# STYLE AND DRAFTING ARTICLES
## First Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Committee Proposal Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preamble</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Declaration of Rights</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>The Legislature</td>
<td>10a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>The Executive</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>The Judiciary</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Suffrage and Elections</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Legislative Apportionment</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Health, Education, and Welfare</td>
<td>8a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>Finance and Taxation</td>
<td>6a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Local Government</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>Initiative, Referendum, and Recall</td>
<td>12, 15, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>General Provisions</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII</td>
<td>Amendment and Revision</td>
<td>17b/a/c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV</td>
<td>Schedule</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV</td>
<td>Apportionment Schedule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Final arrangement of articles and ordinances appears in the report of the Style and Drafting Committee dated February 3, 1956. (Folder No. 410)
ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STYLE AND DRAFTING

Hon. William A. Egan, President
Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear President Egan:

Your Committee on Style and Drafting herewith presents its redraft of the Preamble and the Article on Bill of Rights for consideration by the Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

George Sundborg, Chairman
R. Rolland Armstrong
Edward V. Davis
Victor Fischer
Mildred R. Hermann
James J. Hurley
Maurice T. Johnson
George M. McLaughlin
Katherine D. Nordale
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STYLE AND DRAFTING

Constitutional Convention
Style and Drafting/Article I
January 25, 1956

ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

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

PREAMBLE

We the people of Alaska, grateful to God and to those who founded
our nation and pioneered this great land, in order to secure and
transmit to succeeding generations our heritage of political, civil
and religious liberty, do ordain and establish this constitution
for the State of Alaska.

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inherent Rights</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 1.</td>
<td>This constitution is dedicated to the principles that all persons have a natural right to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness and the enjoyment of the rewards of their own industry; that all persons are equal and entitled to equal rights, opportunities and protection under the law; and that all persons have corresponding obligations to the people and to the State.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Government</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 2.</td>
<td>All political power is inherent in the people. Government derives from the consent of the governed and exists solely for the common good.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Civil Rights 1  Section 3. No person is to be denied any civil or
2    political right because of race, color, creed, or
3    national origin. The legislature shall implement
4    this section.
Freedom of 5  Section 4. No law shall be made respecting an
Religion 6    establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free
7    exercise thereof.
Freedom of 8  Section 5. Every person may freely speak, write,
Speech 9    and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the
10    abuse of that right.
Assembly; 11  Section 6. The right of the people peaceably to
Petition 12    assemble, and to petition the government shall never
13    be abridged.
Due Process 14  Section 7. No person shall be deprived of life,
15    liberty, or property, without due process of law. The
16    right of all persons to fair and just treatment in the
17    course of legislative and executive investigations
18    shall not be infringed.
Grand Jury 19  Section 8. No person shall be held to answer for
20    a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a
21    presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in
22    cases arising in the armed forces in time of war or
23    public danger. Indictment may be waived by the accused,
24    in which case the prosecution shall be by information.
25    The grand jury consists of at least twelve citizens,
a majority of whom concurring may return an indictment.

The power of grand juries to investigate and make recom-

mendations concerning the public welfare or safety

shall never be suspended.

Section 9. No person shall be put in jeopardy
twice for the same offense. No person shall be compelled
in any criminal proceeding to be a witness against
himself.

Section 10. Treason against the State consists
only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its
enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall
be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two
witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in
open court.

Section 11. In all criminal prosecutions the
accused has the right to a speedy and public trial, by
an impartial jury of twelve, except that the legislature
may provide for a jury of not more than twelve nor less
than six in courts not of record. The accused is entitled
to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusa-
tion; to be released on bail, except for capital
offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption
great; to be confronted with the witnesses against him;
to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in
his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for
his defense.
Section 12. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. Penal administration shall be based on the principle of reformation and the need for protecting the public.

Section 13. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or actual or imminent invasion, the public safety requires it.

Section 14. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses and other property, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated. No warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Section 15. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed. No law impairing the obligation of contracts, and no law making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities shall be passed. No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Section 16. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.
Section 17. No member of the armed forces shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner or occupant, or in time of war except as prescribed by law. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Section 18. In suits at common law, where the amount in controversy exceeds two hundred fifty dollars, the right of trial by a jury of twelve shall be preserved. The legislature may provide for a jury of not less than six in courts not of record. The legislature may provide for a verdict by not less than three-fourths of the members of any jury in a common law suit.

Section 19. There shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in case of absconding debtors.

Section 20. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation.

Section 21. The enumeration of rights in this constitution does not impair or deny others retained by the people.
Hon. William A. Egan, President
Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear President Egan:

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

Respectfully submitted,

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

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STYLE AND DRAFTING

Constitutional Convention
Committee Proposal/5

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

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

ARTICLE II

THE LEGISLATURE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 8. The legislature shall convene each year on the fourth Monday in January, but the month and day may be changed by law.
Section 9. Special sessions may be called by the governor or by vote of two-thirds of the legislators. The vote may be conducted by the legislative council or as prescribed by law. At special sessions called by the governor legislation is limited to subjects designated in his proclamation calling the session or to subjects presented by him. Special sessions are limited to thirty days.

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

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

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

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

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

Section 15. The governor may veto bills passed by the legislature. He may by veto strike or reduce items in appropriation bills. He shall return any vetoed bill, with a statement of his objections, to the house of origin.
Action Upon Veto

Section 16. Upon receipt of a veto message, the legislature shall meet immediately in joint session and reconsider passage of the vetoed bill or item. Appropriation bills or items and bills dealing with taxation or affecting expenditures, although vetoed, become law by affirmative vote of three-fourths of the membership of the legislature. Other vetoed bills become law by affirmative vote of two-thirds of the membership of the legislature. The vote on reconsideration of a vetoed bill shall be entered on the journals of both houses.

Bills Not Signed

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

Effective Date

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

Section 19. The legislature shall pass no local or special act if a general act can be made applicable.

Whether a general act can be made applicable shall be subject to judicial determination. Local acts necessitating appropriations by a political subdivision may not become effective unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon in the subdivision affected.

Impeachment

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

Suits Against the State

Section 21. The legislature shall establish procedures for suits against the State.
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

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

**ARTICLE III**

**THE EXECUTIVE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Section 1. The executive power of the State is vested in the governor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Section 2. The governor shall be at least thirty years of age and a qualified voter of the State. He shall have been a resident of Alaska at least seven years immediately preceding his filing for office, and he shall have been a citizen of the United States for at least seven years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Section 3. The governor is chosen by the qualified voters of the State at a general election. The candidate receiving the greatest number of votes shall be governor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Section 4. The term of office of the governor is four years, beginning at noon on the first Monday in December following his election and ending at noon on the first Monday in December four years later.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 5. No person who has been elected governor for two full successive terms shall be again eligible, to hold that office until one full term has intervened.

Section 6. The governor shall not hold any other office or position of profit under the United States, the State or its political subdivisions.

Section 7. There shall be a secretary of state. He shall have the same qualifications as the governor and serve for the same term. He shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law and as may be delegated to him by the governor.

Section 8. The secretary of state shall be nominated in the manner provided by law for nominating candidates for other elective offices. In the general election the votes cast for a candidate for governor shall be considered as cast also for the candidate for secretary of state running jointly with him. The candidate whose name appears on the ballot jointly with that of the successful candidate for governor is elected secretary of state.

Section 9. In case of the temporary absence of the governor from office, the secretary of state serves as acting governor.

Section 10. In case a governor-elect fails to qualify and assume office for any reason, the person
Section 11. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor for any reason the secretary of state shall succeed to the office for the remainder of the term.

Section 12. Whenever for a period of six months a governor shall have been 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 13. If for any reason the secretary of state is incapable of succeeding to the office of governor, the vacancy in the office of governor shall be filled as prescribed by law. No election of a secretary of state shall be held except at the time of electing a governor.

Section 14. When the secretary of state or other officer succeeds to the office of governor, he shall have the title, powers, duties, and emoluments of that office.

Section 15. 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,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governor: Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. unless by general law applying to all salaried officers of the State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Section 16. The governor is responsible for the faithful execution of the laws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. He may, by appropriate court action or proceeding brought in the name of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. State, enforce compliance with any constitutional or legislative mandate, or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. restrain violation of any constitutional or legislative power, duty or right by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. any officer, department or agency of the State or any of its political subdivisions. This authority shall not be construed to authorize any action or proceeding against the legislature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Section 17. Whenever the governor considers it in the public interest, he may</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. convene the legislature, either house, or the two houses in joint session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Section 18. The governor shall, at the beginning of each session, and may at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. other times, give the legislature information concerning the affairs of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. State and recommend the measures he considers necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Section 19. The governor is commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. He may call out these forces to execute the laws, suppress or prevent insur-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. rection or lawless violence, or repel invasion. The governor, as provided by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. law, shall nominate and appoint all general and flag officers of the armed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. forces of the State.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 4 -
1 the State, subject to confirmation by a majority of 2 the members of the legislature in joint session. He 3 shall appoint and commission all other officers. 4  

Section 20. The governor may proclaim martial 5 law when the public safety requires it in case of 6 rebellion or actual or imminent invasion. Martial 7 law shall not continue for longer than 20 days without 8 the approval of a majority of the members of the legis­ 9 lature in joint session.  

Section 21. Subject to procedure prescribed by 10 law, the governor may grant pardons, commutations and 11 reprieves, and may suspend and remit fines and for­ 12 feitures. This power shall not extend to impeachment. 13 A parole system shall be provided by law.  

Section 22. All executive and administrative 15 offices, departments, and agencies of the state govern­ 16 ment and their respective functions, powers and duties 17 shall be allocated by law among and within not more 18 than twenty principal departments, so as to group them 19 as far as practicable according to major purposes. 20 Regulatory, quasi-judicial and temporary agencies may 21 be established by law and need not be allocated within 22 a principal department.  

Section 23. The governor may make changes in the 24 organization of the executive branch or in the
assignment of functions among its units which he considers necessary for efficient administration. Where these changes require the force of law, they shall be set forth in executive orders which shall become effective at the close of the next regular session of the legislature, unless disapproved by a resolution concurred in by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session.

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

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

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

Section 27. The governor may make appointments to fill vacancies occurring during a recess of the legislature in offices requiring confirmation by the legislature. The duration of such appointments shall be prescribed by law.
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 2

Introduced by Committee on Judiciary Branch

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

THE JUDICIARY

Judicial Power and Jurisdiction

1. Section 1. The judicial power of the State is vested in a Supreme Court, a Superior Court, and courts established by law. The jurisdiction of courts shall be prescribed by law. The courts constitute a unified judicial system for operation and administration. Judicial districts shall be established by law.

Supreme Court

8. Section 2. The Supreme Court is the highest court of the State, with final appellate jurisdiction, and consists of three justices, one of whom is Chief Justice. The number of justices may be increased by law upon the request of the Supreme Court.

Superior Court

14. Section 3. The Superior Court is the trial court of general jurisdiction and consists of
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Supreme Court justices and Superior Court judges shall be citizens of the United States and of the state, licensed to practice law in the State, and possessing any additional qualifications prescribed by law. Judges of other courts shall be selected in a manner, for terms, and with qualifications prescribed by law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The Governor shall fill any vacancy in an office of Supreme Court Justice or Superior Court Judge by appointing one of two or more persons nominated by the Judicial Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Each Supreme Court Justice and Superior Court Judge shall be subject to approval or rejection on a nonpartisan ballot at the first general election held more than three years after his appointment. Thereafter each Supreme Court Justice shall be subject to approval or rejection in a like manner every tenth year and each Superior Court Judge every sixth year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 7       | The office of any Supreme Court Justice or Superior Court Judge becomes vacant ninety days after the election at which he is
Judicial Council

Section 8. The Judicial Council consists of seven members. Three attorney members shall be appointed for six-year terms by the governing body of the organized state bar. Three non-attorney members shall be appointed for six-year terms by the Governor subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the Legislature in joint session. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term in like manner. Appointments shall be made with due consideration to area representation and without regard to political affiliation. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is ex-officio the seventh member and chairman of the Judicial Council. No member of the Judicial Council, except the Chief Justice, may hold any other office or position of profit under the United States or the State. The Judicial Council shall act by concurrence of four or more members according to rules which it adopts.

Additional Duties

Section 9. The Judicial Council shall conduct studies for improvement of the administration of justice and make reports and recommendations.
Incapacity of Judges

Section 10. Whenever the Judicial Council certifies to the Governor that a Supreme Court Justice appears to be so incapacitated as substantially to prevent him from performing his judicial duties, the Governor shall appoint a board of three persons to inquire into the circumstances and may, on the board's recommendation, retire the justice. Whenever a judge of another court appears to be so incapacitated as substantially to prevent him from performing his judicial duties, the Judicial Council shall recommend to the Supreme Court that the judge be placed under early retirement. After notice and hearing, the Supreme Court by majority vote of its members may retire the judge.

Retirement

Section 11. Justices and judges shall be retired at the age of seventy except as provided in this article. The basis and amount of retirement pay shall be prescribed by law. Retired judges shall render no further service on the bench except for special assignments as provided by court rule.
Section 12. Impeachment of any justice or judge for malfeasance or misfeasance in the performance of his official duties shall be according to procedure prescribed for civil officers.

Section 13. Justices, judges, and members of the Judicial Council shall receive compensation prescribed by law. Compensation of justices and judges shall not be diminished during their terms of office, unless by general law applying to all salaried officers of the State.

Section 14. Supreme Court justices and Superior Court judges while holding office may not practice law, hold office in a political party, or hold any office or position of profit under the United States, the State or its political subdivisions. Any Supreme Court justice or Superior Court judge filing for elective public office forfeits his judicial position.

Section 15. The Supreme Court shall make and promulgate rules governing the administration of all courts. It shall make and promulgate rules governing practice and procedure in civil
and criminal cases in all courts, which rules
may be changed by the Legislature by two-thirds
vote of the members elected to each house.

Section 16. The Chief Justice of the Super­
me Court shall be the administrative head of all
courts. He may assign judges from one court or
division thereof to another for temporary service.
The Chief Justice shall, with the approval of
the Supreme Court, appoint an administrative
director to serve at his pleasure and to super­
vide the administrative operations of the judicial
system.

Section 17. Service in the armed forces of the
United States or of the State is not an office
or position of profit as the term is used in this
Constitution.

Section 18. 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.
ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STYLE AND DRAFTING

Hon. William A. Egan, President
Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear President Egan:

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

Respectfully submitted,

George Sundborg, Chairman
R. Rolland Armstrong
Edward V. Davis
Victor Fischer
Mildred R. Hermann
James J. Hurley
Maurice T. Johnson
George M. McLaughlin
Katherine D. Nordale
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STYLE AND DRAFTING

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

ARTICLE V

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

Qualified Voters 1. Section 1. Every citizen of the United States who is at least nineteen years of age, qualified to vote under this article and not barred by any other provision of law may vote in any state or local election. He shall have been, immediately preceding the election, for one year a resident of Alaska and for thirty days a resident of the election district in which he seeks to vote. He shall be able to read or speak the English language as prescribed by law, unless prevented by physical disability.

Disqualifications 11. Section 2. No person may vote who has been convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude unless his civil rights have been restored. No person may vote who has been judicially determined to be of unsound mind unless the disability has been removed.

Article No. 5
Section 3. Methods of voting, including absentee voting, shall be prescribed by law. Secrecy of voting shall be preserved. The procedure for determining election contests, with right of appeal to the courts, shall be prescribed by law.

Section 4. The legislature may provide a system of permanent registration of voters and may establish voting precincts within election districts.

Section 5. General elections shall be held on the second Tuesday in October of every even numbered year, but the month and day may be changed by law.

Section 6. 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.
Constitutional Convention
Style and Drafting/Article VI
(Committee Proposal/14/Enrolled)
January 28, 1956

ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STYLE AND DRAFTING

Hon. William A. Egan, President
Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear President Egan:

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

Respectfully submitted,

George Sundborg, Chairman
R. Rolland Armstrong
Edward V. Davis
Victor Fischer
Mildred R. Hermann
James J. Hurley
Maurice T. Johnson
George M. McLaughlin
Katherine D. Nordale
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

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

ARTICLE VI

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT

### Election Districts

1. Section 1. Members of the house of representatives are elected by the qualified voters of the respective election districts. Until reapportionment, election districts and the number of representatives to be elected from each district shall be as set forth in Section 2 of Article XV.

### Senate Districts

2. Section 2. Members of the senate are elected by the qualified voters of the respective senate districts. Senate districts shall be as set forth in Section 1 of Article XV, subject to changes authorized in this article.

### Reapportionment of House

3. Section 3. The governor shall reapportion the house of representatives immediately following the official reporting of each decennial census of the United States. Reapportionment shall be based upon civilian population within each election district as reported by the census.
Section 4. Reapportionment shall be by 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.

Section 5. Should the total civilian population within any election district fall below one-half of the quotient, the district shall be attached to an election district within its senate district and the reapportionment for the new district shall be determined as provided in this article.

Section 6. The governor may further redistrict by changing the size and area of election districts, subject to the limitations of this section. Each new district so created shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory containing as nearly as practicable a relatively integrated socio-economic area. Each shall contain a population at least equal to the quotient obtained by dividing the total civilian population by forty. Consideration may be given to local government boundaries. Drainage and other geographic features shall be used in describing boundaries wherever possible.

Section 7. The Southeastern, Southcentral, Central and Northwestern senate districts, described in Section 2 of Article XV, may be modified to reflect changes in
election districts. A district, although modified, shall retain its total number of senators and its approximate perimeter.

Section 8. The governor shall appoint a reapportionment board to act in an advisory capacity to him. It shall consist of five members, none of whom may be public employees or officials. At least one member each shall be appointed from the Southeastern, Southcentral, Central and Northwestern senate districts. Appointments shall be made without regard to political affiliation. Board members shall be compensated.

Section 9. The board shall elect one of its members chairman and may employ temporary assistants. Concurrency of three members is required for a ruling or determination, but a lesser number may conduct hearings or otherwise act for the board. Deliberation and decision of the board shall be free from political considerations.

Section 10. Within ninety days following the official reporting of each decennial census, the board shall submit to the governor a plan for reapportionment and redistricting as provided in this article. Within ninety days after receipt of the plan, the governor shall issue a proclamation of reapportionment and redistricting. An accompanying statement shall explain any change from the plan of the board. The reapportionment and re-
Section 11. Any qualified voter may apply to the superior court to compel the governor, by mandamus or otherwise, to perform his reapportionment duties or to correct any error in redistricting or reapportionment. Application to compel the governor to perform his reapportionment duties must be filed within thirty days of the expiration of either of the two ninety-day periods specified in this article. Application to compel correction of any error in redistricting or reapportionment must be filed within thirty days following the proclamation. The cause shall be reviewed by the supreme court upon the law and the facts.

Section 12. At the first state general election one senator shall be chosen for a two-year term from each of the following senate districts, described in Section 2 of Article XV: A, B, C, D, E, G, I, J, L, N, AND O.

At the same election one senator shall be chosen for a four-year term from each of the following senate districts, described in Section 2 of Article XV: A, C, E, G, I, L, N, AND O.

one senator shall be chosen for a two-year term from each of the following senate districts, described in Section 2 of Article XV: A, B, C, D, E, G, I, J, L, N, AND O.

Enforcement of the next decennial census.

districting shall be effective for the election of members of the legislature until after the official report of the next decennial census.
1 F, H, J, K, M, N, and P. If the first state general
election is held in an odd numbered year, the terms
set forth in this section shall be increased by one year.

Section 13. If the first state general election
is held in an odd numbered year, the term of members
chosen for the house of representatives at this election
shall be three years.

Section 14. The first reapportionment of the house
of representatives shall be made immediately following
the official reporting of the 1960 decennial census, or
after the first regular legislative session if the
session occurs thereafter, notwithstanding the provision
as to time in Section 3 of Article VI. All other pro-
visions of Article VI shall apply in the first reappor-
tionment.
ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STYLE AND DRAFTING

Hon. William A. Egan, President
Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear President Egan:

Your Committee on Style and Drafting herewith presents its redraft of the Article on Health, Education and Welfare for consideration by the Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

George Sundborg, Chairman
R. Rolland Armstrong
Edward V. Davis
Victor Fischer
Mildred R. Hermann
James J. Hurley
Maurice T. Johnson
George M. McLaughlin
Katherine D. Nordale
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

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

ARTICLE VII

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Public Education

1. Section 1. The legislature shall by general law establish and maintain a system of public schools open to all children of the State and may provide for other public educational institutions. Schools and institutions so established shall be free from sectarian control. No money shall be paid from public funds for the direct benefit of any religious or other private educational institution.

Public Health

2. Section 2. The legislature shall provide for the promotion and protection of public health.

Public Welfare

3. Section 3. The State may provide for public welfare for persons unable to maintain a standard of living compatible with health and human dignity.
Hon. William A. Egan, President
Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear President Egan:

Your Committee on Style and Drafting herewith presents its re-draft of the Article on Natural Resources for consideration by the Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

George Sundborg, Chairman
R. Rolland Armstrong
Edward V. Davis
Victor Fischer
Mildred R. Hermann
James J. Hurley
Maurice T. Johnson
George M. McLaughlin
Katherine D. Nordale
REPORT OF THE STYLE AND DRAFTING COMMITTEE

Constitutional Convention
X/Resources/8/a
Style and Drafting/Article VIII
January 29, 1956

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

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

ARTICLE VIII

NATURAL RESOURCES

Statement of Policy

Section 1. It is the policy of the State to en-
courage the settlement of its land and the development
of its resources by making them available for maximum
use consistent with the public interest.

General Authority

Section 2. The legislature shall provide for the
utilization, development and conservation of all natural
resources belonging to the State, including land and
waters, for the maximum benefit of its people.

Common Use

Section 3. Wherever occurring in their natural
state, fish, wildlife, and waters are reserved to the
people for common use.

Sustained Yield

Section 4. Fish, forests, wildlife, grasslands and
all other replenishable resources belonging to the State
shall be utilized, developed and conserved on the sus-
tained yield principle, subject to preferences among
beneficial uses.

Style and Drafting/Article VIII
| Facilities | 1 | Section 5. The legislature may provide for facilities, improvements and services to assure greater utilization, development, reclamation and settlement of lands, and to assure fuller utilization and development of the fisheries, wildlife and waters. |
| State Public Domain | 2 | |
| Special Purpose Sites | 3 | |
| Leases | 4 | |
| | 5 | Section 6. Lands and interests therein, including submerged and tidal lands, possessed or acquired by the State, and not used or intended exclusively for governmental purposes, constitute the state public domain. The legislature shall provide for the selection of lands granted to the State by the United States, and for the administration of the state public domain. |
| | 6 | |
| | 7 | |
| | 8 | |
| | 9 | |
| | 10 | |
| | 11 | |
| | 12 | |
| | 13 | Section 7. The legislature may provide for the acquisition of sites, objects and areas of natural beauty or of historic, cultural, recreational or scientific value. It may reserve them from the public domain and provide for their administration and preservation for the use, enjoyment and welfare of the people. |
| | 14 | |
| | 15 | |
| | 16 | |
| | 17 | |
| | 18 | |
| | 19 | Section 8. The legislature may provide for the leasing of and the issuance of exploration permits to any part of the public domain or interest therein, subject to reasonable concurrent uses. Leases and permits shall provide, among other conditions, for payment by the party at fault for damage or injury arising from non-compliance with terms governing concurrent use and for |
Section 9. Subject to the provisions of this section, the legislature may provide for the sale or grant of state lands, or interests therein, and establish sales procedures. All sales or grants shall contain reservations to the State of all resources as may be required by Congress or the State and shall provide for access to these resources. Reservation of access shall not impair the owners' use, prevent the control of trespass, nor preclude compensation for damage.

Section 10. No disposals or leases of state lands, or interests therein, shall be made without prior public notice and other safeguards of the public interest as may be prescribed by law.

Section 11. Discovery and appropriation shall be the basis for establishing a right in those minerals reserved to the State which, upon the date of ratification of this constitution by the people of Alaska, were subject to location under the federal mining laws. Prior discovery, location and filing, as prescribed by law, shall establish a prior right to these minerals and also a prior right to permits, transferable licenses and leases for their extraction and processing. Continuation of these rights shall depend upon the performance of annual labor, the payment of fees, rents or royalties, or upon other
Leases and
Permits

1 requirements as may be prescribed by law. Surface uses
2 of land by a mineral claimant shall be limited to those
3 necessary for the extraction and basic processing of the
4 mineral deposits. The granting of deeds or patents to
5 mineral lands may be authorized by the State unless
6 prohibited by Congress. The provisions of this section
7 shall apply to all other minerals reserved to the State
8 which by law are declared subject to appropriation.

Section 12. The legislature shall provide for the
10 issuance, types and terms of leases for coal, oil, gas,
11 oil shale, sodium, phosphate, potash, sulfur, pumice and
12 other minerals as may be prescribed by law. Leases and
13 permits giving the exclusive right of exploration for
14 these minerals for specific periods and areas, subject
15 to reasonable concurrent exploration as to different
16 classes of minerals, may be authorized by law. Like
17 leases and permits giving the exclusive right of prospect-
18 ing by geophysical, geochemical and similar methods for
19 all minerals may also be authorized by law.

Section 13. All surface and subsurface waters re-
21 served to the people for common use, except mineral and
22 medicinal waters, are subject to appropriation. Priority
23 of appropriation shall give prior right. Except for
24 public water supply, an appropriation of water shall be
25 limited to stated purposes and subject to preferences
1 among beneficial uses, concurrent or otherwise, as
prescribed by law.

Access to Navigable Waters

3 Section 14. Free access to the navigable or public
4 waters of the State, as defined by law, shall not be
denied any citizen of the United States or resident of
the State, except that the legislature may by general law
regulate and limit such access for other beneficial uses
or public purposes.

No Exclusive Right of Fishery

9 Section 15. No exclusive right or special privilege
10 of fishery shall be created or authorized in the natural
11 waters of the State.

Protection of Rights

12 Section 16. No person shall be involuntarily divested
13 of his right to the use of waters, his interests in lands,
or improvements affecting either, except for a
superior beneficial use or public purpose and then only
with just compensation and by operation of law.

Uniform Application

17 Section 17. Laws and regulations governing the use
18 or disposal of natural resources shall apply equally to
all persons similarly situated with reference to the
subject matter and purpose to be served by the law or
regulation.

Private Ways of Necessity

22 Section 18. Proceedings in eminent domain may be
undertaken for private ways of necessity to permit
essential access for extraction or utilization of
resources. Just compensation shall be made for property
Residual Powers
(To General Provisions)

State Boundaries
(To General Provisions)

1 taken or for damages to other property rights.

2 Section 19. The enumeration of specified powers shall not be construed as limitations on other implied powers of the State in relation to the utilization, development and conservation of natural resources, except as specifically provided in this article.

3 Section 20. The State of Alaska shall consist of all the territory, together with the territorial waters appurtenant thereto, included in the Territory of Alaska upon the date of ratification of this constitution by the people of Alaska.
ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STYLE AND DRAFTING

Hon. William A. Egan, President
Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear President Egan:

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

Respectfully submitted,

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

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

**ARTICLE IX**

**FINANCE AND TAXATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxing Power</th>
<th>Section 1. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered. This power shall not be suspended or contracted away, except as provided in this article.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-discriminaton</td>
<td>Section 2. The lands and other property belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the State shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands and other property belonging to the residents of the State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment Standards</td>
<td>Section 3. Standards for appraisal of all property assessed by the State or its political subdivisions shall be prescribed by law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exemptions</td>
<td>Section 4. The real and personal property of the State or its political subdivisions is exempt from taxation under conditions and exceptions which may be provided by law. All or any portion of property used exclusively for non-profit religious, charitable, cemetery or educational purposes, as defined by law,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
is exempt from taxation. Other exemptions of like or
different kind may be granted by general law. All valid
existing exemptions are retained until otherwise
provided by law.

| Interests in | Section 5. Private leaseholds, contracts, or |
| Government | other interests in land or property owned or held by |
| Property | the United States, the State or its political sub-
| | divisions, shall be taxable to the extent of the |
| | interests. |

| Public Purpose | Section 6. No tax shall be levied or appropriation |
| | of public money made or public property transferred, |
| | nor shall the public credit be used, except for a public |
| | purpose. |

| Dedicated Funds | Section 7. The proceeds of any state tax or |
| | license shall not be dedicated to any special purpose, |
| | except when required by the federal government for |
| | state participation in federal programs. This pro-
| | vision shall not prohibit the continuance of any |
| | dedication for special purposes existing upon the date |
| | of ratification of this constitution, by the people of |
| | Alaska. |

| State Debt | Section 8. No state debt shall be contracted |
| | unless authorized for capital improvements by a |
| | majority vote in each house of the legislature with |
| | ratification by a majority of the qualified voters |
of the State who vote on the question. The State may by law contract debt for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, defending the State in war, meeting natural catastrophes, or redeeming indebtedness outstanding at the time this constitution becomes effective.

Section 9. No debt shall be contracted by any political subdivision of the State unless authorized for capital improvements by its governing body with ratification by a majority vote of those qualified to vote and voting on the question.

Section 10. The State and its political subdivisions may borrow money to meet appropriations for any fiscal year in anticipation of the collection of the revenues of that year, but all debt so contracted shall be paid before the end of the next fiscal year.

Section 11. The restrictions on contracting debt do not apply to debt incurred through the issuance of revenue bonds by a public enterprise or public corporation of the state or political subdivision when the only security is the revenues of the enterprise or corporation. The restrictions do not apply to indebtedness to be paid from special assessments on the benefitted property nor do they
Section 12. The governor shall submit to the legislature, at a time fixed by law, a budget for the next fiscal year setting forth all proposed expenditures and anticipated income of all departments, offices and agencies of the State. The governor at the same time shall submit a general appropriation bill to authorize the proposed expenditures, and a bill or bills covering recommendations in the budget for new or additional revenues.

Section 13. No money shall be withdrawn from the treasury except in accordance with appropriations made by law. No obligation for the payment of money shall be incurred except as authorized by law. Unobligated appropriations outstanding at the end of the period of time specified by law shall be void.

Section 14. The legislature shall appoint an auditor to serve at its pleasure. He shall be a certified public accountant. The auditor shall conduct post-audits as prescribed by law and shall report to the legislature and to the governor.

Section 15. The debts and liabilities of the Territory of Alaska shall be assumed and paid by the State, and debts owed to the Territory shall be collected by the State. Assets of the Territory shall become assets of the State.
ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STYLE AND DRAFTING

Hon. William A. Egan, President
Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear President Egan:

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

Respectfully submitted,

George Sundborg, Chairman
R. Rolland Armstrong
Edward V. Davis
Victor Fischer
Mildred R. Hermann
James J. Hurley
Maurice T. Johnson
George M. McLaughlin
Katherine D. Nordale
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

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

ARTICLE X

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Purpose and Construction

Section 1. The purpose of this article is to provide for maximum local self-government with a minimum of local government units and to prevent duplication of tax-levying jurisdictions. A liberal construction shall be given to the powers of local government units.

Local Government Powers

Section 2. All local government powers shall be vested in boroughs and cities. The State may delegate taxing powers to organized boroughs and cities only.

Boroughs

Section 3. The entire State shall be divided into boroughs, organized or unorganized. They shall be established in a manner and according to standards provided by law. The standards shall include geography, economy, transportation and other factors. Each borough shall embrace an area and population with common interests to the maximum degree possible. The legislature shall...
classify boroughs and prescribe their powers and functions. Methods by which boroughs may be organized, incorporated, merged, consolidated, dissolved or reclassified shall be prescribed by law.

Assembly

Section 4. The governing body of the organized borough shall be the assembly, and its composition shall be established by law or charter. Each city of the first class, and each city of any other class designated by law, shall be represented on the assembly by one or more members of its council. The other members of the assembly shall be elected from and by the qualified voters resident outside such cities.

Service Areas

Section 5. Service areas to provide special services within an organized borough may be established, altered or abolished by the assembly, subject to the provisions of law or charter. A new service area shall not be established if, consistent with the purposes of this article, the new service can be provided by an existing service area, by incorporation as a city, or by annexation to a city. The assembly may authorize the levying of taxes, charges or assessments within a service area to finance the special services.

Unorganized Boroughs

Section 6. The legislature shall provide for the performance of services in unorganized boroughs, allowing for maximum local participation and responsibility.
Cities

Section 7. Cities shall be incorporated in a manner prescribed by law, and shall be a part of the borough in which they are located. Cities shall have the powers and functions conferred by law or charter. They may be merged, consolidated, classified or dissolved in the manner provided by law.

Council

Section 8. The governing body of a city shall be the council.

Charters

Section 9. The qualified voters of any borough of the first class or city of the first class may adopt, amend or repeal a home rule charter in a manner provided by law. In the absence of such legislation, the governing body of a borough or city of the first class shall provide the procedure for the preparation and adoption or rejection of the charter. All charters, or parts or amendments of charters, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the borough or city and shall become effective if approved by a majority of those who vote on the specific question.

Extended Home Rule

Section 10. The legislature may extend home rule to other boroughs and cities.

Home Rule Powers

Section 11. A home rule borough or city may exercise all legislative powers not prohibited by law or by charter.

Boundaries

Section 12. A local boundary commission or board
Agreements; Transfer of Powers

Local Government Agency

Section 13. Agreements, including those for cooperative or joint administration of any functions or powers, may be made by any local government with any other local government, with the State or with the United States unless otherwise provided by law or charter. A city may transfer to the borough in which it is located any of its powers or functions unless prohibited by law or charter, and may in like manner revoke the transfer.

Section 14. An agency shall be established by law in the executive branch of the state government. It shall advise and assist local governments, review their activities, collect and publish local government information and perform other duties prescribed by law.
| Special Service Districts | 1 | Section 15. At the time a borough is organized, special service districts performing local functions shall be integrated with the government of the borough as provided by law. |
Hon. William A. Egan, President
Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear President Egan:

Your Committee on Style and Drafting herewith presents its redraft of the Article on Initiative, Referendum and Recall for consideration by the Convention.

We desire to call attention to several changes made by our committee since the enrolled copy of this proposal was delivered to delegates. Some of these were necessitated, in our opinion, to make the initiative and referendum processes clear and workable. We will ask for suspension of the rules to incorporate such amendments as are substantive in nature.

In Section 2, we have distinguished between the initial document to be filed by the 100 sponsors and the document which is circulated throughout the State. Both, in the enrolled copy, are referred to as "the petition" though it seems clear from the description of what each must contain that they are separate documents. We have called the first an application (Section 2) and the second a petition (Sections 3, 4 and 5). This is desirable, we feel, because it makes it clear, among other things, that the filing date mentioned in Section 5 applies to the completed signed petition and not to the initial application by the 100 sponsors.

In Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, we have changed "attorney general" to "secretary of state" in accordance with specific instructions from the convention.

In Sections 4 and 5, we fix on the secretary of state the responsibility for placing the initiative or referendum question on the ballot. The enrolled copy provides merely that the proposition "shall go upon the ballot".
In Section 4, we have provided that an initiative question shall not go on the ballot if substantially the same measure has been enacted at any time up to the holding of the election. We feel this is a more practicable provision than that in the enrolled copy. That provision is that only if substantially the same measure has been enacted at a particular session the question should be kept off the ballot. Initiative petitions may be filed at any time. They might be filed during a session of the legislature. We feel that if the requested legislation should be enacted at that session, the State should not be put to the trouble and expense of holding an election on the subject at some election occurring more than 120 days after the next session.

In Section 6, we have provided that a majority of votes cast on the proposition is required to enact an initiated law or defeat an act referred. The enrolled copy referred only to "a majority of the votes cast".

In Section 6, we provide that the secretary of state shall certify the election returns and we provide for dates when an initiated law approved at the polls shall take effect and when a referred law rejected at the polls should become void. These are admittedly amendments of substance. We offer them so as to make the article wholly self-executing which it was in enrolled form except in these respects. They might be added by the legislature, but the article's provision in this regard is that such procedures may be provided by the legislature. If legislators did not choose to do so, it is possible they could prevent the satisfactory working of the initiative and referendum. We hold no brief for the particular provision of 90 days in the case of the initiative and 30 days for the referendum, but feel these suggestions are appropriate.

In Section 6, we provide that the two years within which an initiative may not be repealed dates from its effective date.

There is one additional change, substantive in nature, which we feel should be incorporated, although we have not done so in our proposed draft. This would be to change the required minimum time before an election from 120 days in the case of the referendum to 180 days after the end of the legislative session. Petitions may be filed as late as 90 days after the session. Experience shows that the mechanics of getting ballots printed and distributed in Alaska, even when a petition does not have to be checked, requires at least 2½ months. The 30 days provided in the enrolled copy would be unworkable. If 180 days are provided, the measure could still go
on the ballot in October of the same year (if the legislature adjourns by the end of March as has been the custom).

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

ARTICLE XI

INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL

Initiative and Referendum

Section 1. The people may propose and enact laws
by the initiative and approve or reject acts of the
legislature by the referendum.

Application

Section 2. An initiative or referendum is proposed
by an application containing the bill to be initiated
or the act to be referred. The application shall be
signed by not less than one hundred qualified voters
as sponsors and be filed with the secretary of state.
If he finds it in proper form he shall so certify.

Petition

Denial of certification is subject to judicial review.

Section 3. After certification of the application,
a petition containing a summary of the subject matter
shall be prepared by the secretary of state for circu-
lation by the sponsors. If signed by qualified voters,
equal in number to ten per cent of those who voted in
the preceding general election and resident in at least
two-thirds of the election districts of the State, it
may be filed with the secretary of state.

Committee Proposal No. 3 - Enrolled/Style and Drafting
Initiative Election

Section 4. An initiative petition may be filed at any time. The secretary of state shall prepare a title and summary of the proposed law and shall place them on the ballot for the first statewide election held more than one hundred twenty days after adjournment of the legislative session following the filing. If before the election substantially the same measure has been enacted, the petition is void.

Referendum Election

Section 5. A referendum petition may be filed only within ninety days after adjournment of the legislative session at which the act was passed. The secretary of state shall prepare a title and summary of the act and shall place them on the ballot for the first statewide election held more than one hundred twenty days after adjournment of that session.

Enactment

Section 6. A majority of the votes cast on the proposition is necessary for the enactment of an initiated law or for the defeat of an act referred. The secretary of state shall certify the election returns. An initiated law is effective ninety days after certification, is not subject to veto, and may not be repealed by the legislature within two years of its effective date. It may be amended at any time. An act rejected by referendum is void thirty days after certification. Additional procedures for the initiative and referendum may be prescribed by law.
Section 7. The initiative may not be used to dedicate revenues, make or repeal appropriations, or enact local or special legislation. The referendum shall not be applied to dedications of revenue, to appropriations, to local or special legislation, or to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety.

Section 8. All elected public officials in the State, except judicial officers, are subject to recall by the voters of the State or political subdivision from which elected. Procedures and grounds for recall shall be prescribed by the legislature.
ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STYLE AND DRAFTING

Hon. William A. Egan, President
Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear President Egan:

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

Respectfully submitted,

George Sundborg, Chairman
R. Rolland Armstrong
Edward V. Davis
Victor Fischer
Mildred R. Hermann
James J. Hurley
Maurice T. Johnson
George M. McLaughlin
Katherine D. Nordale
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STYLE AND DRAFTING

Constitutional Convention
Committee Proposal/12
Style and Drafting/Article XII
January 30, 1956

ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

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

ARTICLE XII
GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Civil Service

Section 1. The legislature shall establish a system under which the merit principle will govern the employment of persons by the State.

Retirement Systems

Section 2. Membership in employee retirement systems of the State or its political subdivisions shall constitute a contractual relationship. Accrued benefits of these systems shall not be diminished or impaired.

Disqualification for Disloyalty

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

1. Section 4. All public officers, before entering upon the duties of their offices, shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:

2. "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.

Inter-governmental Relations

3. 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.

4. The respective legislative bodies may make appropriations for this purpose. The governor shall act as the agent of the State in all intergovernmental relations involving the State.

Interpretation

5. Section 6. Titles and subtitles shall not be used in construing this constitution. Personal pronouns used in this constitution shall be construed as including persons of both sexes.

General Power

6. Section 7. The enumeration of specified powers in this constitution shall not be construed as limiting the powers of the State.

Provisions

7. Section 8. The provisions of this constitution
Self-executing 1 shall be construed to be self-executing whenever
2 possible.

Law-Making
Powers 3 Section 9. As used in this constitution, the
4 terms "by law" and "by the legislature", or varia-
5 tions of these terms, are used interchangeably
6 when related to law-making powers. Unless clearly
7 inapplicable, the law-making powers assigned to
8 the legislature may be exercised by the people
9 through the initiative, subject to the limitations
10 of Article XI.

Office of
Profit 11 Section 10. Service in the armed forces of
12 the United States or of the State is not an office
13 or position of profit as the term is used in this
14 constitution.

Consent to
Enabling Act 15 Section 11. All provisions of the act admitting
16 Alaska to the Union which reserve rights or powers
17 to the United States, as well as those prescribing
18 the terms or conditions of the grants of lands or
19 other property, are consented to fully by the State
20 and its people.

State
University 21 Section 12. The University of Alaska is hereby
22 established as the state university and constituted
23 a body corporate. It shall have title to all real
24 and personal property now or hereafter set aside
25 for or conveyed to it. Its property shall be
Section 13. The University of Alaska shall be governed by a board of regents. The regents shall be nominated and appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session. The board shall, in accordance with law, formulate policy and appoint the president of the university. He shall be the executive officer of the board.
ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

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

ARTICLE XII

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

| Disclaimer and Agreement | Section 14. The State of Alaska and its people
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                         | forever disclaim all right and title in or to any property belonging to the United States, or subject
|                         | to its disposition, and not granted or confirmed to the State or its political subdivisions, by or under
|                         | the act admitting Alaska to the Union. The State and its people further disclaim all right or title in or
|                         | to any property the right or title to which may be held by or for any Indian, Eskimo or Aleut, or com-
|                         | munity thereof, as that right or title is defined in the act of admission. The State and its people agree
|                         | that, unless otherwise provided by Congress, the property, as described in this section, shall remain
|                         | subject to the absolute disposition of the United States. They further agree that no taxes will be
|                         | imposed upon any such property, until otherwise pro-
|                         | vided by the Congress. This tax exemption shall not
|                         | apply to property held by individuals in fee without
|                         | restrictions on alienation. |
ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STYLE AND DRAFTING

Hon. William A. Egan, President
Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear President Egan:

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

Respectfully submitted,

George Sundborg, Chairman
R. Rolland Armstrong
Edward V. Davis
Victor Fischer
Mildred R. Hermann
James J. Hurley
Maurice T. Johnson
George M. McLaughlin
Katherine D. Nordale
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STYLE & DRAFTING

Constitutional Convention
Style & Drafting/Article XIII
January 27, 1956

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

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

ARTICLE XIII
AMENDMENT AND REVISION

Constitutional Amendments

1. Section 1. Amendments to this constitution
   may be approved by a two-thirds vote of each house
   of the legislature. The secretary of state shall
   prepare a ballot title and proposition summarizing
   each proposed amendment and shall place them on the
   ballot for the next general election. If a majority
   of the votes cast on the proposition favor the
   amendment, it is adopted. Unless otherwise provided
   in the amendment, it becomes effective thirty days
   after the certification of the election returns by
   the secretary of state.

Constitutional Convention

12. Section 2. The legislature may provide for
   constitutional conventions.

Call by Referendum

14. Section 3. If during any ten year period a
   constitutional convention has not been held, the
the next general election the question: "Shall there be a constitutional convention?" If a majority of the votes cast on the question are in the affirmative, delegates to the convention shall be chosen at the next regular statewide election unless the legislature provides for the election of the delegates at a special election. The secretary of state shall issue the call for the convention.

Unless other provisions have been made by law, the call shall conform as nearly as possible to the act calling the Alaska Constitutional Convention of 1955 including, but not limited to, number of members, districts, election and certification of delegates, and submission and ratification of revisions and ordinances. The appropriation provisions of the call shall be self-executing and shall constitute a first claim on the state treasury.

Section 4. Constitutional conventions shall have plenary power to amend or revise the constitution, subject only to ratification by the people. No call for a constitutional convention shall limit these powers of the convention.
ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STYLE AND DRAFTING

Hon. William A. Egan, President
Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear President Egan:

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

Respectfully submitted,

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

Ordinance No. 1 is Secs. 10, 11, 12, 13 of this Report.
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STYLE AND DRAFTING

Constitutional Convention
Style and Drafting/Article XIV
(Committee Proposal/17b/Enrolled)
January 31, 1956

ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

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

ARTICLE XIV

SCHEDULE

To provide an orderly transition 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 take effect immediately upon the admission of Alaska into the Union as a State.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Capital</td>
<td>Section 2. The capital of the State of Alaska shall be at Juneau.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuance of Laws</td>
<td>Section 3. All laws in force in the Territory of Alaska on the effective date of this constitution and consistent therewith shall continue in force until they expire by their own limitation, are amended or repealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saving of Existing Rights and Liabilities</td>
<td>Section 4. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, all rights, titles, actions, suits, contracts, liabilities and civil, criminal or administrative proceedings shall continue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Style and Drafting/Article XIV
Local Government

Section 5. Cities, school districts, health districts, public utility districts and other local subdivisions of government existing on the effective date of this constitution shall continue to exercise their powers and functions under existing law pending enactment of laws to carry out the provisions of this constitution.

New local subdivisions of government shall be created only in accordance with this constitution.

Continuance of Office

Section 6. All officers of the Territory, or under its laws, on the effective date of this constitution shall continue to perform the duties of their offices in a manner consistent with this constitution until they are superseded by officers of the State.

Corresponding Qualifications

Section 7. Residence or other qualifications prescribed by this constitution shall be satisfied by corresponding qualifications under the Territory.
Section 8. The seal of the Territory, substituting the word "State" for "Territory", shall be the seal of the State.

Section 9. The flag of the Territory shall be the flag of the State.

Section 10. This constitution shall be submitted to the voters of Alaska for ratification or rejection at the territorial primary election to be held on April 24, 1956. The election shall be conducted according to existing laws regulating primary elections so far as applicable.

Section 11. 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 prepared and agreed upon by the Alaska Constitutional Convention be adopted?"

Section 12. The returns of this election shall be made to the governor of the Territory of Alaska, and shall be canvassed in substantially the same manner provided by law for territorial elections.
Section 13. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition favor the constitution, then the constitution shall be deemed to be ratified by the people of Alaska. The governor of the Territory shall forthwith submit a certified copy of the constitution through the President of the United States 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 it is approved by the duly constituted authority of the United States, the governor of the Territory shall, within thirty days after receipt of the official notification of such approval, issue a proclamation and take necessary measures to hold primary and general elections for all state elective offices provided for by this constitution.

Section 15. The primary election shall take place not less than forty nor more than ninety days after the proclamation by the governor of the Territory. The general election shall take place not less than ninety days after the primary election. The elections shall be
Section 16. The officers to be elected at the first general election shall include two senators and one representative to serve in the Congress of the United States, unless senators and a representative have been previously elected and seated. 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 his assuming office.

If the first representative is elected in an even-numbered year to take office in that year, a representative shall be elected at the same time to fill the full term commencing on the third day of January of the following year, and the same person may be elected for both terms.

Section 17. The first governor and secretary of state shall hold office for a
term beginning with the day on which they qualify and ending at noon on the first Monday in December of the even-numbered 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.

Section 18. The returns of the first general election shall be made, canvassed and certified in the manner prescribed by law. The governor of the Territory shall certify the results to the President of the United States.

Section 19. When the President of the United States issues a proclamation announcing the results of the election, and the State has been admitted into the Union, the officers elected and qualified shall assume office.

Section 20. The governor shall call a special session of the first state legislature within thirty days after the presidential proclamation unless a regular session of the legislature falls within that period.
special session shall not be limited as to
duration.

Section 21. The first members of the
judicial council shall, notwithstanding
Section 8 of Article IV, 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, in accordance with
Section 5 of Article IV, 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 22. Until the courts provided
for in Article IV are organized, the courts,
their jurisdiction and the judicial system
shall remain as constituted on the date of
admission unless otherwise provided by law.
When the state courts are organized, new
actions shall be commenced and filed therein,
and all causes, other than those under the
jurisdiction of the United States, pending
in the courts existing on the date of admission shall be transferred to the proper state court as though commenced, filed or lodged in those courts in the first instance, subject to applicable acts of congress.

Section 23. The provisions of Section 5 of Article II shall not prohibit any member of the first state legislature from holding any office or position created during his first term.

Section 24. Citizens who legally voted in the general election of November 4, 1924, and who meet the residence requirements for voting, shall be entitled to vote notwithstanding the provisions of Section 1 of Article V.
RESOLVED, that the following be agreed upon as part of the schedule appended to the Alaska State Constitution:

ARTICLE XIV

SCHEDULE

Ordinance to Abolish Fish Traps

1. Section 26. Each elector who offers to vote upon the ratification of the constitution may, upon the same ballot, vote on a third proposition, which shall be as follows:

"Shall Ordinance Number Three of the Alaska Constitutional Convention, prohibiting the use of fish traps for the taking of salmon for commercial purposes in the coastal waters of the State, be adopted?"

If the constitution shall be adopted by the electors and if a majority of all the votes cast for and against this ordinance favor its adoption, then the following shall become operative upon the effective date of the constitution:

Style and Drafting/Article XIV
"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 Alaska, to insure fair
competition among those engaged in commercial
fishing, and to make manifest the will of the
people of Alaska, the use of fish traps for
the taking of salmon for commercial purposes
is hereby prohibited in all the coastal waters
of the State."
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

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

ARTICLE XIV

SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Section ____. The election of senators and a representative to serve in the Congress of the United States being necessary and proper to prepare for the admission of Alaska as a State of the Union, the following is hereby ordained, pursuant to Chapter 46, SLA 1955:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>(1) Each qualified voter who offers to vote upon this constitution at the ratification election shall be given a separate ballot which, in substance, shall contain the following proposition:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>“Shall ordinance No.____ Alaska-Tennessee Plan of the Alaska Constitutional Convention, calling for the immediate election</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of two United States senators and one United States representative, be adopted?" YES NO

(2) Upon ratification of the constitution by the people of Alaska and separate approval of this ordinance by a majority of all votes cast for and against it, the balance of this ordinance shall become effective.

(3) Two persons to serve as members of the Senate of the United States and one person to serve as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States shall be chosen at the 1956 general election.

(4) One senator shall be chosen 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 other expiration dates. The representative shall be chosen for the regular term of two years expiring January 3, 1959.

(5) Candidates for senators and representative shall have the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution of the United States and shall be qualified voters of Alaska.

(6) Until the admission of Alaska as a state, the senators and representative may also hold or be nominated and elected to other offices of the United States or of the Territory of Alaska, provided that no person may receive compensation for more than one office.
(7) Except as provided herein, the laws of the Territory governing elections to the office of delegate to congress shall, to the extent applicable, govern the election of the senators and representative. Territorial and other officials shall perform their duties with reference to this election accordingly.

(8) All candidates for senators and representative must file declarations of candidacy with the director of finance of the Territory on or before June 30, 1956. Each candidate shall pay a filing fee of forty dollars.

(9) Independent candidates who meet the requirements set forth in Section 38-5-10, ACLA 1949, may file for the office of senator or representative.

(10) Party nominations for senators and representative shall, for this election only, be made by party conventions in the manner prescribed 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 political party shall certify the names of the candidate nominated to the director of finance of the Territory on or before June 30, 1956.

(11) The director of finance shall certify the names of all candidates for senators and representative to the clerks of court by July 15, 1956. The clerks of
court shall cause the names to be printed on the
official ballot for the general election. Independent
candidates shall be identified as provided in
Section 38-5-10, ACLA 1949. Candidates nominated
at party conventions shall be identified with appro-
priate party designations as is provided by law for
nominations at primary elections.

(12) Each declaration of candidacy shall clearly indicate whether the candidate for senator is
seeking the regular or the short term. The ballot
form shall group separately the candidates seeking
the senate long term, those seeking the senate short
term and candidates for representative. The can-
didate for each office receiving the largest number of
votes cast for that office shall be elected.

(13) The duties and emoluments of the offices
of senator and representative shall be as prescribed by law.

(14) The president of the Alaska Constitutional
Convention, or person designated by him, may assist
in carrying out the purposes of this ordinance. The
unexpended and unobligated funds appropriated to the
Alaska Constitutional Convention by Chapter 46, SLA
1955, may be used to defray expenses attributable
to the referendum and the election required by this
ordinance.

-4-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alternate Effective Dates</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(15) If the Congress of the United States seats the senators and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>representative elected pursuant to this ordinance and approves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the constitution prior to the first election of state officers,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>then Section 1 of Article XIV shall be void and shall be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>replaced by the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;The provisions of the constitution applicable to the first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>election of state officers shall take effect immediately upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the admission of Alaska into the Union as a State. The balance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of the constitution shall take effect when the elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>governor takes office.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

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

ARTICLE XIV

SCHEDULE

Alaska-Tennessee Plan

1. Section 25. The election of senators and a representative to serve in the Congress of the United States being necessary and proper to prepare for the admission of Alaska as a State of the Union, the following is hereby ordained, pursuant to Chapter 46, SL 1955:

Referendum

7. (1) Each elector who offers to vote upon this constitution at the ratification election shall be given a separate ballot by the election judges which shall contain the following proposition:

11. "Shall ordinance No. __ (Alaska-Tennessee Plan) of the Alaska Constitutional Convention, calling for the immediate election of two
Approval

3    (2) Upon ratification of the constitution by
4    the people of Alaska and separate approval of this
5    ordinance by a majority of all votes cast for and
6    against it, the remainder of this ordinance shall
7    become effective.

Election of Senators and Representative

8    (3) Two persons to serve as members of the
9    senate of the United States and one person to
10    serve as a member of the house of representatives
11    of the United States shall be chosen at the 1956
12    general election.

Terms

13    (4) One senator shall be chosen for the
14    regular term expiring on January 3, 1963, and the
15    other for an initial short term expiring on
16    January 3, 1961, unless when they are seated the
17    senate prescribes other expiration dates. The
18    representative shall be chosen for the regular
19    term of two years expiring January 3, 1959.

Qualifications

20    (5) Candidates for senators and representative
21    shall have the qualifications prescribed in the
22    constitution of the United States and shall be
23    qualified voters of Alaska.

Other Office Holding

24    (6) Until the admission of Alaska as a state,
25    the senators and representative may also hold or be
Election Procedure

(7) Except as provided herein, the laws of the Territory governing elections to the office of delegate to congress shall, to the extent applicable, govern the election of the senators and representative. Territorial and other officials shall perform their duties with reference to this election accordingly.

Independent Candidates

(8) Persons not representing any political party may become independent candidates for the offices of senator or representative by filing applications in the manner provided in Section 38-5-10, ACLA 1949, insofar as applicable. Applications must be filed in the office of the director of finance of the Territory on or before June 30, 1956.

Party Nominations

(9) Party nominations for senators and representative shall, for this election only, be made by party conventions in the manner prescribed in Section 38-4-11, ACLA 1949, for filling a vacancy in a party nomination occurring in a primary election. The names of the candidates
Certification

(10) The director of finance shall certify the names of all candidates for senators and representative to the clerks of court by July 15, 1956. The clerks of court shall cause the names to be printed on the official ballot for the general election. Independent candidates shall be identified as provided in Section 38-5-10, ACLA 1949. Candidates nominated at party conventions shall be identified with appropriate party designations as is provided by law for nominations at primary elections.

Ballot Form; Who Elected

(11) The ballot form shall group separately the candidates seeking the regular senate term, those seeking the short senate term and candidates for representative. The candidate for each office receiving the largest number of votes cast for that office shall be elected.

Duties and Emoluments

(12) The duties and emoluments of the offices of senator and representative shall be as prescribed by law.
(13) The president of the Alaska Constitutional Convention, or person designated by him, may assist in carrying out the purposes of this ordinance. The unexpended and unobligated funds appropriated to the Alaska Constitutional Convention by Chapter 46, SLA 1955, may be used to defray expenses attributable to the referendum and the election required by this ordinance.

(14) If the Congress of the United States seats the senators and representative elected pursuant to this ordinance and approves the constitution before the first election of state officers, then Section 1 of Article XIV shall be void and shall be replaced by the following:

"The provisions of the constitution applicable to the first election of state officers shall take effect immediately upon the admission of Alaska into the Union as a State. The remainder of the constitution shall take effect when the elected governor takes office."
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

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

ARTICLE XV

APPORTIONMENT SCHEDULE

Section 1. Members of the house of representatives shall, until reapportionment, be elected from the election districts and in the numbers shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of District</th>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>Number of Representatives</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>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Juneau</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lynn Canal-Icy Straits</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cordova-McCarrthy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Valdez-Chitina-Whittier</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Anchorage</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Seward</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kenai-Cook Inlet</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>Kuskokwim</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Yukon-Koyukuk</td>
<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>
Section 3. The election districts set forth in Section 1 shall include the following territory:

1. **Prince of Wales**: All of Prince of Wales, Dall, Forrester, Suemez, Baker, Lulu, Noyes, Warren, Kosciusko and the Kashevarof Islands as well as adjacent off-shore islands.

2. **Ketchikan**: That area of the mainland drained by streams flowing into Revillagigedo Channel, Behm Canal, Burroughs Bay and east side of Clarence Strait from the southernmost point of the Alaska-British Columbia boundary line to and including Lemesurier Point, and those islands south of Ernest Sound and east of Clarence Strait including Revillagigedo, Gravina, Annette and Duke Islands and other adjacent smaller islands.

3. **Wrangell-Petersburg**: 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 and partly bounded on the north by a line drawn between Cape Fanshaw and the north side of Pybus Bay, 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.
4. **Sitka:** Those parts of Admiralty, Chichagof, and Baranof Islands not included in Election Districts No. 3, 5 and 6 and Kruzof Island and other smaller adjacent islands.

5. **Juneau:** The mainland north of Election District No. 3 up to and including the area drained by streams flowing into Berners 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, Shelter and Benjamin Islands, and other smaller adjacent islands.

6. **Lynn Canal-Icy Straits:** 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 Yakobi, Lomesurier and Pleasant Islands and other smaller adjacent islands.

7. **Cordova-McCarthy:** 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 not including the Tiekel River on the west; and up to and including the Chitina River on the east.
8. Valdez-Chitina-Whittier: 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 and including the Tiekel River on the west, and
above but not including the Chitina River on the east.

9. Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna: That area from and in-
cluding 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
the area draining into the Knik River from the north and from
the south to the highway bridge.

10. Anchorage: 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 Rivers and their tributaries to but not
including Beluga River on the south.

11. Seward: That part of Kenai Peninsula draining into
the Gulf of Alaska from Gore Point on the west to Cape Junken on
the east and the area draining into Turnagain Arm from and
including the drainage of Resurrection Creek on the west to but
not including Placer River on the east; and to and including
the confluence of the Kenai and Russian Rivers on the west.

12. Kenai-Cook Inlet: That area of Kenai Peninsula drained
by streams flowing into the Gulf of Alaska, Cook Inlet and Turna­
gain Arm, from and including the area drained into Port Dick on
the south to Gore Point to but not including Resurrection Creek
on the north and the area east of the confluence of the Kenai
and Russian Rivers and that area west of Cook Inlet drained by
all streams flowing into Cook Inlet from Cape Douglas on the
south to and including the Beluga River, including Elizabeth
Island and adjacent islands in Cook Inlet.

13. Kodiak: 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.

14. Aleutian Islands: 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.

15. Bristol Bay: The area drained by all streams flowing
into Bristol Bay from Cape Newenham on the west to but not in‐
cluding the Meshik River on the south.
16. **Bethel:** 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 Saint Matthew Island and adjacent islands.

17. **Kuskokwim:** 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.

18. **Yukon-Koyukuk:** 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.

19. **Fairbanks:** That area drained by the Tanana River and its tributaries from and including Clear Creek, near Blair Lakes, 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
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.

20. **Upper Yukon**: 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 Kuparuk River on the
west to the Alaska boundary.

21. **Barrow**: The area drained by all streams flowing into the
Arctic Ocean from Cape Lisburne on the west to and including the
area drained by the Kuparuk River and its tributaries on the east.

22. **Kobuk**: The area drained by all streams flowing into the
Arctic Ocean and Kotzebue Sound from Cape Lisburne on the north to
and including the area drained by the Good Hope River and its
tributaries on the south.

23. **Nome**: All of the Seward Peninsula and adjacent areas
drained by all streams flowing into the Kotzebue Sound, Bering
Strait and Norton Sound from but not including the area drained
by the Good Hope River and its tributaries on the north to but
not including the area drained by the Pastolik River on the south;
and King, Little Diomede, Saint Lawrence, Sledge, Chamisso, and
Stuart Islands, as well as adjacent offshore islands.

24. **Wade Hampton**: The area drained by the lower Yukon River
and its tributaries from Tuckers Slough to the mouth of the Bering
Sea, and the area drained by all streams flowing into the Bering
Sea and Norton Sound from and including Hazen Bay on the south to
and including the Pastolik River on the north.
ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STYLE AND DRAFTING

Hon. William A. Egan, President
Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear President Egan:

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

Respectfully submitted,

George Sundborg, Chairman
R. Rolland Armstrong
Edward V. Davis
Victor Fischer
Mildred R. Hermann
James J. Hurley
Maurice T. Johnson
George M. McLaughlin
Katherine D. Nordale
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

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

ARTICLE VIII
NATURAL RESOURCES

Section 1. It is the policy of the State to encourage the settlement of its land and the development of its resources by making them available for maximum use consistent with the public interest.

Section 2. The legislature shall provide for the utilization, development and conservation of all natural resources belonging to the State, including land and waters, for the maximum benefit of its people.

Section 3. Wherever occurring in their natural state, fish, wildlife, and waters are reserved to the people for common use.

Section 4. Fish, forests, wildlife, grasslands and all other replenishable resources belonging to the State shall be utilized, developed and conserved on the sustained yield principle, subject to preferences among beneficial uses.
Section 5. The legislature may provide for facilities, improvements and services to assure greater utilization, development, reclamation and settlement of lands, and to assure fuller utilization and development of the fisheries, wildlife and waters.

Section 6. Lands and interests therein, including submerged and tidal lands, possessed or acquired by the State, and not used or intended exclusively for governmental purposes, constitute the state public domain. The legislature shall provide for the selection of lands granted to the State by the United States, and for the administration of the state public domain.

Section 7. The legislature may provide for the acquisition of sites, objects and areas of natural beauty or of historic, cultural, recreational or scientific value. It may reserve them from the public domain and provide for their administration and preservation for the use, enjoyment and welfare of the people.

Section 8. The legislature may provide for the leasing of and the issuance of exploration permits to any part of the public domain or interest therein, subject to reasonable concurrent uses. Leases and permits shall provide, among other conditions, for payment by the party at fault for damage or injury arising from non-compliance with terms governing concurrent use and for
Section 9. Subject to the provisions of this section, the legislature may provide for the sale or grant of state lands, or interests therein, and establish sales procedures. All sales or grants shall contain reservations to the State of all resources as may be required by Congress or the State and shall provide for access to these resources. Reservation of access shall not impair the owners' use, prevent the control of trespass, nor preclude compensation for damage.

Section 10. No disposals or leases of state lands, or interests therein, shall be made without prior public notice and other safeguards of the public interest as may be prescribed by law.

Section 11. Discovery and appropriation shall be the basis for establishing a right in those minerals reserved to the State which, upon the date of ratification of this constitution by the people of Alaska, were subject to location under the federal mining laws. Prior discovery, location and filing, as prescribed by law, shall establish a prior right to these minerals and also a prior right to permits, transferable licenses and leases for their extraction and processing. Continuation of these rights shall depend upon the performance of annual labor, the payment of fees, rents or royalties, or upon other
Leases and Permits

1 requirements as may be prescribed by law. Surface uses
2 of land by a mineral claimant shall be limited to those
3 necessary for the extraction and basic processing of the
4 mineral deposits. The granting of deeds or patents to
5 mineral lands may be authorized by the State unless
6 prohibited by Congress. The provisions of this section
7 shall apply to all other minerals reserved to the State
8 which by law are declared subject to appropriation.

Section 12. The legislature shall provide for the
10 issuance, types and terms of leases for coal, oil, gas,
11 oil shale, sodium, phosphate, potash, sulfur, pumice and
12 other minerals as may be prescribed by law. Leases and
13 permits giving the exclusive right of exploration for
14 these minerals for specific periods and areas, subject
15 to reasonable concurrent exploration as to different
16 classes of minerals, may be authorized by law. Like
17 leases and permits giving the exclusive right of prospecting by geophysical, geochemical and similar methods for
18 all minerals may also be authorized by law.

Section 13. All surface and subsurface waters re-
21 served to the people for common use, except mineral and
22 medicinal waters, are subject to appropriation. Priority
23 of appropriation shall give prior right. Except for
24 public water supply, an appropriation of water shall be
25 limited to stated purposes and subject to preferences

- 4 -
Access to Navigable Waters

1 among beneficial uses, concurrent or otherwise, as
2 prescribed by law.

3 Section 14. Free access to the navigable or public
4 waters of the State, as defined by law, shall not be
5 denied any citizen of the United States or resident of
6 the State, except that the legislature may by general law
7 regulate and limit such access for other beneficial uses
8 or public purposes.

No Exclusive Right of Fishery

9 Section 15. No exclusive right or special privilege
10 of fishery shall be created or authorized in the natural
11 waters of the State.

Protection of Rights

12 Section 16. No person shall be involuntarily divested
13 of his right to the use of waters, his interests in lands,
14 or improvements affecting either, except for a
15 superior beneficial use or public purpose and then only
16 with just compensation and by operation of law.

Uniform Application

17 Section 17. Laws and regulations governing the use
18 or disposal of natural resources shall apply equally to
19 all persons similarly situated with reference to the
20 subject matter and purpose to be served by the law or
21 regulation.

Private Ways of Necessity

22 Section 18. Proceedings in eminent domain may be
23 undertaken for private ways of necessity to permit
24 essential access for extraction or utilization of
25 resources. Just compensation shall be made for property
Residual Powers (To General Provisions)

1 taken or for damages to other property rights.

Section 19. The enumeration of specified powers shall not be construed as limitations on other implied powers of the State in relation to the utilization, development and conservation of natural resources, except as specifically provided in this article.

State Boundaries (To General Provisions)

Section 20. The State of Alaska shall consist of all the territory, together with the territorial waters appurtenant thereto, included in the Territory of Alaska upon the date of ratification of this constitution by the people of Alaska.