

VOTING RIGHTS RESTORATION

A Manual for Activists and Advocates to Help People with Convictions Vote in Nevada

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Introduction

In Nevada, the law regarding which people with past criminal convictions can and cannot vote has been confusing. Whether a person can vote depends on how many felony convictions they have, the category of the conviction(s), and in what year they completed their sentence. For some, their voting rights will be restored once they complete their sentence. Others who are eligible to get their right to vote back after a conviction are required to petition the court to restore their rights – a process that many do not know about.

As a result, many Nevadans with past convictions who are eligible to vote simply do not know that they can participate. There are nearly 90,000 people in Nevada who have lost their voting right because of a conviction but over two-thirds of them are post-sentence, meaning they can apply to restore their voting rights. Yet only 281 people used the court petition process to restore their rights from 1990-2011 – an average of only 13 per year.

But a little bit of education and outreach will go a long way to assisting people to exercise their fundamental right to vote. This manual is designed to arm citizens with convictions, activists, and advocates with all the tools you'll need to help people in Nevada know if they can vote or restore their right to vote.

Felony disenfranchisement laws silence the voices of around 5 million citizens who are banned from the polls today. As many as 75 percent of these disenfranchised voters are no longer in prison but are not able to vote. Across the country there are 23 million people with felony convictions and though around 18 million can legally vote, many are disenfranchised by misinformation.

Citizens with past felony convictions work and pay taxes, and should have a say in deciding their community's and the nation's laws that directly impact their lives. Denying these citizens with past felony convictions the opportunity to fully integrate as members of society sends the message that they will permanently be treated as second-class citizens. Studies have shown that restoring the vote to persons leaving prison could aid their transition back into community life.

Felony disenfranchisement laws were frequently deliberately designed to disempower minority voters. They continue to disproportionately impact people of color and distort our democracy. Disenfranchisement not only impacts individuals with past convictions; it also disempowers the minority communities to which many belong.

Some U.S. states have no restrictions on voting, while others have a lifetime ban upon conviction. Nevada is one of 12 states that restrict voting rights even after a person has served his or her prison sentence and is no longer on probation or parole. Based on the most recent estimates Nevada's law disenfranchises over 89,000 people: 4% of the entire state-wide voting-age population but 11.76% of the adult black voting-age population. More than half of disenfranchised African Americans are post-sentence, meaning they can petition a court to have their rights restored.

The good news is that for many people with convictions, their voting rights can be restored. If a person has only one non-violent conviction and has completed his or her sentence, his or her voting rights are automatically restored. For those who have been convicted of multiple felonies or certain violent felonies, they will have to apply to a court to have their rights restored.

This manual first details how you can determine what a person's path to rights restoration will look like: if they ever lost their right to vote, if it has been automatically restored, and whether and how they can apply to have it restored. It also includes additional resources and contact information for some groups who can help further.

We hope that this information and material will be of use to those who seek to strengthen democracy and their communities by empowering those whose voices have been silenced by felony disenfranchisement.

Working with Disenfranchised Citizens

When assisting people with convictions, it is important to keep in mind that they may have particular sensitivities and privacy concerns. So, please:

- Be welcoming and personable. Understand that there can be guilt and stigma associated with having a criminal record.

- Be patient. The person you are helping may be emotional or nervous in recalling the details of their conviction. Be aware that other issues may be involved, such as mental health concerns or disability. The person may need assistance with reading and writing.

- Respect the privacy of the person you are assisting. Keep the conversation private by speaking at a reasonable volume and finding a space away from others. All assistance should be confidential.

- Don't pry into their personal business. Questions of innocence or morality regarding their conviction are irrelevant to rights restoration and should not be discussed.

- Do not pass judgment. It is important to enter this work aware of your own biases. Be mindful of your tone of voice and facial expressions. Do not talk down to the people you are assisting.

The bottom line is to remember that all people deserve dignity and respect.

The Path to Rights Restoration

This section details the steps to determining the voting rights of people with convictions in Nevada. It will help you determine whether an individual has the right to vote or has the ability to restore their right to vote. It includes many details to thoroughly give information about a range of possible situations. But for most people, rights restoration is not complicated and many of these footnotes and tips will not apply. Helping a person with just one non-violent felony conviction restore their rights can be as simple as asking if they have completed their sentence. If they have, they can immediately register to vote. For people who have multiple convictions, they will need to restore their right by application, if they are eligible.

Note: Only felony convictions have the power to take away a person's right to vote in Nevada. If someone only has misdemeanors or traffic violations, they have never lost the right to vote. If a person is incarcerated pre-conviction (e.g. awaiting trial, etc.), they have not lost the right to vote and can register immediately and vote.

Step 1: Determine the Path to Rights Restoration

This series of questions will help a person determine whether they are eligible to register, if they will need to petition the court to restore their voting rights, or if they are not yet eligible for restoration.

Question A: Have you completed your sentence, including probation and parole? Ask the person you are helping if they have completed their sentence including probation and parole.

If they have not completed their sentence, meaning they are still incarcerated, on probation, or on parole, then they are not yet eligible to restore their voting rights. They must wait until their sentence is complete.

If they have completed their sentence, move to question B.

Question B: When did you complete your sentence - before or after July 1, 2003? If they completed their sentence before July 1, 2003. Skip to step 3 for information on that process.

If they completed their sentence after July 1, 2003, move to Question C.

Question C: Do you have multiple convictions?

If they only have a single conviction, move to Question D.

If they do have multiple convictions, ask whether those arose from the same incident. (Meaning, did the underlying events that led to the convictions occur at the same time.)

If the convictions did not arise from the same incident, meaning they were unrelated or happened at different times, then the person must petition the court to restore their voting rights. (When someone has multiple convictions, this is the most likely outcome). See step 2 for information on that process.

If the convictions did arise from the same incident, then move to Question D.

Question D: What was the category of your conviction?

Note: list of convictions by category can be found on pages 19-23. If they have multiple convictions that arose from the same incident, they should answer this question based on the highest level of conviction. For example, if someone had a category A and a category B conviction, they would follow the steps for a category A conviction.

If Category A, they will need to petition the court to restore their voting rights. There is a list of Category A convictions on page 19. See step 2 for information on that process.

If Category B, ask whether the conviction involved force or violence and substantial bodily harm to the victim. There is a list of category B convictions that do involve force or violence and substantial bodily harm, on pages 22-23.¹

If it did involve force or violence and substantial bodily harm, they will be able to register to vote two years after they complete their sentence including all

¹ The Nevada Secretary of State has only partially defined these lists. The rest is our best estimate but is not legal advice. If you are working with someone who has one of the convictions that may or may not involve force or violence and substantial bodily harm, please reach out to us for further assistance. You may also call the Secretary of State's office to ask about the particular conviction. If you do, please report back any new information to us so we can update this manual.

probation and parole. See step 3 for information on that process.

If it did not involve force or violence or did not involve substantial bodily harm, they can register to vote. See step 3 for information on that process.

If the conviction was neither Category A or B, they can register to vote. See step 3 for information on that process.

If they are unsure about which category of conviction they have they should consult the lists on page 19-23.

If they are unsure what they were convicted of, they may be able to look up or request their records. See the "Tips" Section on page 9.

Step 2: Petitioning the Court for Rights Restoration

If someone has multiple convictions, their voting rights will not be automatically restored, however, they may be eligible to apply to restore their right to vote through an application process, if they have completed their sentence.

If you have determined through the questions in step 1 that someone needs to petition the court for rights restoration, use the intake form, use the intake form to take down their information and contact us. We will work to assist them in this process.

The petitions process has been historically underused and remains opaque. We are working with citizens to file petitions to learn more about the process. Our goal is to create a simple form petition that anyone can use. As the process becomes more clear, we will update this manual with more information on how individuals may navigate this process on their own.

Step 3: Registering to Vote

To be eligible to vote in Nevada, you need to meet certain requirements. Specifically, you must:

- Be a Citizen of the United States.
- Be a Nevada resident for at least 30 days before the date of an election.
- Be a Resident of your precinct for at least 10 days before the election.
- Be at least 18 years old on or before the date of the election.
- Not have been declared mentally incompetent by a court of law.
- Not claim any other place as your legal residence.
- And, not have been convicted of a felony unless your rights have been restored (either by automatic restoration or through a petition.)

A. Registration

To register to vote, a person must completely fill out and submit a voter registration form in one of the following ways:

- Online if the voter has a DMV-issued driver's license or state ID: http://www.registertovotenv.gov/

- By mail by downloading a registration form through the Secretary of State's website or through a voter registration drive. https://www.nvsos.gov/SOSVoterRegForm/home.aspx

- In-person at a registrar office, county clerk's office, DMV, or college campus by bringing the mail-in form or by picking up and filling out a form there. See index for registrar and clerk contact information.

- Using the national mail-in registration form, found here: https://www.eac.gov/voters/national-mail-voter-registration-form.

All mail-in registrations must be submitted or postmarked by the 4th Tuesday proceeding the general election (28 days before the election).²

The last day for in-person registration is the 3rd Tuesday before the general election (21 days before the election).

B. Rules for Registration Drives

All voter registration forms in Nevada have unique identifying numbers, so to conduct a widespread voter registration effort, forms must be obtained from a county clerk or registrars office. If you are seeking to use more than fifty forms, a registration drive plan must be submitted to the Secretary of State's office or county clerk or registrar. More information can be found on the Secretary of State's website here: https://www.nvsos.gov/sos/elections/voter-registration-drives.

C. Questions Surrounding Documentation

There has been much confusion around what sort of documentation, if any, Nevadans with past convictions need to provide to register to vote. In footnote 3, we briefly discuss the contradictions in policies and laws surrounding this question. The bottom line is that we believe that if a person has had their voting rights automatically restored, they should not have to provide the state with additional documentation. If someone's

² Nev. Sec'y of State, 2018 Nevada Election Calendar, https://www.nvsos.gov/sos/home/showdocument?id=5271

For more information or assistance call 202-736-2200 or visit www.Restoreyourvote.org

rights have been restored, they can simply register to vote.³

That said, certain county registrars have denied registrations in the past for a lack of supporting paperwork. If you or someone you are assisting has a registration denied because of a lack of documentation, please contact us for assistance.

If a person has paperwork demonstrating that they have completed their sentence, they should attach it to their registration.⁴ If they do not and their registration is denied, they should contact us or ask their county registrar for a declaration to verify that their rights have been restored.⁵

Tip: How to look up criminal records in Nevada

If a person is unsure what they were convicted of, they may be able to look up or request their records.

If their conviction(s) was in the 8th Judicial District (Clark County), they can look up their record here:

https://www.clarkcountycourts.us/Portal/Home/Dashboard/29

If their conviction was not in the 8th Judicial District, they can request their criminal records from the state by filling out the form here: <u>http://rccd.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/gsdnvgov/content/Home/Features/0000RCCD-006-072017rev_DPS-</u>

<u>006__Request%20for%20Nevada%20Criminal%20History(3).pdf</u> and sending it to the Nevada Department of Public Safety. Note that these requests have a fee

https://thenevadaindependent.com/article/elections-officials-clear-way-for-more-people-with-felonyconvictions-to-vote-in-nevada.

³ Nevada Law requires that a person who is re-registering to vote (who was registered to vote in Nevada prior to their felony conviction(s)) submit supporting documentation to show they have completed their sentence. We believe that this is burdensome and inconsistent with federal law and are working with the Nevada Secretary of State to find a solution. Certain county registrars have gone beyond this requirement and denied registrations from people registering for the first time for a lack of supporting documentation. We have pushed to reform these policies in the past. Moreover, the Department of Paroles and Pardons no longer issues these documents and, even if they did, their issuance would be dependent on an honorable discharge from parole or probation, which is no longer a statutory requirement for rights restoration. If you or someone you are assisting has a registration denied for lack of documentation, please contact us.

⁴ Thank you to Professor Rachel Anderson of UNLV for her work to unpack these complicated rules. Rachel J. Anderson, Registering to Vote in Clark County, Las Vegas Chapter of the Nat'l B. Ass'n, 2014. *Available at* <u>https://scholars.law.unlv.edu/facmedia/17/</u>.

⁵ See Michelle Rindels, Election Officials Clear Way for More People with Felony Convictions to Vote in Nevada, The Nevada Independent (October 24, 2018) *available at*

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of \$23.50 and take up to 45 days to process.

For more information or assistance call 202-736-2200 or visit www.Restoreyourvote.org

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Rights Restoration Worksheet

	Date:
Name of Citizen:	
Address:	
Phone:	Email:
	of state convictions, check RestoreYourVote.org to rights have been restored.
Question A: Sentence con	nplete, including probation and parole?
No (Not yet eligible Expected date of c Yes (move on to qu	ompletion
Sentence complete	d before July 1, 2003 - Can register to vote . d after July 1, 2003 (Move on to Question C.)
incident? Yes. Must petition th Date petition enter	multiple convictions not arising from the same e court to restore their voting rights. ed multiple convictions arising from the same incident (move to
	ategory of your conviction? tion the court to restore their voting rights . force or bodily harm
- Have two years pa parole?	ssed since sentence completion, including probation and
-	register to vote.
Other Category or Ca Register to Vote.)	wait until two years have passed. tegory B that did not involve force or bodily harm (Can
For more inf	ormation or assistance call 202-736-2200 or visit <u>www.Restoreyourvote.org</u>
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For more information or assistance call 202-736-2200 or visit www.Restoreyourvote.org

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KNOW YOUR RIGHTS: VOTING IN NEVADA WITH A FELONY CONVICTION

Can I vote?

Under Nevada law, you can register to vote if you are a citizen of the United States, will reside in the county where you are registering at the time of the next election, will be at least 18 years old at the time of the next election. Additionally, if you have been convicted of felony you may not vote in Nevada until your voting rights have been restored.

Have my voting rights been automatically restored?

If you completed your sentence before July 1, 2003, then your voting rights should have been automatically restored. You can register to vote.

If you did not complete your sentence before July 1, 2003, your voting rights will be automatically restored once you have completed your sentence, including probation or parole, UNLESS one or more of the following applies:

- You have multiple convictions that did not arise from the same event.
- You were convicted of a category A felony or a category B felony that involved the use of force or violence and resulted in substantial bodily harm.

If you were convicted of a Category B felony involving the use of force or violence, your voting rights will be restore two years after you complete your sentence. If you were convicted of a Category A felony or have multiple convictions not arising from the same incident, you will need to petition a court to restore your voting rights.

How do I petition a court to restore my voting rights?

Contact Campaign Legal Center for assistance seeking pro bono representation.

What if my conviction is federal or from another state but I reside in and want to vote in Nevada?

If you have a Federal conviction you should call the election division of the Secretary of State's office (775-684-5705). If you have an out-of-state conviction, you will need to restore your right to vote in that state before you can vote in Nevada. Check RestoreYourVote.org for information on other states' laws.

What's changed in 2019?

Nevada recently passed a new law that will automatically restore voting rights to tens of thousands of additional Nevadans. If you were dishonorably discharged from probation or parole, under the previous law you needed to petition a court to restore your voting rights. Starting on January 1, 2019, a dishonorable discharge no longer will prevent people from having their voting rights automatically restored. Additionally, under the new law, if you have a single Category B conviction involving force or violence, your voting rights will be automatically restored two years after you complete your sentence including parole and probation.

My right to vote has been restored, but my voter registration was denied.

Some county registrars have been unlawfully requiring additional paperwork from people with past felony convictions in order to register to vote, even when their voting rights have been restored. If your voter registration was denied because of a lack of supporting documentation, please reach out and we will help make sure you are registered.

What if I have more questions or need assistance?

Campaign Legal Center is prepared to help you restore your voting rights. For more information on the law in Nevada, see our online toolkit at <u>www.restoreyourvote.org</u>. To request assistance, please call Blair at 202-736-2201.



CONOZCA SUS DERECHOS: VOTACIÓN EN NEVADA CON UNA CONDENA POR DELITO

¿Puedo votar?

Bajo las leyes del estado de Nevada, se puede registrar para votar si eres un ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, vivirás en el condado donde quieres registrar en el tiempo de la próxima elección, tendrás por lo menos 18 años de edad al tiempo de la próxima elección. Adicionalmente, si tienes una condena por delito, no puedes votar in Nevada hasta que tus derechos de votar han sido restaurados.

¿Mis derechos de votar han sido restaurados automáticamente?

Si terminaste tu sentencia antes de 1 Julio 2003, tus derechos de votar deben haber sido restaurados automáticamente.

Si no terminaste tu sentencia antes de 1 Julio 2003, tus derechos de votar serán automáticamente restaurados cuando has terminado tu sentencia, incluyendo tu periodo de libertad condicional o libertad bajo palabra, A MENOS QUE uno de los estados siguientes aplica:

- Tienes múltiples condenas que no surgieron del mismo acontecimiento.

-Fuiste condenado de un delito de categoría A o un delito de categoría B que involucró el uso de fuerza o violencia y resultó en daños corporales sustanciales.

Si fuiste condenado de un delito de categoría B que involucró el uso de fuerza o violencia y resulto en danos corporales sustancials, tus derechos de votar serán automáticamente restaurados dos años despues que has terminado tu sentencia.

Si algún de los estados ya mencionados aplican, sus derechos de votar no han sido y no serán restaurados automáticamente y tendrás que presentar una petición a la corte para pedir restauración de tus derechos de votar.

¿Cómo puedo presentar una petición para pedir restauración de mis derechos de votar?

Contacta Campaign Legal Center para asistencia en encontrando representación pro bono.

¿Qué pasa si mi condado es federal u ocurrió en otro estado, pero vivo y quiero votar en Nevada?

Si tienes un condado federal, deberías llamar la división de elecciones de la oficina del Secretario de Estado (775-684-5705). Si tienes un condado de otro estado, necesitaras restaurar tu derecho de votar en ese estado antes de que pudieras votar en Nevada. Visita RestoreYourVote.org para informacion sobre los leyes de otros estados.

¿Qué cambió en 2019?

Nevada recién apruebó una ley nueva que automáticamente restaurará derechos de votar para decenas de miles de ciudadanos en Nevada. Si fuiste descargado deshonorablemente de tu periodo de libertad condicional o libertad bajo palabra, bajo la ley antes de 2019 en efecto tienes que presentar una petición a una corte para restaurar sus derechos de votar. Comenzando en 1 enero 2019, personas quienes fueron descargados deshonorablemente de su periodo de libertad condicional o libertad condicional o libertad bajo palabra tendrán sus derechos de votar restaurados automáticamente si tenían solamente una condena y esa condena no fue de categoría A o categoría B involucrando el uso de fuerza o violencia y resultando en danos corporales sustanciales a la víctima.

Si fue condenado de un delito de categoría B que involucró el uso de fuerza o violencia y resulto en danos corporales sustancials, los derechos de votar serán automáticamente restaurados dos años despues de la terminancion de la sentencia.

¿Qué hago si tengo más preguntas o necesito ayuda?

Campaign Legal Center está preparado para ayudarte restaura tus derechos de votar. Para más información sobre la ley en Nevada, puedes revisar nuestra guía digital en www.restoreyourvote.org. Para pedir ayuda, por favor llame a Blair al número 202-736-2201.



CATEGORY A CONVICTIONS

Any person with one or more of these convictions will not be eligible for automatic registration and will need to seek to have their rights restored.

- 1. **NRS 193.1685**. Commission of felony to aid act of terrorism, resulting in substantial bodily harm or death.
- 2. NRS 199.160. Procuring execution of innocent person by perjury.
- 3. NRS 200.030. Murder, first degree.
- 4. NRS 200.030. Murder, second degree.
- 5. NRS 200.320. Kidnapping, first degree, substantial bodily harm.
- 6. NRS 200.320. Kidnapping, first degree, no substantial bodily harm.
- 7. NRS 200.340. Aiding or abetting kidnapping in the first degree.
- 8. NRS 200.366. Sexual assault, substantial bodily harm.
- 9. NRS 200.366. Sexual assault, no substantial bodily harm.
- 10. NRS 200.366. Sexual assault, victim under 16, substantial bodily harm.
- 11. NRS 200.366. Sexual assault, victim under 16, no substantial bodily harm.
- 12. NRS 200.366. Sexual assault, victim under 14, no substantial bodily harm.
- 13. NRS 200.366. Sexual assault, victim under 16, previous sexual assault conviction.
- 14. NRS 200.390. Administration of poison with intent to kill.
- 15. **NRS 200.400**. Battery with intent to commit sexual assault, with substantial bodily harm or strangulation.
- 16. **NRS 200.400**. Battery with intent to commit sexual assault, no substantial bodily harm
- 17. **NRS 200.400**. Battery with intent to commit sexual assault, no substantial bodily harm, victim under 16.
- 18. NRS 200.450. Challenges to fight, death resulting.
- 19. NRS 200.4631. Holding minor in involuntary servitude.
- 20. NRS 200.508. Child abuse/neglect: Causing a child to suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering resulting in substantial bodily or mental harm, child less than 14 years of age and harm result of sexual abuse
- 21. NRS 200.508. Child abuse/neglect: Permitting or allowing a child to suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, resulting in substantial bodily or mental harm, child less than 14 years of age and harm result of sexual abuse.

- 22. NRS 200.710 and 200.750. Child pornography, child 14 years of age or older.
- 23. NRS 200.710 and 200.750. Child pornography, child less than 14 years of age.
- 24. NRS 200.720 and 200.750. Promoting child pornography, child 14 years of age or older.
- 25. NRS 200.720 and 200.750. Promoting child pornography, child less than 14 years of age.
- 26. NRS 200.730. Possession of child pornography, subsequent offense.
- 27. NRS 201.230. Lewdness with a child under 14 years of age.
- 28. **NRS 201.230**. Lewdness with a child under 14 years of age, previous conviction of sexual offense against a child.
- 29. NRS 201.450. Necrophilia.
- 30. NRS 202.445. Act of terrorism.
- 31. NRS 202.445. Aiding an act of terrorism.
- 32. NRS 202.446. Crimes involving weapons of mass destruction, biological or chemical agents, or similar lethal agents, no substantial bodily harm or death.
- 33. NRS 202.446. Crimes involving weapons of mass destruction, biological or chemical agents, or similar lethal agents, with substantial bodily harm or death.
- 34. NRS 202.830. Use of explosives to destroy occupied property.
- 35. **NRS 207.010**. Habitual criminal: Current conviction for felony plus three prior felonies.
- 36. **NRS 207.012**. Habitual felon: Current conviction for violent felony plus two prior violent felonies.
- 37. NRS 212.189. Gassing by prisoner under lawful arrest, in lawful custody or in lawful confinement who knows substance contains communicable disease likely to cause substantial bodily harm.
- 38. NRS 453.3325. Allowing child to be present where controlled substances are being used, death results.
- 39. NRS 453.3325. Allowing child to be present where controlled substances are unlawfully sold, exchanged, given away or administered, death results.
- 40. NRS 453.3325. Allowing child to be present where controlled substances are unlawfully manufactured, substantial bodily harm results.
- 41. NRS 453.3325. Allowing child to be present where controlled substances are unlawfully manufactured, death results.
- 42. NRS 453.333. Providing drug causing death.
- 43. NRS 453.334. Sale of controlled substance to minor, subsequent offense.
- 44. **NRS 453.3353**. Unlawful manufacturing controlled substance resulting in death to another person during discovery or cleanup of premises.
- 45. NRS 453.3385. Trafficking, schedule I drugs (except marijuana), flunitrazepam,

or GHB: 28 grams or more.

- 46. **NRS 453.339**. Trafficking marijuana, greater than 5,000 pounds or concentrated cannabis greater than 100 pounds.
- 47. NRS 453.3395. Trafficking, schedule II drugs, greater than 400 grams.
- 48. NRS 484C.130 and 484C.440. Vehicular homicide.
- 49. NRS 488.425. Homicide by vessel.



CATEGORY B CONVICTIONS

Category B Convictions containing both A. use of force or violence and B. substantial bodily harm to the victim.

Any person with one or more of these convictions will not be eligible for automatic registration and will need to seek to have their rights restored.¹

- 1. **NRS 199.480.** Conspiracy to commit robbery; sexual assault; kidnapping in first or second degrees; arson in the first or second degrees; involuntary servitude; assuming rights of ownership of another person; trafficking in persons; sex trafficking; or using personal identifying information unlawfully; Conspiracy to commit murder.
- 2. NRS 200.080. Voluntary manslaughter.
- 3. NRS 200.210. Killing unborn quick child.
- 4. NRS 200.230. Killing by overloading vessel, willful conduct.
- 5. NRS 200.280. Mayhem.
- 6. NRS 200.400. Battery with intent to kill.
- 7. NRS 200.408. Administration of drug to aid commission of violent crime.
- 8. NRS 200.463. Involuntary servitude crimes: substantial bodily harm.
- 9. **NRS 200.481.** Battery upon an officer, school employee, health care provider, taxicab driver, transit officer, or sports official performing his duty, substantial bodily harm or strangulation; Battery with a deadly weapon, substantial bodily harm or strangulation; Battery by a prisoner, probationer, or parolee with a deadly weapon, substantial bodily harm or strangulation.
- 10. **NRS 200.485.** Felony battery constituting domestic violence, second and subsequent offense.
- 11. **NRS 200.495.** Criminal neglect of patient, resulting in death; Criminal neglect of patient, resulting in substantial bodily harm.

¹ This list does not constitute legal advice. It is our best estimation given what we know and is subject to change as we learn more information from the Secretary of State's office. If you have any questions or concerns please contact the Secretary of State or Campaign Legal Center.

- 12. **NRS 200.508.** Child abuse/neglect: Causing a child to suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering resulting in substantial bodily or mental harm; Permitting or allowing child to suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, resulting in substantial bodily or mental harm.
- 13. NRS 200.5083. Mutilation of genitalia of female child.
- 14. **NRS 200.5099.** Abuse of older person or vulnerable person, substantial bodily or mental harm or death; Neglecting or permitting older person or vulnerable person to suffer by person with legal responsibility, resulting in substantial bodily or mental harm or death.
- 15. **NRS 202.255**. Setting spring gun or other deadly weapon and causing injury; Setting spring gun or other deadly weapon and causing death.
- 16. **NRS 202.449**. Delivering a "hoax substance" causing substantial bodily harm or death.
- 17. **NRS 202.780**. Transportation or receipt of explosives for unlawful purpose, with substantial bodily harm.
- 18. **NRS 202.830.** Use of explosives to destroy property, with substantial bodily harm.
- 19. **NRS 212.090.** Escape of felony prisoner, use of weapon, hostage(s) taken, or results in substantial bodily harm.
- 20. **NRS 433B.340**. Abuse of child receiving mental health treatment, substantial bodily harm.
- 21. **NRS 484E.010**. Failure to stop at accident involving death or personal injury, separate offense for each person injured or killed.
- 22. **NRS 484B.550**. Failure to obey signal by officer, resulting in death or bodily harm.
- 23. **NRS 484B.580**. Failure to obey roadblock, resulting in death, substantial bodily harm, or property damage over \$1,000.
- 24. **NRS 484B.653.** Reckless driving, willful conduct resulting in death or substantial bodily harm.
- 25. **NRS 484C.410**. DUI causing substantial bodily harm or death or homicide resulting from DUI.
- 26. NRS 484C.430. DUI causing substantial bodily harm or death.
- 27. NRS 488.420. Watercraft DUI causing substantial bodily harm or death.
- 28. **NRS 488.427**. Watercraft DUI, and previous conviction of watercraft DUI causing substantial bodily harm or death.

Index and Other Resources

Nevada Secretary of State: Elections: <u>https://www.nvsos.gov/sos/elections</u> <u>Restoration of Voting Rights in Nevada:</u> <u>https://www.nvsos.gov/sos/elections/voters/restoration-of-voting-rights-innevada</u>

Clerks of Court:

Clark County

Regional Justice Center, 200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas Nevada 89155 Phone: (702) 671-4554 Website: <u>http://www.clarkcountycourts.us/ejdc/</u>

Washoe County

75 Court Street Reno, Nevada 89501 Phone: (775) 328-3110 Website: <u>http://www.washoecourts.com/</u>

Other Counties https://nvcourts.gov/Find_a_Court/District_Courts/

Registrars/ Recorders:

Clark County

Elections Department: Joe P. Gloria, Registrar of Voters 965 Trade Drive Suite A North Las Vegas, NV 89030-7802

(702) 455-VOTE (8683) FAX (702) 455-2793 Email: jpg@ClarkCountyNV.gov Website: www.clarkcountynv.gov/vote

Clark County

Elections Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3909 Las Vegas, Nevada 89127-3909 Email: <u>elinfo@ClarkCountyNV.gov</u>

Washoe County

Elections Department: Deanna Spikula, Registrar of Voters 1001 E. Ninth Street, RM A135 P.O. Box 11130 Reno, NV 89512 (775) 328-3670 FAX (775) 328-3747 Email: <u>electionsdepartment@washoecounty.us</u> Website: <u>www.washoecounty.us/voters</u>

Washoe County

Elections Mailing Address: P.O. Box 11130 Reno, Nevada 89520 Email: <u>electionsdepartment@washoecounty.us</u>

Other Counties https://www.nvsos.gov/sos/elections/voters/county-clerk-contact-information

Other Organization Contact Information:

ACLU of Nevada https://www.aclunv.org/en

Southern Nevada

ACLU of Nevada, Las Vegas Office 601 S. Rancho Drive, Suite B-11 Las Vegas, Nevada 89106

> For more information or assistance call 202-736-2200 or visit www.Restoreyourvote.org

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Phone: 702-366-1226 Fax: 702-366-1331

Northern Nevada

ACLU of Nevada, Reno Office 1325 Airmotive Way, Suite 202 Reno, Nevada 89502

Phone: 775-786-6757 Fax: 775-786-0805

Clark County Law Library

http://www.clarkcountynv.gov/lawlibrary

09 South Third St., Suite 400 P.O. Box 557340 Las Vegas, NV 89155-7340 Phone: (702) 455-4696

Nevada Legal Services https://nlslaw.net/

Las Vegas Office

701 E. Bridger Ave., Suite 700 Las Vegas, NV 89101 Phone: <u>(702) 386-0404</u> Toll Free: <u>(866) 432-0404</u> Fax: <u>(702) 388-1641</u>

Reno Office

204 Marsh St., Ste. 101 Reno, NV 89509-1654 Phone: (775) 284-3491 Toll Free: (800) 323-8666 Fax (775) 284-3497

Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada https://www.lacsn.org/

725 E. Charleston Blvd., Las Vegas, NV 89104 tel <u>(702) 386-1070</u>, fax (702) 366-0569, TDD: <u>(702) 386-1059</u>