Alaska Constitution

Adopted by the Constitutional Convention February 5, 1956

> Ratified by the People of Alaska April 24, 1956

Became Operative with the formal proclamation of Statehood January 3, 1959

Amended 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1982, 1984, 1988, 1990, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2004

Office of the Lieutenant Governor P.O. Box 110015 ~ Juneau, Alaska 99811-0015 State Capitol, Third Floor ~ Juneau, Alaska 99801 Lt.Governor@alaska.gov ~ www.ltgov.state.ak.us

Printed in April 2023

Produced by the Office of the Lieutenant Governor for public outreach. Printed in Anchorage, Alaska at a cost of \$.94 each.

2

Table of Contents

The Alaska Constitution, An Introduction 5
The Constitution of the State of Alaska
Preamble
Article I ~ Declaration of Rights 7
Article II ~ The Legislature 12
Article III ~ The Executive 17
Article IV ~ The Judiciary 22
Article V ~ Suffrage and Elections
Article VI ~ Legislative Apportionment 27
Article VII ~ Health, Education and Welfare 30
Article VIII ~ Natural Resources 31
Article IX ~ Finance and Taxation 35
Article X ~ Local Government 40
Article XI ~ Initiative, Referendum, and Recall 41
Article XII ~ General Provisions 45
Article XIII ~ Amendment and Revision 48
Article XIV ~ Apportionment Schedule [repealed, 1998] 49
Article XV ~ Schedule of Transitional Measures 50
Delegates to the Constitutional Convention 57
Schedule of Amendments to the Alaska Constitution 58
Appendix A
Ordinance No. 1 60
Ordinance No. 2 61
Ordinance No. 3

ARTICLE II ~ THE LEGISLATURE, CONT.

§ 13. Form of Bills–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."

§ 14. Passage of Bills– The legislatures 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 three 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.

§ 15. Veto– 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.

§ 16. Action Upon Veto- Upon receipt of a veto message during a regular session of the legislature, the legislatures shall meet immediately in joint session and reconsider passage of the vetoed bill or item. Bills to raise revenue and appropriation bills or items, although vetoed, become law by affirmative vote of three fourths of the membership of the legislature. Other vetoed bills become law by affirmative vote of two thirds of the membership of the legislature. Bills vetoed after adjournment of the first regular session of the legislature shall be reconsidered by the legislature sitting as one body no later than the fifth day of the next regular or special session of that legislature. Bills vetoed after adjournment of the second regular session shall be reconsidered by the legislature, if one is called. The vote on reconsideration of a vetoed bill shall be entered on the journals of both houses. [Amended 1976]

\$ 17. Bills Not Signed- 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.