

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 8672
800 SCOMM27: INT. COMM. CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION 1979-80

once called, a convention can rewrite every section and article and can add any new matter it desires, subject of course to ratification by the electorate.

In view of the tremendous power that a convention possesses, it is important to distinguish between the types of changes that may call for a convention as against those that can be effected through amendment. Concurrently, it is vital to have a clear understanding of the difference between constitutional and legislative matter, for the latter is, by definition, something that should be handled through legislation and not changing the constitution. (This distinction, by the way, was ever-present concern of the 1955 convention as it tried to restrict the constitution to fundamental law, excluding trivia and special interest provisions.)

Revision by Convention

The rationale for a convention needs to rest on a significant purpose beyond amendments that can be routinely handled by the legislative amendment route. Such a purpose can be (1) making changes that the legislature cannot or is not likely to accomplish, (2) dealing with major issues of philosophy and policy undergirding the fabric of state government, and (3) accommodating or defusing public pressures that are not being satisfied by the legislature. While from a constitutionalist or political science viewpoint only the first two reasons might be considered legitimate, popular pressure may be at least as important a factor as the other two in bringing about a convention.

There are few changes that the legislature cannot be expected to deal with through the amendment process other than those that affect the legislature itself and those that are too big or too complex to be dealt with as part of the legislative process. The prime example for the first category is the proposal to change the legislative structure from a two-house to a unicameral system. This suggested change has been repeatedly approved by the state house of representatives, but it has yet to see positive action by the senate. Even after voters approved of the concept in a statewide advisory referendum, the legislature has refused to act. And, it is highly unlikely that it will approve this basic change in the structure of the legislature, if for no other reason than the fact that it would lead to a

reallocation of legislative power and more than a few legislators would be jeopardized.

Other structural changes might be similarly difficult to obtain via legislative initiative, especially if they limit the powers of the legislature or restrict its ability to exercise its will. Among these is the oft-repeated proposal to limit the length of legislative sessions, another idea that has seen wide approval by the electorate. Yet, this generality needs to be approached with caution, for in 1976 the legislature did approve a constitutional amendment to establish the permanent fund. The effect of this action was to put a substantial portion of petroleum revenues beyond direct reach and disposal by the legislature. This proves that lawmakers can move to limit their own prerogatives when either purpose or popular will so require.

A more difficult area to define as a basis for potential constitutional revision is possible desire or need to change the fundamental philosophy or grounding of the constitution. Nothing of this sort has as yet clearly emerged, though one could speculate about attitudes that could lead to efforts for basic changes in the constitution. Ideas in that direction were initiated several years ago when proposals were made to revise the natural resources article to eliminate the existing pro-development bias and substitute therefor a policy of environmental protection. Another type of pressure may emerge as a result of increasing sentiment, in Alaska and the nation, against government in general and against taxes and government expenditures in particular. These examples deal with subject matter already in the constitution. Potential new areas of basic constitutional concern could be the preservation of Alaska lifestyles, Native culture, and the subsistence way of making a living off the land; or Alaskans may decide to try restructuring their concept of government and the state's relationship to the United States.

Whatever such fundamental issues might be, they are obviously not suited to resolution as part of the routine legislative process. This is not due to lawmaker's lack of concern for major policy. Rather, the hundreds of bills and financial management responsibilities are more than enough to occupy legislators' time both during sessions and during their interim. Therefore, if pressures for fundamental changes do arise, their resolution will almost certainly lie within a constitutional convention or some other vehicle established to deal with them.

These two categories — matters that affect the legislature and issues of underlying philosophy — are logical bases for calling a constitutional convention. However, given the fact that a convention opens the constitution to massive revision, routine and other changes are best handled through the legislative amendment process.

Constitutional Amendments

A plethora of amendments has been proposed to change specific parts of the state's constitution. A very few, such as unicameralism of limiting legislative sessions, may require a convention to resolve. Most others appropriately stand or fall through action or inaction by the legislature and confirmation or rejection by Alaska's voters. (Should a convention be held, such changes could, of course, be considered as part of comprehensive constitutional revision.)

A survey of specific amendments that have been proposed or might be considered is being undertaken as part of an analysis sponsored by the legislature's Interim Committee on the Constitutional Convention. The items are truly too numerous to enumerate here. Changes have been proposed, either formally in the legislature or informally in other media, to every article of the constitution. Some can be justified, but certainly not all.

Here is a small sampling. Suggestions have been made that the grand jury, provided for in Article I, is obsolete and should be superseded by methods that are more expeditious and fairer to defendants. But, while the change could be made by amending the constitution, it could far more simply be put into practice through a rule promulgated by the State Supreme Court.

Article II covers the legislature and has seen a number of proposals that might, as already mentioned, be difficult to get through the legislature, assuming they were worthy pursuit. These deal not only with a one-house legislature and time limit on annual sessions, but also with such matters as legislative pay, qualification of members, and the like.

The executive article covers such controversial proposal as election of the state attorney general and district attorneys/prosecutors, and establishing a single, six-year term for the governor. Suggest-

tions have also been made to elect judges and change the composition of the judicial council. There are those who want to authorize state funding of students in private schools. Changes in resources policy have been proposed. Suggested revisions of the finance and taxation article include establishment of tax and expenditure limits, extension of the permanent fund to cover more state revenues, and creation of a more responsible general obligation binding process. Other proposed amendments include allowing use of the initiative process to amend the constitution.

Any of these and other suggested amendments can be routinely handled by the legislature whenever sufficient justification exists for a specific proposal. The fact that many oft-suggested changes, such as selecting members of the judiciary, have not made it through the legislature is due exclusively to lack of support for the idea.

Special Issues

Since lawmakers do not necessarily endorse and act on all issues that come before them, many groups are dissatisfied with the legislative process and its responsiveness to their desires. A constitutional convention can potentially provide a medium through which such groups can try to achieve their objectives. And, in these days of single-issue politics, massive pressures can be marshalled. In Alaska, the lands issue provides a good example; nationally it is the support of environmental causes.

Principal Alaskan causes of the day include moving the state capital, outlawing abortions, repealing the income tax, and distributing state lands, though the latter issue appears dormant at this time. Frustrated by lack or inadequacy of legislative response, proponents of such cause might well try to obtain instant remedy and satisfaction by writing their cause into the constitution. Thus, those who have been trying for years to get the capital moved could mandate the change by a specific clause in the constitution. The same aims might be pursued by "right-to-life" proponents and advocates of other causes.

There are two prospective problems that could result from this situation. First, the subjects these interest groups are pursuing are

not bona fide constitutional matter, though they could make it such by marshalling sufficient votes. Second, and by far more serious, single-issue groups and candidates could well beget a constitutional convention that cared only about satisfying their specific wants and paid little attention to the fundamental purposes and concepts of the constitution itself. A convention dominated by narrow special interest is scary to contemplate, for the basic fabric and institutions of the state could thus be endangered and undermined. But the potentials for the happening do exist, and one needs to examine ways of approaching constitutional revision in a constructive and positive manner, particularly since the 1982 referendum looms not far away.

Alternative Approaches to Constitutional Revision

A review of Alaska's experience under the constitution and its adequacy to serve the state in the future was conducted in 1976, twenty years after the document was written and ratified. The review was sponsored by delegates to the 1955-56 convention. But the examination of the constitutional experience was carried out by individuals who had worked under it or observed it closely: legislators, state and local government officials, judges, newspaper editors, rural representatives, businessmen, and the like. With some exceptions, the general opinion was that the constitution had served the new state well and that no overall revisions were necessary for it to remain a viable document.

Today, people who have taken positions on the matter hold strong opinions on the need for a new constitutional convention, and they fall on both sides of the issue. Convention proponents generally base their stand on specific areas of change, such as establishment of a unicameral legislature, provisions for rural Alaska and subsistence, or changes in the finance article; a few want the whole constitutional structure of Alaska to be reviewed. The opposition to a convention is satisfied with the present state constitution and fears that a convention, with its plenary powers, could end up making extensive, unnecessary, undesirable and damaging revisions.

It is fair to assume that the vast majority of Alaskans is unaware of and unconcerned with the convention issue. That is the way it was in 1970, when the first convention referendum was voted on.

With the exception of information from League of Women Voters and some newspaper editorials, the general public had little basis for voting on the convention call. That was not a healthy state of affairs then. But lack of public understanding of the issues would be much more serious today in view of the general tenor of the times and the shrillness of recent single-issue campaigns.

Public education, information, and knowledge are keys to successful democratic governance. These factors together with the overriding statehood purpose provided the foundation for a successful convention twenty-five years ago. And they can do so again.

Striving for a knowledgeable electorate should be the goal of those convention proponents and opponents who are serious in their striving for a good constitution for the state. That is the surest way, in fact the only way, to insure that special interest groups will now sway the public and control a convention if called. Providing the basis for an intelligent response to the whole subject of constitutional revision is, of course, a principal purpose of the legislature's Interim Committee on the Constitutional Convention.

An essential ingredient in preparing the voting public as well as laying the groundwork for a convention is the establishment of an appropriate preparatory commission. In 1955, the Alaska Statehood Commission performed that task. In the future, a special constitutional convention commission could provide the vehicle for these purposes. Most states have used such commissions as an initial stage preceding a convention or even a decision on holding a convention. Commissions of this sort are usually composed either of a mixture of public officials and citizens appointees or appointed citizens only. Generally, their task is establishing two-way communication with the electorate and doing preparatory research for the contemplated convention.

A newly emerging device used by a number of states is the constitutional revision commission, which is charged with actually proposing changes to be made in the state constitution. This instrumentality has evolved since Alaska's constitution was written, but it may have applicability in Alaska. A commission of this sort undertakes a study of possible constitutional changes and proposes amendments or packages of revisions to the legislature, which can, in turn, recommend them for voter approval. In effect,

this method constitutes a process of comprehensive revision utilizing the regular amendment process without recourse to a constitutional convention. A disadvantage of this approach is that it does not in the first instance involve delegates elected by the people. However, proposed changes do go through the scrutiny of elected lawmakers, and recommended revisions are eventually voted on by the people of the state. The approach represents a compromise between holding a constitutional convention, which can propose wholesale revisions, and the legislative amendment process, which, as mentioned, does not lend itself well to major constitutional policy analyses and revisions.

The decision of how to initially approach constitutional revision is up to the state legislature. A preparatory commission would have to be established by law. So would a constitutional revision body. Also, the legislature can use the regular amendment process and it can initiate a constitutional convention of its own volition.

It is quite possible that the most practical course would be for the legislature to determine what changes are needed in the constitution, (possibly using a constitutional study commission), recommend a package of amendments to the people, and thus eliminate possible justifications for a convention. The legislature may still have to face head-on the special interest pressures that might develop for a convention, but these could be defused by legislative action, public information, or a combination of these.

Another alternative available under the constitution is for the legislature itself to issue a convention call. This course might be taken if either the case for a convention became extremely strong or public approval of a referendum appeared inevitable, or both. Under such circumstances, a legislative call might simply eliminate the need for a potentially divisive referendum campaign and help set a higher tone of unity for the constitutional convention than might otherwise be achieved. At the same time, such a course might cause a convention to be held when none might be called by vote of the people, had they a chance to express themselves on the matter.

At this juncture, the wisest course to pursue might just be to wait another year or two before taking firm steps in any of the above directions. Continuing exploratory work would be appropriate,

together with a broadening program of public information and involvement. And then, as the 1982 referendum time approached, the public and the legislature will be in a better situation for setting a constitutional revision course than we are today.

A Personal Postscript

Several months of looking at the constitutional revision question have not helped me decide what position to take about a new constitutional convention. The constitution is essentially sound; no critical changes appear necessary. At the same time, some issues will not be resolved without a convention being held, the unicameral legislative structure being a prime example. But, while issues such as that remain undecided, Alaska can certainly continue on its present course without great suffering. From this standpoint, again, constitutional revision is not vital to Alaska's welfare.

Yet a constitutional convention — including both the process leading to it and the actual proceedings — have the potential of providing the kind of uplifting experience and unity that Alaska so badly needs. Although there is a danger that special, single-issue interest might capture and derail a convention, I am not really afraid of that. First, voters generally do exercise good judgment in the people they elect. Second, I have time and again seen people, when challenged, rise to heights far greater than one might have expected. Thus, my intrinsic belief in democracy, together with an innate optimism, makes me unafraid of what a convention, even under the worst of circumstances, might do to Alaska's constitutions, the best in the nation.

And so, at least for the time being, I straddle the fence.

Biographical Sketch

Victor Fischer was a delegate to the 1956 Alaska Constitutional Convention and has written a book on the state constitution. Fischer was the director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) for many years and is now a private consultant, currently working with several legislative committees.

HOLISTIC ALASKA

By Glenn A. Olds, President
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Cheshire Puss," she began, rather timidly . . .

"Would you tell me, please, which way ought I go to from here?"

"That depends a good deal on where you want to get to," said the cat.

"I don't much care where —" said Alice.

"Then, it doesn't much matter which way you go," said the cat.

Lewis Carroll — *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*

"If the human race is to survive, it will have to change its ways of thinking more in the next 25 years than in the last 25,000."

Kenneth Boulding

"I can't believe God plays dice with the cosmos."

Albert Einstein

"It shall be required of this generation."

Luke 11:50-51

Historical Perspective

Alaska, "the great land" stands as a fascinating and unique link in human history. Anchored as it is in a past and a culture that were historically holistic, integrated and whole, it has escaped much of that sweeping, scientific specialization of the modern day that has left our world fragmented and narrowly professionalized. Alaska, as a bridge between East and West, absorbs the best of both continents without adopting the extremes of either.¹

As technology continues to shrink our world, Alaska has the unique prospect of averting the dangerous dichotomies and narrow specializations that haunt and divide our time. Because of Alaska's holistic past not yet subverted, we can pursue a more vital holistic culture and development for the future.

Alaska's future may well celebrate T.S. Elliot's classic line, "And we may return to the beginning, and know it for the first time." This means that the remarkable holistic outlook and life style of the original Alaskan native may become the saving form and function against an overly specialized, segregated world.

Back in 1851 Seattle, Chief of the Suquamish and other tribes of the Northwest, wrote to the President of the United States. In beautiful simplicity, he expressed the holistic sense of the relationship of nature, human nature, and the Divine, the connectedness of all things, and the insight of his native culture containing 40,000 years of wisdom. He painted a picture² which mirrored in miniature in Alaska, reaches for a new unity.

The fact and graphic necessity of this whole new view was brought home to me on that eventful day, July 20, 1969, when our first astronaut landed on the moon. I was in the chair as Ambassador to the United Nations Economic and Social Council in Geneva representing the United States and was asked to say a word appropriate to that occasion. It seemed so obvious, and yet so prophetic, to acknowledge man was now able, for the first time to see the whole earth from beyond itself, from the moon; and know it for what it is, in its precious, precarious, finite wholeness to see it as our radically interdependent, *integrative, holistic* home.

The bankruptcy of our recent scientific legacy of specialization leads to dangerous dichotomies:

between	person	—	and	—	nature
between	mind	—	and	—	matter
between	subject	—	and	—	object
between	freedom	—	and	—	security
between	self	—	and	—	society
between	private	—	and	—	public
between	development	—	and	—	conservation
between	quality	—	and	—	quantity

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATURE
FROM 1960 TO 1979

Prepared For
INTERIM COMMITTEE
on the
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
of the
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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January 11, 1980

INTRODUCTION

Since the first legislature of the State of Alaska convened in 1959, legislators have attempted to change the constitution by amendment. The following report lists the proposed amendments by the chamber in which they were introduced, and by the year of introduction. The report also gives a brief summary of each amendment and whether it passed, failed, or died in the legislative process. Of the 228 proposed amendments, nineteen have passed both houses of the legislature and have been submitted to the electorate. Sixteen of those amendments have been approved by the voters of the State, and have become part of the State Constitution.

Several of the proposed amendments have been introduced consistently throughout the period of this report, thus reflecting substantial interest in these issues. The champion issue relates to establishing a specific length of the regular session of the legislature. Amendments relating to this subject have been introduced a total of twenty-three times. Running a close second are the amendments to have the Attorney General elected, introduced eighteen times. Establishing a unicameral legislature has been introduced thirteen times, as have been amendments dealing with bail, grand jury indictments, and jury membership. Amendments establishing and relating to a type of permanent investment fund have been introduced twelve times, and amendments relating to initiative, referendum, and recall have been introduced eleven times.

It is hoped, by reviewing this report, the reader will become familiar with the constitutional issues which have concerned the people of the State and the legislature during the last two decades.

Guy A. Van Doren
DOUGLAS RESEARCH

January 11, 1980

1960

HOUSE

HJR 28

Article X, Section 12
Local Government

Changes legislative action regarding boundary
commission recommendations as follows:

"The changes shall become effective forty-five days after presentation or at the end of the session, whichever is earlier, if approved [UNLESS APPROVED] by a resolution concurred in by a majority of members of each house." [FAILED HOUSE].

1961

HOUSE

HJR 8

Article III, Section 7
The Executive

Establishes the office of the Attorney General, the qualifications, and term of office. Section 8 provides for the election of the Attorney General. [FAILED HOUSE].

HJR 13

Article III, Section 7
The Executive

Provides for the establishment of the office of Controller General. [FAILED HOUSE].

1961

SENATE

SJR 2

Article V, Section 1
Suffrage and Elections

Establishes a ninety (90) day residency requirement and requires that a person file a declaration of intent to establish Alaska as the principal place of residence to vote for President and Vice President of the United States in any national election. [DIED HOUSE].

SJR 8

Article V, Section 1
Suffrage and Elections

To the section dealing with elections and voter qualifications, adding the underlined words to the existing section:

"Additional voting qualifications may be prescribed by law for bond issues elections of the state and its political subdivisions; . . ." [DIED HOUSE].

SJR 23

Article XI, Section 3
Initiative, Referendum, and Recall

Changes the number of qualified voters necessary for a petition from [TEN] to "five" percent of those who voted in the preceding general election and changes the words [AND RESIDE IN] to "in each of" at least two-thirds (2/3) of the election districts of the state. [DIED HOUSE].

SJR 30

Article XI, Section 3
Initiative, Referendum, and Recall

Changes the percentage of signatures of voters required on an initiative petition from "[TEN] to five percent of those who voted in the preceding general election in each of [AND RESIDENT IN] at least two-thirds of the election districts of the state." [DIED SENATE].

SJR 32

Article VII, Section 1
Health, Education, and Welfare

Allows state funds to be provided for transportation of children to religious or private educational institutions. [DIED HOUSE].

1962

SENATE

SJR 40

Article XI, Section 3
Initiative, Referendum, and Recall

Changing the number of qualified voters necessary to petition, from [TEN] to five percent of those who voted in the preceding general election and changing the words [AND RESIDE IN] to in each of, at least two-thirds of the election districts of the state. [FAILED HOUSE].

SJR 43

Article IX, Section 8
Finance and Taxation

In this section, the following language was added to permit the state to contract debt without ratification in order to assume the general obligation bond indebtedness incurred for public school construction by a political subdivision if a political subdivision should fall into arrears in paying this bonded indebtedness:

"The state may, as provided by law and without ratification, contract debt for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, defending the state in war, meeting natural disasters, assuming secondary liability for payment of general obligation bonds issued by political subdivisions for the purpose of constructing public schools. [FAILED SENATE].

1963

SENATE

SJR 7

Article XI, Section 3
Initiative, Referendum, and Recall

Changes the section to read as follows:

"After certification of application, a petition containing a summary of the subject matter shall be prepared by the Lt. Governor for circulation by the sponsors. If signed by the qualified voters residing in less than 13 election districts and [,] equal in number in each such district to twenty [TEN] percent" [DIED HOUSE].

SJR 13

Article II, Section 1
The Legislature

Providing for uneven membership of both houses of the legislature. Under the amendment, the senate membership would have been twenty-one members and the house forty-one. [DIED SENATE].

1964

HOUSE

HJR 32

Article IX, Section 6
Finance and Taxation

Added new language as follows:

"Every act of the legislature imposing a new tax or increasing an existing tax shall be referred to the voters of the state for approval or rejection at the first statewide election held more than 90 days after its enactment. The act shall be referred in the same manner as an act referred according to Article XI and it may not take effect until 60 days after its approval."
[DIED HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS].

HJR 51

Article III, Sections 7 and 8
The Executive

Providing for the election of the Attorney General.
[FAILED HOUSE].

1964

SENATE

SJR 35 Article XI, Section 6
Initiative, Referendum, and Recall

Provides that an act rejected by referendum may not be re-enacted within two years after its rejection. [DIED SENATE JUDICIARY].

SJR 38 Article II, Section 18
The Legislature

Relating to the effective date of an act when action for a referendum on the act has been initiated. The amendment added the following language in a new section of Article XI:

"Section 9. If an application for a referendum on an act is filed, that act does not take effect until denial of certification of the application has become final, or the act has been finally declared to be one to which the referendum may not be applied, or ninety days have elapsed since the adjournment of the session without a valid petition being filed, or the referred act fails to be rejected by the voters, whichever occurs first. The act may not, however, take effect before the date established for it according to Section 18, Article II of the constitution." [DIED SENATE JUDICIARY].

SJR 51 Article II, Section 9
The Legislature

Relating to special sessions of the legislature. Provides that:

"The legislature may not call itself into special session after December 1 of an even numbered year." [DIED SENATE JUDICIARY].

SJR 64 Article IV, Section 15
The Judiciary

Changes the section as follows:

"The legislature, by law, may delete, change, and add to rules governing the administration of all

courts and rules governing practice and procedure in
civil and criminal cases in all courts." from [THESE
RULES MAY BE CHANGED BY THE LEGISLATURE BY TWO THIRDS
VOTE OF THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE].
[DIED SENATE JUDICIARY].

1965

HOUSE

- HJR 1 Article V, Section 1
 Suffrage and Elections
- Permits the residency requirements for voting on issues and persons other than for President and Vice President, to be prescribed by law. [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 4 Article XIII, Section 1
 Amendment and Revision
- To permit amendment of the constitution by initiative. [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 14 Article III, Section 25
 The Executive
- Providing for the qualifications, election, and term of office for the Attorney General, and adding three new sections, 28, 29, and 30, to the article. [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 21 Article IV
 The Judiciary
- Providing for the election of supreme court justices and superior court judges. [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 35 Article III, Section 7
 The Executive
- Providing for the election of district attorneys. [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 50 Article IV, Section 8
 The Judiciary
- Relating to the judicial council. Repeals and re-enacts Section 8 as follows:
- "The judicial council shall consist of seven members. Three attorney members shall be appointed for six-year terms by the governing body of the organized state bar. Four nonattorney members shall

be elected at large by the people of the state for six-year terms. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term of attorney members by appointment of the organized bar. Vacancies for the unexpired nonattorney members shall be filled by appointment by the governor. Appointments and elections shall be without regard to political affiliation and with due regard to area representation. No member of the judicial branch of the government shall serve as a member of the judicial council and no member of the judicial council may hold any other office or position of profit under the United States or the state. The judicial council shall set by concurrence of four or more members and according to rules which it adopts." [DIED HOUSE].

1965

SENATE

SJR 1 Article V, Section 1
Suffrage and Elections

Permits the residency requirements for voting on persons and issues other than for President and Vice President, to be prescribed by law. [PASSED LEGISLATURE, PASSED VOTER APPROVAL].

SJR 2 Article X, Section 4
Local Government

To permit cities of the first class, and each city of any other class designated by law, to be represented on the Borough Assembly by persons other than members of the council. Adds the underlined words to the following existing sentence:

"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, unless provided otherwise by charter or ordinance."
[DIED SENATE].

SJR 8 Article V, Section 1
Suffrage and Elections

Permits persons who have been residents in the state for thirty (30) days or more to vote for the President and Vice President of the United States. [DIED SENATE].

SJR 20 Article XI, Section 6
Initiative, Referendum, and Recall

Provides that an act rejected by referendum may not be re-enacted within two (2) years after its rejection. [DIED SENATE].

SJR 54 Article II, Sections 1, 2, 3, 12, 15, 18, and 20
The Legislature

Providing for a unicameral legislature. [DIED SENATE].

1966

HOUSE

- HJR 58 Article XII, Section 12
 General Provisions
- Establishing a biennium budget for the State of Alaska.
 [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 68 Article X, Section 4
 Local Government
- Requiring the election of all members of the Assembly
 of an organized borough. [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 76 Article II, Sections 1, 2, 3, 12, 14,
 15, 16, 18, and 20
 The Legislature
- Providing for a unicameral legislature. [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 85 Article IX, Section 8
 Finance and Taxation
- Requiring that bond issues submitted to the qualified
 voters of the state for ratification specify places
 of use with the state of bond proceeds. [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 98 Article X, Section 10
 Local Government
- Creating school districts as political subdivisions
 of the state with tax assessing and collecting powers.
 [DIED HOUSE].

1966

SENATE

SJR 79

Article II, Section 15
The Legislature

Relating to the veto powers of the Governor. Adds
the words which are underlined:

"He may veto, strike or reduce items in
appropriation bills, except items appropriating to
the judicial or legislative branches of the government."
[FAILED HOUSE].

1967

HOUSE

- HJR 1 Article II, Sections 1, 2, 3, 12, 14,
 15, 16, 18, and 20
 The Legislature

 Providing for a unicameral legislature.
 [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 3 Article III, Section 7
 The Executive

 Providing for the election, term of office and
 qualifications of the Attorney General. [DIED
 HOUSE].
- HJR 5 Article III, Section 7
 The Executive

 Changing the name of the Secretary of State to
 Lt. Governor. [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 13 Article X, Sections 2, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 13
 Local Government

 Abolishing the borough and establishing certain
 districts. Creates school districts and public
 utility districts. [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 28 Article III, Section 25
 The Executive

 Election of District Attorneys. [DIED HOUSE].

1967

SENATE

SJR 4

Article X, Sections 2, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 13
Local Government

Abolishing boroughs and establishing certain districts; school districts and public utility districts.
[DIED SENATE].

1968

HOUSE

- HJR 48 Article II, Section 5
The Legislature
- Requires a person to resign as a legislator before seeking or holding office as Governor, Lt. Governor, or member of Congress. [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 66 Article III, Section 7
The Executive
- Providing for the election of the Attorney General. [DIED SENATE].
- HJR 71 Article V, Section 1
Suffrage and Elections
- Relating to qualifications for voting in state bond issue elections. Provides that a person must own real property in the state to be qualified to vote for bond issues. [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 74 Article IV, Section 10
The Judiciary
- Providing for the disqualification, suspension, removal from office, retirement and censure of justices and judges, and providing for a committee on judicial qualifications. [PASSED LEGISLATURE, PASSED VOTER APPROVAL].
- HJR 82 Article IV, Section 2
The Judiciary
- Providing for the location of the office and residence of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Provides that the Chief Justice shall be elected by all the justices, shall serve only one (1) three-year term in succession and his office and residence shall be in Anchorage. [FAILED HOUSE].

1968

SENATE

SJR 41

Article III, Sections 7, 25 and
New Sections 28, 29, and 30
The Executive

Providing for the election of the Attorney General.
[FAILED SENATE].

SJR 42

Article IV, Section 10
The Judiciary

Providing for the disqualification, suspension,
removal from office, retirement and censure of
justices and judges, and providing for a commission
on judicial qualifications. [DIED SENATE].

1969

HOUSE

- HJR 2 Article II, Sections 1, 2, 3, 12, 14,
 15, 16, 18, and 20
 The Legislature

 Providing for a unicameral legislature. [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 7 Article V, Section 1
 Suffrage and Elections

 Establishing the voting age at 18. [PASSED LEGISLATURE,
 PASSED VOTER APPROVAL].
- HJR 11 Article IV, Section 2
 The Judiciary

 Provides that the Chief Justice shall be elected by
 a majority vote of the justices of the supreme court
 and shall hold the office for a three year period.
 [PASSED LEGISLATURE, PASSED VOTER APPROVAL].
- HJR 23 Article III, Section 28
 The Executive

 Providing for the election of District Attorneys.
 [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 27 Article IV, Section 8
 The Judiciary

 Changes the number of members on the Judicial Council
 from seven to fifteen members. Provides for five
 rather than three nonattorney members. Provides for
 four members of the Legislature who are not lawyers
 or retired judges to be appointed to the council.
 Provides for one superior court and one district
 court judge to be appointed by the Chief Justice.
 [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 30 Article X, Section 4
 Local Government

 Requires borough assemblymen representing a first
 class city or other class of city designated by law,
 to be elected by city voters rather than being appointed
 by and from the city council. [DIED HOUSE].

- HJR 49 Article II, Section 1
 The Legislature
- Providing for one additional member of the State
 House and one additional member of the State Senate.
 [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 51 Article V, Section 1
 Suffrage and Elections
- Eliminating the requirement that a person must be able
 to read and write English as a prerequisite to voting.
 [PASSED LEGISLATURE, APPROVED BY VOTERS].
- HJR 52 Article VIII
 Amendment and Revision
- Adding a new section to this article establishing a
 permanent fund from the proceeds of state oil and gas
 leases for application to the university, public
 schools and highway purposes. [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 58 Article III, Section 7
 The Executive
- Providing for the election of the Attorney General.
 [FAILED HOUSE].
- HJR 63 Article II, Sections 1, 2, and 3
 The Legislature
- Providing for a unicameral legislature. [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 67 Article IX
 Finance and Taxation
- Adding a new section creating a permanent resource
 fund from revenue derived from nonrenewable resources
 in excess of \$60,000,000 per year. The appropriations
 shall be exclusively for retirement of the general
 bonded indebtedness of the state and for such other
 permanently benefiting purposes as may be provided
 by law. [DIED HOUSE].

HJR 72 Article II, Section 8
 The Legislature

Limiting the length of regular legislative sessions.
[DIED HOUSE].

HJR 73 Article II, Section 12
 The Legislature

Relating to the rules of the legislature governing
absent members. Provides if a member is absent more
than five (5) consecutive days without just cause,
he shall forfeit his membership unless his absence
is excused by two-thirds (2/3) roll call of his house.
[DIED HOUSE].

HJR 74 Article II, Section 8
 The Legislature

Limiting the length of the legislative sessions.
DIED HOUSE.

1969

SENATE

- SJR 1 Article II, Section 5
The Legislature
- Relating to disqualifications for the office of legislator. Allows a teacher, school administrator by the state or a political subdivision of the state, or the University of Alaska, to serve as a legislator. [DIED SENATE].
- SJR 2 Article III, Section 7
The Executive
- Changing the name from Secretary of State to Lt. Governor. [PASSED LEGISLATURE, APPROVED BY VOTERS].
- SJR 3 Article III, Section 7
The Executive
- Provides for the election of the Attorney General. [DIED SENATE].
- SJR 6 Article V, Section 1
Suffrage and Elections
- Establishing the voting age at 18 years. [DIED HOUSE].
- SJR 19 Article VIII
Natural Resources
- Adds a new section to provide a permanent fund for educational purposes and provides for the state to set aside lands exclusively for support of state educational needs. [DIED SENATE].
- SJR 40 Article V, Section 1
Suffrage and Elections
- Relating to voter qualifications. Repeals the requirement that a person must be able to read or speak the English language in order to vote. [DIED HOUSE].

SJR 57 Article IX
Finance and Taxation

Adding a new section to establish a permanent fund consisting of revenue received from nonrenewable petroleum and mineral resources. The appropriations shall be used for retirement of the general bonded indebtedness of the state and for other permanently benefiting purposes as may be provided by law. [DIED HOUSE].

SJR 59 Article II, Section 8
The Legislature

Limiting the regular sessions of the legislature to sixty (60) days. [DIED HOUSE].

1970

HOUSE

HJR 91

Article II, Section 9
The Legislature

Provides for allowing special sessions of the legislature to be called by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.
[DIED HOUSE].

HJR 94

Article I
Declaration of Rights

Adding a new section to create an "environmental bill of rights", to conserve and protect the natural resources and scenic beauty, and to encourage the development and improvement of the agricultural lands of the state. It provides for the abatement of air, water, and noise pollution. It further provides for lands to be set aside as wilderness areas, parks, historical sites and refuge areas.
[DIED HOUSE].

HJR 97

Article XI, Section 7
The Executive

Eliminating certain restrictions in the right of initiative. This amendment eliminated the restriction that the initiative may not be used to dedicate revenues, or make or repeal appropriations. [DIED HOUSE].

HJR 127

Article II, Section 8
The Legislature

Limits the legislative session to ninety (90) days. [DIED HOUSE].

1970

SENATE

SJR 60

Article VIII, Section 1
Natural Resources

Establishing a conservation policy. The amendment repeals and re-enacts Section 1 to read as follows:

"Section 1. STATEMENT OF POLICY. It is the policy of the state to protect and uphold the right of each of its citizens to a natural environment of clean air, clean water, and scenic beauty, and to encourage the wise use of natural resources consistent with the public interest. The legislature, in implementing this policy, shall include adequate provision for the abatement of all forms of air, water, and landscape pollution and degradation." [FAILED SENATE].

SJR 74

Article IX
Finance and Taxation

Adding a new section to Article IX, establishing the Alaska Resources Permanent Fund.

"Sec. 15. ALASKA RESOURCES PERMANENT FUND. The Alaska Resources Permanent Fund created by the Second Session of the Sixth Legislature, including any additions by appropriations, shall be permanent and not subject to appropriation. It shall be made in accordance with the standards observed by men of ordinary prudence, discretion, intelligence, and experience, when investing, and not speculating with, their own funds. Income becomes part of the fund. An amount equal and limited to five per cent of its market value shall be withdrawn from the fund annually and thereafter be subject to appropriation for general purposes. No other withdrawals may be made from the fund, except for payment of expenses of administration." [FAILED SENATE].

SJR 87 Article IV
 The Judiciary

Relating to the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, proposing new language which states:

"The office of the Chief Justice shall rotate among the justices every three years."
[DIED HOUSE].

SJR 97 Article VIII, Section 15
 Natural Resources

Repeals this section which is the "exclusive right of fishery" provision. [FAILED SENATE].

SJR 98 Article I
 Declaration of Rights

Adding a new section clarifying the "inherent right to life", with the following language:

"Section 22. INHERENT RIGHT TO LIFE. The personal right to a natural environment as close to the natural state as possible when all of man's needs are considered is inherent in the right to life and may not be denied. The legislature shall implement this section."
[DIED HOUSE].

1971

HOUSE

- HJR 1 Article III, Section 25
The Executive
- Election, term of office, and qualifications
of the Attorney General and District Attorneys.
[DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 2 Article II, Section 1
The Legislature
- Increasing the membership of the Legislature to
twenty-one (21) Senate members and forty-one
(41) House members. [DIED SENATE].
- HJR 7 Article II, Sections 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, 14,
15, 16, 18, and 20
The Legislature
- Establishing a Unicameral Legislature. [DIED SENATE].
- HJR 31 Article VIII, Section 15
Natural Resources
- Amending the "exclusive right of fisheries"
provision by adding the following words to
the Section:
- ". . . except as authorized by law."
[DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 38 Article X, Section 4
Local Government
- Requires borough assemblymen representing a first
class city or other class of city designated by
law, to be elected by city voters rather than be
appointed by the city council. Adds the words:
- "Assemblymen elected from and by the qualified
voters of the city," and deletes [MEMBERS OF ITS
COUNCIL].

The committee substitute for this resolution changed the language as follows:

" . . . or by assemblymen elected from and by the qualified city voters by an ordinance prescribed by law to authorize such direct election of assemblymen." [DIED HOUSE].

HJR 50

Article II, Section 5
The Legislature

Relating to office holding. Adds the words:

" . . . or a political subdivision of the state" to the disqualification clause so that a person could not be a legislator and also work for a city or borough." [FAILED HOUSE].

HJR 52

Article I, Section 11
Declaration of Rights

Relating to the size of juries. Adds the word "six" for the number of jurors and deletes:

[TWELVE, EXCEPT THAT THE LEGISLATURE MAY PROVIDE FOR A JURY OF NOT MORE THAN TWELVE, NOR LESS THAN SIX IN COURTS NO OF RECORD].

and

Article I, Section 16

Changes the section as follows:

"Section 16. CIVIL SUITS: TRIAL BY JURY. In civil cases where the amount in controversy exceeds two hundred fifty dollars, the right of trial by a jury of six [TWLEVE] is preserved to the same extent as trial by jury [IT] existed at common law. The legislature may make provision for a verdict by not less than three-fourths of the jury [AND, IN COURTS NOT OF RECORD, MAY PROVIDE FOR A JURY OF NOT LESS THAN SIX OR MORE THAN TWELVE]." [FAILED HOUSE].

HJR 75

Article X, Section 4
Local Government

Relating to the composition and apportionment of borough assemblies. Changes this section as follows:

"Section 4. ASSEMBLY. The governing body of the organized borough shall be the assembly, and its composition and apportionment shall be established by law or charter. Assembly composition and apportionment, including voting procedures based on the apportionment, may be prescribed in any manner consistent with the equal representation standards of the Constitution of the United States. [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 MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY SHALL BE ELECTED FROM AND BY THE QUALIFIED VOTERS RESIDENT OUTSIDE SUCH CITIES.] [DIED HOUSE].

HJR 77

Article VII, Section 1
Health, Education, and Welfare

Relating to education. Deletes the following language [NO MONEY SHALL BE PAID FROM PUBLIC FUNDS FOR THE DIRECT BENEFIT OF ANY RELIGIOUS OR OTHER PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTRUCTION]. [DIED HOUSE].

HJR 79

Article II, Section 8
The Legislature

Limiting regular sessions of the Legislature to ninety (90) days. [DIED HOUSE].

1971

SENATE

SJR 1 Article II, Section 5
 The Legislature

Relating to disqualifications for the office of legislators. Allows a teacher or school administrator to be a legislator. [DIED SENATE].

SJR 2 Article II, Section 5
 The Legislature

Limiting legislators seeking or holding other public office. Changes the language of this section as follows:

"SECTION 5. DISQUALIFICATIONS. No legislator may hold any other office or position of profit under the United States or the State. During the term for which elected and for one year thereafter, no legislator may be nominated, elected, or appointed to any other office or position of profit under the State which has been created, or the salary or emoluments of which have been increased, unless by general law applying to all salaried officers of the State, while he was a member. A legislator may not seek [THIS SECTION SHALL NOT PREVENT ANY PERSON FROM SEEKING OR HOLDING] the office of governor, or lieutenant governor, without first having resigned his seat in the legislature [OR MEMBER OF CONGRESS]. This section shall not apply to employment by or election to a constitutional convention, or to service on or at the behest of an interim committee of the legislature. [DIED SENATE].

SJR 10 Article VIII, Section 15
 Amendment and Revision

Amending the exclusive right of fisheries provision.

"SECTION 15. NO EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF FISHERY. No exclusive right or special privilege of fishery shall be created or authorized in the natural waters of the State. This section does not restrict the

power of the State to limit entry into any fishery for purposes of resource conservation, to prevent economic distress among fishermen and those dependent upon them for a livelihood and to promote the efficient development of aquaculture in the State. [PASSED LEGISLATURE, APPROVED BY VOTERS].

SJR 32

Article IX
Finance and Taxation

Adding a new section to Article IX, establishing the continuing revenue fund with the following language:

"SECTION 15. CONTINUING REVENUE FUND. There is created the continuing revenue fund which consists of all bonuses received by the state from the leasing of oil and gas and other mineral lands after January 1, 1973. This fund is not subject to appropriation. It shall be invested for maximum long-term total return. Investments shall be made in accordance with the standards observed by men of ordinary prudence, discretion, intelligence, and experience, when investing, and not speculating with, their own funds. Income becomes part of the fund. An amount equal and limited to five per cent of its market value shall be withdrawn from the fund annually and thereafter be subject to appropriation for general purposes. No other withdrawals may be made from the fund, except for payment of expenses of administration. The administration of the fund shall be prescribed by law. [DIED SENATE].

1972

HOUSE

HJR 92

Article XIII, Section 1
Amendment and Revision

Relating to the amendment section of the Constitution to allow amending the Constitution by initiative. [DIED SENATE].

HJR 102

Article I, Section 3
Declaration of Rights

Relating to the Civil Rights section, adds the word "sex" to the section guaranteeing civil rights. [PASSED BY LEGISLATURE, PASSED VOTER APPROVAL].

HJR 103

Article I, Section 8
Declaration of Rights

Grand Jury; changes the language of this section as follows:

"SECTION 8. GRAND JURY. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, or unless a complaint or information has been filed and a judge has found, after preliminary hearing, that there is probable cause to believe that the accused person has committed the crime, except in cases arising in the armed forces in time of war or public danger. [INDICTMENT MAY BE WAIVED BY THE ACCUSED. IN THAT CASE THE PROSECUTION SHALL BE BY INFORMATION.] The grand jury shall consist of at least twelve citizens, a majority of whom concurring may return an indictment. The power of grand juries to investigate and make recommendations concerning the public welfare or safety shall never be suspended." [FAILED HOUSE].

HJR 104

Article III, Section 25
The Executive

Relating to the selection of the Attorney General and District Attorneys. Adds new sections for term, qualifications, and election of these positions. [DIED HOUSE].

HJR 106

Article VII, Section 3
Health, Education, and Welfare

Relating to the University of Alaska. Provides for a "Chancellor" instead of a President and makes him the "Chief" Executive of the Board of Regents. [DIED HOUSE].

HJR 110

Article X, Section 12
Local Government

Requires that annexation of territory to a city be approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the territory to be annexed. [DIED HOUSE].

HJR 115

Article IX
Finance and Taxation

Adding a new section establishing the Alaska Permanent Fund as follows:

"Section 15. ALASKA PERMANENT INVESTMENT FUND. There is created the Alaska Permanent Investment Fund which consists of \$500,000,000 in bonuses received by the State from the leasing of oil and gas lands in 1969 and oil money in excess of \$100,000,000 a year received by the State from the sale of nonrenewable resources after this amendment becomes effective. This fund is not subject to appropriation but nothing prevents the full faith and credit of the fund from being used as security for present and future indebtedness of the State or its political subdivisions. The fund shall be invested for maximum long-term return with particular attention to be given investments in Alaska. Investments shall be made by the commissioner of revenue in accordance with the standards observed by men of ordinary prudence, discretion, intelligence, and experience, when investing, and not speculating with, their own funds. Income produced from investments becomes part of the general fund. Amounts may be withdrawn as needed to pay for bonds in default for which the fund has been given as security. No other withdrawals may be made from the fund, except for payment of expenses of administration. [DIED HOUSE].

HJR 116

Article X, Section 6
Local Government

Establishing the legislature as the assembly for the unorganized borough with new language as follows:

"SECTION 6. UNORGANIZED BOROUGH. The legislature, in joint session sitting as a unicameral body, and acting in the manner prescribed by law, is the assembly for the unorganized borough. It shall provide for the performance of services it considers [DEEMS] necessary or advisable in unorganized boroughs, allowing for maximum local participation and responsibility. It may exercise any power or function in an unorganized borough which the assembly may exercise in an organized borough." [DIED HOUSE].

HJR 120

Article IV, Sections 12 and 16
The Judiciary

Relating to the administration and financing of the State Court System.

"SECTION 16. COURT ADMINISTRATION. The supreme court shall exercise administrative jurisdiction over [THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT SHALL BE THE ADMINISTRATIVE HEAD OF] all courts. The supreme court shall appoint an administrative director to serve at the pleasure of the supreme court and to supervise the administrative operations of the judicial system. The administrative director, with the approval of the supreme court, may assign judges from one court or division thereof for temporary service. The administrative director shall prepare an annual budget for the judicial system [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 THE PLEASURE OF THE SUPREME COURT AND TO SUPERVISE THE ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM].

*Sec. 2. Sec. 12, art. IX of the Constitution of the State of Alaska is amended to read:

SECTION 12. BUDGET. (a) 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.

(b) The administrative director of the judicial system shall submit an annual budget and supporting information for the judicial system to the governor at the time and in the form designated for budget submissions by the principal departments in the executive branch. The governor shall submit to the legislature as a part of his budget and general appropriation bill his budget and appropriation recommendations for the judicial system, accompanied by the initial budget request submitted to the governor by the administrative director of the judicial system. [DIED HOUSE].

HJR 126

Article V, Section 1
Suffrage and Elections

Regarding the residency requirements for voting in state and local elections. Deletes the language requiring one year residency. [PASSED LEGISLATURE, PASSED VOTER APPROVAL].

HJR 141

Article II, Section 8
The Legislature

Providing limits on regular sessions of the legislature. [DIED HOUSE].

1972

SENATE

SJR 33

Article II, Section 2
The Legislature

Relating to the age requirements for legislators. Under this amendment, members of the Senate shall be twenty-two (22) and House members shall be nineteen (19). [WITHDRAWN].

SJR 44

Article II, Section 2
The Legislature

Relating to residency and age requirements of state legislators. The following changes were proposed:

"SECTION 2. MEMBERS: QUALIFICATIONS. A member of the legislature shall be a qualified voter who has been a resident of Alaska for at least three years and of an area which is, or at one time was, a portion of the district from which elected for at least six months, [ONE YEAR, IMMEDIATELY] preceding his filing for office. A member of the legislature [SENATOR] shall be at least [TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND A REPRESENTATIVE AT LEAST] twenty-one years of age. [FAILED HOUSE].

SJR 51

Article II, Section 2
The Legislature

Relating to minimum age requirements for legislators; Senators twenty-one, House members eighteen. The amendment to this resolution totally eliminated any age requirement. [FAILED HOUSE]

SJR 52

Article X, Section 4
Local Government

Relating to representation of cities on borough assemblies. Allows each borough to establish composition of the borough assembly by law or charter. [PASSED LEGISLATURE, PASSED VOTER APPROVAL].

SJR 55

Article VI, Section 1
Legislative Apportionment

Revising the procedure and method for redistricting the Senate and House of the State Legislature.

"SECTION 1. LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS. (a) Members of the senate and the house of representatives shall be elected by the qualified voters in the legislative districts established in the manner provided in this article. A legislative district consists of at least one senate and two representative districts. If a legislative district elects two or more senators or two or more representatives, the legislative district shall be either (1) subdivided into separate single-member senate or representative districts, or (2) the senate and representative seats shall be designated separately by letter or number.

(b) Legislative districts, senate and representative districts, shall consist of compact, contiguous territory and shall be as nearly equal in population as may be.

(c) To the extent population equality requirements permit, each legislative district shall contain, as nearly as practicable, a relatively integrated socio-economic area. In the formation of legislative districts, consideration shall be given to local government boundaries. Whenever possible, drainage basins and other identifiable geographic features shall be used in describing legislative district boundaries.

(d) In this article, to the extent population equality requirements, geographic considerations and transportation services and routes permit

(1) "contiguous" means that every part of every legislative district shall be accessible by land, by state highway or marine highway route, scheduled commercial airline or air taxi route from every part of the same district without passing through any other district of like purpose;

(2) "compact" means that the boundaries of every legislative district shall be as close to equidistant from the geographic center of the district as is practicable.

(e) Following redistricting, the term of office of a member of the senate is not affected by a change in the boundaries of the district from which he was elected.

(f) The census taken under the direction of the Congress of the United States in 1970, and every ten years thereafter, shall be the basis for legislative redistricting.

SECTION 2. REDISTRICTING. The governor shall redistrict the senate and house of representatives in the manner prescribed in this article immediately following the official reporting of a decennial federal census.

SECTION 3. REDISTRICTING ADVISORY BOARD.

(a) The governor shall appoint a redistricting board to act in an advisory capacity to his. It shall consist of five members who shall be qualified voters in the state. However, (1) no more than three members of the board may be members of the same political party as the governor, and at least one member shall be a member of the opposite political party; (2) none of the members of the board may be public officers or employees; and (3) no members of the board are eligible for election to the legislature until four years after the redistricting in which they participated becomes effective. At least one member shall be appointed from the southeastern, southcentral, central and western or northwestern regions of the state.

(b) The board shall elect one of its members chairman and one vice chairman and may employ temporary staff. The board shall adopt its own rules of procedure, but a majority of the members constitutes a quorum. The concurrence of three members of the board is required for a ruling, determination or the adoption of a redistricting plan.

(c) The lieutenant governor shall be the ex officio secretary of the board without vote and shall furnish, at the direction of the board or the governor, all necessary technical services. The lieutenant governor shall keep a public record of all the proceedings of the board and shall be responsible for the publication and distribution of the redistricting plan proposed by the board and proclaimed by the governor. The attorney general is the legal counsel for the board; he shall advise the board and the governor and represent them in any litigation concerning legislative redistricting.

(d) The meetings of the board are open to the public except as otherwise provided by law. The board shall hold public hearings on legislative redistricting throughout the state.

(e) The board and its staff shall be compensated and shall receive actual and necessary expenses as provided by law. The legislature shall appropriate funds to enable the board to carry out its duties.

SECTION 4. REDISTRICTING PLAN. (a) Within ninety days following the official reporting of a decennial federal census, the board shall submit its redistricting plan to the governor and make it public. Within sixty days after receipt of the plan, the governor shall issue a redistricting proclamation which shall become law in the same manner, and subject to the same provisions for referendum, as apply to an act of the legislature. The governor shall accompany the redistricting plan he proclaims with a statement explaining any change from the plan presented to him by the board. The redistricting plan shall be effective for the election of members of the legislature until the official reporting of the next decennial census.

(b) If in a referendum on the redistricting plan proclaimed by the governor, a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question reject the

redistricting plan, the governor, within sixty days following the election, shall redraft the redistricting plan in the manner provided in this article.

SECTION 5. JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT. Original jurisdiction is vested in the supreme court, on the petition of any qualified voter in the state to compel the governor or the redistricting advisory board, by mandamus or otherwise, to perform his redistricting duties under this article.

SECTION 6. JUDICIAL REVIEW, CORRECTION.

(a) Original jurisdiction is vested in the supreme court, on the petition of any qualified voter in the state, filed within thirty days after the governor proclaims a redistricting plan, to review, or to compel correction of an error in the redistricting plan. The cause shall be reviewed on the law and the facts.

(b) If the supreme court determines that the plan thus reviewed complies with the provisions of this article it shall dismiss the petition by written opinion within thirty days after the filing of the petition and the governor's redistricting plan shall become law upon the date of the opinion.

(c) If the supreme court determines that the redistricting plan does not comply with the provisions of this article, the plan is void, and the supreme court shall direct the governor to redraft the redistricting plan under the provisions of this article, and return the plan to the supreme court within sixty days after the filing of the petition. The supreme court shall review the plan returned to it and if it complies with the provisions of this article, shall file it with the lieutenant governor within ninety days after the filing of the petition, shall order it published in the manner provided by law and the redistricting shall become effective upon the date of filing.

(d) If the supreme court determines that the plan returned to it by the governor under (c) of this section does not comply with the provisions of this article, the supreme court shall return it immediately to the governor accompanied by a written opinion specifying with particularity wherein the

plan fails to comply with the requirements of this article. The opinion shall further direct the governor to correct the plan in those particulars and no others, and to file and publish the corrected redistricting plan in the manner provided by law within ninety days after the filing of the petition and it shall become law upon the date of the corrected redistricting plan. [DIED SENATE].

SJR 68

Article I
Declaration of Rights

Adding a new section relating to the individual's right of privacy as follows:

"The right of the people to privacy is recognized and shall not be infringed. The legislature shall implement this section." [PASSED HOUSE, PASSED VOTER APPROVAL].

SJR 71

Article II, Section 1
The Legislature

Increasing the membership of the legislature; senate members twenty-one (21), house members forty-one (41). [DIED SENATE].

SJR 73

Article II, Section 8
The Legislature

Limiting the length of the regular session of the legislature to ninety (90) days. [FAILED HOUSE].

1973

HOUSE

HJR 1 Article X, Section 12
 Local Government

Relating to boundary changes. Requires boundary changes to be submitted to the qualified voters of the area affected by the proposed changes. [DIED HOUSE].

HJR 2 Article II, Section 2
 The Legislature

Reducing the residency requirements for election to the State Legislature. New language would require one (1) year residency in the state and ninety (90) days in the district. [DIED HOUSE].

HJR 3 Article IX
 Finance and Taxation

Proposing a new section to Article IX establishing the general revenue fund.

"SECTION 15. GENERAL REVENUE FUND. The general revenue fund created by the First Session of the Eighth Legislature, including any additions by appropriations, shall not be subject to appropriation. It shall be invested for maximum long-term return. Investments shall be made in accordance with the standards observed by men of ordinary prudence, discretion, intelligence, and experience, when investing, and not speculating with, their own funds. Income becomes part of the fund. An amount equal and limited to five per cent of its market value shall be withdrawn from the fund annually and thereafter be subject to appropriation for general purposes. No other withdrawals may be made from the fund, except for payment of expenses of administration of the fund." [DIED HOUSE].

HJR 4 Article II, Section 8
 The Legislature

Providing for a ninety (90) day regular legislative session and a thirty (30) day extension if approved by two thirds majority of each house. [DIED HOUSE].

HJR 9 Article III, Section 25
The Executive

Relating to the selection of the Attorney General
and District Attorneys. [DIED HOUSE].

HJR 20 Article XIII, Section 1
Amendment and Revision

Proposing an amendment to the amendment and revision
section of the constitution with the following language:

"SECTION 1. AMENDMENTS. Amendments to this
consitution may be proposed by a two-thirds vote
of each house of the legislature. The lieutenant
governor 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 shall be adopted. Unless
otherwise provided in the amendment, it becomes
effective thirty days after the certification of
the election returns by the lieutenant governor.
[PASSED LEGISLATURE, PASSED VOTER APPROVAL].

HJR 33 Article II, Sections 1, 2, 3, 12, 14,
15, 16, 18, and 20

Relating to a unicameral legislature. [DIED HOUSE].

HJR 39 Article II, Section 10
The Legislature

Relating to legislative sessions with the following
language:

"SECTION 10. ADJOURNMENT. Neither house may
adjourn or recess for longer than three days unless
the other concurs except that either house after
being in session 90 days or longer may by a majority
vote of either house adjourn the legislature subject
to being called immediately back into special session
by the governor." [DIED HOUSE].

HJR 44

Article IX
Finance and Taxation

Adding a new section to establish the Alaska Permanent Investment Fund with the following language:

SECTION 15. ALASKA PERMANENT INVESTMENT FUND. There is created the Alaska Permanent Investment Fund which consists of (1) gifts, (2) appropriations, (3) all money in excess of \$100,000,000 received by the State each fiscal year from bonuses, royalties, rentals under leases, and sales of nonrenewable resources after July 1, 1976, and (4) bonuses received by the State from the leasing of oil and gas lands in 1969 which are in the general fund on July 1, 1976. This fund is not subject to appropriation but nothing prevents the fund from being used as security for the full faith and credit of the State (1) for present and future indebtedness of the State or its political subdivisions, and (2) other purposes authorized by law. The fund shall be invested for maximum long-term return with particular attention to be given investments in the State. Investments shall be made by the commissioner of revenue in accordance with the standards observed by men of ordinary prudence, discretion, intelligence, and experience, when investing, and not speculating with, their own funds. Except for amounts needed to pay the expenses of administration, all income produced from investments becomes part of the general fund. Amounts may be withdrawn as needed to pay for bonds in default and other purposes authorized by law for which the fund has been given as security. No other withdrawals may be made from the fund." [DIED HOUSE].

HJR 49

Article III, Section 2
The Executive

Relating to age qualifications of Governor, Lt. Governor and Legislators. If the amendment was enacted, there would be no minimum age requirement for these offices. [DIED HOUSE].

HJR 53

Article I, Section 3
Declaration of Rights

Deletes the word [SEX] from the civil rights section relating to discrimination. [DIED HOUSE].

HJR 56

Article IX, Section 8
Finance and Taxation

Relating to debts of the state. Repeals Section 8
relating to bonded indebtedness. [DIED HOUSE].

1973

SENATE

- SJR 1 Article II, Section 1
 The Legislature
- Limiting legislators seeking or holding other public office. Provides that a legislator seeking the office of Governor, Lt. Governor, or a seat in the United States Congress must forfeit the remainder of his legislative term. [DIED SENATE].
- SJR 2 Article II, Section 8
 The Legislature
- Limiting the length of a regular legislative session to ninety (90) days. [FAILED SENATE].
- SJR 3 Article
- Provides for the election of the Commissioner of Education. [DIED SENATE].
- SJR 4 Article III, Section 25
 The Executive
- Provides for the election of the Attorney General. [DIED SENATE].
- SJR 18 Article I, Section 3
 Declaration of Rights
- Deletes [SEX] from the civil rights section. [DIED SENATE].
- SJR 23 Article II, Sections 1, 2, 3, 12, 14,
 15, 16, 18, and 20
 The Legislature
- Providing for a unicameral legislature. [DIED SENATE].
- SJR 32 Article XI, Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
 Initiative, Referendum, and Recall
- Establishes the position of "chief elections officer of the state". [DIED SENATE].

1974

HOUSE

- HJR 58 Article VI
Legislative Apportionment
- Repealing and re-adopting Article VI, revising the method and procedure for redistricting the Senate and House of Representatives of the state legislature. [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 66 Article I, Section 11
Declaration of Rights
- Relating to release on bail. New language inserted as follows:
- " . . . and the court finds upon substantial evidence that, if released, the accused will pose a danger to other persons and to the community." [FAILED HOUSE].
- HJR 67 Article I, Section 11
Declaration of Rights
- Relating to release on bail. Changes the section as follows:
- "The accused is entitled to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be released on bail, except for [CAPITAL] offenses for which a penalty of imprisonment in excess of eight years may be imposed upon conviction, and then only when proof is evident or the presumption is great; . . ." [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 68 Article I, Section 11
Declaration of Rights
- Relating to juries in criminal prosecutions. Deletes [IN COURTS NOT OF RECORD] in the section relating to the amount of members on a jury. [DIED HOUSE].
- HJR 71 Article 1, Section 12
Declaration of Rights
- Relating to excessive punishment. Adds the following underlined language:
- "Penal administration shall be based on principle of reformation, [AND] upon the need for

1974

SENATE

SJR 39

Article IX, Section 12
Finance and Taxation

Limiting annual appropriations so as not to exceed annual revenues. New language as follows:

" . . . for new or additional revenues. Appropriations made by the legislature for a fiscal year may not exceed the total estimated revenue of the State for that fiscal year; except that in the event of war or a natural disaster, as declared by the legislature, the application of this limit may be suspended by passage of a concurrent resolution by a vote of two-thirds of the membership of each house. The suspension shall only be effective for the two-year term of the legislature which passes the resolution." [DIED SENATE].

SJR 45

Article I, Section 12
Declaration of Rights

Excessive punishment. Inserts new language as follows:

"Penal administration shall be based on the principle of reformation, [AND] upon the need for protecting the public and the need for proper punishment as a deterrent to the commission of future crimes." [DIED SENATE].

SJR 46

Article I, Section 11
Declaration of Rights

Relating to the rights of accused persons. Changes the section as follows:

"SECTION 11. RIGHTS OF ACCUSED. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of six [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 accusation; to be released on bail, except for [CAPITAL] offenses for which a penalty of imprisonment in excess of eight years may be imposed upon

conviction 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." [DIED SENATE].

SJR 51

Article I
Declaration of Rights

Adds a new section to read:

"SECTION 23. RIGHT TO EDUCATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGE. The Native peoples of the State have the inherent right, through the system of public education, to foster and preserve their linguistic and cultural heritage which still exists in substantial form among those peoples by being taught required courses of instruction in the public schools of the State in their Native tongue. The legislature shall implement this section by appropriate legislation." [DIED SENATE].

SJR 55

Article I, Section 11
Declaration of Rights

Restricting the right to bail when convicted of a prior criminal offense. The following language was added:

"SECTION 11. RIGHTS OF ACCUSED. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have 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 accusation; to be released on bail, except (1) that, in his discretion the judge may refuse bail when the person charged with a criminal offense has either (A) been convicted of a prior criminal offense or (B) been charged with a prior criminal offense that has not reached a final determination by the time he is subsequently charged; . . ."
[DIED SENATE].

1975

HOUSE

HJR 1

Article II, Sections 1, 2, and 3
The Legislature

Creating a unicameral legislature. [DIED SENATE JUDICIARY].

HJR 3

Article 1, Section 8
Declaration of Rights

Grand Jury. Adds new language which if adopted would allow a person to be held to answer for a crime without grand jury indictment if a complaint or information has been filed and a judge has found, after preliminary hearing, that there is probable cause to believe that the accused person has committed the crime. [DIED HOUSE JUDICIARY].

HJR 4

Article III, Section 4
The Executive

Relating to the term of office of the Governor. Changes the term of office of Governor to one six year term. If the Lt. Governor succeeds to the office of Governor and serves four or more years, he may only serve one term. [FAILED HOUSE].

HJR 10

Article I, Section 1
Declaration of Rights

Inherent Rights -- New language added to this section to read:

"SECTION 1. INHERENT RIGHTS. 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; that all persons have an inalienable right to a beautiful environment in which the ecological quality of air, water and land, and the condition of natural resources, wildlife, scenic beauty and quiet shall be protected by the State; and that all persons have corresponding obligations to the people and to the State. [FAILED SENATE].

HJR 11 Article II, Section 9
 The Legislature

Providing for consideration of vetoed bills during special sessions of the legislature. Allows bills vetoed by the Governor to be considered during a special session of the legislature. [PASSED BY LEGISLATURE, PASSED VOTER APPROVAL].

HJR 15 Article VII, Section 2
 Health, Education, and Welfare

Relating to the University of Alaska. Adds to this section the underlined words:

" . . . its property, including but not limited to the funds appropriated to it by the legislature and restricted funds." [DIED SENATE JUDICIARY].

HJR 19 Article IV, Section 1
 The Judiciary

Relating to judicial districts. Changes this section as follows:

"Judicial districts shall be established by the legislature or by the supreme court [LAW]. Judicial district boundary changes proposed by the supreme court shall be presented to the legislature during the first ten days of a regular session and shall be effective forty-five days after presentation or at the end of the session, whichever is earlier, unless disapproved by a resolution concurred in by a majority of the members of each house." [DIED SENATE JUDICIARY].

HJR 20 Article III, Section 23
 The Executive

Relating to the term, qualifications and election of the Attorney General. [DIED HOUSE JUDICIARY].

HJR 23 Article III, Section 4
 The Executive

Relating to the office of Governor. Under the section relating to the term of office, makes the following changes:

"Unless the legislature provides otherwise, it begins[BEGINNING] at noon on the second [FIRST] Monday in December four years later. [DIED HOUSE JUDICIARY]."

HJR 33 Article II, Section 8
 The Legislature

Provides for a ninety (90) day session with a thirty (30) day extension if concurred in by a two thirds majority of each house. [DIED HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS].

HJR 36 Article II, Section 5
 The Legislature

Regarding the disqualification of legislators for certain positions. Changes the section by deleting the following language:

"[DURING THE TERM FOR WHICH ELECTED AND FOR ONE YEAR THEREAFTER, NO LEGISLATOR MAY BE NOMINATED, ELECTED, OR APPOINTED TO ANY OTHER OFFICE OR POSITION OF PROFIT WHICH HAS BEEN CREATED, OR THE SALARY OR EMOLUMENTS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN INCREASED, WHILE HE WAS A MEMBER. THIS SECTION SHALL NOT PREVENT ANY PERSON FROM SEEKING OR HOLDING THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR, SECRETARY OF STATE, OR MEMBER OF CONGRESS.]"
[DIED HOUSE JUDICIARY].

1975

SENATE

SJR 1 Article II, Sections 1, 2, 3, 12,
 14, 15, 16, 18, and 20
 The Legislature

Providing for a unicameral legislature.
[DIED SENATE STATE AFFAIRS].

SJR 2 Article IX, Section 7 and adding a new section
 Finance and Taxation

Establishing the Alaska Permanent Investment Fund.
Adding a new section as follows:

SECTION 15. ALASKA PERMANENT INVESTMENT FUND. There is created the Alaska Permanent Investment Fund which consists of (1) gifts, (2) legislative appropriations, (3) all money in excess of \$500,000,000 received by the State each fiscal year from bonuses, royalties, rentals under leases, and sales of nonrenewable resources after January 1, 1976, (4) bonuses received by the State from the leasing of oil and gas lands in 1969 which are in the general fund on January 1, 1976, and (5) the unappropriated and unencumbered balance of the general fund remaining at the expiration of six months after the end of each fiscal year. This fund is not subject to appropriation but nothing prevents the fund from being used as security for the full faith and credit of the State (1) for present and future indebtedness of the State or its political subdivisions, and (2) other purposes authorized by law. The fund shall be invested for maximum long-term return with particular attention to be given investments in the State. Investments shall be made by the commissioner of revenue in accordance with the standards observed by men of ordinary prudence, discretion, intelligence, and experience, when investing, and not speculating with, their own funds. Except for amounts needed to pay the expenses of administration, all income produced from investments becomes part of the general fund. Amounts may be withdrawn as needed to pay for bonds in default and other purposes authorized by law for which the fund has been given as security. No other withdrawals may be made from the fund. [DIED SENATE STATE AFFAIRS].

SJR 14 Article III, Section 4
The Executive

Relating to the office of Governor. Under the section relating to the term of office, makes the following changes:

"Unless the legislature provides otherwise, it begins [BEGINNING] at noon on the second [FIRST] Monday in December four years later. [DIED SENATE JUDICIARY]."

SJR 16 Article I, Section 1
Declaration of Rights

Amending the inherent rights section. Adding new language as follows:

"This section includes the recognition that inherent in the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is the need of all persons for a livable environment of clean air, clean water, clean land, scenic beauty and quiet. The right of every person to fulfill this need is inalienable."
[DIED SENATE RESOURCES].

SJR 19 Article IV, Section 1
The Judiciary

Relating to judicial districts. Adds new language to this section as follows:

"Judicial districts shall be established by the legislature or by the supreme court [LAW]. Judicial district boundary changes proposed by the supreme court shall be presented to the legislature during the first ten days of a regular session and shall be effective forty-five days after presentation or at the end of the session, whichever is earlier, unless disapproved by a resolution concurred in by a majority of the members of each house." [DIED SENATE JUDICIARY].

SJR 35 Article II, Section 8
The Legislature

Limiting the regular session to ninety (90) days with provisions for thirty (30) day extensions if approved by a majority of the members of each house. [DIED SENATE RULES].

1976

HOUSE

HJR 39

Article IX, Section 7 and adding a new section
Finance and Taxation

Establishing the Alaska Permanent Fund for certain proceeds derived from nonrenewable resources; adds a new section to Article IX which creates the fund. [PASSED LEGISLATURE, APPROVED BY VOTERS].

HJR 40

Article IX, Section 7 and adding a new section
Finance and Taxation

Establishing the Alaska Resources Investment Fund with language as follows:

"SECTION 15. ALASKA RESOURCE INVESTMENT FUND. There is created the Alaska Resource Investment Fund which consists of all money in excess of \$500,000,000 received by the State each fiscal year from a combination of bonuses, severance taxes, royalties, rentals under leases, and sales of nonrenewable resources. This fund is subject to appropriation only upon approval of two-thirds majority of each house of the legislature, but nothing prevents the fund from being used without legislative approval as security for the full faith and credit of the State (1) for present and future indebtedness of the State or its political subdivisions, and (2) other purposes authorized by law. The fund shall be invested for maximum long-term return with particular attention to be given investments in the State. Investments in other than common or preferred stocks shall be made by the commissioner of revenue in accordance with the standards observed by men of ordinary prudence, discretion, intelligence, and experience, when investing, and not speculating with, their own funds. Except for amounts needed to pay the expenses of administration, all income produced from investments becomes part of the general fund. Amounts may be withdrawn as needed to pay for bonds in default and other purposes authorized by law for which the fund has been given as security. No other withdrawals may be made from the fund. [DIED HOUSE FINANCE].

HJR 42

Article II, Section 7
The Legislature

Relating to an increase of salary for legislators.
Adds the following language to this section:

"The salary of a legislator may not be increased before the first general election following the term in which the increase in salary was enacted." [DIED HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS].

HJR 48

Article I, Section 16
Declaration of Rights

Relating to the right to trial by jury. Amending this section to read:

"In civil cases, except as may be provided by law for those in which the claim is based on the professional services by a health-care provider, where the amount in controversy exceeds two hundred fifty dollars, the right of trial by jury of twelve is preserved to the same extent as it existed as common law. [DIED HOUSE JUDICIARY].

HJR 49

Article II, Section 8
The Legislature

Limiting the length of regular sessions of the legislature to ninety (90) days and providing for extensions of twenty (20) days each with concurrence by a two-thirds majority of each house. [DIED HOUSE JUDICIARY].

HJR 63

Article VII, Section 1
Health, Education, and Welfare

Contracting with educational institutions; adds the words:

" . . . but this does not preclude payment for services under contract with accredited private institutions for educational and research services." [DIED HOUSE JUDICIARY].

HJR 66

Article II, Section 18
The Legislature

Relating to the effective date of acts subject to referendum. The section changes as follows:

"SECTION 18. EFFECTIVE DATE. Laws passed by the legislature may not become effective until ninety days have elapsed following adjournment of the legislative session at which they were enacted. Dedications of revenue, appropriations, or local or special acts may become effective at an earlier date by concurrence of two-thirds of the membership of each house. Any other act may become effective at an earlier date only if it is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace health or safety. The circumstances constituting this necessity shall be stated in a separate section of the act, and the act shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of the membership in each house.

*Sec. 2 Article II, sec. 5, Constitution of the State of Alaska is amended to read:

SECTION 5. REFERENDUM ELECTION. A referendum petition may be filed only within ninety days after adjournment of the legislative session at which the act was passed. An act referred may not become effective until it has been approved by the voters. The lieutenant governor shall prepare a ballot title and proposition summarizing the act and shall place them on the ballot for the first statewide election held more than one hundred eighty days after adjournment of that session.

*Sec. 3. Article II, sec 5, Constitution of the State of Alaska is amended to read:

SECTION 6. ENACTMENT. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition favor its adoption, the initiated measure is enacted. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition favor the rejection of an act referred, it is rejected. The lieutenant governor shall certify the election returns. An initiated law becomes 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. [DIED HOUSE JUDICIARY].

HJR 73 Article VII, Section 1
Health, Education, and Welfare

State aid to private institutions. Deletes the words [OR OTHER PRIVATE] from this section. [PASSED LEGISLATURE, FAILED BY VOTERS].

HJR 74 Article VII, Section 1
Health, Education, and Welfare

State aid to private institutions. Adds the words underlined to this section:

"No money shall be paid from public funds for the direct benefit of any religious or proprietary educational institution or other pre-school, elementary, or secondary educational institution." [DIED HOUSE JUDICIARY].

HJR 75 Article VII, Section
Health, Education, and Welfare

Public education; adds the following underlined language:

"No money shall be paid from public funds for the direct benefit of any religious or other private educational institution, however, money may be paid from public funds for the direct benefit of accredited, degree-granting, nonprofit, private, post-secondary educational institutions in a manner prescribed by law." [DIED HOUSE JUDICIARY].

1976

SENATE

SJR 42

Article I, Section 16
Declaration of Rights

Relating to the right to trial by jury, amending this section to read:

"In civil cases, except as may be provided by law for those in which the claim is based on the professional services by a health-care provider, where the amount in controversy exceeds two hundred fifty dollars, the right of trial by jury of twelve is preserved to the same extent as it existed at common law." [DIED SENATE JUDICIARY].

SJR 45

Article VIII, Section 10
Natural Resources

Relating to the disposal or lease of state land or interest therein. Changing this section to read as follows:

"SECTION 10. PUBLIC NOTICE AND LEGISLATIVE APPROVAL. No disposals or leasing 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. The legislature may by law require legislative approval of disposals or leases of state lands or interests therein." [PASSED LEGISLATURE, FAILED BY VOTERS].

SJR 52

Article VII, Section 1
Health, Education, and Welfare

Relating to contracting with private educational institutions. New language as follows:

"... but this does not preclude payment for services under contract with accredited private educational institutions for educational and research services." [DIED SENATE RULES].

SJR 55

Article II, Sections 5 and 6
The Legislature

Relating to measures submitted by the legislature to the voters. Changes these two sections as follows:

"SECTION 5. REFERENDUM ELECTION. A referendum petition may be filed only within ninety days after adjournment of the legislative session at which the act was passed. The legislature may submit an act that it has passed or a resolution that it has adopted to the voters for approval or rejection. An act or resolution submitted by the legislature may not become effective until it has been approved by the voters. The lieutenant governor shall prepare a ballot title and proposition summarizing the act or resolution and shall place them on the ballot for the first statewide election held more than one hundred eighty days after adjournment of that section.

*Sec. 2. Article XI, sec. 6, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

"Section 5. ENACTMENT. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition favor its adoption, the initiated measure, or the act or resolution submitted by the legislature, is enacted or adopted. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition favor the rejection of an act referred or an act or resolution submitted, it is rejected. The lieutenant governor shall certify the election returns. An initiated law becomes 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. Unless otherwise provided in the act or resolution, a submitted law or resolution becomes effective ninety days after certification and may be amended or repealed at any time. An act rejected by referendum is void thirty days after certification. Additional procedures for the initiative, [AND] referendum and measures submitted by the legislature may be prescribed by law."
[DIED HOUSE JUDICIARY].

1977

HOUSE

- HJR 4 Article II, Section 8
 The Legislature
- Relating to limiting regular legislative sessions
 to ninety (90) days. [DIED HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS].
- HJR 7 Article II, Sections 1 2, 3, 12, 14,
 15, 16, 18, and 20
 The Legislature
- Providing for a unicameral legislature with sixty-
 one (61) senators with four (4) year terms. The
 sessions would be limited to one hundred twenty
 (120) days but extended in ten (10) day increments
 by majority vote. [FAILED HOUSE].
- HJR 13 Article III, Section 4
 The Executive
- Relating to term of office of the governor, making
 it six (6) years, and providing that a governor
 cannot serve consecutive terms. [DIED HOUSE
 JUDICIARY].
- HJR 18 Article II, Sections 2 and 3
 The Legislature
- Relating to election of state senators and election
 districts. Calls for senators to be elected at large
 within their districts and sets senatorial districts
 as those constitutionally prescribed as of January 3,
 1959. [DIED HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS].
- HJR 24 Article II, Section 8
 The Legislature
- Relating to session limitation of one hundred (100)
 days, with extensions of ten (10) day increments by
 vote of two-thirds of the legislators. [DIED HOUSE
 JUDICIARY].

HJR 28

Article II, Section 11
The Legislature

Relating to work of interim committees of the legislature. Allows interim committees to approve jointly with the governor, revisions to the appropriated state budget. [DIED HOUSE JUDICIARY].

HJR 30

Article I, Section 11
Declaration of Rights

Relating to bail; this section would disallow a person to be released on bail if his release will pose a danger to other persons and the community. [DIED HOUSE JUDICIARY].

HJR 31

Article Section

Relating to legislative confirmation authority; makes members of a board, commission, or agency, etc., to administer the fund created under Section 15 of Article IX, subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature, meeting in joint session. [DIED SENATE JUDICIARY].

HJR 33

Article II, Section 10
The Legislature

Relating to adjournment and recess of the legislature. Would require the legislature to recess sixty-five (65) days after the governor submits the budget to the legislature, unless a resolution to continue the session without a recess passes by three-quarters (3/4) vote of membership of each house. This section would further require that the legislature shall reconvene on the date set by the presiding officer of either house and the principal order of business shall be the general appropriation bill. The committee substitute changed HJR 33 as follows:

Relating to limiting the regular legislative sessions to one hundred twenty (120) days, including recess; may be extended one (1) twenty (20) period by two-thirds (2/3) majority of legislature in joint session. Provides for a recess from the 80th day to 91st day. [FAILED HOUSE].

HRJ 38

Article VII, Section 2
Health, Education, and Welfare

Relating to the University of Alaska. Includes funds appropriated to the University of Alaska in property which shall be administered and disposed of according to law. [DIED HOUSE HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL SERVICES].

HJR 40

Article XIII, Section 1
Amendment and Revision

Relating to submission of constitutional amendments by initiative. Would allow amendments to the constitution by initiative. [DIED HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS].

1977

SENATE

SJR 1 Article II, Section 8
The Legislature

Limiting legislative sessions to ninety (90) days. Provides for extension of twenty (20) days by vote of majority of each house and an additional period of ten (10) days or less by two-thirds (2/3) majority of each house. [DIED SENATE JUDICIARY].

SJR 2 Article II, Sections 1, 2, 3, 12, 14,
15, 16, 18 and 20
The Legislature

Provides for a unicameral legislature consisting of sixty-one (61) senators, serving four (4) year terms. Provides that no vote on final passage of a bill can be taken until five days after its introduction and at least one day after the date publicly announced for it to appear on the calendar. Repeals Article VI and sets up new guidelines for re-districting. [DIED SENATE JUDICIARY].

SJR 3 Article I, Section 12
Declaration of Rights

Relating to standards of sentencing and penal administration. Provides that sentencing practice and penal administration shall be based on the principles of just punishment, deterrence, reformation, and the need for public protection. It adds the words "just punishment" and "deterrence." [DIED SENATE JUDICIARY].

SJR 4 Article I, Section 11
Declaration of Rights

Relating to bail in felony cases involving violence. Provides that a person may not be eligible for bail for non-capital felonies involving violence when the accused has been twice convicted of violent felonies when after a hearing the judge determines that there is evidence substantially showing guilt. [DIED SENATE JUDICIARY].

SJR 14 Article III, Section 25
The Executive

Relating to the Office of Attorney General. Provides for election of Attorney General for same term as Governor, and stipulates that the Attorney General does not serve at the pleasure of the Governor. [DIED SENATE JUDICIARY].

SJR 16 Article II, Section 11
The Legislature

Relating to work of interim committees of the legislature. Provides for an interim committee which would approve jointly with the governor, revisions to the appropriated state budget, including revisions authorizing the receipt and expenditures of federal and other receipts as defined by law. [PASSED LEGISLATURE, FAILED VOTER APPROVAL].

SJR 23 Article III, Section 25
The Executive

Relating to the Attorney General. Prohibits the Governor from making any changes in any unit of the Executive Branch which is headed by the Attorney General, and disallows the Governor to supervise any unit headed by the Attorney General. Provides for qualifications, election, term of office, compensation, vacancy, and duties of the Attorney General. [FAILED SENATE].

SJR 27 Article II, Section 3
The Legislature

Relating to terms of state senators. Provides that all state senators shall be elected at the first general election held after the proclamation of legislative reapportionment and redistricting issued by the governor under Article VI, Section 10. [DIED SENATE JUDICIARY].

SJR 29 Article IV, Sections 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7
The Judiciary

Providing for the election of supreme court justices and superior court judges. Adds number of judges to total 5. Chief justice may only serve one term. The terms shall be limited to six years. Superior court judges shall be elected from their districts for four year terms. [FAILED SENATE].

SJR 30

Article II, Section 8
The Legislature

Relating to regular and special sessions; limiting session to ninety (90) days. Special sessions limited to subjects designated in the call by concurrent resolution of legislature or request of governor. No limit on the number of special sessions. [FAILED SENATE].

1978

HOUSE

HJR 44

Article III, Section 25
The Executive

Relating to the Attorney General. Prohibits the Governor from making any changes in any unit of the Executive Branch which is headed by the Attorney General, and disallows the Governor to supervise any unit headed by the Attorney General. Provides for qualifications, election, term of office, compensation, vacancy, and duties of the Attorney General. [DIED HOUSE JUDICIARY].

HJR 61

Article IV, Section 8
The Judiciary

Relating to prosecuting attorneys. Provides that the Judicial Council shall nominate one or more prosecuting attorneys from each judicial district to be appointed by the Attorney General. Further provides the prosecuting attorney chosen does not serve under the supervision of the Governor. [DIED HOUSE JUDICIARY].

HJR 62

Article IX, Section
Finance and Taxation

Relating to investments of the state. Provides that no loan procedure or evidence of a loan made by the state or state agency shall be made from the treasury except in accordance with appropriations made by law. [DIED HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS].

HJR 71

Article II, Section 1
The Legislature

Increasing membership of each chamber of the legislature; senate twenty-five (25) members and house fifty-one (51) members. [DIED HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS].

HJR 74

Article II, Section 5
The Legislature

Eliminating certain restrictions on former legislators holding offices or positions of profit in government. Eliminates the one year provision for holding position of profit for ex-legislators. The committee substitute changed HJR 74 as follows:

Limiting length of legislative session to one hundred twenty (120) days, with extensions of ten (10) day increments by majority of membership of each house. [DIED SENATE JUDICIARY].

1978

SENATE

SJR 44

Article II, Section 1
The Legislature

Increasing the membership of each house of the
legislature; Senate 25, House 51. [DIED SENATE
RULES].

1979

HOUSE

- HJR 1 Article II, Sections 1, 2, 3, 12, 14,
 16, 18, and 20
 The Legislature
- Providing for a unicameral legislature. [IN SENATE
 STATE AFFAIRS].
- HJR 3 Article II, Section 8
 The Legislature
- Regarding the length of the legislative session. [IN
 HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS].
- HJR 5 Article XII,
 General Provisions
- Adding a new section designating Juneau as the state
 capital. [IN HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS].
- HJR 6 Article III, Section 23
 Th Executive
- Relating to the Attorney General. Provides that the
 Governor may not reorganize the office of the Attorney
 General and provides for the election of the Attorney
 General. [IN HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS].
- HJR 7 Article IV, Section 2 and adding new sections
 The Judiciary
- Providing for the election of Supreme Court Justices
 and Superior Court Judges. Establishes five rather
 than [THREE] justices. Provides that a justice may
 not serve more than one term or one portion of a
 term.
- New sections: (18) provides for election of
 Supreme Court Justices;
 (19) Provides that a Justice may only serve
 two consecutive terms;
 (20) Provides for election of Superior Court
 Judges;
 (21) Provides for term of office of Superior
 Court Judges;

(22) Provides for maximum of three consecutive terms;

(23) Provides for term of office for existing Justices and Judges;

(24) Provides for replacement when vacancy occurs. [IN HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS].

HJR 8 Article III, Section 4
The Executive

Relating to the term of office of the Governor, changing term of office to one six-year term. If Lt. Governor succeeds Governor for longer than four years, he may not serve another term. [IN HOUSE JUDICIARY].

HJR 11 Article VII, Section 1
Health, Education, and Welfare

Relating to state aid to private educational institutions. Deletes [NO MONEY SHALL BE PAID FROM PUBLIC FUNDS FOR THE DIRECT BENEFIT OF ANY RELIGIOUS OR OTHER PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION]. [IN HOUSE H.E.S.S.].

HJR 18 Article II, Sections 9 and 10
The Legislature

Relating to legislative sessions. Section 9 deletes [SPECIAL SESSIONS ARE LIMITED TO THIRTY DAYS]. Section 10 provides for a 120 day session and for ten day extensions with approval of two-thirds of membership of each house. [IN HOUSE JUDICIARY].

HJR 19 Article VII, Section 1
Health, Education, and Welfare

Relating to tax credits for tuition expenses. Changes the section with new language underlined:

"No money shall be paid from public funds directly to [FOR THE DIRECT BENEFIT OF] any religious or other private educational institution. The legislature shall provide for a tax credit for tuition paid to all nonsectarian educational institutions in the state." [IN HOUSE H.E.S.S.].

HJR 20

Article III
The Executive

Proposing a new section relating to the confirmation and term of officers:

"Section 28. CONFIRMATION AND TERM OF OFFICE. The confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session of officers and board and commission members whose appointment and confirmation are not otherwise provided in this article shall be as provided by law. An officer or board or commission member subject to confirmation by the legislature under this article who is not serving in an office for which a definite term is established by law is removed from office at the expiration of the term of the governor in office at the time of his appointment. The officer or board or commission member may be reappointed, but a reappointment is subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session." [IN HOUSE JUDICIARY].

HJR 23

Article IX, Section 15
Finance and Taxation

Relating to finance; proposes seventy-five rather than [TWENTY-FIVE] percent of all mineral lease rentals, royalties, royalty sale proceeds and federal mineral revenue sharing payments and one hundred percent of all revenue received by the state from the sale of land, except land sale revenue pledged, before or after the effective date of this amendment, to repay bonds, . . ." [IN HOUSE PERMANENT FUND COMMITTEE].

HJR 26

Article IX, Section 12
Finance and Taxation

Providing for biennial budgeting for operating expenditures. Adds language as follows:

"Section 12. BUDGET. In each odd-numbered year the governor shall submit to the legislature, at a time fixed by law, a budget setting forth all proposed capital expenditures for the next fiscal year. In each even-numbered year the governor shall submit to the legislature, at a time fixed by law,

a budget setting forth all proposed capital expenditures for the next fiscal year. Each biennial budget submission shall set forth anticipated income of all departments, offices and agencies of the State
[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. [IN HOUSE FINANCE].

HJR 37

Article IX, Section 1 and adding a new section
Finance and Taxation

Limiting tax levies by the state and its political subdivisions. Provides that:

(a) The state as a political subdivision may not collect tax revenues which exceed the amount collected for fiscal year 1978, plus a change to reflect both.

(1) Percentage of change of the population of the state or political subdivision between the two fiscal years; and

(2) The percentage of change of the cost-of-living index for the state or political subdivision between the two fiscal years as that index is defined by law.

(b) Other tax percentages during each subsequent fiscal year.

(c) Provides for exception by vote of the people.

(d) Sets up restrictions
[IN HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS].

HJR 38

Article IX, Adds a new section
Finance and Taxation

Relating to tax limitations:

"SECTION 16. LIMITATION ON TAXING POWER. No tax shall be levied by the State except for the taxes

existing upon the date of ratification of this section by the people of the State nor shall the rate of an existing State tax be increased above the rate in effect on January 1, 1979 except for taxes or increases necessary for emergency purposes and which are in effect for not more than one year and except for State taxes or increases levied to pay or secure the payment of general obligation bonds whether or not the bonds are in default or in danger of default. [IN HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS].

HJR 45

Article XI, Section 7
Initiative, Referendum, and Recall

Relating to initiative and referendum; provides (1) that the initiative shall not be used to repeal appropriations of state money; (2) that referendum shall not be applied to appropriations of state money. [IN HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS].

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SENATE

SJR 2

Article II, Section 5
The Legislature

Relating to disqualification of legislators:

"SECTION 5. DISQUALIFICATIONS. No legislator may hold any other office or position of profit under the United States or the State during [. DURING] the term for which elected [AND FOR ONE YEAR THEREAFTER, NO LEGISLATOR MAY BE NOMINATED, ELECTED, OR APPOINTED TO ANY OTHER OFFICE OR POSITION OF PROFIT WHICH HAS BEEN CREATED, OR THE SALARY OR EMOLUMENTS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN INCREASED, WHILE HE WAS A MEMBER]. This section shall not prevent any person from seeking or holding the office of governor, lieutenant governor [SECRETARY OF STATE], or member of Congress. This section shall not apply to employment by or election to a constitutional convention. [IN HOUSE RULES].

SJR 3

Article IV, Section 2
The Judiciary

Providing for the election of supreme court justices and superior court judges.

- (1) Providing for five rather than [THREE] justices;
- (2) Provides that the chief justice may only serve one term;
- (3) Provides for election of supreme court justices;
- (4) Provides for term of office of supreme court justices;
- (5) Provides maximum of two consecutive terms for supreme court justices;
- (6) Provides for election and terms of superior court judges;
- (7) Provides a maximum of three consecutive terms for superior court judges;
- (8) Provides for term of office for judges and justices presently in office;
- (9) Provides mechanism for filling vacancies. [IN SENATE JUDICIARY].

SJR 4

Article III, Section 23
The Executive

Relating to the Attorney General.

(1) Provides that the governor may make no changes in the organization or function of the office of the attorney general.

(2) Provides for term of office, qualifications, and election of the attorney general. [IN SENATE JUDICIARY].

SJR 8

Article II, Sections 7, 9, and 10
The Legislature

Relating to sessions of the legislature.

(1) Provides legislators will receive per-diem expenses for the first one hundred twenty consecutive calendar days of a regular session.

(2) Removes thirty (30) day limit on special sessions;

(3) Provides for adjournment after ninety (90) calendar days;

(4) Provides for one extension of twenty (20) calendar days and one extension of ten (10) calendar days by majority vote of legislature meeting in joint session;

(5) Provides for adjournment in ten (10) calendar days for a special session;

(6) Provides if the legislature adjourns before a budget is passed, it shall convene for no longer than fifteen (15) calendar days in special session for considerations of only the budget;

(7) Provides in Article IX, Section 12 that the finance committee shall issue its report on the budget by the seventieth legislative day and that a free conference on the budget shall have fifteen (15) days to issue its report. [IN SENATE STATE AFFAIRS].