

CHARTER OF THE CITY OF JUNEAU, ALASKA

Approved by the Qualified Electors of the City
At an Election on October 4, 1960

After approval by voters four copies
are to be filed as follows (in accordance
with Chapter 196 of the 1959 Alaska Session
Laws):

- 2 copies with the Secretary of State.
- 1 copy with the Recorder in the
District where Juneau is located.
- 1 copy in the Archives of the City
(in the City Clerk's Office) ✓

A PROPOSED CHARTER FOR THE
CITY OF JUNEAU

CHARTER OF THE CITY OF JUNEAU, ALASKA

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the City of Juneau, exercising the powers of home rule granted to us by the constitution and laws of the State of Alaska, in order to provide for more efficient, adequate and economical government, do hereby ordain, ratify and establish this Charter of the City of Juneau, Alaska.

ARTICLE I.
INCORPORATION, FORM OF GOVERNMENT,
POWERS, INTERPRETATION.

Incorporation

Section 1-1. The City of Juneau, Alaska, shall continue to be a municipal body politic and corporate in perpetuity under the name of the "City of Juneau, Alaska". It shall succeed to and possess all the property, rights, privileges, franchises, powers and immunities now belonging to the corporation known as the City of Juneau, Alaska; and shall be liable for all debts and other obligations for which the corporation is legally bound at the time this charter goes into effect.

Boundaries

Section 1-2. The boundaries of the city as they exist at the time this charter goes into effect, shall remain the boundaries of the city until they are changed in a manner authorized or permitted by the state constitution and/or law.

Form of Government

Section 1-3. The municipal government provided by this charter shall be known as the "council-manager government". All powers of the city shall be exercised in the manner prescribed by this charter, or, if the manner is not thus prescribed, then in such manner as the council may prescribe by ordinance.

Powers of the City

Section 1-4. The City of Juneau, Alaska, shall have all the powers, functions, rights, privileges, franchises and immunities of every name and nature whatever, which a home-rule city may have under the constitution and laws of the State of Alaska. The city may exercise all legislative powers not prohibited by law or by this charter.

The enumeration or mention of particular powers by this charter

shall not be deemed to be exclusive or limiting; and in addition to the powers enumerated or mentioned herein or implied hereby, the city shall have all powers which, under the state constitution and law, it would be competent for this charter specifically to enumerate or mention.

Applicability of State Law

Section 1-5. Provisions of state law relating to matters which may be regulated by home-rule cities, shall be in effect in this city only insofar as they are applicable and are not superseded by this charter or by ordinance.

Interpretation -- Definitions

Section 1-6. (1) When used in this charter, the singular number includes the plural, and the plural the singular, and the masculine gender includes the feminine and neuter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

(2) When the word "city" is used in this charter, it shall mean the City of Juneau, Alaska, unless the context clearly indicates another meaning.

(3) When the word "person" is used in this charter, it shall mean an association, firm and corporation as well as an individual, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

(4) When the word "published" or "publication" is used in this charter, it shall mean published or publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the city at least one time; provided that the council by resolution may find and declare that the publication of any particular ordinance, notice or document in such a newspaper is very impracticable or impossible under the circumstances then existing, and provide instead that the ordinance, notice or document shall be published by posting a copy in each of at least ten conspicuous public places in the city. In all such cases of publication by posting, the city clerk shall provide any person a copy of the ordinance, notice or document posted, on request, without charge, at any time within two months after the posting.

ARTICLE II. THE COUNCIL

Councilmen: Number, Qualifications

Section 2-1. There shall be a council of seven members, which shall consist of the mayor, who shall be an ex officio councilman, and six other councilmen. Only qualified voters of the city who, at the time of their election or choice to fill a vacancy, are at least twenty-one years old and have resided within the city at least three years, shall be qualified for the offices of mayor and councilmen. No councilman may hold any office or position in the city government by appointment by the city manager. If the mayor or any other councilman ceases to be a resident of this city, he shall thereupon cease to hold office.

Mayor and Vice Mayor

Section 2-2. The mayor shall preside at meetings of the council, and shall certify the passage of all ordinances and resolutions passed by it. He shall be recognized as head of the city government for all

ceremonial purposes and by the governor for purposes of military law. As ex officio councilman, he shall have all powers, rights, privileges, duties and responsibilities of councilmen, including the right to vote on questions. He shall have no regular administrative duties except that he shall sign such written obligations of the city as the council may require. If a vacancy occur in the office of mayor, the council shall elect a qualified person, who may or may not already be a councilman at the time, to be mayor for completion of the unexpired term or until the vacancy is filled by election.

At the first meeting after the time prescribed for the beginning of the terms of newly elected councilmen or as soon thereafter as practicable, the council shall elect one of its members vice mayor, who shall serve as such until the next such first meeting. The vice mayor shall act as mayor during the absence or disability of the mayor, or, if a vacancy occur in the office of mayor, until another mayor is elected by the council and qualifies. If the office of vice mayor becomes vacant, the council shall elect from its members another vice mayor for completion of the unexpired term.

Councilmen: Compensation

Section 2-3. The compensation of the mayor and other councilmen shall be determined by a nonemergency or initiated ordinance; but no increase or decrease in the compensation, except when made by ordinance enacted by the qualified voters by initiative, shall become effective until after a regular city election is held. The mayor and other councilmen shall not receive any other compensation for any service rendered the city, but may be reimbursed for expenses incurred in the discharge of their official duties. This section shall not affect the compensation which a member of the council may receive as a member of the borough assembly.

Council: Powers

Section 2-4. Except as otherwise provided in this charter, all powers of the city, including the determination of all matters of policy, shall be vested in the council. Without limitation of the foregoing, the council shall have power:

- (1) To appoint and remove the city manager as provided in this charter;
- (2) By ordinance to enact legislation relating to any or all subjects and matters not prohibited by law or this charter;
- (3) To adopt the budget, raise revenue and make appropriations, and regulate salaries and wages, and all other fiscal affairs of the city;
- (4) To inquire into the conduct of any office, department or agency of the city, and investigate municipal affairs;
- (5) To appoint or elect and remove its own subordinates, the personnel in the city attorney's office, election personnel, the members of all quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial or advisory boards and commissions, and other quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial or advisory officers and authorities, now or when and if established, or prescribe the method of appointing or electing and removing them;
- (6) To create, change and abolish all offices, departments and agencies of the city government other than the offices, departments and

agencies created by this charter; and to assign additional powers, duties and functions to offices, departments and agencies created by this charter.

Council not to Interfere in Appointments and Removals

Section 2-5. Neither the council, the mayor nor any of its other members may direct or request the appointment of any person to, or his removal from, office or employment by the city manager or by any other authority, or, except as provided in this charter, participate in any manner in the appointment or removal of officers and employees of the city. Except for the purpose of inquiry, the council, the mayor and its other members shall deal with the administrative service solely through the city manager; and neither the council, the mayor nor any other member thereof may give orders on administrative matters to any subordinate of the city manager either publicly or privately.

City Clerk to Be Clerical Officer of Council, etc.

Section 2-6. The city clerk, hereinafter provided for, shall also serve as clerical officer of the council. He shall keep the journal of the proceedings of the council, and shall enroll in a book or books kept for the purpose all ordinances and resolutions passed by it. He shall be custodian of such documents, records and archives as may be provided by law or ordinance; shall be custodian of the seal of the city, and shall attest, and affix the seal to, documents when required in accordance with this charter, law or ordinance; and shall keep a correct and up-to-date record of the city boundaries and changes therein.

Council: Meetings

Section 2-7. The council shall hold at least one regular meeting every month at such time or times as it may prescribe by ordinance, resolution or rules of the council. The mayor or any four councilmen may call special meetings. All meetings of the council shall be open to the public, and the journal of its proceedings shall be open to public inspection; but committees of the council, including the committee of the whole, may hold private meetings.

Council: Absences to Terminate Membership

Section 2-8. If the mayor or any other councilman shall be absent from more than one-half of all the meetings of the council, regular and special, held within any period of six consecutive calendar months, he shall thereupon cease to hold office.

Councilmen: Removal

Section 2-9. The mayor or any other councilman may be removed from office for any cause specified by applicable state law for the removal of officers, and in the manner prescribed thereby, or by recall as provided in this charter.

Council: Vacancies

Section 2-10. The council, by majority vote of its remaining members, shall fill vacancies in its own membership, including a vacancy in the office of mayor, to serve for the unexpired terms or until the

vacancies are filled at elections as provided herein; provided that, if the number of vacancies is such that the council no longer has enough members to constitute a quorum, then the governor shall appoint the minimum number of councilmen required to enable the council to have a quorum.

If a vacancy occurs before the beginning of a regular filing period for candidates for councilmen, and the unexpired term extends beyond the time when the terms of councilmen elected that year begin, then a mayor or councilman for that place shall be elected at the regular election of that year to serve the rest of the unexpired term beginning at the time the terms of councilmen elected that year begin.

Council: Quorum, Rules, Yeas and Nays

Section 2-11. A majority of all of the members of the council shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day or from time to time. The council may determine its own rules. On the demand of any member, the vote on any question shall be by yeas and nays, and shall be entered in the journal.

Ordinances: Enacting Clause

Section 2-12. The enacting clause of all ordinances passed by the council shall be, "Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Juneau, Alaska", and of all ordinances proposed by the voters under their power of initiative, "Be it ordained by the People of the City of Juneau, Alaska".

Ordinances: Passage, When in Effect

Section 2-13. A proposed ordinance shall be read, and a vote of a majority of all the councilmen shall be required for its final passage. The vote on final passage of every ordinance shall be by yeas and nays, and shall be entered in the journal. The mayor shall have no power of veto. No ordinance except an emergency ordinance may be finally passed on the same day that it is introduced. Within ten days after its passage, every ordinance shall be published in full or by number and title. Emergency ordinances and ordinances making, repealing, transferring, or otherwise changing appropriations, shall go into effect immediately upon passage unless they specify a later time. All other ordinances shall go into effect one month after passage and publication unless they specify a later time.

Ordinances: Emergency

Section 2-14. An emergency ordinance is an ordinance which in the judgment of the council is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, and which should become effective prior to the time when an ordinary ordinance would become effective. Every such ordinance shall contain, as a part of its title, the words, "and declaring an emergency"; and in a separate section, herein called the emergency section, shall declare the emergency. An affirmative vote of at least five members of the council shall be required for the final passage of an emergency ordinance; which vote shall be by yeas and nays, and shall be entered in the journal.

Ordinances: Adoption by Reference

Section 2-15. The council by ordinance may adopt by reference codes, ordinances, standards and regulations relating to building, plumbing, electrical installations, milk and milk products, and other matters which it has power to regulate otherwise. Such code, ordinance, standard or regulation so adopted need not be enrolled in the book of ordinances; but a copy shall be filed and kept in the office of the city clerk. The city clerk shall keep copies of all such codes, ordinances, standards and regulations in force for distribution or sale at their approximate cost.

Ordinances: Codification

Section 2-16. The ordinances of the city shall be codified and published in book or pamphlet form at least every ten years unless the council, by use of a loose-leaf system, provides for keeping the code up-to-date. Titles, enacting clauses and emergency sections may be omitted from the code; and temporary and special ordinances and parts of ordinances may be omitted. Permanent general ordinances and parts of ordinances which are to be repealed by the code, shall be omitted from the code. The ordinances and parts of ordinances included in the code may be revised, rearranged and reorganized; and the code may contain new matter, provisions of the state constitution and law applicable to the city, and this charter. The council by nonemergency ordinance shall adopt the code. A copy of the code shall be filed and kept in the office of the city clerk after adoption, but the code need not be enrolled in the book of ordinances.

ARTICLE III.

CITY MANAGER AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS

City Manager: Appointment, Term, Qualifications, Removal

Section 3-1. There shall be a city manager. The council shall appoint him for an indefinite term by a vote of a majority of all its members. It shall choose him solely on the basis of his executive and administrative qualifications. At the time of his appointment, he need not be a resident of the city or state; but, during his tenure of office, he shall reside within the city. Neither the mayor nor any other councilman may be appointed city manager or acting city manager during the term for which he shall have been elected nor within two years after the expiration of his term; provided that this prohibition shall not apply to the mayor and councilmen holding offices at the time of the adoption of this charter. The council may suspend or remove the city manager at any time by a vote of a majority of all its members.

Acting City Manager

Section 3-2. If the city manager is absent from the city or is unable to perform his duties, if the council suspends the city manager, or if there is a vacancy in the office of city manager, the council may appoint an acting city manager to serve until the city manager returns, until his disability or suspension ceases, or until another city manager is appointed and qualifies, as the case may be. The council may suspend

or remove an acting city manager at any time.

City Manager: Powers and Duties

Section 3-3. The city manager shall be chief administrative officer and head of the administrative branch of the city government. He shall execute the laws and ordinances and administer the government of the city, and shall be responsible therefor to the council. He shall:

(1) Appoint, and when deemed necessary for the good of the service, lay off, suspend, demote or remove, all directors, or heads, of administrative departments and all other administrative officers and employees of the city except personnel in the office of city attorney and except as he or the council by ordinance may authorize the head of a department, an officer or an agency to appoint, lay off, suspend, demote and/or remove subordinates in such department, office or agency;

(2) Supervise and control, directly or indirectly, all administrative departments, agencies, officers and employees, appointed by himself or by agencies and officers subordinate to him;

(3) Prepare a budget annually and submit it to the council, be responsible for the administration of the budget after it goes into effect, and recommend to the council any changes in the budget which he deems desirable;

(4) Submit to the council a report as of the end of the fiscal year on the finances and administrative activities of the city for the preceding year;

(5) Keep the council advised of the financial condition and future needs of the city, and make such recommendations on matters of policy and other matters to the council as may seem to him desirable;

(6) Have such other powers, duties and functions as this charter may prescribe, and such powers, duties and functions consistent with this charter as the council may prescribe.

Administrative Departments, Offices and Agencies

Section 3-4. There shall be such administrative departments, offices and agencies as this charter establishes and as the council may establish. Each administrative department shall be headed by a director with appropriate title appointed by the city manager (except in case of the city attorney), or by a board whose members are appointed by the city manager, as this charter or the council by ordinance may determine; provided that the city manager may also serve as director of a department as provided in another section of this charter.

Department of Finance: City Clerk

Section 3-5. There shall be a city clerk who shall be an officer of the city appointed by the city manager for an indefinite term, and who shall be head of the department of finance. The city clerk shall collect or receive revenue and other money for the city; shall deposit the same with the city treasurer or for the city treasurer in an account or accounts maintained by the city treasurer in a depository or depositories; and shall maintain a general accounting system for the city government; provided that the council by ordinance may transfer any of said duties to other personnel in the finance department.

City Treasurer and Tax Assessor: Offices Created, Duties

Section 3-6. Within the department of finance, there shall be a city treasurer and a tax assessor, who shall be officers of the city appointed by the city manager for indefinite terms. The same person may be appointed city clerk, city treasurer, and/or tax assessor; and the council by ordinance may provide that the city clerk shall be ex officio city treasurer and/or ex officio tax assessor, and that an acting city clerk if any shall be ex officio acting city treasurer and/or ex officio acting tax assessor.

In accordance with this charter and the ordinances of the city, the city treasurer shall be responsible for the custody, safekeeping, deposit, investment and disbursement of funds of the city; and the tax assessor shall assess property for taxation in accordance with this charter and the ordinances of the city.

City Attorney

Section 3-7. There shall be a city attorney, who shall be an officer of the city appointed by the council for an indefinite term. The city attorney shall, on request, advise the council, the city manager, and all other officers and agencies of the city government regarding their legal powers, duties and functions, and draft or assist them in drafting legal documents. He or an attorney in his office shall represent the city as attorney in all civil and criminal proceedings in which the city is interested unless the council secures special counsel for particular proceedings. In the exercise of administrative powers, duties and functions, including proceedings against persons who violate provisions of the charter and ordinances, the city attorney shall be under the administrative supervision and control of the city manager except as the council may otherwise provide by ordinance.

Public Library

Section 3-8. There shall be public library service administered as the council shall ordain.

ARTICLE IV.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

Appointments, Removals, etc. -- Merit System

Section 4-1. A merit system is hereby established for personnel in the city service. Appointments and promotions in the service of the city shall be made solely on the basis of merit and fitness; and removals, demotions, suspensions and layoffs shall be made solely for the good of the service. The council, consistently with this charter, by ordinance or personnel rules, may regulate personnel matters (including any examinations to be given to applicants) and provide for proper personnel administration. If and when it deems it advisable, the council by ordinance may create a personnel department to be headed by a director of personnel appointed by the city manager.

Personnel Board Created

Section 4-2. There shall be a personnel board consisting of three

members elected by the council for overlapping six-year terms, the term of one member beginning January 1 in every odd-numbered year. The council shall elect the three original members so that the term of one will expire at that time in each of the first three succeeding odd-numbered years. A member may not hold any other office or position in the city government. The council, by a vote of at least five members, after adequate opportunity for a public hearing, may remove a member for the good of the service; and the vote shall be by yeas and nays and shall be entered in the journal. The council shall fill vacancies for the unexpired terms. Members shall serve without compensation unless the council provides otherwise.

At the time prescribed for the beginning of the term of a newly elected member or as soon thereafter as practicable, the board shall elect a chairman, a vice chairman and a secretary; and the secretary need not be a member of the board. The board shall determine the time and place of its regular meetings, and the chairman or two members may call special meetings.

The personnel board shall have power to subpoena officers and employees of the city and other persons to testify and to produce documents and other effects as evidence.

Classified and Unclassified Services

Section 4-3. All officers and employees of the city shall be divided into the classified and the unclassified service.

(1) The following shall constitute the unclassified service:

(a) The mayor and other councilmen, the municipal judge or judges if any, and one clerk or secretary of the municipal court if any;

(b) The city manager and all other personnel appointed, elected, approved or confirmed by the council; one principal assistant to the city manager if any; and one secretary to the city manager if any;

(c) Members and secretaries of boards, commissions and other plural authorities;

(d) All personnel who serve without compensation;

(e) All temporary or part-time personnel except such as may be placed in the classified service by ordinance or personnel rules.

(2) All other officers and employees shall be in the classified service; provided that, when the city has over 50,000 people as shown by any last preceding federal census, any of the following may be placed in the unclassified service by ordinance or personnel rules: The heads, or directors, of administrative departments; and one secretary for each such head, or director, who has a secretary.

Removal, etc. -- Hearing

Section 4-4. The city manager or any other authority who lays off, suspends without pay, demotes or removes any officer or employee in the classified service after a probationary period of six months, shall, at that time or within two days thereafter, deliver, or have delivered, or mail by registered, certified or similar special mail, to the officer or employee a written statement of the cause or causes for the layoff, suspension, demotion or removal. Such officer or employee may appeal in writing to the personnel board. The appeal must be filed with the secretary of the board, or with the city clerk for transmittal to the board,

within ten (10) days after receipt of notice of the layoff, suspension, demotion or removal (which appeal may thus be filed either before or after the time of effectiveness of the layoff, suspension, demotion or removal). As soon as practicable thereafter, the board shall hold a public hearing on the appeal, or give an adequate opportunity therefor, and shall report in writing its findings and recommendations, in cases of subordinates of the city manager, to the city manager, and in other cases to the respective authorities having power of removal; and the city manager or other authority shall then make a final decision in writing regarding the appellant's layoff, suspension, demotion or removal, as the case may be.

Qualifications of Officers and Employees

Section 4-5. Officers and employees of the city shall have the qualifications prescribed by this charter and such additional qualifications as the council may prescribe; but the council shall not prescribe additional qualifications for the mayor and other councilmen.

Nepotism, Holding More than One Office or Position

Section 4-6. Neither the city manager, the council nor any other authority of the city government, may appoint or elect any person related to any councilman, to the city manager, or to himself, or, in the case of a plural authority, to one of its members, by affinity or consanguinity within the third degree, to any office or position of profit in the city government; but this shall not prohibit an officer or employee from continuing in the service of the city.

Except as may be otherwise provided by this charter or by ordinance, the same person may hold more than one office or position in the city government. The city manager may hold more than one such office or position, through appointment by himself, by the council or by other city authority having power to fill the particular office or position, subject to any regulations which the council may make by ordinance; but he may not receive compensation for service in such other offices and positions. Also the council by ordinance may provide that the city manager shall hold ex officio any designated administrative office or offices subordinate to the city manager as well as other designated compatible city offices, notwithstanding any other provision of this charter.

Official Bonds

Section 4-7. The city manager, the city clerk, the city treasurer, and such other officers and employees as the council may designate, before entering upon their duties, shall be bonded, by individual and/or group bonds, for the faithful performance of their respective duties, payable to the city, in such form and in such amounts as the council may prescribe, with a surety company authorized to operate within the state. The city shall pay the premiums on such bonds.

Oath or Affirmation of Office

Section 4-8. Every officer of the city, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe to the oath or affirmation of office prescribed by the Alaska Constitution, Article XII, Section 5.

The oath or affirmation shall be filed and kept in the city clerk's office.

Who May Administer Oaths and Affirmations

Section 4-9. All officers authorized by federal or state law, the mayor, the city manager, the city clerk, the heads of all other administrative departments, the municipal judge, the chairman of the personnel board, and such other officers as the council may authorize, may administer oaths and affirmations.

Removal, etc., of Officers and Employees

Section 4-10. The power to lay off, suspend, demote and remove accompanies the power to appoint or elect; and the city manager, the council, or other appointing or electing authority at any time may lay off, suspend, demote or remove any officer or employee to whom he, the council, or the other appointing or electing authority respectively may appoint or elect a successor.

Acting Officers and Employees

Section 4-11. The appointing or electing authority who may appoint or elect the successor of an officer or employee, may appoint or elect a person to act during the temporary absence, disability or suspension of such officer or employee, or, in case of a vacancy, until a successor is appointed or elected and qualifies, unless the council provides by ordinance that a particular superior or subordinate of such officer or employee shall act. The council by ordinance may provide for a deputy to act in such cases.

Officers to Continue until Successors Are Elected or Appointed and Qualify

Section 4-12. Every officer who is elected or appointed for a term ending at a definite time, shall continue to serve thereafter until his successor is elected or appointed and qualifies unless his services are sooner terminated by resignation, removal, disqualification, death, abolition of the office or other legal manner.

ARTICLE V.
BUDGET, TAXATION AND FISCAL AFFAIRS

Fiscal Year

Section 5-1. The fiscal year of the city government shall begin on the first day of July and shall end on the last day of June, unless otherwise provided by ordinance.

Budget: Preparation and Submission

Section 5-2. At least five weeks before the beginning of the fiscal year, the city manager shall prepare and submit to the council a proposed budget for the next fiscal year, which shall contain detailed estimates of anticipated revenues (including surplus) and proposed expenditures for the year. The total of such proposed expenditures shall not exceed the total of such anticipated revenues. The budget

shall be in such form and have such contents as the city manager deems desirable or as the council may require. The budget and any budget message accompanying it, shall be a public record in the office of the city clerk, and shall be open to public inspection. Sufficient copies of the budget and any budget message shall be made for distribution to persons on request.

Same: Public Hearing

Section 5-3. The council shall hold a public hearing on the proposed budget at least one week after a notice of the time of the hearing has been published; and any interested person shall have an opportunity to be heard thereat for or against the estimates or any item thereof. The council may continue the hearing at later meetings.

Same: Amendment -- Adoption -- Appropriations

Section 5-4. The council may insert, strike out, increase or decrease items in the budget, and may otherwise amend it; but the proposed expenditures shall never exceed the anticipated revenues therein. The council, by vote of at least a majority of its members, not later than the third day before the beginning of the fiscal year, shall adopt the budget and make the appropriations for the next fiscal year. If the council fails to adopt the budget and make the appropriations on or before that day, the budget, as submitted or as amended, as the case may be, shall go into effect and be deemed to have been finally adopted by the council; and the proposed expenditures therein shall become the appropriations for the next fiscal year. The appropriations, when made by the council by resolution or ordinance separate from the budget document, need not be in as great detail as the proposed expenditures in the budget; but appropriations shall never exceed the anticipated revenues in the budget.

Same: Funds Other than the General Fund

Section 5-5. The budget herein provided for shall include the general fund, and may also include other funds but in separate estimates. Budgets for other funds which are deemed to require formal budgeting, may also be prepared, considered, and adopted separately from the budget of the general fund.

Transfer of Appropriation Balances

Section 5-6. Except as the council by ordinance may provide otherwise, the city manager may transfer unencumbered appropriation balances or parts thereof from any item of appropriation within a department, office or agency to any other item of appropriation, including new items, within the same department, office or agency; and the council, by motion, resolution or ordinance passed by vote of a majority of all its members, may transfer unencumbered appropriation balances or parts thereof from any item of appropriation to any other item of appropriation, including new items, whether such other item is within the same department, office or agency, or not.

Taxation: Powers

Section 5-7. The city shall have all powers of taxation which

home-rule cities may have under the state constitution and law.

Same: Assessment, Levy and Collection of Property Taxes -- Exemptions

Section 5-8. The council by ordinance shall provide for the annual assessment, levy and collection of taxes on property. No exemptions from taxation except those expressly provided by law, shall be allowed.

Same: Private Leaseholds, etc., in Property Owned or Held by the United States, the State or Its Political Subdivisions

Section 5-9. Private leaseholds, contracts, or interests in land or property owned or held by the United States, the state, or its political subdivisions, shall be taxable to the extent of the interests.

Same: Assessment -- Equalization

Section 5-10. The taxable status of property shall be determined as of the first day of January or such other date as may hereafter be prescribed by law, which is called the assessment day. Values on the assessment rolls shall be determined according to the facts existing on the assessment day for the year for which the assessment is made, and no change in the status of property after that day shall be considered in determining its value. In determining such values, any standards of appraisal established by law or ordinance shall be followed. The council shall equalize valuations of property assessed; provided that the council by ordinance may delegate this power to a board created by ordinance, when not prohibited by law.

Same: Lien on Real Property

Section 5-11. The city shall have a first lien on all real property against which city taxes are assessed, for the taxes and any collection charges, penalties and interest which may accumulate thereto; and the lien shall continue until the taxes and any such charges, penalties and interest are paid.

Same: Protection of Lien on Real Property

Section 5-12. The city may protect its lien for taxes on real property by sale at tax sale, or by purchasing the real property at any tax sale or other public sale, or by direct negotiations with the owner, or in any other legal manner. Any such procedure shall be deemed to be for a public purpose. When the city has acquired an interest in real property to protect a tax lien thereon, the owner of any interest in such real property may redeem the same by paying the delinquent city taxes and all accrued charges, penalties and interest thereon, as provided by law or ordinance. After the city has held any tax-delinquent real property for one year, it may hold the same for public use or sell it at public auction to the highest bidder; provided that, if the city sells such property before it uses it for public purposes, other provisions of this charter relating to the sale of property shall not apply in such cases.

Same: Protection of Lien on Personal Property

Section 5-13. City taxes on personal property shall be a debt to the city from the persons to whom they are assessed. If any person to

whom such taxes are assessed fails or refuses to pay the taxes, or if the collecting officer reasonably believes that any person will not pay such taxes, the taxes and accrued charges, penalties and interest may be collected by a personal action in the name of the city against the person to whom assessed in a court of competent jurisdiction, or by distraint and sale of any personal property of the person assessed. Neither of the remedies herein given shall be exclusive of the other or of any remedy provided by law.

Disbursements: Authority -- Method

Section 5-14. Disbursements of city funds shall be made only in accordance with appropriations made as provided in this charter, or, in case of funds which are not formally appropriated, then by authority granted by the council or by the qualified voters of the city. The council shall prescribe the method or methods of disbursing city funds.

Deposit and Investment of Funds

Section 5-15. The council may regulate the deposit and investment of city funds, and may determine what funds of the city may be invested. City funds may be invested only in the following: General-obligation bonds and other general-obligation evidences of indebtedness of the United States, of the State of Alaska, of other states of the United States, of this city, of other cities of this state, and of boroughs of this state, and in such other securities as may be authorized by law.

Purchases and Sales

Section 5-16. The city manager, subject to any regulations which the council may prescribe, shall contract for and purchase, or issue purchase authorizations for, all supplies, materials and equipment for the offices, departments and agencies of the city government. Every such contract or purchase exceeding an amount to be established by ordinance, shall require the prior approval of the council. The city manager also may transfer to or between offices, departments and agencies, or sell, surplus or obsolete supplies, materials and equipment, subject to such regulations as the council may prescribe.

Before the purchase of, or contract for, any supplies, materials or equipment, or the sale of any surplus or obsolete supplies, materials or equipment, ample opportunity for competitive bidding, under such regulations, and with such exceptions, as the council may prescribe, shall be given; but the council shall not except a particular contract, purchase or sale from the requirement of competitive bidding. Preference shall be given resident bidders, everything else being equal.

The council by ordinance may transfer some or all of the power granted to the city manager by this section to an administrative officer appointed by the city manager.

Contracts and Sales

Section 5-17. (a) Any contract which by its terms will not be fully executed within five years and which cannot be terminated by the city upon not more than one month's notice without penalty; and (b) the sale or lease of any city property, real or personal, or the sale or other disposal of any interest therein, the value of which property,

lease, or interest is more than \$50,000; shall be made only:

(1) By authority of an ordinance approved or enacted at an election by an affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified voters of the city who vote on the question of approving or enacting the ordinance (the ordinance being submitted to the voters by the council or by initiative of the voters); or --

(2) By authority of a nonemergency ordinance passed by the council, which shall be published in full within ten days after its passage, and which shall include a section reading substantially as follows: "Section ____ . If one or more referendum petitions with signatures are properly filed within one month after the passage and publication of this ordinance, this ordinance shall not go into effect until the petition or petitions are finally found to be illegal and/or insufficient, or, if any such petition is found legal and sufficient, until the ordinance is approved at an election by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question. If no referendum petition with signatures is filed, this ordinance shall go into effect one month after its passage and publication."

Provided that an entire public utility belonging to the city may be sold or leased only by authority of an ordinance approved or enacted as provided in subdivision (1) above in this section.

Public Improvements

Section 5-18. Public improvements, including local improvements, may be made by the city government itself or by contract. The council shall award all contracts for such improvements; provided that the council may authorize the city manager to award such contracts not exceeding an amount to be determined by the council and subject to such regulations as the council may prescribe. Every contract for public improvements of more than \$1,000 shall be awarded to the lowest and best responsible bidder after such notice and opportunity for competitive bidding as the council may prescribe. Preference shall be given resident bidders, everything else being equal. All bids may be rejected, and further notice and opportunity for competitive bidding may be given.

Personal Interest

Section 5-19. Neither the mayor, any other councilman nor the city manager shall sell or barter anything to the city or to a contractor supplying the city; or make any contract with the city; or purchase anything from the city other than those things which the city offers generally to the public (as for example, utility services), and then only on the same terms as are offered to the public; unless an invitation to submit sealed bids is published, and the city accepts the sealed bid which is most advantageous to the city; provided that such sale, contract or purchase involving a consideration of not more than \$500 in value, may be made without bids at prices or rates prevailing in the community and without discrimination. Any such officer violating this section, upon conviction thereof, shall thereby forfeit his office. Any violation of this section, with the knowledge, express or implied, of the person or corporation contracting with the city, shall render the contract voidable by the city manager or the council.

Claims for Injuries

Section 5-20. The city shall not be liable in damages for injury to person or property by reason of negligence of the city unless, within four months after such injury occurs, the person damaged or his representative causes a written notice to be served upon an officer of the city upon whom process may be served. Such notice shall state that such person intends to hold the city liable for such damages and shall set forth substantially the time and place of the injury, the manner in which it occurred, the nature of the act or defect complained of, the extent of the injury so far as known, and the names and addresses of witnesses known to the claimant.

No person shall bring action against the city for damages to person or property arising out of any of the reasons or circumstances aforesaid unless such action is brought within the period prescribed by law, nor unless he has first presented to the city manager a claim in writing and under oath, setting forth specifically the nature and extent of the injury and the amount of damages claimed. The city manager shall promptly present such claim to the council for action.

Failure to give notice of injury or to present a claim within the time and in the manner provided, shall bar any action upon such claim.

This section shall not be deemed to waive any defense of immunity which the city may have from claims for damages arising out of negligence, but shall apply in all cases where such defense is not available to the city.

Independent Annual Audit

Section 5-21. The council shall designate a qualified public accountant or accountants who shall make an independent audit of the accounts and evidences of financial transactions of the department of finance and of all other departments, offices and agencies keeping separate or subordinate accounts or making financial transactions, as of the end of every fiscal year at least, and who shall report to the council and to the city manager. In lieu of the above, the council may arrange with an appropriate state authority for such an audit when and if permitted by law.

Power of Condemnation

Section 5-22. The city shall have power to acquire property by condemnation for any municipal purpose, whether or not such property is already devoted to public use, and to condemn such excess beyond that needed for an actual improvement as may reasonably be required to protect, preserve, and facilitate the making and financing of the improvement, and to sell or lease such excess property with restrictions to protect and preserve the improvement. When the city acquires property by condemnation either inside or outside its corporate limits, any applicable provisions of state law relating to condemnation which are binding on the city, shall be observed.

ARTICLE VI. BORROWING

General-Obligation Bonds, etc.

Section 6-1. The city shall have power to borrow money and to issue its general-obligation bonds or other such evidences of indebtedness therefor, but only when authorized by the council for capital improvements and ratified at an election by a majority of those qualified to vote and voting on the questions. General-obligation evidences of indebtedness may also be secured by revenues from a revenue-producing utility or enterprise when they are issued for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, improvement, extension, enlargement and/or equipment of the said utility or enterprise, and/or by other designated funds or revenues specifically pledged for payment of principal and interest thereon. Capital improvements as used hereinabove may also include a part or all of the city's share of the cost of a public improvement of which a part is to be paid by benefitted property.

The restrictions of this section do not apply to borrowing money to meet appropriations for a particular fiscal year, nor to indebtedness to be paid from special assessments to be made on benefitted property, nor to refunding indebtedness.

Borrowing to Meet Appropriations

Section 6-2. The city shall have the power to borrow money to meet appropriations in any fiscal year in anticipation of revenues for that year, when authorized by the city council and without submitting the question to the voters. The total indebtedness so incurred shall not exceed one-tenth (1/10) percent of the assessed value of all real and personal property in the city, and all debts so contracted shall be paid before the end of the next fiscal year. In the event, for any reason, the revenues collected are not sufficient to meet the current budget plus the said indebtedness, the council shall enact a special revenue measure to provide for the payment of this specific indebtedness; and revenue accruing therefrom shall be used exclusively for the payment of this indebtedness, and shall not be commingled with the general fund. Such special revenue measure shall not become a permanent part of the tax structure.

Revenue Bonds, etc.

Section 6-3. The city shall have power to borrow money and to issue revenue bonds or other such evidences of indebtedness therefor, the principal and interest of which are payable solely out of, and the only security of which is, the revenues of a revenue-producing utility or enterprise; but only when authorized by the council for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, improvement, extension, enlargement and/or equipment of the said utility or enterprise, and ratified at an election by a majority of those qualified to vote and voting on the question.

Interest Rate on Bonds, etc.

Section 6-4. No bond or other evidence of indebtedness of the city shall bear interest, either directly or indirectly, at a rate exceeding six percent per annum.

Debt Limit

Section 6-5. The outstanding general-obligation indebtedness of the city incurred for all purposes, shall not at any time exceed fifteen percent of the assessed value of all real and personal property in the city. In determining such debt limit of the city, any amounts credited to or on deposit for debt retirement, and any portion of reserve funds or accounts pledged to the payment of the principal amount of any outstanding general-obligation indebtedness, shall be deducted from the amount of the outstanding indebtedness.

The debt limit herein prescribed shall not apply to debt incurred through the issuance of revenue bonds or other such evidences of indebtedness when the only security is the revenues of the utility or enterprise for which issued, nor to indebtedness to be paid from special assessments on the benefitted property, nor to refunding indebtedness of the city, nor to debt incurred to meet appropriations for the fiscal year in anticipation of the collection of revenue for that year.

Use of Unexpended and Unencumbered Balances

Section 6-6. Every bond or other evidence of indebtedness shall contain a statement of the purpose for which it is issued, and the proceeds thereof shall not be used for any other purpose, except that, whenever any proceeds of an issue remain unexpended and unencumbered for the purpose for which issued, the council shall authorize the use of such unexpended and unencumbered funds only for the following purposes, which are listed in descending order of priority:

- (1) For the retirement of such issue;
- (2) If such issue has been fully retired, then for the retirement of other bonds or obligations of the city;
- (3) If there are no other bonds or obligations of the city outstanding, then for any other capital improvement of a like nature;
- (4) If such funds cannot be used for the above purposes, then for any purpose determined by the council.

Voiding Authorization of Bonds, etc.

Section 6-7. The council, by resolution or ordinance, may void the authorization of any unsold bonds or other evidences of indebtedness at any time. If any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness are not sold within ten years after authorization, such authorization shall be void as to the bonds or evidences of indebtedness which remain unsold. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require the sale, at the same time nor in the same series, of all bonds or other evidences of indebtedness authorized.

Council to Have Power to Regulate

Section 6-8. The council shall have power to regulate the indebtedness of the city and the issuance of bonds and other evidences of indebtedness, regardless of type or purpose, including general-obligation, revenue, special-assessment, refunding and other, subject only to the limitations imposed by the state constitution and law and this charter.

ARTICLE VII. LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

Power to Levy and Collect Special Assessments

Section 7-1. The city shall have power to levy and collect taxes in the form of special assessments upon property in a limited and determinable area for special benefits conferred upon such property by any municipal work, service or improvement; and to provide for the payment of all or any part of the cost of the work, service or improvement out of the proceeds of such special assessments.

Council May Determine Necessity -- How Cost May Be Paid

Section 7-2. The council may determine the necessity for any public improvement. The cost of a public improvement may be paid wholly by the city, or partly by the city and partly by benefitted property, or wholly by benefitted property, as the council may determine. Said cost or part thereof to be borne by benefitted property may be assessed by special assessment upon the benefitted property.

Local-Improvement Procedure

Section 7-3. The council may begin procedure for local improvements either on its own initiative or upon receipt of a petition. The council shall prescribe by ordinance complete special-assessment procedures for local improvements and for agreements for furnishing capital improvements and the extension thereof in lieu of assessment.

Special Assessment to Be in Proportion to Benefit -- Apportioning

Section 7-4. Any special assessment for local improvements against property benefitted thereby shall be in proportion to, and shall not exceed, the value of the benefit from the local improvement. The council shall establish the method of apportioning and assessing the cost of such improvements upon benefitted property.

Protests

Section 7-5. If protests as to the necessity for any local improvement are made by the owners of benefitted property which will bear fifty percent or more of the estimated cost of the improvement, the improvement shall not proceed until the protests have been reduced so that the property of those still protesting shall not bear fifty percent of the said estimated cost of the improvement, except upon approval of the council by a vote of at least six members.

Limitations on Suits and Actions

Section 7-6. No special-assessment procedure shall be contested by an action at law or in equity unless commenced within sixty days after the confirmation of the special-assessment roll therefor. If no such action be so commenced, the procedure for such local improvement shall be conclusively presumed to have been regular and complete.

Lien for Special Assessments

Section 7-7. The city shall have a first lien upon all real property against which special assessments are assessed, for the special assessments and any collection charges, penalties and interest which may accumulate thereto; and the lien shall be of the same character, effect

and duration, and shall be enforceable in the same manner, as the lien for city taxes.

All Real Property Liable for Special Assessments

Section 7-8. All real property, including such as is exempt from taxation in accordance with law, shall be liable for the cost of local improvements assessed in accordance with this article unless specifically exempted from special assessments by law.

ARTICLE VIII.

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND ENTERPRISES

City-Operated Utilities and Enterprises -- Separate Funds --
Accounting

Section 8-1. The council may, by ordinance, require that any public utility or enterprise which may be operated by the city shall be operated from a fund separate from the general fund. An accounting system for each such fund shall be established within the general accounting system of the city, and shall be so set up and maintained as to reflect the financial condition of the enterprise and its income and expense. A balance sheet and statement of income and expense (profit and loss) shall be made for each such fund annually and as often as the council may require.

Franchises: Defined -- Granting

Section 8-2. A franchise is a contract between the city and a person providing for the person to furnish a public-utility service to the city and its inhabitants and permitting the person to use the streets, alleys, bridges, easements and other public places of the city in the furnishing of the public-utility service.

A franchise may be granted to a person, extended, renewed or amended only by an ordinance accepted as provided hereinbelow by the person to whom the franchise is granted, passed by the council, and approved at an election by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question. After introduction, a copy of the ordinance in its final form must be in the office of the city clerk and subject to public inspection for at least one month before it is passed. Before passage, the council shall hold a public hearing thereon, a notice of which must have been published at least one week prior to the hearing. Also before passage, the grantee must file with the city clerk his unconditional acceptance of all terms of the franchise, and if a special election is to be held for the purpose, must pay to the department of finance of the city an amount of money estimated by the city clerk to be adequate to pay all expenses of holding such election. If any balance remains after all such expenses have been paid, it shall be repaid to the grantee.

Same: Terms and Conditions

Section 8-3. No franchise shall be granted by the city for a term exceeding twenty years, and every franchise shall contain a provision requiring the franchise to take effect within one year after the voters approve the ordinance granting it. Franchises may include provisions

for fixing utility rates and charges, and may provide for readjustments thereof; but the terms of a franchise shall not limit the power of the city to regulate such rates and charges. With respect to any franchise granted after this charter goes into effect, whether or not provided in the franchise, the city may:

(1) Terminate the franchise for the violation of any of its provisions, for the misuse or nonuse thereof, or for the violation of any regulation imposed by this charter or by ordinance;

(2) Require proper and reasonable extension of plant and facilities and the maintenance thereof at the highest practicable standard of efficiency;

(3) Establish reasonable standards of service and quality of products, and prevent unjust discrimination in service and rates;

(4) Require continuous and uninterrupted service to the public in accordance with the terms of the franchise throughout the entire period thereof;

(5) Impose other regulations determined by the council to be conducive to the health, safety, welfare or convenience of the public;

(6) Require the public utility to permit joint use of its property and appurtenances located in the streets, alleys, bridges, easements and other public places, by the city and by other public utilities, insofar as such joint use may be reasonably practicable, and upon payment of reasonable rental therefor; and in the absence of agreement, upon application by the public utility, provide for arbitration of the terms and conditions of such joint use and the compensation to be paid therefor;

(7) Require the public utility to pay any part of the cost of improvement or maintenance of streets, alleys, bridges, easements and other public places, that arises from its use thereof, and to protect and save the city harmless from all damages arising from such use; and --

(8) Require the public utility to file with any designated city officer or officers reports concerning the utility and its financial operation and status, and such drawings and maps of the proposed location or location and nature of its pipes, conduits, wires and other facilities as the council may request; and require the public utility to permit designated city officers to inspect its books and other records.

Same: Sale or Assignment

Section 8-4. The grantee of a franchise may not sell, assign, sublet, or allow another to use the same, unless the council gives its consent. Nothing in this section shall limit the right of the grantee to mortgage his property or franchise, nor shall it restrict the rights of the purchaser, upon foreclosure sale, to operate the same; but such mortgagee or purchaser shall be subject to the terms of the franchise, the provisions of this charter and the ordinances of the city.

ARTICLE IX.
MUNICIPAL COURT

District Magistrate Court -- Municipal Court

Section 9-1. The district magistrate court now authorized by law to hear and determine cases arising out of violations of city ordinances,

or any other court which may hereafter be so authorized by law, shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine cases arising out of violations of this charter and of the ordinances of the city unless the council by ordinance creates a municipal court and vests such jurisdiction in it. Unless otherwise indicated by the context, the term municipal court and municipal judge may also be used respectively in referring to the said district magistrate court and district magistrate or other courts and judges having said jurisdiction.

Minor-Violations Bureau

Section 9-2. The council by ordinance may create a minor-violations bureau with authority to dispose of cases arising out of designated minor violations of ordinances, such as minor traffic and parking violations, when the accused waives his right to be heard in court, pleads guilty, and pays fines and costs.

Penalties

Section 9-3. The council by ordinance shall have power to prescribe the punishment for violations of the charter and ordinances of the city, but such punishment shall not exceed a fine of three hundred dollars or imprisonment for more than thirty days, or such greater fine or longer imprisonment as may be authorized by law, or both such fine and imprisonment, and costs of prosecution. When a judgment directs that the defendant pay a fine and/or costs and he fails to do so, he shall be imprisoned until the fine and/or costs are satisfied at a rate per day to be determined by ordinance, which cannot exceed one day for every five dollars of the fine and costs, except in cases where the council by ordinance provides that unpaid fines and costs shall be satisfied in another manner.

Also the council by ordinance may provide for the suspension or revocation of a permit or license issued by the city when the permittee or licensee is convicted of violating any ordinance provision relating to the privilege, action, business, profession, trade, other vocation or thing for which the permit or license was issued, as well as for such suspension or revocation in other ways. Such suspension or revocation on such violation may be considered punishment and/or a measure for the public peace, health, safety or welfare, as the council may determine by ordinance.

Pardons, Paroles and Commutations

Section 9-4. The mayor shall have power to pardon or to parole any person convicted of a violation of this charter or of any ordinance, and to commute sentences therefor. The council by ordinance shall have power to regulate and to limit the power granted by this section, and to provide that the mayor may grant a pardon, parole or commutation in any or all cases only upon recommendation or with approval of the council or of a board created by ordinance.

ARTICLE X. ELECTIONS

Annual Elections -- Time

Section 10-1. There shall be no primary election, but only a general election, herein also called regular election, for the election of the mayor and other councilmen. Such election shall be held on the first Tuesday in October every year.

Two-Year Terms -- Election at Large -- Nonpartisan Elections

Section 10-2. At the regular election in 1961, and at the regular election held every two years thereafter, a mayor shall be elected. At every regular election after this charter goes into effect, three councilmen shall be elected.

The mayor and other councilmen shall be elected for overlapping terms of two years, and shall serve thereafter until their respective successors are elected and qualify; provided that, if only one or two councilmen are elected and qualify in any year (because of failure of other candidates to file or for other cause), then lots shall be cast in a meeting of the council and under its direction to determine which of those councilmen whose terms are about to expire shall continue to serve.

The terms of office of the mayor and other councilmen shall begin on the first Monday after their election. If the mayor-elect or a councilman-elect fails to qualify within one month after the beginning of his term, his election shall be void.

The mayor and other councilmen shall be elected at large, by the qualified voters of the entire city, by secret ballot. The election shall be nonpartisan, and no party designation or emblem shall be placed on the ballot.

Filing

Section 10-3. Any qualified person may have his name placed on the ballot for the election as a candidate for mayor or councilman by filing, not more than one month and at least two weeks prior to the election, with the city clerk, a sworn declaration of his candidacy.

Voting -- Who Elected

Section 10-4. Every qualified voter of the city shall be entitled to vote for one candidate for mayor and for three candidates for councilman. On the ballots between the title of the office and the names of the candidates, shall be placed the instruction "Vote for one" or "Vote for three", as the case may be. A voter may also write in the name of, and vote for, a person whose name does not appear on the ballot. The candidate for mayor receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected. The three candidates for councilman receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected. In case of a tie, the election shall be determined fairly by lot from among the candidates tying, in a meeting of the council and under its direction.

Filling Vacancies at Elections

Section 10-5. When a mayor and/or councilman or councilmen are being elected to fill a vacancy or vacancies for the unexpired term or terms, the provisions of this charter shall apply as in the election of

a mayor and/or councilmen for regular terms, insofar as applicable. The phrases "for one-year term", and "for regular two-year term", as the case may be, shall be placed after the titles of the offices on the ballot as necessary to identify the places on the council being filled at such election.

Council to Be Judge of Election and Qualifications of Its Members

Section 10-6. The council shall be the judge of the election and qualifications of its own members, including the mayor, subject to judicial review as may be provided by law.

Qualified Voter Defined

Section 10-7. Every qualified voter as defined in Article V of the Alaska Constitution, who resides within this city, shall be entitled to vote in any election and on any city question thereat; provided that such qualified voter must also possess any other qualifications prescribed by or in accordance with law for voting on bond issues before he shall be entitled to vote on bond issues.

Political Activity of Officers and Employees

Section 10-8. No officer or employee of the city except the mayor and other councilmen, may work for or against, or attempt to influence, the election or defeat of any candidate for mayor or councilman, or the recall of the mayor or any councilman; provided that this shall not prohibit the ordinary exercise of one's right to express his opinions and to vote. Any person who violates this section, shall be removed from office or employment by the authority having power to remove him.

Calling Special Elections -- Questions Submitted at Elections -- Notice

Section 10-9. The council, by resolution or ordinance, shall call, or shall authorize the mayor by proclamation to call, every special election. In the same manner, questions may be submitted to the voters at a special election at the time it is called or later, or at a regular election. Questions may also be submitted at elections as provided in other sections of this charter. The city clerk shall publish in full every charter amendment and every ordinance which is to be submitted to the voters at an election for approval or enactment, except a referred ordinance which was published in full after passage, not more than four weeks and at least two weeks before the election at which it is to be submitted.

Canvassing Returns -- Certificates of Election

Section 10-10. The council shall canvass the returns of all city elections, regular and special, and shall ascertain and declare the results thereof; provided that the council may delegate this function to a board created by ordinance. The city clerk shall promptly prepare, sign and issue certificates of election, sealed with the seal of the city, to all persons elected to office.

Law to Govern Elections When

Section 10-11. The provisions of law applicable to city elections,

shall govern elections of this city insofar as they are applicable and are not superseded by this charter or by ordinance.

ARTICLE XI.
INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL

Initiative and Referendum: Authorized -- Exceptions

Section 11-1. The qualified voters of the city, by the initiative, may propose and enact any ordinance which the council has power to enact under this charter except as otherwise provided in this section. The qualified voters of the city, by the referendum, may approve or reject any ordinance passed by the council except as otherwise provided in this section.

Ordinances dedicating revenues, ordinances making, repealing, transferring, or otherwise changing appropriations, ordinances creating courts, defining the jurisdiction of courts or prescribing their rules, and special ordinances, shall not be subject to either the initiative or the referendum. Ordinances granting, extending or renewing franchises for public utilities shall not be subject to the initiative. Ordinances necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety (herein called emergency ordinances), shall not be subject to the referendum.

Petitions

Section 11-2. An initiative petition or a referendum petition shall contain a copy of the ordinance initiated or sought to be referred. A copy of the petition shall be filed with the city clerk before copies are circulated for signatures. The petition shall then be signed by a number of qualified voters of the city equal at least to twenty-five percent of the total votes cast at the immediately preceding regular city election. An initiative petition with sufficient signatures must be filed within one month after the copy was originally filed as hereinabove provided. A referendum petition with sufficient signatures must be filed within one month after passage and publication of the ordinance sought to be referred. When a referendum petition with signatures is thus filed, the ordinance sought to be referred shall not go into effect until the petition is finally found to be illegal and/or insufficient, or, in case the petition is found to be legal and sufficient, until the voters approve the ordinance as provided below in this article. Each copy of an initiative or a referendum petition filed must bear an affidavit signed by the qualified voter who circulated the copy stating that each of the signers who signed the copy signed it in his presence, that he believes that each has stated his name and address correctly, and that he believes each signer is a qualified voter of the city. Within one month after the petition is filed, the city clerk, with such assistance from the city attorney as he deems necessary, shall ascertain whether the petition is legal and has sufficient signatures, and shall certify his finding. His finding shall be subject to judicial review.

Ballot Title and Proposition -- Submission

Section 11-3. If an initiative or a referendum petition is found to

be legal and to have sufficient signatures, the city clerk, with such assistance from the city attorney as he deems necessary, shall prepare the ballot title and proposition for the ordinance. The city clerk shall place the question on the ballot for the next regular or special city election held not less than two months after final determination of the legality and sufficiency of the petition. The council by resolution or ordinance may call, or authorize the mayor by proclamation to call, a special election for the purpose. If, in the case of an initiative petition, the council, at least one month before the election, enacts an ordinance substantially the same as the one in the petition, the petition shall be void.

Vote Required -- Effect

Section 11-4. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition favor the enactment of an initiated ordinance, it shall be enacted. If at least as many votes are cast for the approval of a referred ordinance as are cast against it, it shall be approved and go into effect; otherwise it shall be rejected. The council may not, within two years after the election, repeal an initiated ordinance which has been enacted, but may at any time pass a nonemergency ordinance amending it by the same vote required for the passage of an emergency ordinance. If two or more initiated or referred ordinances which have conflicting provisions are enacted or approved at the same election, the one receiving the largest affirmative vote shall prevail.

Charter Provisions Self-Executing -- Further Regulation by Ordinance

Section 11-5. The provisions of this charter relating to the initiative and referendum shall be self-executing, but the council by ordinance may further regulate the procedures for the initiative and referendum.

Recall

Section 11-6. All incumbents of elective offices of the city, including persons chosen to fill vacancies in such offices, shall be subject to recall from office by the qualified voters of the city. Procedures and grounds for recall shall be such as may be prescribed by law. The council by ordinance may further regulate the recall insofar as such regulation is not in conflict with the state constitution or law.

ARTICLE XII. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Cooperation with Other Units of Government -- Transfer of Powers and Functions

Section 12-1. Agreements, including those for cooperative or joint administration of any function or power, may be made by the council with any other local government, with the state, or with the United States, unless otherwise provided by law or by this charter. The council may transfer to the borough in which this city is located any of the city's powers and functions unless prohibited by law or this charter, and may in like manner revoke the transfer. Such agreement for cooperative or

joint administration of any function or power, or such transfer of any power or function to the borough, or the revocation of any such transfer, shall be made only by a nonemergency ordinance or by authority of such ordinance. Procedures for making contracts prescribed in any other sections of this charter shall not apply to agreements made pursuant to this section.

City to Be Represented on Borough Assembly

Section 12-2. The council shall choose one or more of its members to represent this city on the borough assembly, as may be provided by law or borough charter.

Publicity of Records

Section 12-3. All records and accounts of every office, department or agency of the city government, except records and documents the disclosure of which would tend to defeat the lawful purpose which they are intended to accomplish, shall be open to public inspection.

Amendment of Charter: Proposal, Approval -- Form

Section 12-4. Proposals to amend this charter may be made in either of the following ways: (1) The qualified voters of the city, by initiative petition, may initiate amendments to this charter in the same manner, as nearly as may be, as they may initiate ordinances; and (2) the council by resolution or ordinance may propose, and submit or provide for the submission of, charter amendments to the qualified voters of the city. A charter amendment initiated by petition of the qualified voters shall be submitted to the qualified voters at a regular or special election in the same manner as an initiated ordinance and subject to the same regulations, as nearly as may be. A charter amendment proposed by the council may be submitted to the qualified voters of the city at any regular or special election held not less than two months after passage of the said resolution or ordinance. Any amendment thus submitted to the qualified voters, shall become effective upon approval by a majority of the qualified voters who vote on the question of approval. If more than one amendment are proposed, all of them except those which are so interrelated that they should be approved or rejected together, shall be submitted in such manner that the voters may vote on them separately. A proposition to amend this charter may be either in the form of a proposed amendment to a part or parts of the charter or of a proposed new charter. A copy or copies of every charter amendment approved by the qualified voters, shall be filed as may be required by law.

It is hereby recognized that the manner of adoption, amendment and repeal of home-rule charters may be regulated by law; and any binding provision of the state constitution or law regulating such manner shall prevail over any conflicting provision of this charter or of any ordinance.

Separability Clause

Section 12-5. If a court of competent jurisdiction should hold any section or part of this charter invalid, such holding shall not affect the remainder of this charter nor the context in which such section or

CERTIFICATE

We, the undersigned members of the Charter Commission of the City of Juneau, Alaska, duly elected in accordance with Chapter 196 of the 1959 Session Laws of the State of Alaska, acting as said Charter Commission, state that the said Charter Commission has prepared the above Charter of the City of Juneau, Alaska, and do hereby approve and propose the said Charter, and direct that it be filed in the office of the City Clerk of the said City; and further direct that this Charter of the City of Juneau, Alaska, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the City of Juneau, Alaska, at the regular city election which shall be held on Tuesday, October 4, 1960, for ratification or rejection, in accordance with law.

In witness whereof, we hereunto subscribe our names, this the 4th day of August, 1960, in the City of Juneau, Alaska.

S/ John H. Graf S/ Marshall Erwin

S/ George W. Rogers S/ Kenny J. Thibodeau

S/ Dora M. Sweeney S/ Mildred R. Hermann

S/ Gerald M. Godkin S/ J. B. Burford

_____, Chairman, Charter Commission

ATTEST:

S/ Dora M. Sweeney
Secretary, Charter Commission

Filed in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Juneau, Alaska,
August 8, 1960.

S/ Harold Cargin
City Clerk