

LDIR#161

APPORTIONMENT

TERRITORIAL

1958-1961

XXXXXXXXXX
John C. Doyle,

April 7, 1959

Miss Margaret Greenfield
Public Administration Analyst
Bureau of Public Administration
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Miss Greenfield:

This will acknowledge your letter and enclosures of April 3 regarding re-apportionment among the states.

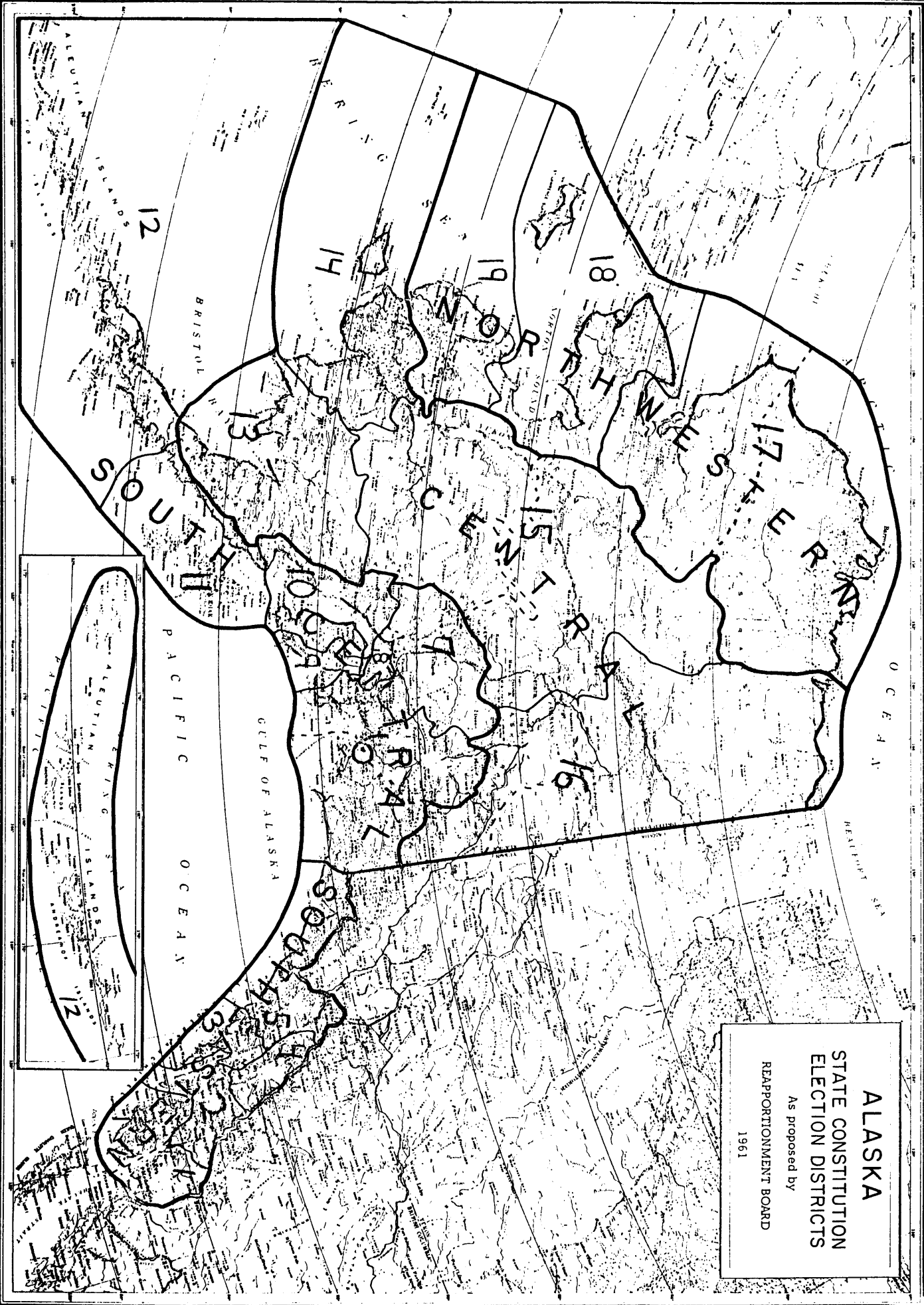
I have checked the 5 tables you sent for review and find them in order. I have a comment as to Table 2. The last column notes the "year of last re-districting" as 1958. The districting for Alaska House and Senate seats was determined by the constitution as ratified in 1956, applied to the special statehood elections in 1958 and made formally effective on January 3, 1959. This apportionment and districting will remain in effect until the 1960 decennial census is reported and legislative entitlement on the basis of that report can be determined sometime in 1961. As you may know the apportionment in Alaska was based upon the civilian population of Alaska as reported in the 1950 decennial census.

I am taking the liberty of retaining the 5 tables and hope that this office will be on your mailing list for a copy of your re-apportionment study when it is completed.

Sincerely,

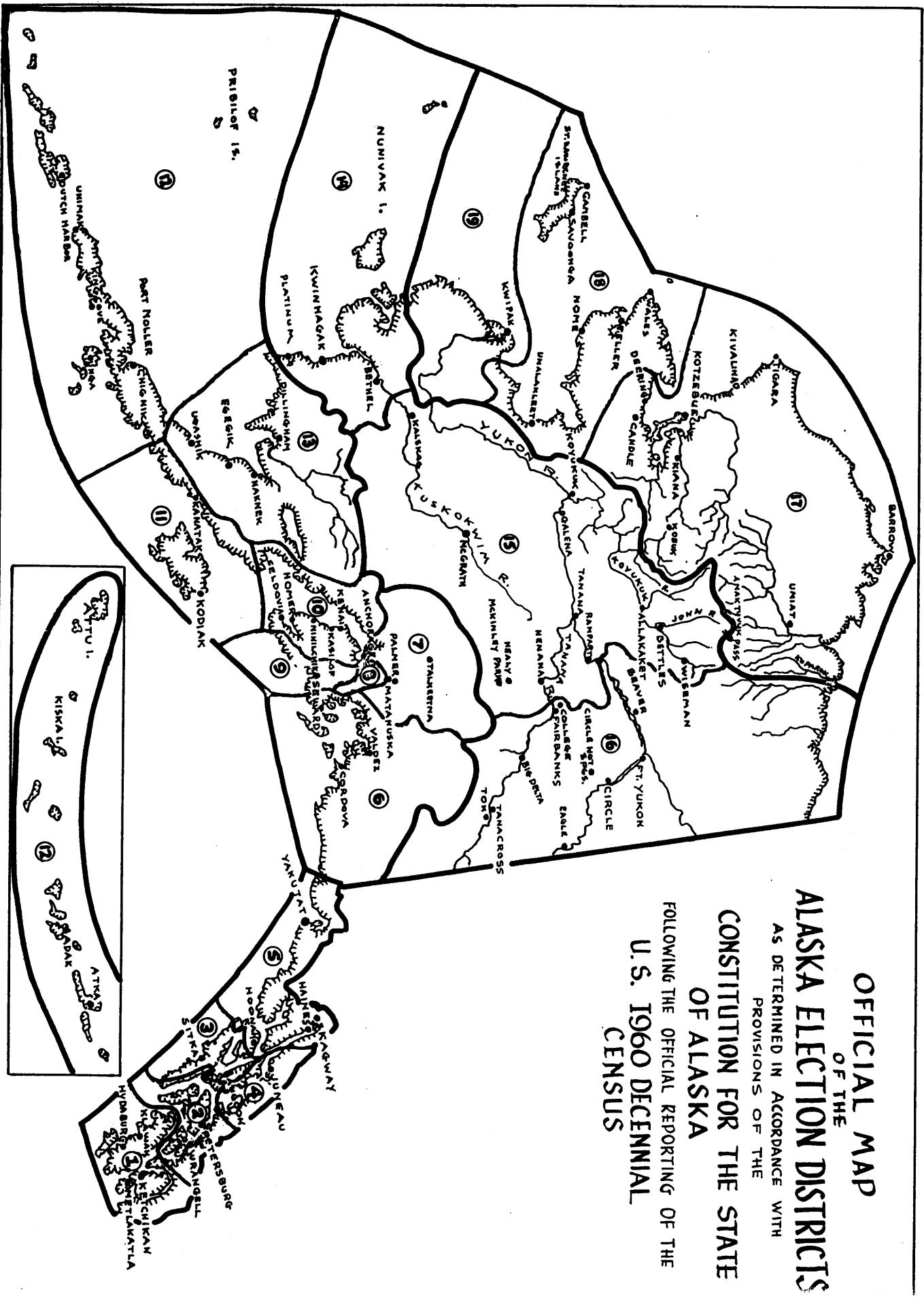
John C. Doyle
Executive Director

JCD:nd



ALASKA
STATE CONSTITUTION
ELECTION DISTRICTS
 As proposed by
 REAPPORTIONMENT BOARD
 1961

OFFICIAL MAP
 OF THE
ALASKA ELECTION DISTRICTS
 AS DETERMINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
 PROVISIONS OF THE
**CONSTITUTION FOR THE STATE
 OF ALASKA**
 FOLLOWING THE OFFICIAL REPORTING OF THE
**U. S. 1960 DECENNIAL
 CENSUS**



SENATE DISTRICTS -- QUOTIENTS
Civilian Population

A	HD 1	11,537	(+ 1,849)
B	HD 2 & 3	10,786	(+ 1,098)
C	HD 4 & 5	12,471	(+ 2,783)
D	HD 6 & 7	9,098	(- 590)
E	HD 8 - 7 seats	9,794	(68,555) (+ 106 per member)
F	HD 9 & 10	8,646	(- 1,042)
G	HD 11 & 12	8,961	(- 727)
H	HD 13 & 15	8,958	(- 730)
I	HD 16 - 4 seats	8,740	(34,958) (- 948 per member)
J	HD 17 & 18	11,036	(+ 1,348)
K	HD 14 & 19	8,469	(- 1,219)

9688
20/193,775

Howard W. ...



ALASKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT

IN ALASKA

1912 - 1961

April

1962

ALASKA LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT

The House of Representatives is composed of 40 members elected from 19 election districts based upon civilian population reported in the 1960 decennial census. Dividing the number of seats (40) into the reported total civilian population (193,775) results in a quotient of 4,844 for each representative. A district must have at least half that quotient or a civilian population of 2,422 to retain its representation.

<u>DISTRICT (Number and Name)</u>	<u>Number of Representatives</u>	<u>Total 1960 Civilian Population</u>
1 - Ketchikan-Prince of Wales	2	11,537
2 - Wrangell-Petersburg	1	4,181
3 - Sitka	1	6,605
4 - Juneau	2	9,545
5 - Lynn Canal-Icy Straits	1	2,926
6 - Cordova-Valdez	1	3,936
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14 - Bethel	1	5,412
15 - Yukon-Kuskokwim	1	5,473
16 - Fairbanks-Fort Yukon	7	34,958
17 - Barrow-Kobuk	1	5,449
18 - Nome	1	5,587
19 - Wade Hampton	1	3,057

The size, number, and boundaries of the house election districts may be changed after each decennial census. The senatorial districts are fixed by the state constitution.

The Senate representation combines area and population factors and two types of districts -- four at-large districts and 12 smaller senatorial districts for the 20-member senate. The at-large districts (Districts A, E, J and N) are essentially the same as the judicial divisions used for house and senate representation by the Territory of Alaska. The 12 smaller senatorial districts originally consisted of two house or election districts under the apportionment provided for in the state constitution, but with reapportionment in 1961, some of the house election districts were combined.

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POPULATION OF ELECTION DISTRICTS -- 1960 CENSUS
(Election Districts Prior to Reapportionment - 1961)

<u>District</u>	<u>Civilian Population</u>	<u>Military Population</u>	<u>Total Population</u>
1. Prince of Wales	1,767	5	1,772
2. Ketchikan	9,770	300	10,070
3. Wrangell-Petersburg	4,181	0	4,181
4. Sitka	6,605	85	6,690
5. Juneau	9,545	200	9,745
6. Lynn Canal-Icy Straits	2,926	19	2,945
7. Cordova-McCarthy	1,557	202	1,759
8. Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	2,379	465	2,844
9. Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna	5,162	26	5,188
10. Anchorage	68,555	14,278	82,833
11. Seward	2,956	0	2,956
12. Kenai-Cook Inlet	5,690	407	6,097
13. Kodiak	5,367	1,807	7,174
14. Aleutian Islands	3,594	2,417	6,011
15. Bristol Bay	3,485	539	4,024
16. Bethel	5,412	125	5,537
17. Kuskokwim	2,149	152	2,301
18. Yukon-Koyukuk	3,324	773	4,097
19. Fairbanks	33,462	9,950	43,412
20. Upper Yukon	1,496	123	1,619
21. Barrow	1,979	154	2,133
22. Kobuk	3,470	90	3,560
23. Nome	5,587	504	6,091
24. Wade Hampton	3,057	71	3,128
	193,775	32,392	226,167

$\frac{40}{193,775} = 4,844$ people for each House seat or at least

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LEGISLATIVE STRUCTURE
AND
APPORTIONMENT

A staff paper prepared by the Public Administration
Service for the Delegates to the Alaska
Constitutional Convention

November, 1955

*** OFFICIAL MAP ***

ALASKA ELECTION DISTRICTS

*As determined in accordance with
provisions of the*

**CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE OF ALASKA**

*Following the official
1965 reapportionment by*
Governor William A. Egan

—————: SOLID LINES INDICATE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS (LETTERS)
- - - - -: BROKEN LINES INDICATE HOUSE DISTRICTS (NUMBERS)
 WITHIN SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

SENATE SEATS
DISTRICT E : 7 SEATS
DISTRICT I : 4 SEATS
ALL OTHER DISTRICTS: 1 SEAT EACH

HOUSE SEATS
DISTRICTS 1 & 4 : 2 SEATS EACH
DISTRICT 8 : 14 SEATS
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WALTER J. HICKEL
GOVERNOR



KEITH H. MILLER
SECRETARY OF STATE

*** OFFICIAL MAP ***

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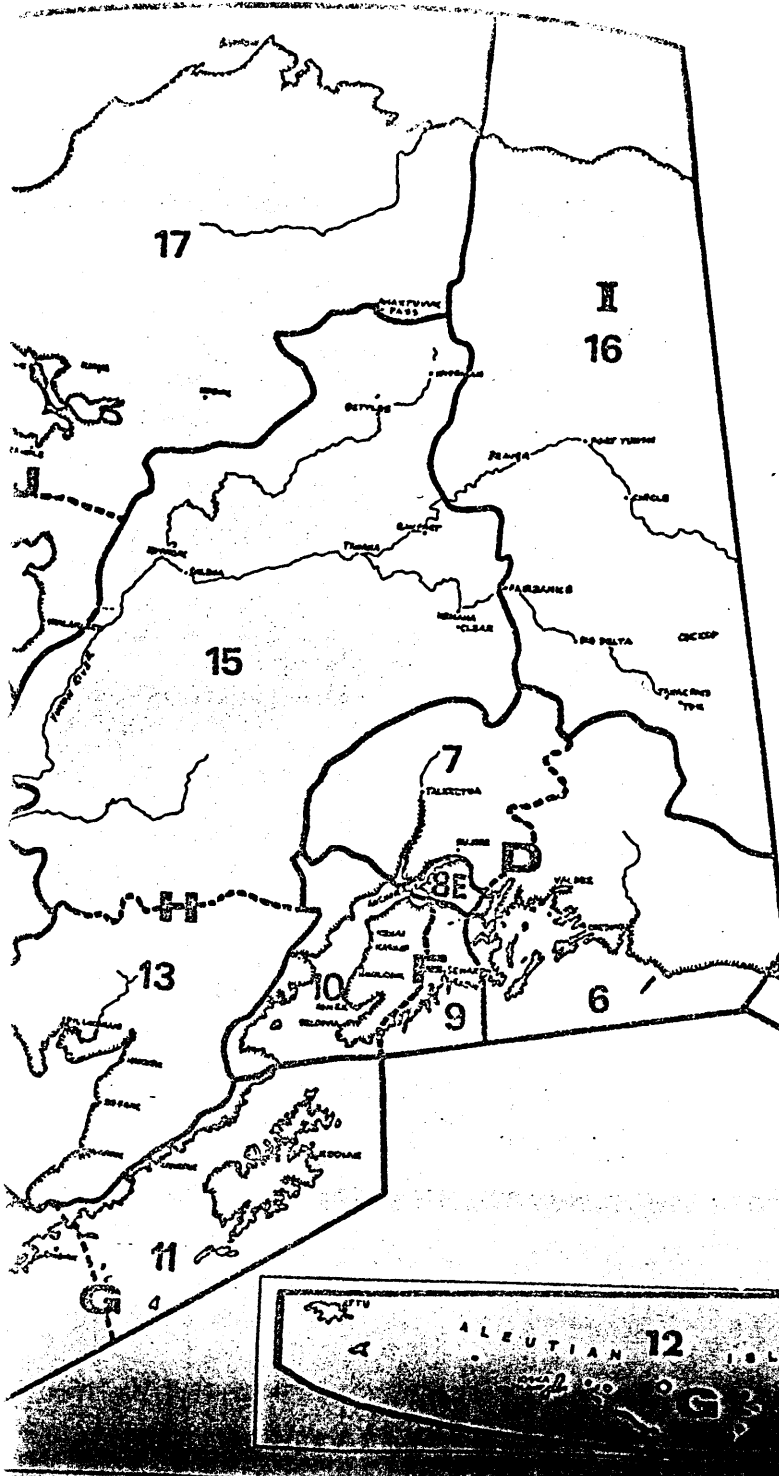
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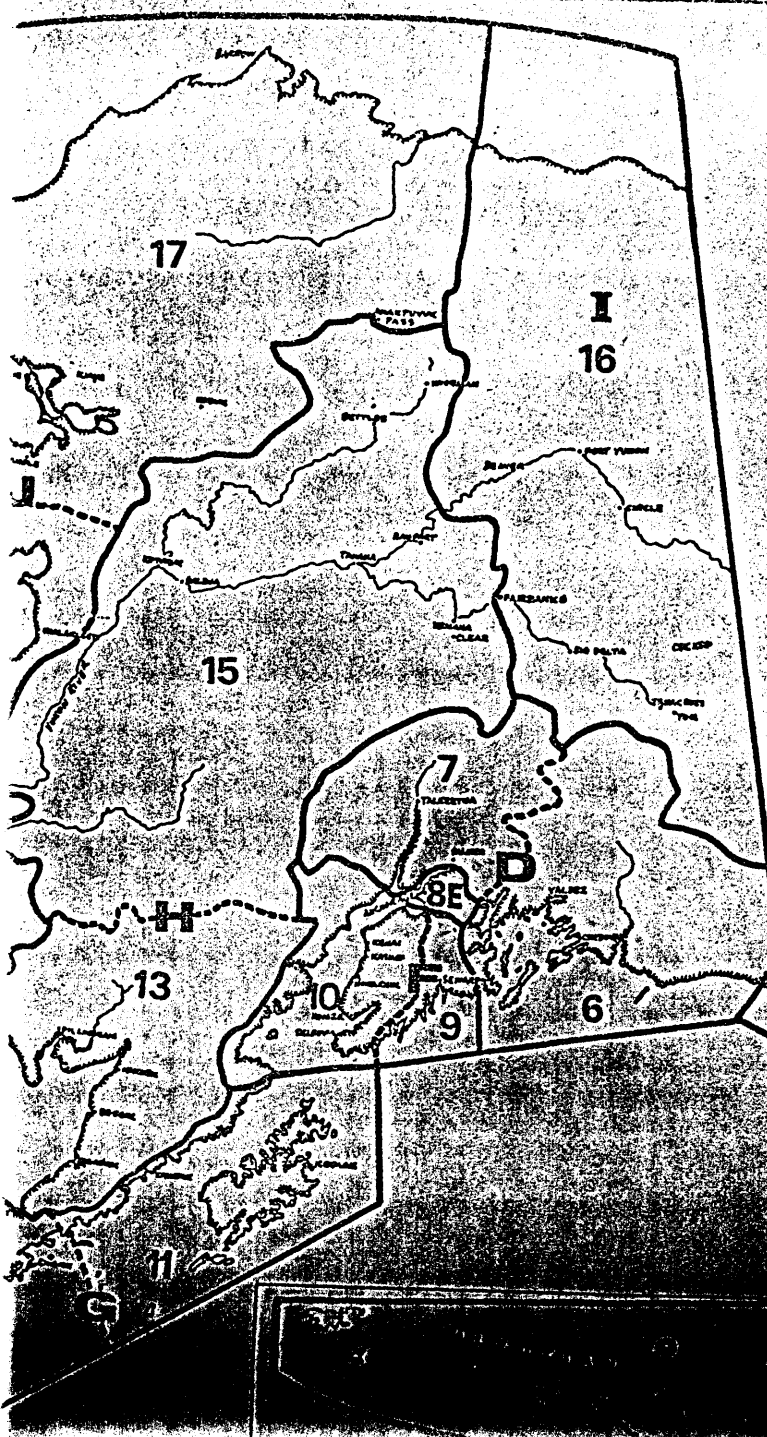
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