## ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 160-ASSEMBLYMEN C.H. MILLER, YEAGER, MONROE-MORENO, JAUREGUI AND BRITTNEY MILLER

#### FEBRUARY 14, 2023

### Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Revises provisions governing the sealing of certain criminal records. (BDR 14-634)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: May have Fiscal Impact. 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 criminal records; providing for the automatic sealing of criminal records relating to certain convictions of a person and certain charges against a person; revising provisions relating to a petition to seal criminal records relating to certain charges brought against a person; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

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

Existing law establishes certain procedures pursuant to which a person is authorized to petition a court for the sealing of criminal records relating to: (1) convictions for certain offenses; (2) charges against a person that were dismissed or declined for prosecution or for which the person was acquitted; (3) a conviction which has been set aside; and (4) a conviction for an offense that has been decriminalized. Existing law: (1) establishes certain requirements concerning the amount of time that must elapse after a person was convicted or charged before the records relating to the conviction or charge are eligible to be sealed through the filing of such a petition; and (2) sets forth the circumstances under which a court is authorized or required to grant the petition. (NRS 179.245, 179.255, 179.271)

**Section 1** of this bill requires the Records, Communications and Compliance Division of the Department of Public Safety, not later than January 1, 2026, to develop and implement a process to identify each: (1) conviction of a person and each charge against a person that becomes an eligible conviction and eligible charge; and (2) agency of criminal justice or public or private company, agency, officer or other custodian of records that may reasonably be identified as having possession of records relating to an eligible conviction or eligible charge. Section 1 defines "eligible conviction" and "eligible charge" to mean, in general, certain convictions or charges if the records relating to the conviction or charge are eligible to be sealed pursuant to the provisions of existing law governing the sealing of records. After the development and implementation of the process of identifying eligible convictions and eligible charges, section 1 requires the Division to, each





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month: (1) identify and compile a list of each conviction or charge that has become an eligible conviction or eligible charge in the immediately preceding month and each person or governmental entity identified as having possession of records relating to those eligible convictions and eligible charges; and (2) transmit the list to each court having jurisdiction to order sealed the records relating to a listed eligible conviction or eligible charge. Section 1 requires a court that receives such a list to order sealed all records relating to each listed eligible conviction or eligible charge over which the court has jurisdiction to order the sealing of records. Section 5 of this bill requires the order to be sent to the persons and governmental entities named in the order, who are then required to seal records relating to the eligible conviction or eligible charge.

Existing law provides that if a court seals certain records of a person, certain civil rights of the person are restored. Existing law requires the person to be given documentation demonstrating that fact. If the documentation is lost, damaged or destroyed, the person is authorized to request that a court issue an order to restore his or her civil rights. (NRS 179.285) **Section 6** of this bill also provides for the restoration of civil rights if the records of a person are sealed pursuant to **section 1**. However, under **section 6**, the person is not required to be given documentation demonstrating that fact. Instead, **section 6** authorizes a person who was not given documentation of the restoration of his or her civil rights to request that a court issue an order in the same manner as a person whose documentation is lost, damaged or destroyed.

**Section 7** of this bill authorizes a person who is the subject of records that are sealed pursuant to **section 1** to petition a court to allow for the inspection of the records. **Section 8** of this bill authorizes certain other governmental entities to inspect such records under certain circumstances.

If a person is arrested and the charges against the person are dismissed or declined for prosecution or the person is acquitted of the charges, existing law authorizes the person to petition a court for the sealing of all records relating to the arrest and the proceedings leading to the dismissal, declination or acquittal. (NRS 179.255) **Section 4** of this bill authorizes a person against whom multiple charges were brought, consisting of both charges for which the person was convicted and charges which were disposed of by dismissal, declination or acquittal, to petition for the sealing of those portions of the records relating to the arrest of the person and the subsequent proceedings that relate to the charges which were disposed of by dismissal, declination or acquittal.

Sections 2 and 3 of this bill make conforming changes to indicate the proper placement of section 1 in the Nevada Revised Statutes.

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

**Section 1.** Chapter 179 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

- 1. Not later than January 1, 2026, the Division shall develop and implement a process to identify, based on data maintained in the records of the Division, each:
  - (a) Conviction of a person that becomes an eligible conviction;
- (b) Charge against a person that becomes an eligible charge; and





- (c) Agency of criminal justice or public or private company, agency, officer and other custodian of records that may reasonably be identified as having possession of records relating to a conviction or charge that becomes an eligible conviction or eligible charge.
- 2. After the development and implementation of the process described in subsection 1, the Division shall, each month:

(a) Identify each:

(1) Conviction of a person or charge against a person that has become an eligible conviction or eligible charge in the immediately preceding month; and

(2) Agency of criminal justice or public or private company, agency, officer or other custodian of records that may reasonably be identified as having possession of records relating to an eligible conviction or eligible charge identified pursuant to subparagraph (1);

(b) Compile a list of each eligible conviction, eligible charge and person or governmental entity identified pursuant to

paragraph (a); and

(c) Transmit the list compiled pursuant to paragraph (b) to each court having jurisdiction pursuant to NRS 179.245, 179.255 or 179.271 to order the sealing of records relating to an eligible conviction or eligible charge identified on the list.

- 3. A court that receives a list transmitted by the Division pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 2 shall order sealed all records relating to each eligible conviction or eligible charge over which the court has jurisdiction pursuant to NRS 179.245, 179.255 or 179.271 to order the sealing of records. The court shall issue the order without a hearing and not later than 15 days after the receipt of the list. Each person or governmental entity identified on the list as having possession of records relating to an eligible conviction or eligible charge to which the order applies must be named in the order.
- 4. The Division shall take such actions as are necessary to ensure public awareness of the provisions of this section. Such actions may include, without limitation, the posting of appropriate information on an Internet website maintained by the Division or the conducting of a public awareness campaign.
- 5. The Division may adopt regulations as necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.
  - 6. As used in this section:
- (a) "Division" means the Records, Communications and Compliance Division of the Department of Public Safety.





- (b) "Eligible charge" means any charge against a person if the records relating to the charge are eligible to be sealed pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 179.255.
- (c) "Eligible conviction" means any conviction of a person if the records relating to the conviction are eligible to be sealed pursuant to:
- (1) Subsection 1 of NRS 179.245, subsection 2 of NRS 179.255 or NRS 179.271; and
- (2) Subsection 1 of NRS 179.245, the person has not been, in the time period prescribed in that subsection, charged with any offense for which the charges are pending or convicted of any offense, except for minor moving or standing traffic violations.

**Sec. 2.** NRS 179.2405 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 179.2405 The Legislature hereby declares that the public policy of this State is to favor the giving of second chances to offenders who are rehabilitated and the sealing of the records of such persons in accordance with NRS 179.2405 to 179.301, inclusive [...], and section 1 of this act.
  - **Sec. 3.** NRS 179.241 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 179.241 As used in NRS 179.2405 to 179.301, inclusive, *and section 1 of this act*, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NRS 179.242, 179.243 and 179.244 have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.
  - **Sec. 4.** NRS 179.255 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 179.255 1. If a person has been arrested for alleged criminal conduct and the charges are dismissed, the prosecuting attorney having jurisdiction declined prosecution of the charges or such person is acquitted of the charges, the person may petition:
- (a) The court in which the charges were dismissed, at any time after the date the charges were dismissed;
- (b) The court having jurisdiction in which the charges were declined for prosecution:
- (1) Any time after the applicable statute of limitations has run;
  - (2) Any time 8 years after the arrest; or
  - (3) Pursuant to a stipulation between the parties; or
- (c) The court in which the acquittal was entered, at any time after the date of the acquittal,
- for the sealing of all records relating to the arrest and the proceedings leading to the dismissal, declination or acquittal. If a person has been arrested for alleged criminal conduct and multiple charges were brought against the person, consisting of both charges for which the person was convicted and charges which were disposed of by dismissal, declination or acquittal, a petition filed pursuant to this subsection may request the sealing





of those portions of the records relating to the arrest and the subsequent proceedings that relate to the charges which were disposed of by dismissal, declination or acquittal.

- 2. If the conviction of a person is set aside pursuant to NRS 458A.240, the person may petition the court that set aside the conviction, at any time after the conviction has been set aside, for the sealing of all records relating to the setting aside of the conviction.
  - 3. A petition filed pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 must:
- (a) Be accompanied by the petitioner's current, verified records received from the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History;
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c), include the disposition of the proceedings for the records to be sealed;
- (c) If the petition references NRS 453.3365, include a certificate of acknowledgment or the disposition of the proceedings for the records to be sealed from all agencies of criminal justice which maintain such records;
- (d) Include a list of any other public or private agency, company, official and other custodian of records that is reasonably known to the petitioner to have possession of records of the arrest and of the proceedings leading to the dismissal, declination or acquittal and to whom the order to seal records, if issued, will be directed; and
- (e) Include information that, to the best knowledge and belief of the petitioner, accurately and completely identifies the records to be sealed, including, without limitation, the:
  - (1) Date of birth of the petitioner;
- (2) Specific charges that were dismissed or of which the petitioner was acquitted; and
- (3) Date of arrest relating to the specific charges that were dismissed or of which the petitioner was acquitted.
- 4. Upon receiving a petition pursuant to subsection 1, the court shall notify the law enforcement agency that arrested the petitioner for the crime and:
- (a) If the charges were dismissed, declined for prosecution or the acquittal was entered in a district court or justice court, the prosecuting attorney for the county; or
- (b) If the charges were dismissed, declined for prosecution or the acquittal was entered 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 any hearing on the petition.





- 5. Upon receiving a petition pursuant to subsection 2, the court shall notify:
- (a) If the conviction was set aside in a district court or justice court, the prosecuting attorney for the county; or
- (b) If the conviction was set aside 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 any hearing on the petition.
- If the prosecuting agency that prosecuted or declined to 6. prosecute the petitioner for the crime stipulates to the sealing of the records, the court shall apply the presumption set forth in NRS 179.2445 and seal the records. If the prosecuting agency does not stipulate to the sealing of the records or does not file a written objection within 30 days after receiving notification pursuant to subsection 4 or 5 and the court makes the findings set forth in subsection 7 or 8, as applicable, the court may order the sealing of the records in accordance with subsection 7 or 8, as applicable, without a hearing. If the court does not order the sealing of the records or the prosecuting agency files a written objection, a hearing on the petition must be conducted. At the hearing, unless an objecting party presents evidence sufficient to rebut the presumption set forth in NRS 179.2445, the court shall apply the presumption and seal the records.
  - 7. If the court finds:

- (a) That there has been an acquittal and there is no evidence that further action will be brought against the person, the court shall order sealed all records of the arrest and of the proceedings leading to the acquittal which are in the custody of any agency of criminal justice or any public or private company, agency, official or other custodian of records in the State of Nevada; or
- (b) That prosecution was declined or that the charges were dismissed and there is no evidence that further action will be brought against the person, the court may order sealed all records of the arrest and of the proceedings leading to the declination or dismissal which are in the custody of any agency of criminal justice or any public or private company, agency, official or other custodian of records in the State of Nevada.
- 8. If the court finds that the conviction of the petitioner was set aside pursuant to NRS 458A.240, the court may order sealed all records relating to the setting aside of the conviction which are in the custody of any agency of criminal justice or any public or private company, agency, official or other custodian of records in the State of Nevada.





- 9. If the prosecuting attorney having jurisdiction previously declined prosecution of the charges and the records of the arrest have been sealed pursuant to subsection 7, the prosecuting attorney may subsequently file the charges at any time before the running of the statute of limitations for those charges. If such charges are filed with the court, the court shall order the inspection of the records without the prosecuting attorney having to petition the court pursuant to NRS 179.295.
  - **Sec. 5.** NRS 179.275 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 179.275 Where the court orders the sealing of a record pursuant to NRS 34.970, 174.034, 176.211, 176A.245, 176A.265, 176A.295, 179.245, 179.247, 179.255, 179.259, 179.2595, 179.271, 201.354 or 453.3365 [.] or section 1 of this act, a copy of the order must be sent to:
- 1. The Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History; and
- 2. Each agency of criminal justice and each public or private company, agency, official or other custodian of records named in the order, and that person shall seal the records in his or her custody which relate to the matters contained in the order, shall advise the court of compliance and shall then seal the order.
  - **Sec. 6.** NRS 179.285 is hereby amended to read as follows: 179.285 Except as otherwise provided in NRS 179.301:
- 1. If the court orders a record sealed pursuant to NRS 34.970, 174.034, 176.211, 176A.245, 176A.265, 176A.295, 179.245, 179.247, 179.255, 179.259, 179.2595, 179.271, 201.354 or 453.3365 : or section 1 of this act:
- (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 the person's 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 the person's records, except if the person's records were sealed pursuant to section 1 of this act, a person who is restored to his or her civil rights pursuant to subsection 1 must be given:





- (a) An official document which demonstrates that the person has been restored to the civil rights set forth in paragraph (b) of subsection 1; and
- (b) A written notice informing the person that he or she has not been restored to the right to bear arms, unless the person has received a pardon and the pardon does not restrict his or her right to bear arms.
- 3. [A] If a person [who] has had his or her records sealed in this State or any other state and [whose] was not given official documentation of the restoration of civil rights or if that documentation is lost, damaged or destroyed, the person may file a written request with a court of competent jurisdiction to restore his or her civil rights pursuant to this section. Upon verification that the person has had his or her 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 or her records sealed in this State or any other state may present official documentation that the person has been restored to his or her civil rights or a court order restoring civil rights as proof that the person has been restored to the right to vote, to hold office and to serve as a juror.
  - **Sec. 7.** NRS 179.295 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 179.295 1. The person who is the subject of the records that are sealed pursuant to NRS 34.970, 174.034, 176.211, 176A.245, 176A.265, 176A.295, 179.245, 179.247, 179.255, 179.259, 179.2595, 179.271, 201.354 or 453.3365 or section 1 of this act may petition the court that ordered the records sealed to permit inspection of the records by a person named in the petition, and the court may order such inspection. Except as otherwise provided in this section, subsection 9 of NRS 179.255 and NRS 179.259 and 179.301, the court may not order the inspection of the records under any other circumstances.
- 2. If a person has been arrested, the charges have been dismissed and the records of the arrest have been sealed, the court may order the inspection of the records by a prosecuting attorney upon a showing that as a result of newly discovered evidence, the person has been arrested for the same or a similar offense and that there is sufficient evidence reasonably to conclude that the person will stand trial for the offense.
- 3. The court may, upon the application of a prosecuting attorney or an attorney representing a defendant in a criminal action, order an inspection of such records for the purpose of obtaining information relating to persons who were involved in the incident recorded.





4. This section does not prohibit a court from considering a proceeding for which records have been sealed pursuant to NRS 174.034, 176.211, 176A.245, 176A.265, 176A.295, 179.245, 179.247, 179.255, 179.259, 179.2595, 179.271, 201.354 or 453.3365 *or section 1 of this act* in determining whether to grant a petition pursuant to NRS 176.211, 176A.245, 176A.265, 176A.295, 179.245, 179.255, 179.259, 179.2595 or 453.3365 for a conviction of another offense.

**Sec. 8.** NRS 179.301 is hereby amended to read as follows:

179.301 1. The Nevada Gaming Control Board and the Nevada Gaming Commission and their employees, agents and representatives may inquire into and inspect any records sealed pursuant to NRS 179.245 or 179.255, or section 1 of this act, if the event or conviction was related to gaming, to determine the suitability or qualifications of any person to hold a state gaming license, manufacturer's, seller's or distributor's license or registration as a gaming employee pursuant to chapter 463 of NRS. Events and convictions, if any, which are the subject of an order sealing records:

- (a) May form the basis for recommendation, denial or revocation of those licenses.
- (b) Must not form the basis for denial or rejection of a gaming work permit unless the event or conviction relates to the applicant's suitability or qualifications to hold the work permit.
- 2. The Division of Insurance of the Department of Business and Industry and its employees may inquire into and inspect any records sealed pursuant to NRS 179.245 or 179.255, or section 1 of this act, if the event or conviction was related to insurance, to determine the suitability or qualifications of any person to hold a license, certification or authorization issued in accordance with title 57 of NRS. Events and convictions, if any, which are the subject of an order sealing records may form the basis for recommendation, denial or revocation of those licenses, certifications and authorizations.
- 3. A prosecuting attorney may inquire into and inspect any records sealed pursuant to NRS 179.245 or 179.255 or section 1 of this act if:
- (a) The records relate to a violation or alleged violation of NRS 202.485; and
- (b) The person who is the subject of the records has been arrested or issued a citation for violating NRS 202.485.
- 4. The Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History and its employees may inquire into and inspect any records sealed pursuant to NRS 179.245 or 179.255 or section 1 of this act that constitute information relating to sexual offenses, and may





notify employers of the information in accordance with federal laws and regulations.

- 5. Records which have been sealed pursuant to NRS 179.245 or 179.255 or section 1 of this act and which are retained in the statewide registry established pursuant to NRS 179B.200 may be inspected pursuant to chapter 179B of NRS by an officer or employee of the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History or a law enforcement officer in the regular course of his or her duties.
- 6. The State Board of Pardons Commissioners and its agents and representatives may inquire into and inspect any records sealed pursuant to NRS 179.245 or 179.255 *or section 1 of this act* if the person who is the subject of the records has applied for a pardon from the Board.
  - 7. As used in this section:

- (a) "Information relating to sexual offenses" means information contained in or concerning a record relating in any way to a sexual offense.
- (b) "Sexual offense" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 179A.073.
- **Sec. 9.** 1. This section becomes effective upon passage and approval.
  - 2. Sections 1 to 8, inclusive, of this act become effective:
- (a) Upon passage and approval for the purpose of adopting any regulations and performing any other preparatory administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act; and
  - (b) On January 1, 2024, for all other purposes.





