

Assembly Bill No. 259—Assemblymen McCurdy II, Monroe-
Moreno, Thompson, Ohrenschall; Bilbray-Axelrod, Brooks,
Fumo and Miller

Joint Sponsors: Senators Parks, Cancela,
Segerblom and Ratti

CHAPTER.....

AN ACT relating to criminal procedure; providing for the vacating of certain judgments of conviction and sealing of certain records relating to marijuana; authorizing a court to depart from prescribed minimum terms of imprisonment for the possession of controlled substances in certain circumstances; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law authorizes a court to grant a motion to vacate a judgment of conviction in certain circumstances. (NRS 176.515) Existing law also establishes a process for sealing certain records of criminal proceedings. (NRS 179.245-179.301) With certain limited exceptions, if the court orders a person's record of criminal history sealed, all proceedings recounted in the record are deemed never to have occurred. (NRS 179.285)

Section 1.2 of this bill provides that if a person is convicted of a misdemeanor for: (1) the possession of 1 ounce or less of marijuana; or (2) a violation of any provision of law concerning certain offenses involving marijuana and the act constituting the offense is a lawful act in this State on or after January 1, 2017, the person may petition the court to vacate the judgment and seal all documents relating to the case. **Section 1.2** establishes the circumstances in which the court is required or authorized to grant such a petition. If granting such a petition is within the discretion of the court, the petitioner is required to notify the office of the prosecuting attorney who prosecuted the petitioner for the crime and the prosecuting attorney must be allowed to testify and present evidence before the court decides whether to grant the petition. **Section 1.2** also authorizes a court to enter an order to vacate a judgment of conviction if the petitioner satisfies all requirements necessary for the judgment to be vacated but the petition is deficient with respect to the sealing of the petitioner's record. **Section 1.2** provides that if the court enters such an order, the court is also required to order sealed the records of the petitioner which relate to the judgment being vacated. **Sections 1.3-1.7** of this bill make conforming changes.

Existing law generally prohibits a person from knowingly or intentionally possessing a controlled substance and sets forth the penalties for violating such a provision. The severity of the penalty generally depends on the type of controlled substance the person possessed and the number of times the person has committed the offense. (NRS 453.336) **Section 2** of this bill provides that if a person is convicted of knowingly or intentionally possessing a controlled substance and the penalty for such possession requires that the person serve a minimum term of imprisonment, the court is authorized to depart from the prescribed minimum term of imprisonment in certain specified circumstances.



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

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

Section 1. (Deleted by amendment.)

Sec. 1.2. Chapter 179 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

1. If a person has been convicted of a misdemeanor for the possession of 1 ounce or less of marijuana in violation of subsection 4 of NRS 453.336 or for a violation of any other provision of law concerning an offense involving marijuana, if the act constituting such an offense is a lawful act in this State on or after January 1, 2017, the person may petition the court in which he or she was convicted or, if the person wishes to file more than one petition and would otherwise need to file a petition in more than one court, the district court, for an order:

(a) Vacating the judgment; and

(b) Sealing all documents, papers and exhibits in the person's record, minute book entries and entries on dockets, and other documents relating to the case in the custody of such other agencies and officers as are named in the court's order.

2. A petition filed pursuant to subsection 1 must satisfy the requirements of NRS 179.245.

3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, the court:

(a) Shall grant a petition filed pursuant to subsection 1 if the judgment is a misdemeanor conviction for the possession of 1 ounce or less of marijuana in violation of subsection 4 of NRS 453.336.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (a), may grant a petition filed pursuant to subsection 1 if the judgment is a misdemeanor conviction for a violation of any provision of law concerning an offense involving marijuana and the act constituting the offense is a lawful act in this State on or after January 1, 2017.

4. Before the court decides whether to grant a petition pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 3:

(a) The petitioner must notify the office of the prosecuting attorney who prosecuted the petitioner for the crime; and

(b) The prosecuting attorney must be allowed to testify and present evidence.

5. If the court grants a petition filed pursuant to subsection 1, the court shall:



(a) Vacate the judgment and dismiss the accusatory pleading; and

(b) Order sealed all documents, papers and exhibits in the petitioner's record, minute book entries and entries on dockets, and other documents relating to the case in the custody of such other agencies and officers as are named in the court's order.

6. If a petition filed pursuant to subsection 1 does not satisfy the requirements of NRS 179.245 or the court determines that the petition is otherwise deficient with respect to the sealing of the petitioner's record, the court may enter an order to vacate the judgment and dismiss the accusatory pleading if the petitioner satisfies all requirements necessary for the judgment to be vacated.

7. If the court enters an order pursuant to subsection 6, the court shall also order sealed the records of the petitioner which relate to the judgment being vacated in accordance with paragraph (b) of subsection 5, regardless of whether any records relating to other convictions are ineligible for sealing, either by operation of law or because of a deficiency in the petition.

Sec. 1.3. NRS 179.241 is hereby amended to read as follows:

179.241 As used in NRS 179.241 to 179.301, inclusive, **and section 1.2 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. 1.4. NRS 179.245 is hereby amended to read as follows:

179.245 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5 and NRS 176A.265, 176A.295, 179.259, 453.3365 and 458.330, **and section 1.2 of this act**, a person may petition the court in which the person 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 release from actual custody or discharge from parole or probation, whichever occurs later;

(b) A category C or D felony after 12 years from the date of release from actual custody or discharge from parole or probation, whichever occurs later;

(c) A category E felony after 7 years from the date of release from actual custody or discharge from parole or probation, whichever occurs later;

(d) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (e), any gross misdemeanor after 5 years from the date of release from actual custody or discharge from probation, whichever occurs later;

(e) A violation of NRS 422.540 to 422.570, inclusive, other than a felony, a violation of NRS 484C.110 or 484C.120 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 release from actual custody or from the date when the person is no longer under a suspended sentence, whichever occurs later; or

(f) Any other misdemeanor after 2 years from the date of release from actual custody or from the date when the person is no longer under a suspended sentence, whichever occurs later.

2. A petition filed pursuant to subsection 1 must:

(a) Be accompanied by the petitioner's current, verified records received from:

(1) The Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History; and

(2) All agencies of criminal justice which maintain such records within the city or county in which the conviction was entered;

(b) If the petition references NRS 453.3365 or 458.330, 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;

(c) 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

(d) 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 conviction to which the records to be sealed pertain; and

(3) Date of arrest relating to the specific conviction to which the records to be sealed pertain.

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 the prosecuting attorney, including, without limitation, the Attorney General, who prosecuted the petitioner for the crime. 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 any agency of criminal justice or any public or private agency, company, official or other custodian of records in the State of Nevada, and may also order all such records of the petitioner returned to the file of the court where the proceeding was commenced from, including, without limitation, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the California Bureau of Criminal Identification and Information and all other agencies of criminal justice which maintain such records and which are reasonably known by either the petitioner or the court to have possession of such records.

5. A person may not petition the court to seal records relating to a conviction of:

- (a) A crime against a child;
- (b) A sexual offense;
- (c) A violation of NRS 484C.110 or 484C.120 that is punishable as a felony pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 1 of NRS 484C.400;
- (d) A violation of NRS 484C.430;
- (e) A homicide resulting from driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or resulting from any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484C.110, 484C.130 or 484C.430;
- (f) A violation of NRS 488.410 that is punishable as a felony pursuant to NRS 488.427; or
- (g) A violation of NRS 488.420 or 488.425.

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.

7. As used in this section:

- (a) "Crime against a child" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 179D.0357.
- (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.
 - (3) Statutory sexual seduction pursuant to NRS 200.368, if 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 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) Open or gross lewdness pursuant to NRS 201.210, if punishable as a felony.

(11) Indecent or obscene exposure pursuant to NRS 201.220, if punishable as a felony.

(12) Lewdness with a child pursuant to NRS 201.230.

(13) Sexual penetration of a dead human body pursuant to NRS 201.450.

(14) Sexual conduct between certain employees of a school or volunteers at a school and a pupil pursuant to NRS 201.540.

(15) Sexual conduct between certain employees of a college or university and a student pursuant to NRS 201.550.

(16) Luring a child or a person with mental illness pursuant to NRS 201.560, if punishable as a felony.

(17) An attempt to commit an offense listed in this paragraph.

Sec. 1.5. NRS 179.275 is hereby amended to read as follows:

179.275 Where the court orders the sealing of a record pursuant to NRS 176A.265, 176A.295, 179.245, 179.255, 179.259, 453.3365 or 458.330, **or section 1.2 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. 1.6. 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 176A.265, 176A.295, 179.245, 179.255, 179.259, 453.3365 or 458.330 **or section 1.2 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, 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 person who has had his or her records sealed in this State or any other state and whose official documentation of the restoration of civil rights is lost, damaged or destroyed 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. 1.7. 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 176A.265, 176A.295, 179.245, 179.255, 179.259, 453.3365 or 458.330 *or section 1.2 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 8 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 conviction for which records have been sealed pursuant to NRS 176A.265, 176A.295, 179.245, 179.255, 179.259, 453.3365 or 458.330 *or section 1.2 of this act* in determining whether to grant a petition pursuant to NRS 176A.265, 176A.295, 179.245, 179.255, 179.259, 453.3365 or 458.330 for a conviction of another offense.

Sec. 2. NRS 453.336 is hereby amended to read as follows:

453.336 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection ~~15, 6,~~ 6, a person shall not knowingly or intentionally possess a controlled substance, unless the substance was obtained directly from, or pursuant to, a prescription or order of a physician, physician assistant licensed pursuant to chapter 630 or 633 of NRS, dentist, podiatric physician, optometrist, advanced practice registered nurse or veterinarian while acting in the course of his or her professional practice, or except as otherwise authorized by the provisions of NRS 453.005 to 453.552, inclusive.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3, ~~1 and~~ 4 *and* 5 and in NRS 453.3363, and unless a greater penalty is provided in NRS 212.160, 453.3385, 453.339 or 453.3395, a person who violates this section shall be punished:

(a) For the first or second offense, if the controlled substance is listed in schedule I, II, III or IV, for a category E felony as provided in NRS 193.130.

(b) For a third or subsequent offense, if the controlled substance is listed in schedule I, II, III or IV, or if the offender has previously been convicted two or more times in the aggregate of any violation of the law of the United States or of any state, territory or district relating to a controlled substance, for a category D felony as



provided in NRS 193.130, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$20,000.

(c) For the first offense, if the controlled substance is listed in schedule V, for a category E felony as provided in NRS 193.130.

(d) For a second or subsequent offense, if the controlled substance is listed in schedule V, for a category D felony as provided in NRS 193.130.

3. Unless a greater penalty is provided in NRS 212.160, 453.337 or 453.3385, a person who is convicted of the possession of flunitrazepam or gamma-hydroxybutyrate, or any substance for which flunitrazepam or gamma-hydroxybutyrate is an immediate precursor, is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 6 years.

4. ~~If~~ *Unless* **Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5 and unless** a greater penalty is provided pursuant to NRS 212.160, a person who is convicted of the possession of 1 ounce or less of marijuana:

(a) For the first offense, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be:

(1) Punished by a fine of not more than \$600; or

(2) Examined by a treatment provider approved by the court to determine whether the person is a drug addict and is likely to be rehabilitated through treatment and, if the examination reveals that the person is a drug addict and is likely to be rehabilitated through treatment, assigned to a program of treatment and rehabilitation pursuant to NRS 453.580. As used in this subparagraph, "treatment provider" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 458.010.

(b) For the second offense, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be:

(1) Punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000; or

(2) Assigned to a program of treatment and rehabilitation pursuant to NRS 453.580.

(c) For the third offense, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.140.

(d) For a fourth or subsequent offense, is guilty of a category E felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

5. *Notwithstanding any other provision of law and except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, if a person is convicted of a violation of any provision of this section which is punishable by the imposition of a minimum term of imprisonment, the court may, upon a showing of good cause by the person, depart from the prescribed minimum term of imprisonment if:*



(a) The offense for which the person was convicted did not involve the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person or result in any physical injury to another person;

(b) During the commission of the offense for which the person was convicted, the person was not in possession of, and did not threaten the use of, display or represent by words or conduct that he or she was in possession of, any weapon listed in subsection 1 of NRS 202.265;

(c) The provisions of this subsection have not previously been applied to the person; and

(d) At the time of sentencing, the court states the reasons for imposing a particular sentence upon the person and the specific reason for imposing a sentence that departs from the prescribed minimum term of imprisonment.

6. It is not a violation of this section if a person possesses a trace amount of a controlled substance and that trace amount is in or on a hypodermic device obtained from a sterile hypodermic device program pursuant to NRS 439.985 to 439.994, inclusive.

6-7. As used in this section:

(a) “Controlled substance” includes flunitrazepam, gamma-hydroxybutyrate and each substance for which flunitrazepam or gamma-hydroxybutyrate is an immediate precursor.

(b) “Marijuana” does not include concentrated cannabis.

(c) “Sterile hypodermic device program” has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 439.986.

Sec. 3. The amendatory provisions of section 2 of this act apply to an offense committed:

1. On or after July 1, 2017; and
2. Before July 1, 2017, if the person is convicted on or after July 1, 2017.

Sec. 4. This act becomes effective on July 1, 2017.



