

Table 1. General Civil Disabilities

This table collects various provisions of Alaska law that automatically affect or have the potential to affect adversely an offender's ability to enjoy the ordinary benefits of citizenship or residency. It includes both those adverse consequences triggered by any conviction, and those associated only with particular crimes. This list is merely representative of the range of consequences that may accompany a criminal conviction. A more complete list may be found at <http://justice.uaa.alaska.edu/workingpapers/>. The laws listed are summarized in general terms, but the list is not intended to serve as a complete description of the measures' legal effect or scope. Readers are cautioned to review the entire text of any authority on which they intend to rely. In addition, please note that the laws listed were current as of October 2007. Changes published since that time will not be reflected here.

Voting	Conviction of a felony involving moral turpitude under either state or federal law will suspend voting rights in federal, state and municipal elections until the date of unconditional discharge.	Alaska Const. art. 5, Sect. 2; AS 15.05.030(a); AS 33.30.241(a). See also AS 15.60.010(9) (defining felony of moral turpitude); AS 12.55.185 (defining unconditional discharge); AS 15.07.135 (cancellation of registration of convicted persons).
Jury service	A felony conviction will disqualify an individual from serving as a juror until the conviction is unconditionally discharged.	AS 09.20.020(2); 33.30.241(b). See also AS 12.55.185 (defining unconditional discharge).
Permanent Fund eligibility	An individual is not eligible for a dividend if during the qualifying year the individual was sentenced or incarcerated on a felony conviction or was incarcerated on a misdemeanor conviction following a prior felony or two or more prior misdemeanors.	AS 43.23.005(d); AS 43.23.028 (public notice).
Loss of parental rights	Incarceration of a parent may, under some circumstances, be grounds for determination that a child is a child in need of aid. Conviction for sexual assault or sexual abuse of a minor may result in termination of parental rights.	AS 47.10.080 (o); AS 25.23.180(c). See also AS 47.10.011 (conditions that may lead to state intervention include incarceration of parent without adequate arrangement for child, sexual abuse of child, leaving child alone with convicted sex offender and exposing the child to specified offenses against the person by one household member against another).
Ability to adopt a child or serve as guardian	The state's home study will include the results of a criminal background check of all adults living in the home and suitability of the home in light of such history. A home will not ordinarily be approved where a person in the home appears on the Department of Health and Social Services Centralized Registry.	7 AAC 56.660.
Inclusion of record in state central repository of criminal justice information / disclosure to third parties	The state maintains a central repository of criminal history record information. The information is available to third parties under various conditions and subject to varying levels of protection.	AS 12.62.110. See also 13 AAC 68.310 (disclosure to any person); 13 AAC 68.315 (disclosure to interested persons); 13 AAC 68.320 (disclosure pursuant to state or federal law); AS 12.62.900 (definitions).
Sex offenses registration	Persons convicted of sex offenses or child kidnapping are required to register with the Department of Public Safety, which maintains a central registry of sex offenders and child kidnapers; the registry is available to the public over the Internet. The public may view the defendant's photo and his or her home address, employer, and employer's address.	AS 12.63.010; AS 18.65.087. See also AS 12.63.020 (duration of registration requirement, including lifetime requirement for designated offenses); AS 12.63.030 (provision for notification of FBI and for notification of officials in new home state upon notice an offender intends to move from Alaska).
Loss of driving privileges	Conviction of various offenses associated with use of a motor vehicle, including vehicle theft, is grounds for driver's license revocation. Prior convictions will increase the revocation period.	AS 28.15.181. See also AS 28.35.030 (conviction for driving under the influence of alcohol, inhalants or controlled substances will result in license revocation; a subsequent criminal offense during the period of revocation is grounds for refusal of reinstatement.); 2 AAC 90.440 (habitual users of alcohol or drugs).
Eligibility for food stamps and temporary assistance to needy families	Under federal guidelines, individuals convicted of certain felony drug offenses are ineligible for food stamps and temporary assistance to needy families.	See AS 47.05.040; 21 U.S.C. 862a.
Subsequent civil proceedings	Persons who plead guilty or no contest to a felony, or who are tried and found guilty, are later barred from contesting the facts of the essential elements of the crime in a later civil proceeding. The bar may extend to related criminal proceedings.	<i>Douglas v. State</i> , 166 P.3d 61, 85 (Alaska Ct. App 2007) (considering effect of Alaska Evidence Rule 803(22) and general principles of collateral estoppel). See also <i>Wilson v. MacDonald</i> , Op. 6175 (Oct. 19, 2007).