, or the Senate alone, or the two houses in joint session, whenever in his opinion the public interest requires. The governor shall, prior to the end of his term of office, prepare a written report on the conduct of his administration, which shall contain such information as may be useful to his successor in carrying out the duties of his office.

Section 11. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the state, and may call out these forces to execute the laws, suppress or prevent insurrection or lawless violence or repel invasion. The governor, as provided by law, shall nominate and appoint all general and flag officers of the armed
cipal department. The governor may make such changes
in the organization of the Executive Branch of the State
Government or in the assignment of functions among the
units thereof, as may, in his judgment, be necessary
for efficient administration. Where these changes require
the force of law, they shall be set forth in executive
orders which shall become effective at the close of the
next regular session of the Legislature, unless disapp­
proved by a resolution concurred in by a majority of
all the members of the Legislature meeting jointly.

Section 15. Each principal department shall be
under the supervision of the Governor.

Section 16. The head of each principal depart­
ment shall be a single executive, unless otherwise
provided by law. Such single executive shall be nomi­
nated and appointed by the governor, with the advice
and consent of the Senate, and shall serve at the
pleasure of the Governor during his term of office
and until the appointment and qualification of their
successors, except as herein otherwise provided with
respect to the Secretary of State. The heads of all
principal departments appointed under the provisions
of this section shall be citizens of this State and
shall have been residents of the State for at least
three years next preceding their appointment.
Section 17. Wherever a board or commission is at the head of a principal department or of a regulatory or quasi-judicial body, the members thereof shall be nominated and appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and may be removed in the manner provided by law. Such a 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.

Section 18. The Governor may fill any vacancy occurring in any office during a recess of the Legislature, appointment to which is made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate or of the Legislature in joint meeting. An appointment so made shall expire at the end of the next regular session of the Legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed and qualified. After the end of the session no ad interim appointment to the same office shall be made unless the Governor shall have submitted to the Senate a nomination to the office during the session and the Senate shall have adjourned without confirming or rejecting it. No person nominated for any office shall be eligible for an ad interim appointment to such office if the nomination shall have failed of confirmation by the Senate.
ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Hon. William A. Egan
President, Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear Mr. President:

The Committee on the Executive Branch presents for consideration and adoption by the Convention the attached ordinance on the First Election of the Governor and the Secretary of State. A commentary explaining the need for this Ordinance is also attached.

Respectfully submitted,

Victor Rivers, Chairman
Frank Barr
John C. Boswell
Thomas C. Harris
Maynard D. Londborg
Katherine Nordale
H. R. VanderLeest
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 11

Introduced by Committee on Executive Branch

ORDINANCE ON THE FIRST ELECTION OF THE GOVERNOR
AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RESOLVED, that the following be agreed upon as part of the Alaskan State Constitution:

1. The first governor and secretary of state shall hold office for a term beginning with the day on which they are elected and qualified and ending at noon on the first Monday in December of the even year following the next Presidential election. This term shall count as a full term for purposes of determining eligibility for reelection only if it is four years or more in duration.
The Committee on the Executive Branch believes that the governor and the secretary of state should be elected in the even years between the Presidential election years. This will minimize the influence of National politics in the election of the chief executive of the state and thereby make it more likely that the most qualified persons will be elected.

The proposed ordinance provides that the first elected governor and secretary of state will hold office from the day on which they are elected and qualified and ending on the first Monday in December of the first even year which follows the next Presidential election. This term could run from slightly over two years to almost six years. If the term is less than four years, the governor and secretary of state will be eligible for reelection for two full four-year terms in succession immediately following the first term.
ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Report of the Committee on Executive Branch

Honorable William A. Egan
President, Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear Mr. President:

The Committee on the Executive Branch presents for consideration and adoption by the Convention the attached article entitled General and Miscellaneous Provisions; although these provisions are of particular interest to this committee, they were not included in the proposed Article on the Executive Branch because they have application also to the other branches of government.

A commentary is also attached which explains the purpose of each section.

Respectfully submitted,

Victor Rivers, Chairman

Frank Barr
John C. Boswell
Thomas C. Harris
Maynard D. Londborg
Katharine Nordale
H. R. VanderLeest
ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 12

Introduced by Committee on Executive Branch

Article Containing General and Miscellaneous Provisions

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

**Merit**

1. Section 1. The legislature shall provide for a
system under which the employment of persons by the
State shall be governed by the merit principle.

**Principle**

2. Membership in any employees' retire-
ment system of the State or any political subdivision
thereof shall be a contractual relationship, the
accrued benefits of which shall not be diminished or
impaired.

**Employees**

3. Section 2. Membership in any employees' retire-
ment system of the State or any political subdivision
thereof shall be a contractual relationship, the
accrued benefits of which shall not be diminished or
impaired.

**Retirement**

4. Section 3. No person who advocates, or who
aids or belongs to any party, organization or
association which advocates, the overthrow by force
or violence of the government of this State or of
the United States shall be qualified to hold any
public office or employment.

**Disqualification**

5. Section 4. All public officers, before entering
upon the duties of their respective offices, shall
take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation
"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Alaska, and that I will faithfully discharge my duties as ______ to the best of my ability".

The legislature may prescribe further oaths or affirmations.

Section 5. The State and its political subdivisions may cooperate with the United States and its territories and with other states and their political subdivisions on matters of common interest and, to the extent consistent with the laws of the United States, with foreign nations. The respective legislative bodies may appropriate such sums as may be necessary for this purpose. In all intergovernmental relations involving the state, the Governor shall act as the agent of the state.
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA
COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 12
Commentary on the Article on General and Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 1. Merit Principle: Only employment in certain Federally aided programs of the Territory is now governed by the merit principle. This section would call upon the legislature to establish a system under which employment generally by the state would be governed by the merit principle. A system governed by the merit principle would be one, for example, which comprehended professional, technical, clerical, and administrative positions of the state government. The positions comprehended within the system would be classified according to duties and responsibilities. Salary ranges would be established for the various classes of positions. Appointments would be made according to merit and fitness which would be ascertained, so far as practicable, by competitive examinations.

Section 2. Employee's Retirement. This will assure state and municipal employees who are now tied into various retirement plans that their benefits under these plans will not be diminished or impaired when the Territory becomes a state.

Section 3. Disqualification for Disloyalty. This conforms with the language of the Congressional enabling bills.
Section 4. Oath of Office. The oath is self-explanatory.

Section 5. Intergovernmental Relations. This provision is recommended mainly in order to make it clear that the state can participate in cooperative programs such as the Western Interstate Compact on Higher Education even though such programs may involve the expenditure of public funds outside the state. Some states have had to amend their constitutions in order to participate in such programs.

This provision would also authorize local government units in Alaska to cooperate with Federal agencies on grant-in-aid programs such as housing and airport construction. Local government units could maintain direct relations with Federal agencies, but the Governor would serve as agent for the state in developing the intergovernmental relations of state agencies.

In view of the close relationships which Alaska will have with the neighboring Canadian provinces, explicit authority is granted to the state to cooperate with foreign nations to the extent consistent with the laws of the United States.
Hon. William A. Egan  
President, Alaska Constitutional Convention  

Dear Mr. President:  

Your Committee on Suffrage, Elections and Apportionment submits the attached proposal for an apportionment article.  

The article covers the following subjects:  

1. A bicameral legislative body.  
2. A House of Representatives composed of 40 members chosen from 24 Election districts determined by socio-economic principles of apportionment.  
3. A Senate composed of 20 members chosen from Senate districts comprising certain election districts in socio-economic areas of Alaska.  
5. The Governor's Advisory Reapportionment and Redistricting Board with provisions for mandamus to compel action in keeping with constitutional rules should they be disregarded.  

Committee Proposal No. 14
COMPARISON WITH PRIOR LEGISLATIVE BODIES

After careful study of the composition of the legislature since the first body was created in 1913 and of the composition of the present constitutional convention it was apparent that the composition of the Territorial Legislature left much to be desired from a representative standpoint. The 1955 constitutional convention plan was believed to be a basis for a truly representative Alaska legislature and hence was carefully studied and criticized from the viewpoint of population and of the composition of its units, the election-recording districts.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASIS FOR DISTRICTS

On the basis of the 1950 population, as shown by the 1950 decennial census, and with scientific estimates of 1955 population, based on school population, the Committee, with the assistance of economist George Rogers, determined that there should be 24 election districts in the State for the first State election. These districts are economic units of the Territory and may be compared in a sense to the Swiss cantons. Their boundaries are watersheds wherever possible; waterways and steamship routes are not used as boundaries, but are considered as highways piercing valleys.

METHOD OF EQUAL PROPORTIONS

The method of apportionment known as the method of equal proportions was next considered. This method is regarded as the fairest method of allotting representatives in accordance with population. It is used by the United States Congress in the
apportionment of the United States House of Representatives following each decennial census and was evolved after long and careful study over many years. It is used in at least two states.

ELECTION DISTRICT PLAN

From the study of the method of equal proportions and the election districts composed of the various economic areas of the Territory it became apparent that the composition of the House should be 40. This figure would assure representation of each area (election district) in the House under 1950 population figures and give fair representation to all districts in proportion to their population; this number of representatives was also believed to be wieldy and workable. It was further determined to fix and insure one representative to each election district and constitutional language was drawn to accomplish this end. However, should population decline below a fixed minimum in any district, provision was made for the consolidation of the district with its neighbor; conversely, should the population of a single-member district increase beyond a fixed number and should it consist of a separate economic area and should the remaining area meet the constitutional standards, a new district will be created by the Governor upon the advice of the reapportionment-redistricting board.

The election districts and the representation of each based on the 1950 decennial census are as follows (a schedule will be made up giving detailed boundaries, following the holiday recess), to wit:-
Whereas, in the composition of the House of Representatives, stress was placed upon civilian population with minor consideration of area (in that election districts are assured of representation by at least one representative), in the composition of the Senate stress was placed upon area with minor stress upon socio-economic areas.

Four Senate Districts were chosen. They are made up of groups of election districts; their boundaries roughly parallel the present judicial divisions.

One of the guiding principles used to determine Senate composition was the principle that the non-urban areas should be assured of Senate representation. This was achieved by dividing the Senate into
two groups. First two Senators will be chosen from four economic areas of Alaska, namely the Southeastern forest-fishing sector, the Southwestern fishing-defense sector; the Great River basin sector with its mining-trapping-defense economy, and the Arctic coastal sector with its mining-trapping-defense economy.

Election districts 1 to 6, incl. comprise Senate District I

- Two at large; one from election districts 1 & 2; one from election districts 3 & 4; one from election districts 5 & 6; total 5

Election districts 7 to 14, incl. comprise Senate District III

- Two at large; one from election districts 7 & 8; one from election districts 9 & 10; one from election districts 11 & 12; one from election districts 13 & 14; total 6

Election districts 15 to 20, incl. comprise Senate District II

- Two at large; one from election districts 17 & 18; one from election districts 19 & 20; total 4

Election districts 21 to 24 incl. comprise Senate District IV

- Two at large; one from election districts 15 & 16; one from election districts 21 & 22; one from election districts 23 & 24; total 5

Each Senate district has two Senators who will be elected at large in the respective districts.

In addition, districts I and IV will have 3 Senators each; Senate district III, 4 Senators and Senate district II will have 2 Senators chosen from combinations of two successively numbered election districts.

Thus the total membership of the Senate is 20.

The following schedule shows the Senate composition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of District</th>
<th>Number of Senators</th>
<th>Composition of Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Two at large; one from election districts 1 &amp; 2; one from election districts 3 &amp; 4; one from election districts 5 &amp; 6; total 5</td>
<td>Election districts 1 to 6, inclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Two at large; one from election districts 17 &amp; 18; one from election districts 19 &amp; 20; total 4</td>
<td>Election districts 17 to 20, inclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Two at large; one from election districts 7 &amp; 8; one from election districts 9 &amp; 10; one from election districts 11 &amp; 12; one from election districts 13 &amp; 14; total 6</td>
<td>Election districts 7 to 14, inclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Two at large; one from election districts 15 &amp; 16; one from election districts 21 &amp; 22; one from election districts 23 &amp; 24; total 5</td>
<td>Election districts 15 and 16, districts 21 to 24, inclusive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STAGGERED TERMS FOR SENATORS

As senators will undoubtedly be chosen for four-year terms at general elections held in even-numbered years, (see report of the Committee on the Legislative Branch) a method is presented for staggering terms after the first State election with further provision for staggering, if the first State election is held in an odd-numbered year. The end result is that one-half the Senators will be up for election at each general election following the first State election.

REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING BOARD

The committee proposes that the matter of reapportionment and redistricting be primarily an executive function. It proposes a five-man advisory and nonpartisan board, representative of the economic areas of the State, to submit a reapportionment or redistricting plan to the Governor following the release of the official United States decennial census. The Governor must, by proclamation, reapportion or redistrict within three months after the submission of the board plan. The board can engage experts. The United States census performs this task for other states through its experts, and this service will be available.

If the Governor fails to perform the assigned duty or fails to follow constitutional provisions, mandamus in the State Supreme Court will be available to force his actions.

Alaskan United States Senators and the first Alaskan Congressman must of necessity be chosen at large in accordance with the federal constitution.
CONCLUSION

The above outlines committee thought in general.

Following the holiday recess, schedules showing population of election districts and their precise boundaries and maps will be furnished the delegates with further detailed explanation. Convention necessities and time limitations have made it impossible to submit these schedules earlier.

Respectfully submitted,

John S. Hellenthal, Chairman
George D. Cooper
Douglas Gray
John B. Coghill
M. R. Marston
Frank Peratrovich
M. J. Walsh
RESOLVED, that the following be agreed upon as part of the Alaska State Constitution.

Composition of House:

Section 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of forty members elected by the qualified voters of the respective election districts. Until the first and subsequent reapportionments, the election districts and the number of representatives to be elected from each at the first State election shall be as set forth in the schedule in Article

Reapportionment of House:

Section 2. Immediately following the official reporting of the 1960 census of the United States, or the first regular legislative session of the State of Alaska if it occurs thereafter, and after every subsequent census, the Governor shall reapportion the House of Representatives according to civilian population as reported by the census within each election district. Reapportionment shall be by the method known as the method of equal proportions except that each election district having the major fraction of the quotient obtained by dividing total civilian
population by forty shall have one representative.

Should the total civilian population within any
election district fall below one-half of the quotient,
such election district shall be attached to the
election district adjoining it having the least
civilian population and the reapportionment shall
be determined for the new district as provided above.

The Governor may further redistrict by the creation
of two or more new districts from within the larger
geographic socio-economic areas of the State, or by
otherwise changing the size and areas of districts,
subject to the following limitations: the new
election districts so created shall be formed of
contiguous and compact territory, shall contain a
population at least equal to the quotient obtained
by dividing the total civilian population by forty,
shall contain as nearly as practicable relatively
integrated socio-economic areas, and shall use
drainage and other geographic features in describing
boundaries wherever possible.

Section 3. The Senate shall be composed of twenty
members elected by the qualified voters of the
respective senatorial districts. The senatorial
districts shall be as set forth in the schedule in

Composition of Senate

21

22

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24

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Section 4. The members of the Legislature shall be elected at general elections in even-numbered years.

The term of office of members of the Senate shall be four years; one-half the senators shall be elected every two years. The term of office of members of the House of Representatives shall be two years.

(See Transitory Provisions below for method of accomplishing this result in both houses.)

Transitory Provision: (Senate) As to the eight (8) Senators chosen, two from each senatorial district:— At the first election, one from each senatorial district shall be chosen for a two- (2) year term and one from each said district for a four- (4) year term. As to the remaining twelve (12) Senators:— At the first election, one-half the senators from senatorial districts whose total number of senators is even (II & III) shall be chosen for two-year terms, and one-half for four- (4) year terms; in senatorial districts whose total number of senators is odd (I & IV) one shall be chosen for a two- (2) year term and two chosen for four- (4) year terms. If the first State general election is held in an odd-numbered year, one year must be added to the first terms of all senators elected at said first election.
Transitory Provision: (House) If the first State general election is held in an odd-numbered year the term of said representatives shall be three years.

Section 5. There shall be a nonpartisan Board of Reapportionment to consist of five members of the general public, but not public employees or officials, to be appointed by the Governor and act in an advisory capacity to him. Members of the board shall be compensated. They shall elect one of their members chairman, and they may employ such temporary assistants as necessary. The affirmative votes of three members shall be required for a ruling or determination, but a lesser number may conduct hearings or otherwise act for the board.

The Board shall, within ninety days following the official report of each decennial census, submit to the Governor a plan for reapportionment, or redistricting in accordance with the terms of this constitution, and the Governor shall, within ninety days thereafter, issue a proclamation showing the results of such reapportionment or redistricting, which shall be effective for the election of members of the legislature until after the next census certification.
Original jurisdiction is hereby vested in the
Supreme Court of the State to be exercised on the
application of any voter, made within thirty days of
the expiration of either of the two ninety-day periods
above specified, to compel by mandamus or otherwise,
the Governor to perform the duties above set forth;
or within thirty days following his proclamation to
compel, by mandamus or otherwise, the correction of
any error made in such redistricting or reapportionment.
**Constitutional Convention**  
**Committee Proposal/14**  
**December 17, 1955**

Constitutional Convention of Alaska  

**COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 14**  

**SCHEDULE**  

**Election Districts**

Section 1. As provided in Section 1, Article__, until the first reapportionment provided for by Section 2 of said Article, the election districts and the number of members to be elected from each shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of District</th>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>No. of Members per '50 Decennial Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prince of Wales</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ketchikan</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Wrangell-Petersburg</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sitka</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Juneau</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lynn Canal-Icy Straits</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cordova-McCary</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Valdez-Chitina-Whittier</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Seward</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kenai-Cook Inlet</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Anchorage</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Talkeetna-Palmer-Wassila</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kodiak</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Aleutian Islands</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Bristol Bay</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bethel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Wade Hampton</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Nome</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Kobuk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Noatak</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Kuskokwim</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Yukon-Koyukuk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Upper Yukon</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Fairbanks</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 2. As provided in Section 3, Article ___, the senatorial districts and the number of senators to be elected from each shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of District</th>
<th>Number of Senators</th>
<th>Composition of Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Two at large; one from election districts 1 &amp; 2; one from election districts 3 &amp; 4; one from election districts 5 &amp; 6; total 5</td>
<td>Election districts 1 to 6, inclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Two at large; one from election districts 17 &amp; 18; one from election districts 19 &amp; 20; total 4</td>
<td>Election districts 17 to 20, inclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Two at large; one from election districts 7 &amp; 8; one from election districts 9 &amp; 10; one from election districts 11 &amp; 12; one from election districts 13 &amp; 14; total 6</td>
<td>Election districts 7 to 14, inclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Two at large; one from election districts 15 &amp; 16; one from election districts 21 &amp; 22; one from election districts 23 &amp; 24; total 5</td>
<td>Election districts 15 and 16; districts 21 to 24, inclusive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hon. William A. Egan
President, Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear Mr. President:

In the letter of transmittal of Committee Proposal No. 14, it was inadvertently overlooked that certain Delegate Proposals and other correspondence from outside the Convention were not mentioned as having been considered.

Committee Minutes show that Delegate Proposals Nos. 42, 40, 36, 23, and 8 were considered, reviewed and adopted in part in Committee Proposal No. 14 as now before the Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

John S. Hellenthal, Chairman
George D. Cooper
Douglas Gray
John B. Coghill
M. R. Marston
Frank Peratrovich
M. J. Walsh
Constitutional Convention of Alaska

COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 14

SCHEDULE

Election Districts

Section 1. As provided in Section 1, Article ____, until the first reapportionment provided for by Section 2 of said Article, the election districts and the number of members to be elected from each shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No of District</th>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>No of Members per '50 Decennial Census</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prince of Wales</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ketchikan</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Wrangell-Petersburg</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sitka</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Juneau</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Seward</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Kodiak</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Aleutian Islands</td>
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<td>Bristol Bay</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Fairbanks</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Upper Yukon</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Barrow</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Kobuk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Nome</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Wade Hampton</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DESCRIPTION OF ELECTION DISTRICTS

No. 1  Prince of Wales Election District
This district includes all of Prince of Wales, Dall, Forrester, Suemez, Baker, Lulu, Noyes, Warren, Kosciusko and the Kashevarofs Islands as well as adjacent off-shore islands.

No. 2  Ketchikan Election District
That area of the Mainland drained by streams flowing into Revillagigedo Channel, Behm Canal, Clarence Strait and Ernest Sound from the southernmost point of the Alaska-British Columbia boundary line to and including that area drained by Bradfield Canal and its tributaries, and those islands south of Ernest Sound and east of Clarence Strait, including Revillagigedo, Gravina, Annette and Duke Islands and other adjacent smaller islands.

No. 3  Wrangell-Petersburg Election District
That area of the Mainland north of Election District No. 2 and south of and including the area draining into Frederick Sound to Cape Fanshaw on the north, that area of Admiralty Island drained by streams flowing into Frederick Sound, that area of Baranof Island drained by streams flowing into Chatham Strait to but not including that area drained by streams flowing into Peril Strait, and including Kupreanof, Mitkof, Kuiu and Coronation Islands and other smaller adjacent islands.

No. 4  Sitka Election District
Those parts of Admiralty, Chichagof, and Baranof Islands
not included in Election Districts No. 3, 5 and 6 and Krugof Island and other smaller adjacent islands.

No. 5 Juneau Election District

The Mainland north of Election District No. 3 up to and including the area drained by streams flowing into Burners Bay on the north, and that area of Admiralty Island north of Election District No. 3 and drained by streams flowing into Stephens Passage, Seymour Canal, Lynn Canal and their tributaries and including Douglas and Shelter Islands and other smaller adjacent islands.

No. 6 Lynn Canal-Icy Straits Election District

That part of the Mainland not included in Election District No. 5 drained by streams flowing into Lynn Canal, Glacier Bay, Icy Strait, Cross Sound and their tributaries and the Pacific Ocean to and including the area drained into Icy Bay to the west, those parts of Admiralty and Chichagof Islands drained by streams flowing into Icy Strait, Cross Sound and their tributaries, and Yokobi, Lemesurier and Pleasant Islands and other smaller adjacent islands.

No. 7 Cordova - McCarthy Election District

That area draining into the Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound from but not including that area draining into the south side of Icy Bay on the east to Knowles Head on the west including Hawkins, Hinchinbrook, Kayak and Middleton Islands and other smaller adjacent islands, and that area drained by
the Copper River and its tributaries up to and including the Bremner River and the Chitina River and its tributaries above and including that area drained by the Chokosna and Gilahina Rivers.

No. 8 Valdez-Chitina-Whittier Election District

That area drained by all streams flowing into Prince William Sound from Cape Junken on the west to Knowles Head on the east including Montague, Latouche, and Knight Islands and adjacent smaller islands and all of the area drained by the Copper River and its tributaries above but not including the Bremner River and the Chitina River and its tributaries below and not including the Chokosna and Gilahina Rivers, but including the town of Chitina.

No. 9 Talkeetna-Palmer-Wassila Election District

That area from and including Susitna on the South, drained by the Susitna River and its tributaries and that area drained by the Little Susitna River from and including Flat Lake on the south; and that area draining into Knik Arm from and including Fish Creek and its tributaries on the west side of Knik Arm to and including Knik River to the highway bridge.

No. 10 Anchorage Election District

That area around Turnagain Arm and east of Knik Arm drained by streams flowing into Turnagain Arm and Knik Arm from and including Placer River on the south to and including the Knik
River highway bridge on the north; that area east of Knik Arm and north of Cook Inlet drained by Goose Creek and its tributaries on the east and the Little Susitna River south of Flat Lake and the Susitna River south of but not including Susitna; the area west of Cook Inlet drained by Ivan, Lewis, Theodore, and Beluga Rivers and their tributaries including the area drained by streams and their tributaries flowing into Chakachamna Lake.

**No. 11  Seward Election District**

That part of Kenai Peninsula draining into the Gulf of Alaska from and including Chugach and Windy Bays on the west to Cape Junken on the east and the area draining into Turnagain Arm from and including the drainage of Ressurection Creek on the west to but not including Placer River on the east.

**No. 12_ Kenai-Cook Inlet Election District**

That area of Kenai Peninsula drained by streams flowing into Cook Inlet and Turnagain Arm, from but not including the area drained by Chugach Bay on the south to but not including Ressurection River on the north; that area west of Cook Inlet drained by all streams flowing into Cook Inlet from Cape Douglas on the south to and including the Chakachatna River, Chakehamna Lake; including Elizabeth Island and adjacent islands in Cook Inlet.

**No. 13 _Kodiak Election District**

The part of the Alaska Peninsula drained by all streams flowing into the Pacific Ocean from Cape Douglas on the east
to but not including Kujulik Bay on the west and all adjacent off-shore islands, including the Semidi Islands and Kodiak, Afognak, Trinity, Chirikof Islands, and other smaller islands in the immediate vicinity such as the Barren Islands and the Chugach Islands.

No. 14 Aleutian Islands Election District

The part of the Alaska Peninsula west of and including the drainage of Meshik River and Kujulik Bay and all of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands and adjacent off-shore islands west of and excluding the Semidi Islands and Sutwik Island.

No. 15 Bristol Bay Election District

The area drained by all streams flowing into Bristol Bay from Cape Newenham on the west to but not including the Meshik River on the south.

No. 16 Bethel Election District

The area drained by all streams flowing into Baird Inlet, Etolin Strait and Kuskokwim Bay, that area drained by the Kuskokwim River and its tributaries up to and including the area drained by the Tuluksak River on the east bank of the Kuskokwim River and the area drained by tributaries up to the opposite point on the west bank of the Kuskokwim River and including Nunivak Island and St. Mathews Island and adjacent islands.

No. 17 Kuskokwim Election District

The area drained by the Kuskokwim River and its tributaries
above and not including the area drained by the Tuluksak River on the east bank and the area drained by tributaries above the opposite point on the west bank of the Kuskokwim River; and the area drained by the Yukon River from Tuckers Slough to but not including the area drained by the Khotol River.

No. 18 Yukon-Koyukuk Election District

The area drained by all streams and their tributaries flowing into the Yukon River from and including Khotol River on the west to and including Hess Creek on the east and that area drained by the Tanana River and its tributaries up to but not including Clear Creek on the east and that part of Goldstream Creek up to but not including Nugget Creek and Spinach Creek and that portion drained by the Chatanika River up to but not including Vault Creek.

No. 19 Fairbanks Election District

That area drained by the Tanana River and its tributaries from and including Clear Creek on the west to the Alaska-Canada Boundary on the east, and also that area drained by Goldstream Creek and its tributaries up stream from and including Nugget Creek and Spinach Creek and that portion drained by the Chatanika River and its tributaries up stream from and including Vault Creek.

No. 20 Upper Yukon Election District

That area drained by the Yukon River and its tributaries from but not including Hess Creek on the west to the Alaska-
Canada Boundary and that area drained by streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean from but not including Toolik River on the west to the Alaska Boundary.

**No. 21 Barrow Election District**

The area drained by all streams flowing into the Chukchi Sea and Arctic Ocean from Cape Lisburne on the west to and including the area drained by the Toolik River and its tributaries on the east.

**No. 22 Kobuk Election District**

The area drained by all streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean and Kotzebue Sound from Cape Lisburne on the north to but not including the area drained by the Buckland River and its tributaries on the south.

**No. 23 Nome Election District**

All of the Seward Peninsula and adjacent areas drained by all streams flowing into the Kotzebue Sound, Bering Strait and Norton Sound from and including the area drained by the Buckland River and its tributaries on the north to and including the area drained by the Pastolic River on the south; and King, Little Diomede, St. Lawrence, Sledge, Shamissio, and Stuart Islands, as well as adjacent offshore islands.

**No. 24 Wade Hampton Election District**

The area drained by the lower Yukon River and its tributaries from Tuckers Slough to the mouth at the Bering Sea, and the area drained by all streams flowing into the Bering Sea and Norton Sound.
Sound from and including Hazen Bay on the south to but not includ­
ing the Pastolic River on the north.

Section 2. As provided in Section 3, Article ____ , the
Senatorial districts and the number of senators to be elected
from each shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>Number of Senators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southeastern</td>
<td>Two at large; one from election districts 1 &amp; 2; one from election districts 3 &amp; 4; one from election districts 5 &amp; 6; total 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central</td>
<td>Two at large; one from election districts 7 &amp; 8; one from election districts 9 &amp; 10; one from election districts 11 &amp; 12; one from election districts 13 &amp; 14; total 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Two at large; one from election districts 15 &amp; 16; one from election districts 17 &amp; 18; one from election districts 19 &amp; 20; total 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwestern</td>
<td>Two at large; one from election districts 21 &amp; 22; one from election districts 23 &amp; 24; total 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Composition of Districts

- Election districts 1 to 6, inclusive
- Election districts 7 to 14, inclusive
- Election districts 15 to 20, inclusive
- Election districts 21 to 24, inclusive
Honorable William A. Egan  
Alaska Constitutional Convention  

Dear President Egan:

Your committee on Style and Drafting submits herewith a proposal for consideration by the Convention. The proposal covers the subjects which the Committee Chairmen asked this Committee to consider (see Convention/16).

It would be appropriate for the Convention to consider this proposal in conjunction with Committee Proposal No. 12 on "General and Miscellaneous Provisions".

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
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

Introduced by Committee on Style and Drafting

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Rules of Interpretation

1. Section 1. Titles, subtitles, and marginal titles are not to be used for purposes of interpreting this Constitution.

2. Section 2. In this Constitution the personal pronoun is to be interpreted to include persons of both sexes.

3. Section 3. The enumeration in this Constitution of specified powers is not to be interpreted as a limitation upon the powers of the state government.

4. Section 4. The provisions of this Constitution are to be interpreted as self-executing whenever possible.
ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Report of the Committee on Ordinances and Transitional Measures

Honorable William A. Egan
Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear President Egan:

Your committee on Ordinances and Transitional Measures submits herewith a proposal for consideration of the Convention.

These are additional miscellaneous matters that can appropriately be considered in conjunction with Committee Proposal No. 12 on "General and Miscellaneous Provisions".

Respectfully submitted,

Robert J. McNealy, Chairman
James Hurley
Herb Hilscher
Seaborn J. Buckalew
Yule F. Kilcher
William W. Knight
W. W. Laws
B. D. Stewart
H. R. VanderLeest

Committee Proposal No. 16
Constitutional Convention
Committee Proposal/16
January 19, 1956

Constitutional Convention of Alaska

COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 16

Introduced by Committee on Ordinances and Transitional Measures

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

RESOLVED, that the following be agreed upon as part

of the Alaska State Constitution.

Disclaimer Regarding Native Lands

1 Section 1. The state of Alaska and its
2 people do agree that they forever disclaim all
3 right and title to any lands or other property
4 not granted or confirmed to the State or its
5 political subdivisions by or under the authority
6 of the Act of Admission of this state, the right
7 or title to which is held by the United States
8 or is subject to disposition by the United States,
9 and to any lands or other property (including
10 fishing rights) the right or title to which may
11 be held by any Indians, Eskimos, or Aleuts (here-
12 inafter called natives) or is held by the United
13 States in trust for said natives; that all such
14 lands or other property, belonging to the United
15 States or which may belong to said natives, shall
16 be and remain under the absolute jurisdiction and
17 control of the United States until disposed of

Committee Proposal No. 16
under its authority, except to such extent as the
Congress has prescribed or may hereafter prescribe
and except when held by individual natives in fee
without restrictions on alienation; and that no
taxes shall be imposed by the State upon any lands
or other property now owned or hereafter acquired
by the United States or which, as hereinafter set
forth, may belong to said natives, except to such
extent as the Congress has prescribed or may here-
after prescribe, and except when held by individual
natives in fee without restriction on alienation;
and no legislative act by the State of Alaska shall
be taken thereon. Nothing in this section shall
prevent this state from accepting any payments in
lieu of taxes that may be authorized by the Congress.
The foregoing ordinance shall be irrevocable with-
out the consent of the United States and the people
of this State.

Section 2. The State of Alaska and its people
hereby consent to all and singular the provisions
of the Enabling Act that is passed by Congress and
approved by the President for the admission of
Alaska into the Union of States.

Section 3. The University of Alaska is hereby
established as the state university and constituted
1 a body corporate to continue uninterrupted in all
2 respects as provided by law.
Hon. William A. Egan
President, Constitutional Convention

Dear Mr. President:

Your Committee on Ordinances submits herewith its proposed Schedule to the Constitution consisting of 17 sections.

Delegate proposals have been fully considered. Portions of Proposal No. 39 were adopted.

Delegate Proposal No. 46 was considered legislative.

Delegate Proposal No. 33 on fish traps was augmented and is submitted on a favorable vote 5 for and 4 against.

Delegate Proposal 26 on the State Capital was adopted in part. Delegate Proposals No. 11 and No. 24 were considered.

Committee Proposal No. 4 was considered and rejected in favor of other handling of the Capital in the Schedule.

Both as to fish traps and the capital, members of the Committee reserve the right to speak as they see fit when the matter comes to the convention floor.

The term of office for the first Governor and Secretary was adopted as proposed by the Executive Committee.
The TENNESSEE PLAN ORDINANCE will be submitted separately.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert J. McNealy, Chairman
James Hurley, Vice-Chairman
Herb Hilscher
Seaborn J. Buckalew
Yule F. Kilcher
William W. Knight
W. W. Laws
B. D. Stewart
H. R. VanderLeest
Alaska Constitutional Convention

COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 17

Introduced by Committee on Ordinances and Transitional Measures

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

SCHEDULE

That no inconvenience may result because of change from a
territorial to a state form of government, it is declared
and ordained:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effective Date</th>
<th>Section 1. This Constitution shall be in force immediately upon the admission of Alaska into the Union as a State.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Section 2. The capital of the State of Alaska shall be at Juneau.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Section 3. All laws of the Territory of Alaska in force at the time this Constitution takes effect and not inconsistent therewith shall be and remain in force as the laws of the State until they expire by their own limitation, are altered or repealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Section 4. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, all civil, criminal and administrative proceedings, rights, contracts, taxing powers, liabilities,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Committee Proposal/17
and property of whatsoever nature shall continue un-
affected notwithstanding the taking effect of this
Constitution, except that the State, or subdivision
thereof, shall be the legal successor to the
Territory, or subdivision thereof, in respect thereof
and all pending causes brought under or by virtue of
territorial law shall be transferred in their entirety
to the proper State Court or body when organized as
though commenced, filed or lodged therein at the first
instance.

Section 5. All officers of the Territory and any
subdivision thereof who are in office by election
or appointment on the date this Constitution takes
effect shall continue to hold their offices and to
perform the functions thereof in a manner not in-
consistent with this Constitution, unless the functions
of their offices are abolished or until their
successors shall have qualified in accordance with this
Constitution or any laws enacted pursuant thereto.

Section 6. The debts and liabilities of the
Territory shall be assumed and paid by the State, and
all debts owed to the Territory shall be collected by
the State; all property and records of whatsoever nature
owned or held by the territory, or any agency thereof,
shall inure to the State.
Section 7. When this Constitution takes effect, all persons domiciled in Alaska, citizens of the United States, shall be citizens of the state for all purposes.

Requirements as to residence citizenship or other status or qualifications prescribed by this Constitution shall be satisfied by corresponding residence, citizenship or other status or qualifications under the Territory.

Section 8. Until otherwise provided by law, the seal of the territory shall be the seal of the state and the legislature shall prescribe seals for courts, officers or boards created by this Constitution, or by law.

The flag of the territory shall be the flag of the State.

Section 9. This Constitution shall be submitted to the voters of Alaska for ratification or rejection at the territorial primary election to be held on the 24th day of April, 1956, to be conducted according to existing laws regulating primary elections, so far as applicable, except as herein provided.

Section 10. Each elector who offers to vote upon this Constitution shall be given a ballot by the election judges which in substance shall contain the following:
FOR THE CONSTITUTION / \nAGAINST THE CONSTITUTION / \n
The returns of this election shall be made to the
Governor of Alaska and shall be canvassed substantially
in the manner provided by law for territorial elections.

Section 11. If a majority of all the votes cast
for and against the Constitution shall be given for
the Constitution, then this document shall be deemed
to be approved and accepted by the people of Alaska,
and shall take effect accordingly. The Governor of
Alaska shall forthwith submit a certified copy of the
Constitution through the President to the Congress
for approval, together with a statement of the votes
cast thereon.

Section 12. When the people of the Territory ratify
this Constitution and the same is approved by the duly
constituted authority of the United States admitting
Alaska into the Union, the governor of the Territory
shall, within 30 days after receipt of the official
notification of such approval, issue a proclamation for
a primary and general election, at which officers for
all state elective offices provided for by this
Constitution shall be nominated and elected; provided
that the officers to be elected shall include two
senators, and one representative to the Congress to be
First Elections

1. elected at large, unless otherwise elected by virtue of a separate ordinance to this Constitution.

Section 13. Said primary election shall take place not less than 40 nor more than 90 days after said proclamation and the general election shall take place within 50 days after the primary election. All elections provided for in these ordinances shall be conducted, insofar as possible, under territorial laws relating to elections of members of the legislature and the returns thereof shall be made, canvassed and certified in the manner prescribed by law. The Governor shall thereupon certify the results thereof to the President.

Section 14. Upon the issuance by the President of a proclamation announcing the results of said election and the admission of this State to the Union, the officers elected and qualified shall proceed to exercise and discharge the duties of their respective offices.

Section 15. The first Governor and secretary of state shall hold office for a term beginning with the day on which they are elected and qualified and ending at noon on the first Monday in December of the even year following the next Presidential election. This term shall count as a full term for purposes of determining eligibility for reelection only if it is four years or more in duration.

Term of Governor and Secretary

- 5 -
Certification of Senators and Representatives

Section 16. The Governor of the State and secretary of state shall certify the election of the senators and a representative to the Congress in the manner prescribed by law unless said senators and representatives have been otherwise seated by the Congress.

Section 17. The Territorial Legislature may enact laws necessary to supplement and make effective these ordinances in order to assure the functioning and orderly transfer of the Government until the officers provided for by this Constitution are elected and qualified, and until this Constitution takes effect.

Section 18. If this Constitution shall be accepted by the electors and a majority of all the votes cast for and against the ordinance to abolish fish traps shall be cast for adoption of the ordinance, then the following section shall be added to the Article entitled "General and Miscellaneous Provisions", and shall be part of this Constitution.

"Section _____ . As a matter of urgency, to relieve economic distress among individual fishermen and those dependent upon them for a livelihood, to conserve the rapidly dwindling
supply of salmon in Alaska, to make manifest the
will of the people of Alaska at the earliest
possible date, the use of fish traps for the
taking of salmon for commercial purposes is
hereby prohibited in all the waters of the state.
Violations of this section shall be punishable by
a fine not to exceed $5,000.00 and by confiscation
of the fish traps. The police power of the state
shall be used to the extent necessary to enforce
this section."

Section 19. Each qualified voter who offers to
vote upon this Constitution shall be given a ballot by
the election judges which in substance shall contain the
following proposition:

FOR ABOLISHING FISH TRAPS
AGAINST ABOLISHING FISH TRAPS

Section 20. The first members of the Judicial
Council shall, notwithstanding Section 6, Article___,
be appointed for terms as follows: three attorney
members for one, three and five years respectively,
and three non-attorney members for two, four, and
six years respectively. The six members so appointed
shall submit to the Governor nominations to fill the
initial vacancies on the Supreme Court, including the
office of Chief Justice. Once the Chief Justice is
appointed, he shall assume his seat on the Judicial Council.
Alaska Constitutional Convention

COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 17b

Introduced by Committee on Ordinances and Transitional Measures

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

SCHEDULE

That no inconvenience may result because of change from a territorial to a state form of government, it is declared and ordained:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effective Date</th>
<th>Section 1. This constitution shall be in force immediately upon the admission of Alaska into the Union as a State.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Section 2. (See Committee Proposal/17a.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Section 3. All laws in force in the Territory of Alaska when this constitution takes effect and not inconsistent therewith shall be and remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, are altered or are repealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Section 4. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, all rights, titles, actions, suits, contracts, liabilities and civil, criminal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Committee Proposal No. 17b
or administrative proceedings shall continue
notwithstanding the change from territorial to
state government, and the State shall be the
legal successor to the Territory with respect
thereto.

Section 5. Pending adoption of measures
to carry out the provisions of the local govern-
ment article of this constitution, cities,
school districts, public utility districts and
other local subdivisions of government in
Alaska shall continue to exercise their powers
and functions under existing law but new cities,
districts or subdivisions shall be created only
in accordance with this constitution.

Section 6. All officers performing functions
vested by this constitution in the state on the
date this constitution takes effect shall continue
to perform these functions in a manner consistent
with this constitution until their offices or
functions are abolished or otherwise provided
for in accordance with this constitution or any
laws enacted pursuant thereto.

Section 7. The debts and liabilities of
the Territory shall be assumed and paid by the
State, and all debts owed to the Territory shall
be collected by the State. The state shall succeed to all property and records owned or held by the Territory, or any agency thereof.

Section 8. Residence or other qualifications prescribed by this constitution shall be satisfied by corresponding qualifications under the Territory.

Section 9. The seal of the territory, substituting the word "state" for "territory", shall be the seal of the state.

Section 10. The flag of the territory shall be the flag of the State.

Section 11. This constitution shall be submitted to the voters of Alaska for ratification or rejection at the territorial primary election to be held on the 24th day of April, 1956, to be conducted according to existing laws regulating primary elections so far as applicable.

Section 12. Each elector who offers to vote upon this constitution shall be given a ballot by the election judges which in substance shall contain the following proposition:

SHALL THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA DRAWN UP AND AGREED UPON BY THE ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION BE ADOPTED?

- 3 -
The returns of this election shall be made to the Governor of Alaska and shall be canvassed substantially in the manner provided by law for territorial elections.

Section 13. If a majority of all the votes cast for and against the constitution shall be given for the constitution, then this document shall be deemed to be approved and accepted by the people of Alaska. The governor of Alaska shall forthwith submit a certified copy of the constitution through the President to the Congress for approval, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon.

Section 14. When the people of the Territory ratify this constitution and the same is approved by the duly constituted authority of the United States, the governor of the Territory shall, within 30 days after receipt of the official notification of such approval, issue a proclamation and take other steps required to hold a primary and general election, at which officers for all state elective offices provided for by this constitution shall be nominated and elected.
Section 15. The primary election shall take place not less than 40 nor more than 90 days after the proclamation of the Governor and the general election shall take place within 90 days after the primary election. The elections provided for herein shall be governed by this constitution and, to the extent applicable, by territorial laws.

Section 16. The officers to be elected at the first general election shall include two senators and one representative to the Congress, unless senators and a representative have been previously elected and seated in the Congress of the United States. With respect to Congressional elections held in accordance with this section, one senator shall be elected for the "long term" and one senator for the "short term", each term to expire on the third day of January in an odd-numbered year to be determined by authority of the United States; the term of the representative shall expire on the third day of January in the odd-numbered year immediately following the taking of his seat, but if the first representative is elected in an even-numbered year to take office before the third
Terms of First State Legislators

Section 17. The first state legislators shall hold office for a term beginning with the day on which they are elected and qualified and ending at noon on the fourth Monday in January after the next general election, with senators elected for "four year" terms serving an additional two years, provided that if the first election occurs at any time during an even-numbered year, that election shall be deemed to be the general election for that year.

Term of Governor and Secretary

Section 18. The first governor and secretary of state shall hold office for a term beginning with the day on which they are elected and qualified and ending at noon on the first Monday in December of the even year following the next Presidential election. This term shall count as a full term for purposes of determining eligibility for reelection only if it is four years or more in duration.

Election Returns

Section 19. The returns of the first general election shall be made, canvassed and
Officers to Take Office

First Session of the Legislature

First Judicial Council

certified in the manner prescribed by law. The governor shall thereupon certify the results to the President.

Section 20. Upon the issuance by the President of a proclamation announcing the results of said election, and the State having been admitted into the Union, the officers elected and qualified shall proceed to discharge their duties.

Section 21. The governor shall convene a special session of the first state legislature, without limit as to duration, within 30 days after the legislators are elected, if a regular session of the legislature would not normally fall within that period.

Section 22. The first members of the Judicial Council shall, notwithstanding Section 8, Article _____, be appointed for terms as follows: three attorney members for one, three and five years respectively, and three non-attorney members for two, four, and six years respectively. The six members so appointed shall submit to the governor nominations to fill the initial vacancies on the Supreme Court, including the office of Chief Justice. Once the Chief Justice is
appointed, he shall assume his seat on the Judicial Council.

Section 23. When this constitution takes effect, the Judicial Article ______ shall become effective only to the extent necessary to bring about the organization of the courts and the promulgation of rules provided for therein.

Upon the advice of the chief justice, the governor shall by proclamation name the date when the transfer of jurisdiction from Territorial and United States courts shall commence. Prior to that date, the Territorial and United States courts shall continue, subject to the laws of the United States and of the State, to exercise the necessary judicial functions for the State. After the date set for the transfer of jurisdiction, the state courts shall assume jurisdiction of all new causes properly coming under the judicial power of the State and shall begin to take jurisdiction of pending causes in accordance with applicable laws and rules.

Sections 24 and 25. (See Committee Proposal/17a, Sections 20 and 21.)

Section 25. The Territorial legislature shall enact measures designed to give effect
to the provisions of this Article and to ensure an orderly transfer of the government.
Constitutional Convention
Committee Proposal/17/a
January 24, 1956

Alaska Constitutional Convention

COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 17/a

Introduced by Committee on Ordinances and Transitional Measures

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

SCHEDULE

* * * * * * * * * *

State Capital

1 Section 2. The capital of the State of Alaska shall be at Juneau.

* * * * * * * * * *

Ordinance to Abolish Fish Traps

3 Section 20. If this constitution shall be accepted by the electors and a majority of all the votes cast for
and against the ordinance to abolish fish traps shall be cast for adoption of the ordinance, then the follow­
ing section shall become effective:

"As a matter of immediate public necessity, to relieve economic distress among individual fishermen
and those dependent upon them for a livelihood, to conserve the rapidly dwindling supply of salmon in
in the public domain of Alaska, to ensure fair competition among those engaged in commercial fish­
ing, and to make manifest the will of the people of
Alaska pending the establishment of the first state legislature, the use of fish traps for the taking of salmon for commercial purposes is hereby prohibited in all the waters of the State until otherwise provided by law. Violations of this section shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed $5,000.00 and by confiscation of the fish traps. The police power of the State shall be used to the extent necessary to enforce this section."

Section 21. Each qualified voter who offers to vote upon this Constitution shall be given a ballot by the election judges which in substance shall contain the following proposition:

FOR ORDINANCE ABOLISHING FISH TRAPS

AGAINST ORDINANCE ABOLISHING FISH TRAPS
Alaska Constitutional Convention
Committee Proposal No. 17/c

Introduced by Committee on Ordinances and Transitional Measures
RESOLVED, that the following sections be adopted as part of the schedule of the Alaska State Constitution:

SCHEDULE

* * * * * * * * *

1. Section 27. The provisions of Section 5 of Article II of this constitution shall not prohibit the appointment of any member of the legislature first organized under this constitution to any state civil office or position created by this constitution or created during his first term.

2. Section 28. Ordinance II. Since the election of two United States Senators and a Representative to the Congress of the United States is a necessary and proper measure in preparation for the admission of Alaska as a State of the Union, it is hereby ordered as follows:

(1) Upon ratification of this constitution by the people of Alaska, and separate approval of this ordinance by a majority of all the
votes cast for and against this ordinance, there shall be chosen at the general election immediately following such ratification two persons to serve as members of the Senate of the United States, one for the regular term, expiring on January 3, 1963, and the other for an initial short term, expiring on January 3, 1961, unless when they are seated the Senate prescribes earlier expiration dates for one or both of them, and one person to serve as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States for the regular term of two years, expiring January 3, 1959.

(2) Until the admission of Alaska into the Union as a State, the persons nominated and elected to these offices may also hold or be nominated and elected to other offices of the territory or of the United States.

(3) The applicable laws of the territory shall govern nominations and elections to these offices, provided that the Director of Finance shall place on the ballot for the primary election to be held on the 24th of April, 1956 the names of qualifying candidates for party nomination therefor who file their declaration
of candidacy on or before February 20, 1956. The Director of Finance shall place on the ballot for the general election the name of the candidate of each political party receiving the largest number of votes for the respective office at the primary election, and also the names of qualifying independent candidates who file a declaration of their candidacy prior to February 20, 1956.

(4) If for any reason primary elections do not serve as a basis for party nominations to these offices for the general election, then one nomination to each office may be made at a party convention convened by each of the political parties of Alaska. Each such party shall certify its candidates to the Director of Finance of the territory on or before July 1, 1956, who shall place the names of the candidates on the ballot for the next general election. The names of qualified independent candidates for these offices shall also be placed on the ballot for the next general election provided that the filing shall be accomplished on or before July 1, 1956.

(5) The applications for filing and the
ballot form shall clearly indicate whether the candidates for United States Senator are running for the office carrying the regular or the short term. The candidate receiving the largest number of the votes cast for the office shall be elected. The duties and emoluments of these offices shall be as provided by law. The unexpended and unobligated funds appropriated to the Alaska Constitutional Convention by Chapter 46, Session Laws of Alaska, 1945, may be used to defray expenses attributable to elections under this ordinance.

(6) Should the Senators and the Representative be elected and seated in the Congress of the United States after the Congress approves this constitution but before the first elections are held for elective state offices under this constitution, then the following section shall be substituted for Article _____, Section ____ of the constitution.

"This constitution shall take effect upon admission of Alaska into the Union as a state in the following manner:

Section_____ (re. first election of state officers) shall take effect immediately
and the rest of the constitution shall take effect on the date that the elected Governor of the state takes office."

(7) Each qualified voter who offers to vote upon this constitution shall be given a ballot by the election judges which in substance shall contain the following proposition:

SHALL ORDINANCE NO. ___ (TENNESSEE PLAN) SET FORTH IN THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA, CALLING FOR THE IMMEDIATE ELECTION OF TWO UNITED STATES SENATORS AND ONE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE, BE ADOPTED?

- 5 -
Alaska Constitutional Convention
Committee Proposal No. 17/c/Revised

Introduced by Committee on Ordinances and Transitional Measures

RESOLVED, that the following sections be adopted as part of the schedule of the Alaska State Constitution:

**SCHEDULE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appointment of First Legislators</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>Section 27. The provisions of Section 5 of Article II of this constitution shall not prohibit the appointment of any member of the legislature first organized under this constitution to any state civil office or position created by this constitution or created during his first term.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Article II of this constitution shall not prohibit the appointment of any member of the legislature first organized under this constitution to any state civil office or position created by this constitution or created during his first term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Voting Provision</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Section 28. Citizens who legally voted in the general election of November 4, 1924, and who fulfill the residence requirements for voting, shall be entitled to vote notwithstanding the provisions of Article V, Section 1 of this Constitution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Section 28. Citizens who legally voted in the general election of November 4, 1924, and who fulfill the residence requirements for voting, shall be entitled to vote notwithstanding the provisions of Article V, Section 1 of this Constitution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Section 28. Citizens who legally voted in the general election of November 4, 1924, and who fulfill the residence requirements for voting, shall be entitled to vote notwithstanding the provisions of Article V, Section 1 of this Constitution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Section 28. Citizens who legally voted in the general election of November 4, 1924, and who fulfill the residence requirements for voting, shall be entitled to vote notwithstanding the provisions of Article V, Section 1 of this Constitution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Section 28. Citizens who legally voted in the general election of November 4, 1924, and who fulfill the residence requirements for voting, shall be entitled to vote notwithstanding the provisions of Article V, Section 1 of this Constitution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Section 28. Citizens who legally voted in the general election of November 4, 1924, and who fulfill the residence requirements for voting, shall be entitled to vote notwithstanding the provisions of Article V, Section 1 of this Constitution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Section 28. Citizens who legally voted in the general election of November 4, 1924, and who fulfill the residence requirements for voting, shall be entitled to vote notwithstanding the provisions of Article V, Section 1 of this Constitution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Section 28. Citizens who legally voted in the general election of November 4, 1924, and who fulfill the residence requirements for voting, shall be entitled to vote notwithstanding the provisions of Article V, Section 1 of this Constitution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Section 28. Citizens who legally voted in the general election of November 4, 1924, and who fulfill the residence requirements for voting, shall be entitled to vote notwithstanding the provisions of Article V, Section 1 of this Constitution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Section 28. Citizens who legally voted in the general election of November 4, 1924, and who fulfill the residence requirements for voting, shall be entitled to vote notwithstanding the provisions of Article V, Section 1 of this Constitution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Section 28. Citizens who legally voted in the general election of November 4, 1924, and who fulfill the residence requirements for voting, shall be entitled to vote notwithstanding the provisions of Article V, Section 1 of this Constitution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Section 28. Citizens who legally voted in the general election of November 4, 1924, and who fulfill the residence requirements for voting, shall be entitled to vote notwithstanding the provisions of Article V, Section 1 of this Constitution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Section 28. Citizens who legally voted in the general election of November 4, 1924, and who fulfill the residence requirements for voting, shall be entitled to vote notwithstanding the provisions of Article V, Section 1 of this Constitution.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Committee Proposal No. 17c/Revised
of Alaska as a State of the Union, it is hereby
ordered, pursuant to Chapter 46, Sessions Laws of
Alaska, 1945, and in order to carry out the purposes
of this Convention, as follows:

(1) Upon ratification of this constitution
by the people of Alaska, and separate approval
of this ordinance by a majority of all the
votes cast for and against this ordinance,
there shall be chosen at the general election
immediately following such ratification two
persons to serve as members of the Senate of
the United States, one for the regular term,
expiring on January 3, 1963, and the other for
an initial short term, expiring on January 3,
1961, unless when they are seated the Senate
prescribes earlier expiration dates for one
or both of them, and one person to serve as a
member of the House of Representatives of the
United States for the regular term of two years,
expiring January 3, 1959. Such persons shall
meet the qualifications for these offices as
set forth in the Constitution of the United
States and shall be qualified voters of Alaska.

(2) Until the admission of Alaska into
the Union as a State, the persons nominated
and elected to these offices may also hold or
be nominated and elected to other offices of the
territory or of the United States, provided
that such a person shall receive the compensation
assigned to only one of the positions held.

(3) Except as provided herein, the laws
of the territory governing primary and general
elections applicable to the Office of Delegate
to Congress shall, to the extent applicable,
govern elections to these offices, and territ-
orial and other officials shall perform their
duties with reference to these elections
accordingly.

(4) Primary elections for these offices
shall be held on the 24th of April 1956. Any
person desiring to become a candidate for these
offices shall file a declaration of candidacy
and pay a filing fee of $40.00 in the office
of the Director of Finance on or before the
20th of February 1956. The Director of Finance
shall certify all declarations of candidacy for
these offices to the Clerks of the Court for
the respective Judicial Divisions and to the
Secretary of the Alaska Constitutional Convention
within five days after the same are filed.

- 3 -
The Secretary of the Convention shall arrange for the preparation of ballots bearing the names of all candidates for these offices in general conformity with the provisions of law for the preparation of primary ballots as prescribed in Section 38-4-4, ACLA 1949, and for the distribution of Official and Sample ballots to the Clerks of the Court for the respective Judicial Divisions. Across the head of each ballot shall be printed in large type the words "Official (or Sample) Primary Ballot", and in smaller type, "Candidates for U. S. Senate and House of Representatives". The ballot shall include a statement referring to this ordinance and the purpose thereof. The Secretary may supply the Clerks of the Court with such additional election supplies as may be necessary. The Director of Finance shall, on or before June 15, 1956, certify to the Clerks of the Court of each Division the names of all candidates who have been nominated for these offices, including the names of qualifying independent candidates who file a declaration of their candidacy on or before February 20, 1956.
(5) If primary elections for these offices are not held in all Divisions of the Territory of if, for any other reason, the Director of Finance has not, by June 25, 1956, certified to the Clerks of the Court of the respective Divisions, the names of the party nominees for these offices then party nominations for each of these offices may be made by party conventions in the same manner as set forth in Section 38-4-11, ACLA 1949, for filling a vacancy in a party nomination occurring in a primary election. The Chairman and Secretary of the Central Committee of each major political party shall immediately upon such nominations being made and in no event later than July 15, 1956, certify by telegraph or otherwise the names of the candidates nominated to the Clerk of the Court in each Division, who shall place the names of the candidates on the ballot for the general election. The names of qualifying independent candidates for these offices shall also be placed on the ballot for the next general election if they have filed a declaration of their candidacy with the Director of Finance on or before July 15, 1956.
(6) The applications for filing and the ballot form shall clearly indicate whether the candidates for United States Senator are running for the office carrying the regular or the short term. The candidate receiving the largest number of the votes cast for the office shall be elected. The unexpended and unobligated funds appropriated to the Alaska Constitutional Convention by Chapter 46, Session Laws of Alaska, 1945, may be used to defray expenses attributable to elections under this ordinance.

(7) Should the Senators and the Representative be elected and seated in the Congress of the United States after the Congress approves this constitution but before the first elections are held for elective state offices under this constitution, then the following section shall be substituted for Article______, Section______ of the constitution.

"This constitution shall take effect upon admission of Alask into the Union as a state in the following manner:

Section______ (re. first election of state officers) shall take effect immediately and the rest of the constitution shall
take effect on the date that the elected Governor of the state takes office."

(§) Each qualified voter who offers to vote upon this constitution shall be given a ballot by the election judges which in substance shall contain the following proposition:

SHALL ORDINANCE NO. II (TENNESSEE PLAN) SET FORTH IN THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA, CALLING FOR THE IMMEDIATE ELECTION OF TWO UNITED STATES SENATORS AND ONE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE, BE ADOPTED?

YES

NO
ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Report of the Committee on Ordinances and Transitional Measures

Hon. William A. Egan, President
Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear President Egan:

Your committee on Ordinances and Transitional Measures submits herewith a proposal for consideration of the Convention.

These are additional miscellaneous matters that can appropriately be considered in conjunction with Committee Proposal No. 17 on Schedule.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert J. McNealy, Chairman
James Hurley
Herb Hilscher
Seaborn J. Buckalew
Yule F. Kilcher
William W. Knight
W. W. Laws
B. D. Stewart
H. R. VanderLeest
Constitutional Convention of Alaska  

COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 17/z  

Introduced by Committee on Ordinances and Transitional Measures  

**SCHEDULE**  

RESOLVED, that the following be agreed upon as part of the schedule appended to the Alaska State Constitution:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Separability and Amendment of Schedule</th>
<th>Orderly Transition</th>
<th>Action by Legislature</th>
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<tr>
<td>Section 30. If the Congress of the United States rejects any provision in the schedule of this constitution the constitution and the remainder of the schedule shall not be impaired thereby. If any change in the schedule is required by the Congress, the territorial legislature may, by a two-thirds vote of each house, make such change.</td>
<td>Section 31. The territorial legislature and the appropriate officials, federal and territorial, shall take necessary action to insure the orderly transition from territorial to state government.</td>
<td>Section 32. If, after the people of Alaska ratify this constitution, Alaska has not been admitted as a state before the fourth Monday in January, 1959, the territorial legislature shall provide for the election of officers under this constitution and for proclaiming the date on which the constitution shall become effective.</td>
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