

**SB 34 – PROBATION; PAROLE; SENTENCES; CREDITS
CHANGES VERSION “A” TO “E”**

April 29, 2019

- Allows a person to get a driver’s license if they have been convicted of felony driving under the influence or refusal to submit to a chemical test and not a crime against a person if their license has been revoked for ten years and in the preceding ten years the person has not been convicted of a driving related offense or a felony.
- Earned Compliance Credits:
 - Reduces the amount of credit a person can earn against their period of probation or parole from 30 days for every 30 days without a violation to 1/3 of the persons period of probation or parole. Also requires the award to be given up front. Time would be added on to the person’s period of probation or parole if they violate their terms of probation or parole. This is similar to statutory good time for prisoners.
 - People convicted of the following offenses are ineligible to earn credits against their period of probation or parole:
 - Unclassified felony;
 - Sex offense;
 - Felony crime against a person;
 - Domestic violence offense that is a crime against a person.
- Clarifies that a person who is ineligible for a good time deduction from their sentence is also ineligible for consideration for discretionary parole. Also makes certain offenses, which were ineligible for discretionary parole before SB 91, once again ineligible for discretionary parole. Also reorganizes AS 33.16.090.
- Makes those who are convicted of an unclassified offense (murder, kidnapping) ineligible for discretionary parole until the person has served one-half of the active term of imprisonment or the mandatory minimum whichever is greater. Also makes those individuals convicted of B felony level drug distribution eligible for discretionary parole after serving one-half of the active term of imprisonment. Under current law, those offenders are eligible after serving one-fourth of the active term of imprisonment.
- Returns application procedures for discretionary parole to what they were before SB 91.

- Allows the parole board to toll time while the parolee is in violation status. This is similar to how probation works when a probationer is in violation status. Under this provision, the parolee's parole time will not continue to run while the parole violation is under consideration by the parole board.