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

ARTICLE VI

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Election Districts</th>
<th>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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senate Districts</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reapportionment of House</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combining Districts</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redistricting</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modification of Senate Districts</td>
<td>Section 7. The Southeastern, Southcentral, Central and Northwestern senate districts, described in Section 2 of Article XV, may be modified to reflect changes in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reapportionment Board

Organization

Reapportionment Plan and Proclamation

1 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-
Enforcement

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. Original jurisdiction in these matters is hereby vested in the superior court. On appeal, the cause shall be reviewed by the supreme court upon the law and the facts.

Election of First Senators (Transitional)

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,
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 provisions of Article VI shall apply in the first reapportionment.
Constitutional Convention of Alaska

COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 14

Introduced by Committee on Suffrage, Elections and Apportionment

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT

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

Composition of House: Apportionment

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

Reapportionment of House

2. Section 2. Immediately following the official reporting of the 1960 census of the United States, or the first regular legislative session of the State of Alaska if it occurs thereafter, and after every subsequent census, the Governor shall reapportion the House of Representatives according to civilian population as reported by the census within each election district. Reapportionment shall be by the method known as the method of equal proportions except that each election district having the major
fraction of the quotient obtained by dividing total civilian population by forty shall have one representative. Should the total civilian population within any election district fall below one-half of the quotient, such election district shall be attached to the election district within its Senate subdistrict and the reapportionment shall be determined for the new district as provided above. The Governor may further redistrict by changing the size and area of districts, subject to the following limitations: the new election districts so created shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, shall contain a population at least equal to the quotient obtained by dividing the total civilian population by forty, shall contain as nearly as practicable relatively integrated socio-economic areas, may give consideration to local government boundaries, and shall use drainage and other geographic features in describing boundaries wherever possible. Provided that the districts from which Senators at large are elected may be modified to take account of changes in election districts, but retaining the total number of Senators assigned herein to each such district, and the approximate perimeter of each such district.

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

Section 4. The members of the Legislature shall
be elected at general elections in even-numbered
years. The term of office of members of the Senate
shall be four years; one-half the senators shall be
elected every two years. The term of office of mem­
ers of the House of Representatives shall be two
years. (See Transitory Provisions below for method
of accomplishing this result in both houses.)

Transitory Provision: (Senate) As to the eight
(8) Senators chosen, two from each senatorial dis­
trict: - At the first election, one from each
senatorial district shall be chosen for a two-(2)year
term and one from each said district for a four-(4)
year term. As to the remaining twelve (12) Senators:
- At the first election, one-half the senators from
senatorial districts whose total number of senators is
even (Northwestern and South Central) shall be chosen
for two-year terms, and one-half for four-(4)year
terms; in senatorial districts whose total number of
senators is odd (Southeastern and Central) one shall
be chosen for a two-(2)year term and two chosen for
four-(4)year terms. If the first State general
election is held in an odd-numbered year, one
year must be added to the first terms of all senators
elected at said first election.

Transitory Provision: (House) If the first State
general election is held in an odd-numbered year the
term of said representatives shall be three years.

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

The Board shall, within ninety days following
the official report of each decennial census, submit
to the Governor a plan for reapportionment, or
redistricting in accordance with the terms of this
constitution, and the Governor shall, within ninety
days thereafter, issue a proclamation showing the
results of such reapportionment or redistricting,
giving explanation for all changes from the Boards
plan, which shall be effective for the election of
members of the legislature until after the next
census certification.

Original jurisdiction is hereby vested in the
Superior Court of the State to be exercised on the
application of any voter, made within thirty days
of the expiration of either of the two ninety-day
periods above specified, to compel by mandamus or
otherwise, the Governor to perform the duties above
set forth; or within thirty days following his
proclamation to compel, by mandamus or otherwise,
the correction of any error made in such redistrict-
ing or reapportionment.

The Supreme Court, on appeal, shall review
the said cause upon the law and the facts.
Constitutional Convention of Alaska

COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 14

SCHEDULE

Election Districts

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No of District</th>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>No of Members per '50 Decennial Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prince of Wales</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ketchikan</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Wrangell-Petersburg</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sitka</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Juneau</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lynn Canal- Icy Straits</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cordova-McCarthy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Valdez-Chitna-Whittier</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Talkeetna-Palmer-Vassila</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 2. As provided in Section 3, Article ____, the Senatorial districts and the number of senators to be elected from each shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>Number of Senators</th>
<th>Composition of Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southeastern</td>
<td>Two at large; one from election districts 1 &amp; 2; one from election districts 3 &amp; 4; one from election districts 5 &amp; 6; total 5</td>
<td>Election districts 1 to 6, inclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwestern</td>
<td>Two at large; one from election districts 17 &amp; 18; one from election districts 19 &amp; 20; total 4</td>
<td>Election districts 17 to 20, inclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central</td>
<td>Two at large; one from election districts 7 &amp; 8; one from election districts 9 &amp; 10; one from election districts 11 &amp; 12; one from election districts 13 &amp; 14; total 6</td>
<td>Election districts 7 to 14, inclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Two at large; one from election districts 15 &amp; 16; one from election districts 21 &amp; 22; one from election districts 23 &amp; 24; total 5</td>
<td>Election districts 15 and 16; districts 21 to 24, inclusive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hon. William A. Egan  
President, Alaska Constitutional Convention  

Dear Mr. President:

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

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

Respectfully submitted,

John S. Hellenthal, Chairman  
George D. Cooper  
Douglas Gray  
John B. Coghill  
M. R. Marston  
Frank Peratrovich  
M. J. Walsh
ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON
SUFFRAGE, ELECTIONS AND APPORTIONMENT

Hon. William A. Egan
President, Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear Mr. President:

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

The article covers the following subjects:

1. A bicameral legislative body.

2. A House of Representatives composed of 40 members chosen from 24 Election districts determined by socio-economic principles of apportionment.

3. A Senate composed of 20 members chosen from Senate districts comprising certain election districts in socio-economic areas of Alaska.


5. The Governor's Advisory Reapportionment and Redistricting Board with provisions for mandamus to compel action in keeping with constitutional rules should they be disregarded.


Committee Proposal No. 14
COMPARISON WITH PRIOR LEGISLATIVE BODIES

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

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASIS FOR DISTRICTS

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

METHOD OF EQUAL PROPORTIONS

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

**ELECTION DISTRICT PLAN**

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

The election districts and the representation of each based on the 1950 decennial census are as follows (a schedule will be made up giving detailed boundaries, following the holiday recess), to wit:-
1. Prince of Wales (1) 13. Kodiak (2)  
2. Ketchikan (2) 14. Aleutian Islands (1)  
3. Wrangell-Petersburg (1) 15. Bristol Bay (1)  
4. Sitka (1) 16. Bethel (1)  
5. Juneau (3) 17. Wade Hampton (1)  
6. Lynn Canal-Icy Straits (1) 18. Nome (2)  
7. Cordova-McCarthy (1) 19. Kobuk (1)  
8. Valdez-Chitina-Whittier (1) 20. Noatak (1)  
10. Kenai-Cook Inlet (1) 22. Yukon-Koyukuk (1)  
11. Anchorage (8) 23. Upper Yukon (1)  
12. Talkeetna-Palmer-Wassila (1) 24. Fairbanks (5)  

SENATE STUDIES AND COMPOSITION

Whereas, in the composition of the House of Representatives, stress was placed upon civilian population with minor consideration of area (in that election districts are assured of representation by at least one representative), in the composition of the Senate stress was placed upon area with minor stress upon socio-economic areas.

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>17 to 20, incl.</th>
<th>II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 to 14, incl.</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15, 16 &amp; 21 to 24 incl.</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Thus the total membership of the Senate is 20.

The following schedule shows the Senate composition:

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

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

REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING BOARD

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

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

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

The above outlines committee thought in general.

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

Respectfully submitted,

John S. Hellenthal, Chairman
George D. Cooper
Douglas Gray
John B. Coghill
M. R. Marston
Frank Peratrovich
M. J. Walsh
COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 14

Introduced by Committee on Suffrage, Elections and Apportionment

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT

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

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

Section 2. Immediately following the official reporting of the 1960 census of the United States, or the first regular legislative session of the State of Alaska if it occurs thereafter, and after every subsequent census, the Governor shall reapportion the House of Representatives according to civilian population as reported by the census within each election district. Reapportionment shall be by the method known as the method of equal proportions except that each election district having the major fraction of the quotient obtained by dividing total civilian
population by forty shall have one representative. Should the total civilian population within any election district fall below one-half of the quotient, such election district shall be attached to the election district adjoining it having the least civilian population and the reapportionment shall be determined for the new district as provided above. The Governor may further redistrict by the creation of two or more new districts from within the larger geographic socio-economic areas of the State, or by otherwise changing the size and areas of districts, subject to the following limitations: the new election districts so created shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, shall contain a population at least equal to the quotient obtained by dividing the total civilian population by forty, shall contain as nearly as practicable relatively integrated socio-economic areas, and shall use drainage and other geographic features in describing boundaries wherever possible.

Section 3. The Senate shall be composed of twenty members elected by the qualified voters of the respective senatorial districts. The senatorial districts shall be as set forth in the schedule in Article_____.
Section 4. The members of the Legislature shall be elected at general elections in even-numbered years.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time of Election:</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terms of</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representatives</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senators</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

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

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

COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 14

SCHEDULE

Election Districts

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

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

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