Nevada State Ratings Report

Human Rights for Kids (HRFK) annual state ratings process tracks the presence or absence of 12 categories of state statutes that are critical to protecting the human rights of children in the criminal justice system. It is important to note that these 12 categories are not exhaustive of all the important legislation needed to safeguard children's human rights. Furthermore, the ratings do not assess the effectiveness or implementation of these laws in the state. The purpose of the annual state ratings process is to document policies enacted by state legislatures, motivate legislators and policy advocates, and bring attention to the need to prioritize children in criminal justice reform and human rights advocacy. For each category, we track whether a state has a statute consistent with the described policy.

TOTAL POINTS:	5.5 out of 12
TIER RATING:	3

1. Due Process Protections at Point of Entry for Kids

No Credit: 0/1

There are no statutory protections in place requiring children to consult with their parents, legal guardians, or legal counsel prior to waiving their Miranda Rights or being subject to a custodial interrogation for proceedings in either juvenile or adult court.

2. Set a Minimum Age of at Least 10 for Juvenile Court

No Credit: 0/1

Pursuant to §194.010, children as young as 8 years old may be subject to delinquency proceedings in juvenile court.

§194.010. Persons capable of committing crimes.
All persons are liable to punishment except those belonging to the following classes:
1. Children under the age of 8 years.
2. Children between the ages of 8 years and 10 years, unless the child is charged with murder or a sexual offense as defined in NRS 62F.100.
3. Children between the ages of 8 years and 14 years, in the absence of clear proof that at the time of committing the act charged against them they knew its wrongfulness.
4. Persons who committed the act charged or made the omission charged in a state of insanity.
5. Persons who committed the act or made the omission charged under an ignorance or mistake of fact, which disproves any criminal intent, where a specific intent is required to constitute the offense.
6. Persons who committed the act charged without being conscious thereof.
7. Persons who committed the act or made the omission charged, through misfortune or by accident, when it appears that there was no evil design, intention or culpable negligence.
8. Persons, unless the crime is punishable with death, who committed the act or made the omission charged under threats or menaces sufficient to show that they had reasonable cause to believe, and did believe, their lives would be endangered if they refused, or that they would suffer great bodily harm.

3. Set a Maximum Age of at Least 17 for Juvenile Court

Full Credit: 1/1

Pursuant to §62B.330, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court for delinquent acts extends to anyone under the age of 18.

Section 62A.030 - "Child" defined
1. "Child" means:(a) A person who is less than 18 years of age;

§62B.370. When court must transfer case to juvenile court.
1. Except as otherwise provided in this title, a court shall transfer a case and record to the juvenile court if, during the pendency of a proceeding involving a criminal offense, it is ascertained that the person who is charged with the offense was less than 18 years of age when the person allegedly committed the offense.

2. A court shall not transfer a case and record to the juvenile court if the proceeding involves a criminal offense:
(a) Excluded from the original jurisdiction of the juvenile court pursuant to NRS 62B.330; or
(b) Transferred to the court pursuant to NRS 62B.335.
3. A court making a transfer pursuant to this section shall:
(a) Order the child to be taken immediately to the place of detention designated by the juvenile court;
(b) Order the child to be taken immediately to appear before the juvenile court; or
(c) Release the child to the custody of a suitable person and order the child to be brought before the juvenile court at a time designated by the juvenile court.

§62B.330. Child alleged or adjudicated to have committed delinquent act; acts deemed not to be delinquent.
1. Except as otherwise provided in this title, the juvenile court has exclusive original jurisdiction over a child living or found within the county who is alleged or adjudicated to have committed a delinquent act.
2. For the purposes of this section, a child commits a delinquent act if the child:
(a) Violates a county or municipal ordinance other than those specified in paragraph (f) or (g) of subsection 1 of NRS 62B.320 or an offense related to tobacco;
(b) Violates any rule or regulation having the force of law; or
(c) Commits an act designated a criminal offense pursuant to the laws of the State of Nevada.
3. For the purposes of this section, each of the following acts shall be deemed not to be a delinquent act, and the juvenile court does not have jurisdiction over a person who is charged with committing such an act:
(a) Murder or attempted murder and any other related offense arising out of the same facts as the murder or attempted murder, regardless of the nature of the related offense, if the person was 16 years of age or older when the murder or attempted murder was committed.
(b) Sexual assault or attempted sexual assault involving the use or threatened use of force or violence against the victim and any other related offense arising out of the same facts as the sexual assault or attempted sexual assault, regardless of the nature of the related offense, if:
(1) The person was 16 years of age or older when the sexual assault or attempted sexual assault was committed; and
(2) Before the sexual assault or attempted sexual assault was committed, the person previously had been adjudicated delinquent for an act that would have been a felony if committed by an adult.
(c) An offense or attempted offense involving the use or threatened use of a firearm and any other related offense arising out of the same facts as the offense or attempted offense involving the use or threatened use of a firearm, regardless of the nature of the related offense, if:

(1) The person was 16 years of age or older when the offense or attempted offense involving the use or threatened use of a firearm was committed; and
(2) Before the offense or attempted offense involving the use or threatened use of a firearm was committed, the person previously had been adjudicated delinquent for an act that would have been a felony if committed by an adult.
(d) A felony resulting in death or substantial bodily harm to the victim and any other related offense arising out of the same facts as the felony, regardless of the nature of the related offense, if:
(1) The felony was committed on the property of a public or private school when pupils or employees of the school were present or may have been present, at an activity sponsored by a public or private school or on a school bus while the bus was engaged in its official duties; and
(2) The person intended to create a great risk of death or substantial bodily harm to more than one person by means of a weapon, device or course of action that would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person.
(e) A category A or B felony and any other related offense arising out of the same facts as the category A or B felony, regardless of the nature of the related offense, if the person was at least 16 years of age but less than 18 years of age when the offense was committed, and:
(1) The person is not identified by law enforcement as having committed the offense and charged before the person is at least 20 years, 3 months of age, but less than 21 years of age; or
(2) The person is not identified by law enforcement as having committed the offense until the person reaches 21 years of age.
(f) Any other offense if, before the offense was committed, the person previously had been convicted of a criminal offense.

4. Ban Prosecuting Kids Under 14 as Adults AND Require a Child Status Hearings for All Kids 14+ Before Proceedings in Adult Court

No Credit: 0/1

Because children less than 14 years of age may be prosecuted as adults, and a child status hearing is not always required for children 14 and older before proceeding against a child in adult court, Nevada receives no credit.

§62B.390. Certification of child for criminal proceedings as adult.
1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 and NRS 62B.400, upon a motion by the district attorney and after a full investigation, the juvenile court may certify a child for proper criminal proceedings as an adult to any court that would have jurisdiction to try the offense if committed by an adult, if the child:
(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), is charged with an offense that would have been a felony if committed by an adult and was 14 years of age or older at the time the child allegedly committed the offense; or

(b) Is charged with murder or attempted murder and was 13 years of age or older when the murder or attempted murder was committed.
2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, upon a motion by the district attorney and after a full investigation, the juvenile court shall certify a child for proper criminal proceedings as an adult to any court that would have jurisdiction to try the offense if committed by an adult, if the child:
(a) Is charged with:
(1) A sexual assault involving the use or threatened use of force or violence against the victim; or
(2) An offense or attempted offense involving the use or threatened use of a firearm; and
(b) Was 16 years of age or older at the time the child allegedly committed the offense.
3. The juvenile court shall not certify a child for criminal proceedings as an adult pursuant to subsection 2 if the juvenile court specifically finds by clear and convincing evidence that:
(a) The child is developmentally or mentally incompetent to understand the situation and the proceedings of the court or to aid the child's attorney in those proceedings; or
(b) The child has a substance use disorder or emotional or behavioral problems and the substance use disorder or emotional or behavioral problems may be appropriately treated through the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.
4. If a child is certified for criminal proceedings as an adult pursuant to subsection 1 or 2, the juvenile court shall also certify the child for criminal proceedings as an adult for any other related offense arising out of the same facts as the offense for which the child was certified, regardless of the nature of the related offense.
5. If a child has been certified for criminal proceedings as an adult pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 and the child's case has been transferred out of the juvenile court:
(a) The court to which the case has been transferred has original jurisdiction over the child;
(b) The child may petition for transfer of the case back to the juvenile court only upon a showing of exceptional circumstances; and
(c) If the child's case is transferred back to the juvenile court, the juvenile court shall determine whether the exceptional circumstances warrant accepting jurisdiction.

§62B.330. Child alleged or adjudicated to have committed delinquent act; acts deemed not to be delinquent.
1. Except as otherwise provided in this title, the juvenile court has exclusive original jurisdiction over a child living or found within the county who is alleged or adjudicated to have committed a delinquent act.
2. For the purposes of this section, a child commits a delinquent act if the child:
(a) Violates a county or municipal ordinance other than those specified in paragraph (f) or (g) of subsection 1 of NRS 62B.320 or an offense related to tobacco;

(b) Violates any rule or regulation having the force of law; or
(c) Commits an act designated a criminal offense pursuant to the laws of the State of Nevada.
3. For the purposes of this section, each of the following acts shall be deemed not to be a delinquent act, and the juvenile court does not have jurisdiction over a person who is charged with committing such an act:
(a) Murder or attempted murder and any other related offense arising out of the same facts as the murder or attempted murder, regardless of the nature of the related offense, if the person was 16 years of age or older when the murder or attempted murder was committed.
(b) Sexual assault or attempted sexual assault involving the use or threatened use of force or violence against the victim and any other related offense arising out of the same facts as the sexual assault or attempted sexual assault, regardless of the nature of the related offense, if:
(1) The person was 16 years of age or older when the sexual assault or attempted sexual assault was committed; and
(2) Before the sexual assault or attempted sexual assault was committed, the person previously had been adjudicated delinquent for an act that would have been a felony if committed by an adult.
(c) An offense or attempted offense involving the use or threatened use of a firearm and any other related offense arising out of the same facts as the offense or attempted offense involving the use or threatened use of a firearm, regardless of the nature of the related offense, if:
(1) The person was 16 years of age or older when the offense or attempted offense involving the use or threatened use of a firearm was committed; and
(2) Before the offense or attempted offense involving the use or threatened use of a firearm was committed, the person previously had been adjudicated delinquent for an act that would have been a felony if committed by an adult.
(d) A felony resulting in death or substantial bodily harm to the victim and any other related offense arising out of the same facts as the felony, regardless of the nature of the related offense, if:
(1) The felony was committed on the property of a public or private school when pupils or employees of the school were present or may have been present, at an activity sponsored by a public or private school or on a school bus while the bus was engaged in its official duties; and
(2) The person intended to create a great risk of death or substantial bodily harm to more than one person by means of a weapon, device or course of action that would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person.
(e) A category A or B felony and any other related offense arising out of the same facts as the category A or B felony, regardless of the nature of the related offense, if the person was at least 16 years of age but less than 18 years of age when the offense was committed, and:

(1) The person is not identified by law enforcement as having committed the offense and charged before the person is at least 20 years, 3 months of age, but less than 21 years of age; or
(2) The person is not identified by law enforcement as having committed the offense until the person reaches 21 years of age.
(f) Any other offense if, before the offense was committed, the person previously had been convicted of a criminal offense.

5. Ban Mandatory Minimum Sentencing for Kids

Partial Credit: .5/1

Pursuant to §176.017, Judges may depart from mandatory minimum sentences upon children. However, any reduction is limited to 35 percent. Therefore, Nevada receives partial credit.

§176.017 Imposition of sentence on person convicted as adult for offense committed when person was under age of 18 years: Additional considerations; reduction of sentence.
1. If a person is convicted as an adult for an offense that the person committed when he or she was less than 18 years of age, in addition to any other factor that the court is required to consider before imposing a sentence upon such a person, the court shall consider the differences between juvenile and adult offenders, including, without limitation, the diminished culpability of juveniles as compared to that of adults and the typical characteristics of youth.
2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, after considering the factors set forth in subsection 1, the court may, in its discretion, reduce any mandatory minimum period of incarceration that the person is required to serve by not more than 35 percent if the court determines that such a reduction is warranted given the age of the person and his or her prospects for rehabilitation.

6. Ban Felony-Murder Rule for Kids

No Credit: 0/1

Pursuant to §200.030, a child may be convicted under the felony murder rule. Therefore Nevada receives no credit.

§200.030. Degrees of murder; penalties.
1. Murder of the first degree is murder which is:
(a) Perpetrated by means of poison, lying in wait or torture, or by any other kind of willful, deliberate and premeditated killing;
(b) Committed in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of sexual assault, kidnapping, arson, robbery, burglary, invasion of the home, sexual abuse of a child,

sexual molestation of a child under the age of 14 years, child abuse or abuse of an older person or vulnerable person pursuant to NRS 200.5099;
(c) Committed to avoid or prevent the lawful arrest of any person by a peace officer or to effect the escape of any person from legal custody;
(d) Committed on the property of a public or private school, at an activity sponsored by a public or private school or on a school bus while the bus was engaged in its official duties by a person who intended to create a great risk of death or substantial bodily harm to more than one person by means of a weapon, device or course of action that would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person; or
(e) Committed in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of an act of terrorism.
2. Murder of the second degree is all other kinds of murder.

7. Ban Life Without Parole Sentences for Kids

Full Credit: 1/1

Pursuant to §176.025, children may not be sentenced to life without the possibility of parole.

§176.025 Sentence of death or life imprisonment without possibility of parole not to be imposed on person under age of 18 years.
A sentence of death or life imprisonment without the possibility of parole must not be imposed or inflicted upon any person convicted of a crime now punishable by death or life imprisonment without the possibility of parole who at the time of the commission of the crime was less than 18 years of age. As to such a person, the maximum punishment that may be imposed is life imprisonment with the possibility of parole.

8. Safety Release Valve for Kids Serving Lengthy Prison Sentences

Partial Credit: .5/1

Pursuant to §213.12135, most children convicted in adult court are eligible for sentencing review after 15 or 20 years depending on the offense. However, children convicted of an offense that resulted in the death of 2 or more victims are excluded from eligibility for sentencing review. Therefore, Nevada receives partial credit.

§213.12135 Eligibility for parole of prisoner sentenced as adult for offense committed when prisoner was less than 18 years of age.
1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 or unless a prisoner is subject to earlier eligibility for parole pursuant to any other provision of law, a prisoner who was sentenced as an adult for an

offense that was committed when he or she was less than 18 years of age is eligible for parole as follows:
(a) For a prisoner who is serving a period of incarceration for having been convicted of an offense or offenses that did not result in the death of a victim, after the prisoner has served 15 calendar years of incarceration, including any time served in a county jail.
(b) For a prisoner who is serving a period of incarceration for having been convicted of an offense or offenses that resulted in the death of only one victim, after the prisoner has served 20 calendar years of incarceration, including any time served in a county jail.
2. The provisions of this section do not apply to a prisoner who is serving a period of incarceration for having been convicted of an offense or offenses that resulted in the death of two or more victims.

9. Ban Solitary Confinement for Kids

Partial Credit: .5/1

Pursuant to §63.505, the use of solitary confinement is restricted for children in juvenile correctional facilities, but this protection is not in place for children in adult correctional facilities. Therefore, Nevada receives partial credit.

§63.505 Conditions and limitations on use of corrective room restriction by facility; reporting requirement.
1. A child who is detained in a facility may be subjected to corrective room restriction only if all other less-restrictive options have been exhausted and only for the purpose of:
(a) Modifying the negative behavior of the child;
(b) Holding the child accountable for a violation of a rule of the facility; or
(c) Ensuring the safety of the child, staff or others or ensuring the security of the facility.
2. Any action that results in corrective room restriction for more than 2 hours must be documented in writing and approved by a supervisor.
3. A facility shall conduct a safety and well-being check on a child subjected to corrective room restriction at least once every 10 minutes while the child is subjected to corrective room restriction.
4. A child may be subjected to corrective room restriction only for the minimum time required to address the negative behavior, rule violation or threat to the safety of the child, staff or others or to the security of the facility, and the child must be returned to the general population of the facility as soon as reasonably possible.
5. A child who is subjected to corrective room restriction for more than 24 hours must be provided:
(a) Not less than 1 hour of out-of-room, large muscle exercise each day, including, without limitation, access to outdoor recreation if weather permits;

(b) Access to the same meals and medical and mental health treatment, the same access to contact with parents or legal guardians, and the same access to legal assistance and educational services as is provided to children in the general population of the facility; and
(c) A review of the corrective room restriction status at least once every 24 hours. If, upon review, the corrective room restriction is continued, the continuation must be documented in writing, including, without limitation, an explanation as to why no other less-restrictive option is available.
6. A facility shall not subject a child to corrective room restriction for more than 72 consecutive hours.
7. A facility shall report monthly to the Juvenile Justice Programs Office of the Division of Child and Family Services the number of children who were subjected to corrective room restriction during that month and the length of time that each child was in corrective room restriction. Any incident that resulted in the use of corrective room restriction for more than 72 consecutive hours must be addressed in the monthly report, and the report must include the reason or reasons any attempt to return the child to the general population of the facility was unsuccessful.
8. As used in this section, "corrective room restriction" means the confinement of a child to his or her room as a disciplinary or protective action and includes, without limitation:
(a) Administrative seclusion;
(b) Behavioral room confinement;
(c) Corrective room rest; and
(d) Room confinement.

§209.369 Limitation on imposition of disciplinary segregation; assignment to solitary confinement for safety of offender; procedure for imposition of disciplinary segregation; requirement for psychological evaluation; request for release; conditions of disciplinary segregation.
1. The Department or a private facility or institution shall not:
(a) Place an offender in disciplinary segregation unless the offender is found guilty of an infraction after:
(1) Notice and a hearing pursuant to subsection 3; and
(2) If applicable, a psychological evaluation pursuant to subsection 4.
(b) Subject an offender with a serious mental illness or other significant mental impairment to solitary confinement solely on the basis of such mental illness or impairment, but may subject such an offender to solitary confinement if it is necessary for the safety of the offender, staff or any other person. If such an offender is subjected to solitary confinement, the offender must receive a health and welfare check at his or her cell by a provider of health care at least once each day.
2. An offender who is confined in an institution or facility of the Department or a private facility or institution may request placement in solitary confinement to protect his or her safety. The Department or private facility or institution may not assign the offender to solitary confinement unless the Department or private facility

or institution performs an independent assessment of the threat to the offender, determines that the placement in solitary confinement is necessary to protect the safety of the offender and the offender is placed in solitary confinement only for the duration of the threat.

3. Upon the filing of a disciplinary action against an offender that may result in the sanction of disciplinary segregation of the offender, the Department or private facility or institution shall:

(a) Serve written notice of the charges against the offender which sets forth the reasons for the filing of the disciplinary action against the offender and a notice that the offender may appeal any discipline or punishment imposed on the offender as a result of a hearing unless the offender has agreed to a bargained plea.

(b) Hold a hearing concerning the charges against the offender not later than 15 days after the alleged violation or not later than 15 days after the completion of the investigation of the alleged violation, whichever is later. A hearing held pursuant to this paragraph must be presided over by an officer or employee of the Department or private facility or institution who has no direct involvement in the incident constituting an alleged violation. At the hearing, the offender must be allowed to present documentary evidence germane to the alleged violation and to call one or more witnesses with substantive, relevant knowledge of the issues involved in the alleged violation except for a witness who has been discharged, who is not located at the facility or institution where the hearing is being conducted or who poses a threat to safety or security at the hearing. The presiding officer or employee may find that the offender committed an infraction of the rules of the institution or facility only if he or she finds, based on the evidence presented at the hearing, that there is evidence that the infraction occurred and that the offender more likely than not committed the infraction. The presiding officer or employee must provide to the offender a written statement of the evidence supporting the determination of the presiding officer or employee unless providing such a written statement would jeopardize the safety or security of the institution or facility or the safety of the staff or offenders in the institution or facility.

4. The Department or private facility or institution must refer the offender for a psychological evaluation before holding a hearing pursuant to subsection 3 if, at any stage of the disciplinary process set forth in subsection 3:

(a) It is known or suspected that a mental health condition or medical condition of the offender was a substantial cause of the alleged violation;

(b) The offender is assigned to a mental health program of the Department or private facility or institution; or

(c) The offender has been diagnosed as seriously mentally ill.

If, during the psychological evaluation, the staff of the Department or private facility or institution has reason to believe that the alleged violation by the offender may have been the result of a medical condition of the offender, including, without limitation, dementia, Alzheimer's disease, post-traumatic stress disorder or traumatic brain injury, the staff of the Department or private facility or institution

must refer the offender to the medical staff of the institution or facility for a medical review and recommendation before holding a hearing pursuant to subsection 3.

5. If the sanction of disciplinary segregation is imposed on an offender, the offender:

(a) May, after serving one-half of the period for which the offender is sanctioned to disciplinary segregation, petition the warden of the institution or facility for release from disciplinary segregation if the offender has demonstrated good behavior. The offender must be advised that he or she may petition the warden pursuant to this paragraph.

(b) Must, while subject to disciplinary segregation, be:

(1) Allowed to wear his or her personal clothing issued by the Department;

(2) Served the same meal and ration as is provided to offenders in general population unless the offender is placed on a special diet for health or religious reasons;

(3) Allowed visitation;

(4) Allowed all first-class and legal mail addressed to the offender;

(5) Permitted a minimum of at least 5 hours of exercise per week, unless doing so would present a threat to the safety or security of the institution or facility;

(6) Given access to reading materials; and

(7) Given access to materials from the law library in the institution or facility.

6. The period for which an offender may be held in disciplinary segregation must be the minimum time required to address the disciplinary sanction or threat of harm to the offender, staff or any other person or to the security of the institution or facility, as defined by the regulations adopted by the Board. Such a period must not exceed:

(a) If the offender, while in the custody of the Department or private facility or institution, commits an offense categorized as a category C felony by the laws of this State, 10 days.

(b) If the offender, while in the custody of the Department or private facility or institution, commits an offense categorized as a category B felony by the laws of this State, 30 days.

(c) If the offender, while in the custody of the Department or private facility or institution, commits an offense categorized as a category A felony by the laws of this State, 60 days.

(d) If the offender, while in the custody of the Department or private facility or institution, commits an assault or battery against an employee or contractor of the Department or a private facility or institution, 180 days.

(e) If the offender, while in the custody of the Department or private facility or institution, commits murder, 365 days.

7. As used in this section, "offender with serious mental illness or other significant mental impairment" means an offender:

(a) With a substantial disorder of thought or mood that significantly impairs judgment, behavior or capacity to recognize reality, which may include, without limitation, a person who is found to have current symptoms of, or who is currently

receiving treatment based on a type of diagnosis found in the most recent edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, published by the American Psychiatric Association; or
(b) Who is diagnosed with an intellectual disability, as defined in NRS 435.007.

10. Ban Incarcerating Kids with Adults

No Credit: 0/1

There are no statutory provisions banning children from being detained or incarcerated in adult correctional facilities.

§209.301 Transfer of minors to state facility for detention of children.
1. The Department may transfer a person who is a minor and who is confined in an institution or facility of the Department to a state facility for the detention of children if the superintendent of the facility consents to the transfer.
2. As used in this section, "state facility for the detention of children" means the Nevada Youth Training Center, the Caliente Youth Center or any other state facility for the detention of children that is operated pursuant to title 5 of NRS.

11. Ban Mandatory Post-Release Lifetime Supervision

Full Credit: 1/1

Pursuant to §213.1543, formerly incarcerated children are eligible to be discharged from parole at the discretion of the parole board.

§213.1543 Division to recommend early discharge of certain parolees; regulations. [Effective July 1, 2020.]
1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, the Division shall recommend the early discharge of a person from parole to the Board if a parolee:
(a) Has served at least 12 calendar months on parole supervision in the community and is projected to have not more than 12 calendar months of community supervision remaining to serve on any sentence;
(b) Has not violated any condition of parole during the immediately preceding 12 months;
(c) Is current with any fee to defray the costs of his or her supervision charged by the Division pursuant to NRS 213.1076;
(d) Has paid restitution in full or, because of economic hardship that is verified by the Division, has been unable to make restitution as ordered by the court; and
(e) Has completed any program of substance use treatment or mental health treatment or a specialty court program as mandated by the Board.

2. The Board may award credits in an amount equal to the time remaining on any sentence to reduce the sentence to time served.
3. The provisions of this section do not apply to any person who is sentenced to lifetime supervision pursuant to NRS 176.0931.
4. The Board may adopt any regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

§176.0931 Special sentence for sex offenders; petition for release from lifetime supervision.
1. If a defendant is convicted of a sexual offense, the court shall include in sentencing, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, a special sentence of lifetime supervision.
2. The special sentence of lifetime supervision commences after any period of probation or any term of imprisonment and any period of release on parole.
3. A person sentenced to lifetime supervision may petition the sentencing court or the State Board of Parole Commissioners for release from lifetime supervision. The sentencing court or the Board shall grant a petition for release from a special sentence of lifetime supervision if:
(a) The person has complied with the requirements of the provisions of NRS 179D.010 to 179D.550, inclusive;
(b) The person has not been convicted of an offense that poses a threat to the safety or well-being of others for an interval of at least 10 consecutive years after the person's last conviction or release from incarceration, whichever occurs later; and
(c) The person is not likely to pose a threat to the safety of others, as determined by a person professionally qualified to conduct psychosexual evaluations, if released from lifetime supervision.
4. A person who is released from lifetime supervision pursuant to the provisions of subsection 3 remains subject to the provisions for registration as a sex offender and to the provisions for community notification, unless the person is otherwise relieved from the operation of those provisions pursuant to the provisions of NRS 179D.010 to 179D.550, inclusive.

12. Voting Rights Restoration

Full Credit: 1/1

Pursuant to §213.157, formerly incarcerated children who have reached voting age can vote after they have been discharged from imprisonment.

§213.157 Restoration of civil rights after sentence served; limitations.
1. A person convicted of a felony in the State of Nevada who has served his or her sentence and has been released from prison:
(a) Is immediately restored to the right to serve as a juror in a civil action.
(b) Is immediately restored to the right to vote.

(c) Four years after the date of his or her release from prison, is restored to the right to hold office.
(d) Six years after the date of his or her release from prison, is restored to the right to serve as a juror in a criminal action.
2. Upon his or her release from prison, a person so released must be given an official document which provides:
(a) That the person has been released from prison;
(b) That the person is restored to his or her civil rights to vote and to serve as a juror in a civil action as of the date of his or her release from prison;
(c) The date on which his or her civil right to hold office will be restored to the person pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 1; and
(d) The date on which his or her civil right to serve as a juror in a criminal action will be restored to the person pursuant to paragraph (d) of subsection 1.
3. A person who has been released from prison in this State or elsewhere and whose official documentation of his or her release from prison 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 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.
4. A person who has been released from prison in this State or elsewhere may present:
(a) Official documentation of his or her release from prison, if it contains the provisions set forth in subsection 2; or
(b) A court order restoring his or her civil rights,
as proof that the person has been restored to the civil rights set forth in subsection 1.