

each five (\$5.00) dollars of the said fine and costs.

Sec. 3. Sec. 65-5-113, ACLA 1949, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 65-5-113. **Evidence of Notice.** That printed or written notices having attached thereto, by authority, the name of the owner or person in the lawful occupation of said lands or premises, and requiring all persons to forbear trespassing on said lands or premises and to depart there-

from, posted in three conspicuous places on said lands or premises, and if the perimeter of said lands or premises equals or is greater than 330 feet, also posted along the boundaries of said lands, not less than 330 feet apart and at all roads and entrances to give evidence of private ownership, shall be held and deemed to be sufficient prima facie evidence of notice as mentioned in the last preceding section.

Approved March 30, 1957

CHAPTER 138

AN ACT

Providing that the Territory of Alaska may enter into a compact with any of the United States for mutual helpfulness in relation to persons convicted of crime or offenses who may be on probation or parole.

(H. B. 181)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. **Definition.** As used in this Act the term "State" means the several States and Alaska, Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. **Authorizing Governor to Execute Interstate Compact.** The governor of Alaska is hereby authorized and directed to execute a compact on behalf of the Territory of Alaska with any of the United States legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

A Compact

Entered into by and among the contracting states, signatories here-

to, with the consent of the Congress of the United States of America, granted by an act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to any two or more states to enter into agreements or compacts for co-operative effort and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime and for other purposes." (Public Law 970, 84th Congress, Second Session)

The contracting states solemnly agree:

(1) That it shall be competent for the duly constituted judicial and administrative authorities of a state party to this compact (herein called "sending state"), to permit any person convicted of an offense within such state and placed on

probation or released on parole to reside in any other state party to this compact (herein called "receiving state"), while on probation or parole, if:

(a) Such person is in fact a resident of or his family residing within the receiving state and can obtain employment there;

(b) Though not a resident of the receiving state not having his family residing there, the receiving state consents to such person being sent there.

Before granting such permission, opportunity shall be granted to the receiving state to investigate the home and prospective employment of such person.

A resident of the receiving state, within the meaning of this section, is one who has been an actual inhabitant of such state continuously for more than one year prior to his coming to the sending state and has not resided within the sending state more than six continuous months immediately preceding the commission of the offense for which he has been convicted.

(2) That each receiving state will assume the duties of visitation of and supervision over probationers or parolees of any sending state and in the exercise of those duties will be governed by the same standards that prevail for its own probationers and parolees.

(3) That duly accredited officers of a sending state may at all times enter a receiving state and there apprehend and retake any person on probation or parole. For that purpose no formalities will be required other than establishing the authority of the officer and the identity of the person to be re-

taken. All legal requirements to obtain extradition of fugitives from justice are hereby expressly waived on the part of states party hereto, as to such persons. The decision of the sending state to retake a person on probation or parole shall be conclusive upon and not reviewable within the receiving state; Provided, however, that if at the time when a state seeks to retake a probationer or parolee there should be pending against him within the receiving state any criminal charge, or he should be suspected of having committed within such state a criminal offense, he shall not be retaken without the consent of the receiving state until discharged from prosecution or from imprisonment for such offense.

(4) That the duly accredited officers of the sending state will be permitted to transport prisoners being retaken through any and all states parties to this compact, without interference.

(5) That the Governor of each state may designate an officer who, acting jointly with like officers of other contracting states, if and when appointed, shall promulgate such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary to more effectively carry out the terms of this compact.

(6) That this compact shall become operative immediately upon its execution by any state as between it and any other state or states so executing. When executed it shall have the full force and effect of law within such state, the form of execution to be in accordance with the laws of the executing state.

(7) That this compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each executing state until

renounced by it. The duties and obligations hereunder of a renouncing state shall continue as to parolees or probationers residing therein at the time of withdrawal until retaken or finally discharged by the sending state. Renunciation of this compact shall be by the same authority which executed it, by sending six months' notice in writ-

ing of its intention to withdraw from the compact to the other state party hereto.

Sec. 3. Severability. If any section, sentence, subdivision or clause of this Act is for any reason held invalid or to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Act.

Approved March 30, 1957

CHAPTER 139

AN ACT

Requiring monies, forfeitures or fines paid into certain courts for violation of Territorial law to be covered into the General Fund of the Territory of Alaska and setting an effective date.

(H. B. 200)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. Definition. The term "Court" for the purpose of this Act means the United States District Court for the Territory of Alaska, the United States Commissioner's Court when the Commissioner is acting as ex officio Justice of the Peace of the Territory of Alaska, and any other Court in Alaska, enforcing or applying Territorial or common law, except municipal magistrates courts.

Sec. 2. Fifty percent of monies paid into any court within the Territory of Alaska upon a judgment

in a criminal action involving the violation of any Territorial or common law, shall first be applied to the costs of the action and the remainder shall be paid to or deposited with the Treasurer of Alaska, to be covered into the General Fund. Provided, that at no time shall the fund of such court be reduced below the sum of 50,000 dollars.

Sec. 3. Effective Date. This Act shall become effective and shall have the full force and effect of law from such time as the United States Congress enacts necessary enabling legislation.

Approved March 30, 1957
