#### SENATE BILL NO. 360-SENATOR HORSFORD

### MARCH 25, 2005

## Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to convicted persons. (BDR 14-911)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

Effect on the State: Yes.

EXPLANATION - Matter in bolded italics is new; matter between brackets [omitted material] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to convicted persons; providing that an ex-felon who has been restored to his civil right to vote must not be required to present documentation as proof of his right to vote; restoring certain civil rights at specified times to certain persons who receive a dishonorable discharge from parole or probation; reducing the period in which a person who commits a crime must wait before seeking to seal records relating to his conviction; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

#### **Legislative Counsel's Digest:**

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Existing law provides for the immediate restoration of the civil right to vote and to sit as a juror in a civil action and for the automatic restoration, on specified future dates, of certain other civil rights of ex-felons who have been honorably discharged from probation or parole, pardoned or released from prison, unless those ex-felons have previously been convicted of certain crimes. An ex-felon who has been previously convicted of those crimes may petition for a court order granting the restoration of those civil rights. (NRS 176A.850, 213.090, 213.155, 213.157) Any person whose civil rights have been restored must receive an official document of such restoration of civil rights and may present the document as proof of his restoration of civil rights. (NRS 176A.850, 179.285, 213.090, 213.155, 213.157) Existing law does not provide for the restoration of the civil rights of a person who receives a dishonorable discharge from probation or parole. (NRS 176A.870, 213.154, 213.155)

This bill removes the requirement that a person whose civil rights are restored receive an official document of such restoration of civil rights. This bill provides that a person whose civil rights are restored shall not be required to present documentation as proof of such restoration of civil rights. This bill also extends the restoration of civil rights to an ex-felon who receives a dishonorable discharge from



probation or parole if the dishonorable discharge is because the person failed to make restitution as ordered by the court. The civil right to vote is immediately restored to such a person. Other civil rights are restored on specified future dates, but the period before which those rights are restored is longer than for a person who received an honorable discharge.

Under existing law, a person may petition the court in which he was convicted to seal all records relating to his conviction. The petitioner must wait a specified number of years after his release from custody or his discharge from parole or probation before petitioning the court to have his records sealed. (NRS 179.245) Once a court enters an order sealing the person's records relating to his conviction, that person is immediately restored the right to vote, the right to hold office and the right to serve on a jury, if those rights have not already been restored. (NRS 179.285)

This bill reduces the time before which a person may petition the court to have his criminal records sealed. For category C or D felonies, the period is reduced from 12 years to 10 years after release from custody or discharge from parole or probation. For a category E felony, the period is reduced from 10 years to 7 years. For misdemeanors other than a battery that constitutes domestic violence or a conviction for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, the period is reduced from 3 years to 1 year.

# THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

**Section 1.** NRS 176A.850 is hereby amended to read as follows:

176A.850 1. A person who:

- (a) Has fulfilled the conditions of his probation for the entire period thereof;
  - (b) Is recommended for earlier discharge by the Division; or
- (c) Has demonstrated his fitness for honorable discharge but because of economic hardship, verified by a parole and probation officer, has been unable to make restitution as ordered by the court,
- → may be granted an honorable discharge from probation by order of the court.
  - 2. Any amount of restitution remaining unpaid constitutes a civil liability arising upon the date of discharge.
- 3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, a person who has been honorably discharged from probation:
  - (a) Is free from the terms and conditions of his probation.
  - (b) Is immediately restored to the following civil rights:
    - (1) The right to vote; and
    - (2) The right to serve as a juror in a civil action.
- (c) Four years after the date of his honorable discharge from probation, is restored to the right to hold office.
- (d) Six years after the date of his honorable discharge from probation, is restored to the right to serve as a juror in a criminal action.



- (e) If he meets the requirements of NRS 179.245, may apply to the court for the sealing of records relating to his conviction.
- (f) Must be informed of the provisions of this section and NRS 179.245 in his probation papers.
- (g) Is exempt from the requirements of chapter 179C of NRS, but is not exempt from the requirements of chapter 179D of NRS.
- (h) Shall disclose the conviction to a gaming establishment and to the State and its agencies, departments, boards, commissions and political subdivisions, if required in an application for employment, license or other permit. As used in this paragraph, "establishment" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 463.0148.
- (i) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (h), need not disclose the conviction to an employer or prospective employer.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the civil rights set forth in subsection 3 are not restored to a person honorably discharged from probation if the person has previously been convicted in this State:
  - (a) Of a category A felony.

- (b) Of an offense that would constitute a category A felony if committed as of the date of his honorable discharge from probation.
- (c) Of a category B felony involving the use of force or violence that resulted in substantial bodily harm to the victim.
- (d) Of an offense involving the use of force or violence that resulted in substantial bodily harm to the victim and that would constitute a category B felony if committed as of the date of his honorable discharge from probation.
- (e) Two or more times of a felony, unless a felony for which the person has been convicted arose out of the same act, transaction or occurrence as another felony, in which case the convictions for those felonies shall be deemed to constitute a single conviction for the purposes of this paragraph.
- A person described in this subsection may petition [the court in which the person was convicted] a court of competent jurisdiction for an order granting the restoration of his civil rights as set forth in subsection 3.
- 5. The prior conviction of a person who has been honorably discharged from probation may be used for purposes of impeachment. In any subsequent prosecution of the person, the prior conviction may be pleaded and proved if otherwise admissible.
- 6. Except for a person subject to the limitations set forth in subsection 4, upon his honorable discharge from probation, the person so discharged must be given an official document which provides:
  - (a) That he has received an honorable discharge from probation;



(b) That he has been restored to his civil rights to vote and to serve as a juror in a civil action as of the date of his honorable discharge from probation;

- (c) The date on which his civil right to hold office will be restored to him pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 3; and
- (d) The date on which his civil right to serve as a juror in a criminal action will be restored to him pursuant to paragraph (d) of subsection 3.
- 7. Subject to the limitations set forth in subsection 4, a person who has been honorably discharged from probation in this State or elsewhere and whose official documentation of his honorable discharge from probation is lost, damaged or destroyed may file a written request with a court of competent jurisdiction to restore his civil rights pursuant to this section. Upon verification that the person has been honorably discharged from probation and is eligible to be restored to the civil rights set forth in subsection 3, the court shall issue an order restoring the person to the civil rights set forth in subsection 3. A person must not be required to pay a fee to receive such an order.
- 8. A person who has been honorably discharged from probation in this State or elsewhere [may] shall not be required to present:
- (a) Official documentation of his honorable discharge from probation; [, if it contains the provisions set forth in subsection 6;] or
- (b) A court order restoring his civil rights,
- ⇒ as proof that he has been restored to the civil [rights set forth in subsection 3.] right to vote.
  - **Sec. 2.** NRS 176A.870 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 176A.870 *1.* A defendant whose term of probation has expired and:
  - (a) Whose whereabouts are unknown;
- [2.] (b) Who has failed to make restitution in full as ordered by the court, without a verified showing of economic hardship; or
- [3.] (c) Who has otherwise failed to qualify for an honorable discharge as provided in NRS 176A.850,
- is not eligible for an honorable discharge and must be given a dishonorable discharge. A dishonorable discharge releases the probationer from any further obligation, except a civil liability arising on the date of discharge for any unpaid restitution, but, except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, does not entitle the probationer to any privilege conferred by NRS 176A.850.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, a person who has been dishonorably discharged from probation for failing to make restitution in full as ordered by the court:



(a) Is immediately restored to the civil right to vote.

2 (b) Three years after the date of his dishonorable discharge 3 from probation, is restored to the right to serve as a juror in a civil 4 action.

(c) Seven years after the date of his dishonorable discharge

from probation, is restored to the right to hold office.

- (d) Ten years after the date of his dishonorable discharge from probation, is restored to the right to serve as a juror in a criminal action.
- 3. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the civil rights set forth in subsection 2 are not restored to a person dishonorably discharged from probation for failing to make restitution in full as ordered by the court if the person has previously been convicted in this State:

(a) Of a category A felony.

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- (b) Of an offense that would constitute a category A felony if committed as of the date of his dishonorable discharge from probation.
- (c) Of a category B felony involving the use of force or violence that resulted in substantial bodily harm to the victim.
- (d) Of an offense involving the use of force or violence that resulted in substantial bodily harm to the victim and that would constitute a category B felony if committed as of the date of his dishonorable discharge from probation.
- (e) Two or more times of a felony, unless a felony for which the person has been convicted arose out of the same act, transaction or occurrence as another felony, in which case the convictions for those felonies shall be deemed to constitute a single conviction for the purposes of this paragraph.

A person described in this subsection may petition a court of competent jurisdiction for an order granting the restoration of his

civil rights as set forth in subsection 2.

- 4. Except for a person subject to the limitations set forth in subsection 3, upon his dishonorable discharge from probation for failing to make restitution in full as ordered by the court, the person so discharged must be given an official document which provides:
- 38 (a) That he has received a dishonorable discharge from 39 probation for failing to make restitution in full as ordered by the 40 court;
  - (b) That he has been restored to his civil right to vote as of the date of his dishonorable discharge from probation;
  - (c) The date on which his civil right to serve as a juror in a civil action will be restored to him pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 2;



(d) The date on which his civil right to hold office will be restored to him pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 2; and

- (e) The date on which his civil right to serve as a juror in a criminal action will be restored to him pursuant to paragraph (d) of subsection 2.
- 5. Subject to the limitations set forth in subsection 3, a person who has been dishonorably discharged from probation for failing to make restitution in full as ordered by the court in this State or elsewhere and whose official documentation of his dishonorable discharge from probation is lost, damaged or destroyed may file a written request with a court of competent jurisdiction to restore his civil rights pursuant to this section. Upon verification that the person has been dishonorably discharged from probation for failing to make restitution in full as ordered by the court and is eligible to be restored to the civil rights set forth in subsection 2, the court shall issue an order restoring the person to the civil rights set forth in subsection 2. A person must not be required to pay a fee to receive such an order.
- 6. A person who has been dishonorably discharged from probation for failing to make restitution in full as ordered by the court in this State or elsewhere must not be required to present:
- (a) Official documentation of his dishonorable discharge from probation; or
  - (b) A court order restoring his civil rights,
- → as proof that he has been restored to the civil right to vote.
  - **Sec. 3.** NRS 179.245 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 179.245 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5 and NRS 176A.265, 179.259 and 453.3365, a person may petition the court in which he was convicted for the sealing of all records relating to a conviction of:
- (a) A category A or B felony after 15 years from the date of his release from actual custody or discharge from parole or probation, whichever occurs later:
- (b) A category C or D felony after [12] 10 years from the date of his release from actual custody or discharge from parole or probation, whichever occurs later;
- (c) A category E felony after [10] 7 years from the date of his release from actual custody or discharge from parole or probation, whichever occurs later:
- 40 (d) Any gross misdemeanor after 7 years from the date of his 41 release from actual custody or discharge from probation, whichever 42 occurs later;
  - (e) A violation of NRS 484.379 other than a felony, or a battery which constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018 other than a felony, after 7 years from the date of his release from actual



custody or from the date when he is no longer under a suspended sentence, whichever occurs later; or

- (f) Any other misdemeanor after [3 years] 1 year from the date of his release from actual custody or from the date when he is no longer under a suspended sentence, whichever occurs later.
  - 2. A petition filed pursuant to subsection 1 must:

- (a) Be accompanied by current, verified records of the petitioner's criminal history received from:
- (1) The Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History; and
- (2) The local law enforcement agency of the city or county in which the conviction was entered;
- (b) Include a list of any other public or private agency, company, official or other custodian of records that is reasonably known to the petitioner to have possession of records of the conviction and to whom the order to seal records, if issued, will be directed; and
- (c) Include information that, to the best knowledge and belief of the petitioner, accurately and completely identifies the records to be sealed.
- 3. Upon receiving a petition pursuant to this section, the court shall notify the law enforcement agency that arrested the petitioner for the crime and:
- (a) If the person was convicted in a district court or justice's court, the prosecuting attorney for the county; or
- (b) If the person was convicted in a municipal court, the prosecuting attorney for the city.
- → The prosecuting attorney and any person having relevant evidence may testify and present evidence at the hearing on the petition.
- 4. If, after the hearing, the court finds that, in the period prescribed in subsection 1, the petitioner has not been charged with any offense for which the charges are pending or convicted of any offense, except for minor moving or standing traffic violations, the court may order sealed all records of the conviction which are in the custody of the court, of another court in the State of Nevada or of a public or private agency, company or official in the State of Nevada, and may also order all such criminal identification records of the petitioner returned to the file of the court where the proceeding was commenced from, including, but not limited to, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the California Bureau of *Criminal* Identification and Information, sheriffs' offices and all other law enforcement agencies reasonably known by either the petitioner or the court to have possession of such records.



- A person may not petition the court to seal records relating to a conviction of a crime against a child or a sexual offense.
- 6. If the court grants a petition for the sealing of records pursuant to this section, upon the request of the person whose records are sealed, the court may order sealed all records of the civil proceeding in which the records were sealed.
  - As used in this section:

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- (a) "Crime against a child" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 179D.210.
  - (b) "Sexual offense" means:
- (1) Murder of the first degree committed in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of sexual assault or of sexual abuse or sexual molestation of a child less than 14 years of age pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 200.030.
  - (2) Sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.366.
- 16 (3) Statutory sexual seduction pursuant to NRS 200.368, if 17 punishable as a felony.
  - (4) Battery with intent to commit sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200,400.
  - (5) An offense involving the administration of a drug to another person with the intent to enable or assist the commission of a felony pursuant to NRS 200.405, if the felony is an offense listed in this paragraph.
  - (6) An offense involving the administration of a controlled substance to another person with the intent to enable or assist the commission of a crime of violence pursuant to NRS 200.408, if the crime of violence is an offense listed in this paragraph.
- (7) Abuse of a child pursuant to NRS 200.508, if the abuse 29 involved sexual abuse or sexual exploitation.
  - (8) An offense involving pornography and a minor pursuant to NRS 200.710 to 200.730, inclusive.
    - (9) Incest pursuant to NRS 201.180.
  - (10) Solicitation of a minor to engage in acts constituting the infamous crime against nature pursuant to NRS 201.195.
  - (11) Open or gross lewdness pursuant to NRS 201.210, if punishable as a felony.
  - (12) Indecent or obscene exposure pursuant to NRS 201.220, if punishable as a felony.
    - (13) Lewdness with a child pursuant to NRS 201.230.
- 40 (14) Sexual penetration of a dead human body pursuant to 41 NRS 201.450.
- (15) Luring a child or mentally ill person pursuant to NRS 42 43 201.560, if punishable as a felony.
- 44 (16) An attempt to commit an offense listed in subparagraphs 45 (1) to (15), inclusive.



- Sec. 4. NRS 179.285 is hereby amended to read as follows: 179.285

  1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 179.301 [:

  1. If], if the court orders a record sealed pursuant to NRS 176A.265, 179.245, 179.255, 179.259 or 453.3365:
- (a) All proceedings recounted in the record are deemed never to have occurred, and the person to whom the order pertains may properly answer accordingly to any inquiry, including, without limitation, an inquiry relating to an application for employment, concerning the arrest, conviction, dismissal or acquittal and the events and proceedings relating to the arrest, conviction, dismissal or acquittal.
- (b) The person is immediately restored to the following civil rights if his civil rights previously have not been restored:
  - (1) The right to vote;

- (2) The right to hold office; and
- (3) The right to serve on a jury.
- 2. Upon the sealing of his records, a person who is restored to his civil rights must be given an official document which demonstrates that he has been restored to the civil rights set forth in paragraph (b) of subsection 1.
- 3. A person who has had his records sealed in this State or any other state and whose official documentation of the restoration of his civil rights is lost, damaged or destroyed may file a written request with a court of competent jurisdiction to restore his civil rights pursuant to this section. Upon verification that the person has had his records sealed, the court shall issue an order restoring the person to the civil rights to vote, to hold office and to serve on a jury. A person must not be required to pay a fee to receive such an order.
- 4. A person who has had his records sealed in this State or [any other state may] elsewhere must not be required to present official documentation that he has been restored to his civil rights or a court order restoring his civil rights as proof that he has been restored to the civil right to vote. [, to hold office and to serve as a juror.]
  - Sec. 5. NRS 6.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 6.010 Except as otherwise provided in this section, every qualified elector of the State, whether registered or not, who has sufficient knowledge of the English language, and who has not been convicted of treason, a felony, or other infamous crime, and who is not rendered incapable by reason of physical or mental infirmity, is a qualified juror of the county in which he resides. A person who has been convicted of a felony is not a qualified juror of the county in which he resides until his civil right to serve as a juror has been restored pursuant to NRS 176A.850, 176A.870, 179.285, 213.090, 213.154, 213.155 or 213.157.



**Sec. 6.** NRS 209.511 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 2 209.511 1. When an offender is released from prison by expiration of his term of sentence, by pardon or by parole, the Director:
  - (a) May furnish him with a sum of money not to exceed \$100, the amount to be based upon the offender's economic need as determined by the Director;
  - (b) Shall give him notice of the provisions of chapter 179C of NRS and NRS 202.360;
  - (c) Shall require him to sign an acknowledgment of the notice required in paragraph (b);
    - (d) Shall give him notice of the provisions of NRS 179.245 and the provisions of NRS 213.090, **213.154**, 213.155 or 213.157, as applicable;
    - (e) May provide him with clothing suitable for reentering society;
  - (f) May provide him with the cost of transportation to his place of residence anywhere within the continental United States, or to the place of his conviction; and
  - (g) Shall require him to submit to at least one test for exposure to the human immunodeficiency virus.
  - 2. The costs authorized in paragraphs (a), (e), (f) and (g) of subsection 1 must be paid out of the appropriate account within the State General Fund for the use of the Department as other claims against the State are paid to the extent that the costs have not been paid in accordance with subsection 5 of NRS 209.221 and NRS 209.246.
    - **Sec. 7.** NRS 213.090 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 29 213.090 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a 30 person who is granted a pardon for any offense committed:
  - (a) Is immediately restored to the following civil rights:
    - (1) The right to vote; and
    - (2) The right to serve as a juror in a civil action.
  - (b) Four years after the date that his pardon is granted, is restored to the right to hold office.
    - (c) Six years after the date that his pardon is granted, is restored to the right to serve as a juror in a criminal action.
  - 2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the civil rights set forth in subsection 1 are not restored to a person who has been granted a pardon if the person has previously been convicted in this State:
    - (a) Of a category A felony.
- (b) Of an offense that would constitute a category A felony if committed as of the date that his pardon is granted.



- (c) Of a category B felony involving the use of force or violence that resulted in substantial bodily harm to the victim.
- (d) Of an offense involving the use of force or violence that resulted in substantial bodily harm to the victim and that would constitute a category B felony if committed as of the date that his pardon is granted.
- (e) Two or more times of a felony, unless a felony for which the person has been convicted arose out of the same act, transaction or occurrence as another felony, in which case the convictions for those felonies shall be deemed to constitute a single conviction for the purposes of this paragraph.
- → A person described in this subsection may petition [the court in which the person was convicted] a court of competent jurisdiction for an order granting the restoration of his civil rights as set forth in subsection 1.
- 3. Except for a person subject to the limitations set forth in subsection 2, upon receiving a pardon, a person so pardoned must be given an official document which provides:
  - (a) That he has been granted a pardon;

- (b) That he has been restored to his civil rights to vote and to serve as a juror in a civil action as of the date that his pardon is granted;
- (c) The date on which his civil right to hold office will be restored to him pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1; and
- (d) The date on which his civil right to serve as a juror in a criminal action will be restored to him pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 1.
- 4. Subject to the limitations set forth in subsection 2, a person who has been granted a pardon in this State or elsewhere and whose official documentation of his pardon is lost, damaged or destroyed may file a written request with a court of competent jurisdiction to restore his civil rights pursuant to this section. Upon verification that the person has been granted a pardon and is eligible to be restored to the civil rights set forth in subsection 1, the court shall issue an order restoring the person to the civil rights set forth in subsection 1. A person must not be required to pay a fee to receive such an order.
- 5. A person who has been granted a pardon in this State or elsewhere [may] must not be required to present:
- (a) Official documentation of his pardon; [, if it contains the provisions set forth in subsection 3;] or
  - (b) A court order restoring his civil rights,
- 42 → as proof that he has been restored to the civil [rights set forth in subsection 1.] right to vote.



- **Sec. 8.** NRS 213.154 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 213.154 1. [The Division shall issue an honorable discharge to a parolee whose term of sentence has expired if the parolee has:
- (a) Fulfilled the conditions of his parole for the entire period of his parole; or
- (b) Demonstrated his fitness for honorable discharge but because of economic hardship, verified by a parole and probation officer, has been unable to make restitution as ordered by the court.
- 2.] The Division shall issue a dishonorable discharge to a parolee whose term of sentence has expired if:
  - (a) The whereabouts of the parolee are unknown;
- 12 (b) The parolee has failed to make full restitution as ordered by 13 the court, without a verified showing of economic hardship; or
  - (c) The parolee has otherwise failed to qualify for an honorable discharge pursuant to [subsection 1.
  - <del>3.1</del> NRS 213.155.

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- 2. Any amount of restitution that remains unpaid by a person after he has been *dishonorably* discharged from parole constitutes a civil liability as of the date of discharge.
- 3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, a person who receives a dishonorable discharge from parole for failing to make full restitution as ordered by the court:
  - (a) Is immediately restored to the civil right to vote.
- (b) Three years after the date of his dishonorable discharge from parole, is restored to the right to serve as a juror in a civil action.
- 27 (c) Seven years after the date of his dishonorable discharge 28 from parole, is restored to the right to hold office.
  - (d) Ten years after the date of his dishonorable discharge from parole, is restored to the right to serve as a juror in a criminal action.
  - 4. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the civil rights set forth in subsection 3 are not restored to a person who has received a dishonorable discharge from parole for failing to make full restitution as ordered by the court if the person has previously been convicted in this State:
    - (a) Of a category A felony.
- 38 (b) Of an offense that would constitute a category A felony if 39 committed as of the date of his dishonorable discharge from 40 parole.
  - (c) Of a category B felony involving the use of force or violence that resulted in substantial bodily harm to the victim.
  - (d) Of an offense involving the use of force or violence that resulted in substantial bodily harm to the victim and that would



constitute a category B felony if committed as of the date of his dishonorable discharge from parole.

(e) Two or more times of a felony, unless a felony for which the person has been convicted arose out of the same act, transaction or occurrence as another felony, in which case the convictions for those felonies shall be deemed to constitute a single conviction for the purposes of this paragraph.

A person described in this subsection may petition a court of competent jurisdiction for an order granting the restoration of his

civil rights as set forth in subsection 3.

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- Except for a person subject to the limitations set forth in subsection 4, upon his dishonorable discharge from parole for failing to make full restitution as ordered by the court, the person so discharged must be given an official document which provides:
- (a) That he has received a dishonorable discharge from parole for failing to make full restitution as ordered by the court;

(b) That he has been restored to his civil right to vote as of the date of his dishonorable discharge from parole;

- (c) The date on which his civil right to serve as a juror in a 19 20 civil action will be restored to him pursuant to paragraph (b) of 21 subsection 3:
  - (d) The date on which his civil right to hold office will be restored to him pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 3; and
  - (e) The date on which his civil right to serve as a juror in a criminal action will be restored to him pursuant to paragraph (d) of subsection 3.
  - Subject to the limitations set forth in subsection 4, a person who has been dishonorably discharged from parole for failing to make full restitution as ordered by the court in this State or elsewhere and whose official documentation of his dishonorable discharge from parole is lost, damaged or destroyed may file a written request with a court of competent jurisdiction to restore his civil rights pursuant to this section. Upon verification that the person has been dishonorably discharged from parole for failing to make full restitution as ordered by the court and is eligible to be restored to the civil rights set forth in subsection 3, the court shall issue an order restoring the person to the civil rights set forth in subsection 3. A person must not be required to pay a fee to receive such an order.
  - 7. A person who has been dishonorably discharged from parole for failing to make full restitution as ordered by the court in this State or elsewhere must not be required to present:
- 43 (a) Official documentation of his dishonorable discharge from 44 parole; or 45
  - (b) A court order restoring his civil rights,



- → as proof that he has been restored to the civil right to vote.
- 8. The Board may adopt regulations necessary or convenient for the purposes of this section.
  - **Sec. 9.** NRS 213.155 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 213.155 1. The Division shall issue an honorable discharge to a parolee whose term of sentence has expired if the parolee has:
- (a) Fulfilled the conditions of his parole for the entire period of his parole; or
- (b) Demonstrated his fitness for honorable discharge but because of economic hardship, verified by a parole and probation officer, has been unable to make restitution as ordered by the court.
- 2. Any amount of restitution that remains unpaid by a person after he has been honorably discharged from parole constitutes a civil liability as of the date of discharge.
- 3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection [2,] 4, a person who receives an honorable discharge from parole: [pursuant to NRS 213.154:]
  - (a) Is immediately restored to the following civil rights:
    - (1) The right to vote; and

- (2) The right to serve as a juror in a civil action.
- (b) Four years after the date of his honorable discharge from parole, is restored to the right to hold office.
- (c) Six years after the date of his honorable discharge from parole, is restored to the right to serve as a juror in a criminal action.
- **[2.]** 4. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the civil rights set forth in subsection [1] 3 are not restored to a person who has received an honorable discharge from parole if the person has previously been convicted in this State:
  - (a) Of a category A felony.
  - (b) Of an offense that would constitute a category A felony if committed as of the date of his honorable discharge from parole.
  - (c) Of a category B felony involving the use of force or violence that resulted in substantial bodily harm to the victim.
  - (d) Of an offense involving the use of force or violence that resulted in substantial bodily harm to the victim and that would constitute a category B felony if committed as of the date of his honorable discharge from parole.
  - (e) Two or more times of a felony, unless a felony for which the person has been convicted arose out of the same act, transaction or occurrence as another felony, in which case the convictions for those felonies shall be deemed to constitute a single conviction for the purposes of this paragraph.
  - A person described in this subsection may petition [the court in which the person was convicted] a court of competent jurisdiction



for an order granting the restoration of his civil rights as set forth in subsection [1.] 3.

- [3.] 5. Except for a person subject to the limitations set forth in subsection [2,] 4, upon his honorable discharge from parole, a person so discharged must be given an official document which provides:
  - (a) That he has received an honorable discharge from parole;
- (b) That he has been restored to his civil rights to vote and to serve as a juror in a civil action as of the date of his honorable discharge from parole;
- (c) The date on which his civil right to hold office will be restored to him pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection [1;] 3; and
- (d) The date on which his civil right to serve as a juror in a criminal action will be restored to him pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection [1.] 3.
- [4.] 6. Subject to the limitations set forth in subsection [2.] 4, a person who has been honorably discharged from parole in this State or elsewhere and whose official documentation of his honorable discharge from parole is lost, damaged or destroyed may file a written request with a court of competent jurisdiction to restore his civil rights pursuant to this section. Upon verification that the person has been honorably discharged from parole and is eligible to be restored to the civil rights set forth in subsection [1.] 3, the court shall issue an order restoring the person to the civil rights set forth in subsection [1.] 3. A person must not be required to pay a fee to receive such an order.
- [5.] 7. A person who has been honorably discharged from parole in this State or elsewhere [may] shall not be required to present:
- (a) Official documentation of his honorable discharge from parole; [, if it contains the provisions set forth in subsection 3;] or
  - (b) A court order restoring his civil rights,
- ⇒ as proof that he has been restored to the civil [rights set forth in subsection 1.
  - $\frac{-6.}{}$  right to vote.

- **8.** The Board may adopt regulations necessary or convenient for the purposes of this section.
  - **Sec. 10.** NRS 213.157 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 213.157 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a person convicted of a felony in the State of Nevada who has served his sentence and has been released from prison:
  - (a) Is immediately restored to the following civil rights:
    - (1) The right to vote; and
    - (2) The right to serve as a juror in a civil action.



- 1 (b) Four years after the date of his release from prison, is 2 restored to the right to hold office.
  - (c) Six years after the date of his release from prison, is restored to the right to serve as a juror in a criminal action.
  - 2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the civil rights set forth in subsection 1 are not restored to a person who has been released from prison if the person has previously been convicted in this State:
    - (a) Of a category A felony.

- 10 (b) Of an offense that would constitute a category A felony if 11 committed as of the date of his release from prison.
  - (c) Of a category B felony involving the use of force or violence that resulted in substantial bodily harm to the victim.
  - (d) Of an offense involving the use of force or violence that resulted in substantial bodily harm to the victim and that would constitute a category B felony if committed as of the date of his release from prison.
  - (e) Two or more times of a felony, unless a felony for which the person has been convicted arose out of the same act, transaction or occurrence as another felony, in which case the convictions for those felonies shall be deemed to constitute a single conviction for the purposes of this paragraph.
  - → A person described in this subsection may petition [the court in which the person was convicted] a court of competent jurisdiction for an order granting the restoration of his civil rights as set forth in subsection 1.
  - 3. Except for a person subject to the limitations set forth in subsection 2, upon his release from prison, a person so released must be given an official document which provides:
    - (a) That he has been released from prison;
  - (b) That he has been restored to his civil rights to vote and to serve as a juror in a civil action as of the date of his release from prison;
  - (c) The date on which his civil right to hold office will be restored to him pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1; and
  - (d) The date on which his civil right to serve as a juror in a criminal action will be restored to him pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 1.
  - 4. Subject to the limitations set forth in subsection 2, a person who has been released from prison in this State or elsewhere and whose official documentation of his release from prison is lost, damaged or destroyed may file a written request with a court of competent jurisdiction to restore his civil rights pursuant to this section. Upon verification that the person has been released from prison and is eligible to be restored to the civil rights set forth in



subsection 1, the court shall issue an order restoring the person to the civil rights set forth in subsection 1. A person must not be required to pay a fee to receive such an order.

- 5. A person who has been released from prison in this State or elsewhere [may] shall not be required to present:
- (a) Official documentation of his release from prison; [, if it contains the provisions set forth in subsection 3;] or
  - (b) A court order restoring his civil rights,

- ⇒ as proof that he has been restored to the civil [rights set forth in subsection 1.] right to vote.
- **Sec. 11.** Section 71 of chapter 447, Statutes of Nevada 2003, at page 2735, is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - Sec. 71. 1. Any person residing in this State who, before July 1, 2003, was:
  - (a) Honorably discharged from probation pursuant to NRS 176A.850;
    - (b) Pardoned pursuant to NRS 213.090;
  - (c) Honorably discharged from parole pursuant to NRS 213.154 and 213.155; or
    - (d) Released from prison pursuant to NRS 213.157,
  - in this State or elsewhere, who is not on probation or parole or serving a sentence of imprisonment on July 1, 2003, and who has not had his civil rights restored is hereby restored to the civil rights set forth in subsection 2.
    - 2. A person listed in subsection 1:
    - (a) Is immediately restored to the following civil rights:
      - (1) The right to vote; and
      - (2) The right to serve as a juror in a civil action.
  - (b) Four years after the date on which he is released from his sentence of imprisonment, is restored to the right to hold office.
  - (c) Six years after the date on which he is released from his sentence of imprisonment, is restored to the right to serve as a juror in a criminal action.
  - 3. A person who is restored to his civil rights pursuant to this section and whose official documentation which demonstrates that the person qualifies to have his civil rights restored pursuant to subsection 1 is lost, damaged or destroyed may file a written request with a court of competent jurisdiction to restore his civil rights pursuant to this section. Upon verification that the person qualifies to have his civil rights restored pursuant to subsection 1, the court shall issue an order restoring the person to the civil rights set forth in subsection 2. A person must not be required to pay a fee to receive such an order.



4. A person who is restored to his civil rights pursuant to this section [may] must not be required to present official documentation that he qualifies to have his civil rights restored pursuant to subsection 1 or a court order restoring his civil rights as proof that he has been restored to the civil [rights set forth in subsection 2.] right to vote.

**Sec. 12.** 1. Any person residing in this State who:

- (a) Before the effective date of this act, was dishonorably discharged from probation for failing to make full restitution as ordered by the court or was dishonorably discharged from parole for failing to make full restitution as ordered by the court;
- (b) Is not on probation or parole or serving a sentence of imprisonment on the effective date of this act; and
- (c) Has not been convicted in this State of an offense specified in subsection 3 of NRS 176A.870, as amended by this act, or subsection 4 of NRS 213.154, as amended by this act,
- → is hereby restored to the civil rights set forth in subsection 2.
  - 2. A person described in subsection 1:

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- (a) Is immediately restored to the civil right to vote.
- (b) Three years after the date on which he was released from his sentence of imprisonment, is restored to the right to serve as a juror in a civil action.
- (c) Seven years after the date on which he was released from his sentence of imprisonment, is restored to the right to hold office.
- (d) Ten years after the date on which he was released from his sentence of imprisonment, is restored to the right to serve as a juror in a criminal action.
  - 3. Any person residing in this State who:
- (a) Before the effective date of this act, was dishonorably discharged from probation for failing to make full restitution as ordered by the court or was dishonorably discharged from parole for failing to make full restitution;
- (b) Is not on probation or parole or serving a sentence of imprisonment on the effective date of this act; and
  - (c) Has not been convicted in this State of an offense specified in subsection 3 of NRS 176A.870, as amended by this act, or subsection 4 of NRS 213.154, as amended by this act,
  - may petition a court of competent jurisdiction for an order granting the restoration of his civil rights as set forth in subsection 2.
  - 4. A person who is restored to his civil rights pursuant to this section must not be required to present official documentation that he qualifies to have his civil rights restored pursuant to subsection 1 or a court order restoring his civil rights as proof that he has been restored to the civil right to vote.



Sec. 13. This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.



