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firm, association, organization, business trust, or society, as well as a natural person;

(8) "personal property" includes money, goods, chattels, things in action, and evidences of debt;

(9) "property" includes real and personal property;

(10) "real property" is coextensive with land, tenements, and hereditaments;

(11) Repealed by § 2 ch 66 SLA 1965.

(12) "signature" or "subscription" includes mark when the person cannot write, with his name written near the mark by a witness who writes his own name near the person's name; but a signature or subscription by mark can be acknowledged or can serve as a signature or subscription to a sworn statement only when two witnesses so sign their own names thereto;

(13) "state" means the State of Alaska unless applied to the different parts of the United States and in the latter case it includes the District of Columbia and the territories;

(14) "writing" includes printing. (§ 4 ch 62 SLA 1962; am § 2 ch 66 SLA 1965; am § 10 ch 117 SLA 1968)

Cross references. — For additional definition of "peace officer," see AS 11.30.100. For further definition of "person," see AS 15.55.25. For additional definitions, see AS 15.60.010.

Effect of amendments. — The 1965 amendment repealed paragraph (11).

The 1968 amendment substituted "state troopers" for "state police" in paragraph (6).

Quoted in *Matanuska-Susitna Borough v. King's Lake Camp*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 472 (File No. 857), 439 P.2d 441 (1968); *Stroh v. State Housing Authority*, 7 Alas. L.J. No. 3, p. 647 (Sept., 1969); *Stroh v. Alaska State Housing Authority*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 496 (File No. 924), 469 P.2d 480 (1969).

Sec. 01.10.065. Certified mail. When the use of registered mail is authorized or required by the laws of the state, certified mail, with return receipt requested, may be used. (§ 1 ch 66 SLA 1965)

Article 3. Effect of Statutes.

Section	Section
70. Time statutes take effect	90. Retrospective statutes
80. Computation of time	100. Effect of repeals or amendments

Sec. 01.10.070. Time statutes take effect. (a) All laws passed by the legislature become effective 90 days after enactment. The legislature may by concurrence of two-thirds of the membership of each house, provide for another effective date.

(b) The actual effective date of a bill having no effective date clause is determined by starting with the day after signature by the governor or the day on which he gives written notice that he is allowing it to become law without his signature, and counting 90 calendar days, the law becoming effective at 12:01 a.m., Pacific Standard time, on the 90th day.

(c) A law having an immediate effective date clause becomes

law at 12:01 a.m., on the day after it is signed by the governor or on the day after he has given written notice that he is allowing the law to become effective without his approval.

(d) A law which specified a definite effective date becomes effective at 12:01 a.m., Pacific Standard time, on the date specified. (§ 5 ch 62 SLA 1962; am § 8 ch 126 SLA 1966)

Effect of amendment.—The 1966 amendment rewrote this section.

Sec. 01.10.080. Computation of time. The time in which an act provided by law is required to be done is computed by excluding the first day and including the last, unless the last day is a holiday, and then it is also excluded. (§ 6 ch 62 SLA 1962)

This section was taken from the laws of Oregon. *Mahan v. Sparks*, 10 Alaska 292 (1942); *Lowe v. Hess*, 19 Alaska 174 (1941).

It merely states the common-law rule. *Lowe v. Hess*, 10 Alaska 174 (1941).

This statutory computation is declaratory of the common-law rule in Alaska. *Turnbull v. Bonkowski*, 274 F. Supp. 733 (D. Alas. 1967).

Alaska's computation-of-time statute merely expresses the common law. *Turnbull v. Bonkowski*, 419 F.2d 104 (9th Cir. 1969).

Common law.—At common law it was established if the last day on which an act was to be performed fell on a Sunday, then that Sunday was excluded and the time was extended to the following day. *Wade v. Dworkin*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 306 (File No. 603), 407 P.2d 587 (1965).

The common-law rule is that when the period of time within which an act is to be performed exceeds one week, an intervening Sunday is included in the computation. *Wade v. Dworkin*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 306 (File No. 603), 407 P.2d 587 (1965).

Legislative intent.—The legislature, by virtue of its enactment of this section, manifested its intent to exclude Sundays in the computation of time only when Sunday falls on the last day of a period in question. *Wade v. Dworkin*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 306 (File No. 603), 407 P.2d 587 (1965).

Exception in common law as to computation of person's age.—There exists a well-recognized exception in the common law as to the computation of a person's age. This exception, briefly stated, is that a year must be

counted, not from the day of birth, but from the preceding day when limitation is figured. *Turnbull v. Bonkowski*, 274 F. Supp. 733 (D. Alas. 1967).

The computation-of-time statute is expressive of only the general common-law rule and does not presume to abrogate the well-established exception thereto governing the computation of a person's age. It follows that the statute has no application in calculating a person's age. *Turnbull v. Bonkowski*, 419 F.2d 104 (9th Cir. 1969).

The supreme court is enjoined by the legislature to observe the provisions of AS 01.10.020, in resolving any issue relating to this section and its applicability to the five-day recount provision of AS 15.20.430. *Wade v. Dworkin*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 306 (File No. 603), 407 P.2d 587 (1965).

Computing limitation under AS 15.20.430. In computing the five-day period of limitation prescribed by AS 15.20.430, an intervening Sunday is to be included. *Wade v. Dworkin*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 306 (File No. 603), 407 P.2d 587 (1965).

Computation of the limitations period provided by AS 09.10.070 subsequent to the removal of the disability of minority is to be made by excluding the first day and including the last. *Turnbull v. Bonkowski*, 274 F. Supp. 733 (D. Alas. 1967).

Filing appeal.—Under this section, the day on which the judgment is entered should be excluded in computing the time within which an application for an appeal must be filed. *Mahan v. Sparks*, 10 Alaska 292 (1942).

I. REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No. SB 260
 Title Special appropriation for a grant to Lower Kuskokwim Corporation
 Requested by _____ Date _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL
 Agency Affected Commerce & Economic Development
 Program Category Affected Economic Development
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Economic Enterprise - Industrial Projects
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	50.0					
TOTAL	50.0					

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	50.0					
FEDERAL FUNDS	0					
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)	0					

POSITIONS

FULL TIME	0					
PART TIME	0					
TEMPORARY	0					

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

IV. DATE 3/13/81 PREPARED BY Richard H. Eakins
 AGENCY Commerce & Economic Development
 PHONE 465-2018
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)