

court shall review an order made under (b) or (c)(1) or (2) of this subsection annually, and may review the order more frequently to determine if continued placement, probation, or supervision is in the best interest of the minor and the public, and to determine if the minor is being treated fairly. The department or the minor's parents or guardian is entitled to a review on application. The minor need not be present at the review.

(f) No adjudication under this Act upon the status of any child shall operate to impose any of the civil disabilities ordinarily imposed by conviction upon a criminal charge, nor shall any minor be thereafter deemed a criminal by such adjudication, nor shall such adjudication be thereafter deemed a conviction, nor shall any minor be charged with or convicted of a crime in any court, except as provided in this Act. The commitment and placement of a child or any evidence given in the court shall not be admissible as evidence against the minor in any subsequent case or proceedings in any other court, nor shall such commitment and placement or evidence operate to disqualify a minor in any future civil service examination or appointment in the state.

(g) The department shall pay all court costs incurred in all proceedings in connection with the adjudication of delinquency under this Act, including hearings which result in the release of the minor.

(h) A minor, his parents or guardian acting on his behalf, or the department may appeal a judgment or order, or the stay, modification, setting aside, revocation, or enlargement of a judgment or order issued by the court under this Act.

Sec. 3. Sec. 15, Art. I, Ch. 145, SLA 1957, is repealed and re-enacted to read:

Sec. 15. Temporary Detention; Detention Hearing. (1) A peace officer may arrest a minor who violates a law or ordinance in his presence, or whom he reasonably believes to be a fugitive from justice or to be evading the person having legal custody of him. A peace officer may continue a lawful arrest made by a citizen. He may have the minor detained in a juvenile detention facility if in his opinion it is necessary to do so to protect the minor or the community.

(2) A peace officer who has a minor detained under (1) of this section shall forthwith, and in no event more than 12 hours later, notify the court, the minor's parents or guardian, and the Department of Health and Welfare of his action. The department may file with the court a petition alleging delinquency before the detention hearing.

(3) The court shall forthwith, and in no event more than 48 hours later, hold a hearing at which the minor and his parents or guardian if they can be found shall be present. The court shall determine whether probable cause exists for believing the minor to be delinquent. The court shall inform the minor of the reasons alleged to constitute probable cause and the reasons alleged to authorize his detention. The minor is entitled to counsel and to confrontation of the witnesses against him.

(4) If the court finds that probable cause exists, it shall determine whether the minor should be detained pending the hearing on the petition or released. It may either order the minor held in detention or order him to be released to the custody of a suitable person pending the hearing on the petition. If the court finds no probable cause, it shall order the minor released and close the case.

(5) Except for temporary detention pending a detention hearing, no minor may be detained except by court order.

Approved April 16, 1962

CHAPTER 119

AN ACT

Relating to the superior courts of the State of Alaska; amending Sec. 25(1), Ch. 50, SLA 1959; and providing for an effective date.

(H.B. 403)

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

Section 1. Sec. 25(1), Ch. 50, SLA 1959, is amended to read:

(1) The superior court shall consist of nine judges, two of whom shall be judges in the first judicial district, one of whom shall be judge in the second judicial district, four of whom shall be

judges in the third judicial district, and two of whom shall be judges in the fourth judicial district. At the time of submitting the names of any nominees to the governor to fill any vacancy on the superior court bench, the Judicial Council shall also designate the district in which the appointee is to first reside and serve.

Sec. 2. This Act takes effect January 1, 1963.

Approved April 16, 1962

CHAPTER 120

AN ACT

Relating to licensing and control of dogs outside municipalities and certain villages; and providing for an effective date.

(S.C.S.H.B. 433)

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

Section 1. The provisions of any dog control ordinance enacted by a city of any class or any village, whether incorporated or not, shall be imposed in the total area within 20 miles of the limits of that city or village. In the event a given area lies within 20 miles of two or more cities or villages with conflicting dog control ordinances, the provisions of the dog control ordinance of the city having the largest population shall prevail as to that overlapping area.

Sec. 2. The owner of a dog not licensed by a municipality or other political subdivision of the state shall pay a registration fee of one dollar to the Department of Revenue and in return shall receive from the department a metal tag stamped with a number. The number shall correspond with the name of the owner and shall be entered in a registration book kept for that purpose by the department. The owner of the dog shall affix the metal tag to a collar on the dog so registered, and any dog running at large without such a collar and tag shall be deemed without an owner and may be destroyed by a peace officer.

Sec. 3. The provisions of the dog control ordinance of the city or village as to control, impounding, or destruction of dogs may be enforced in the area outside the city or village limits by the state police under contract with the governing body of the city or village. No officer of the state may be civilly liable for the destruction of a dog pursuant to provisions of this Act.

Sec. 4. Village councils duly elected by village residents are empowered to destroy loose dogs in the villages, whether these villages are incorporated or not.

Sec. 5. The Department of Public Safety may adopt regulations necessary to enforce this Act. The Department of Public Safety may designate special officers if special officers are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 6. Any male or female dog used primarily for work purposes is exempted from this Act unless allowed to run at large.

Sec. 7. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and approval or on the day it becomes law without such approval.

Approved April 16, 1962

CHAPTER 121

AN ACT

Relating to a debt of the state; providing for the issuance of general obligation bonds