

**Jurisdictions in Which Some Offenders Retain All Three Civil Rights
When Convicted of a Felony, a Misdemeanor Punishable By More Than Two Years,
or an Offense Not Classified as a Misdemeanor or a Felony**

This analysis shows sixteen jurisdictions in which some class of persons who have been convicted of a felony, a misdemeanor punishable by more than two years, or an offense that is not classified as a misdemeanor or a felony retains the rights to vote, to hold office, and to serve on a jury. It includes no information regarding offenses classified as misdemeanors and punishable by two years or less because they are exempt under 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(20)(B). The “Quick Chart” is a summary without citations to law; it is followed by a “Full Chart” with citations to law and a description of how the laws operate. The following parameters were used.

In the “How Lost” column, rights are considered “lost” when the jurisdiction uses any of the following terminology: disqualified, ineligible, incompetent, impaired, forfeit, lost, deprived, withdrawn, shall not, may not, incapable, excluded, not entitled, not permitted, not allowed or suspended. If the jurisdiction “suspends” rights, it is so noted.

A right to hold office is not considered “lost” unless the right to run for and hold office in the future is lost. In most if not all jurisdictions, a person is removed from office if he is convicted of a crime while in office. If there is no restriction on the right of such a person to run for and hold office in the future, or on the right of a person who was not convicted while in office to run for and hold office, the right to hold office is not considered lost.

In the “How Restored” column, “pardon” is noted only if it is the only method by which the right at issue can be restored. When a right is not restorable even by pardon, that is noted. A few jurisdictions provide that an alternative method of restoration is through 18 U.S.C. § 925(c); that is not noted as it is not dependent on the law of the jurisdiction.

In the “Firearms” row, firearms rights are considered lost if any are lost, even if some are retained. *See Caron v. United States*, 524 U.S. 308, 315-16 (1998).

The last three columns show the availability of expungement, set aside and pardon, which are defined “by reference to the law of the convicting state.” *See Caron v. United States*, 524 U.S. 308, 313 (1998). To be included in one of these columns, the mechanism must operate on a “conviction,” which likewise is defined “by reference to the law of the convicting state.” *Id.*

Included in the “Expunge” column is any statutory procedure that results in what the state legislature or the state courts call an “expunction” or “expungement” which is available with respect to an existing adult conviction. The category relies on the terminology that the state itself uses rather than the effect of the procedure because the effect of an “expungement” is not functionally

equivalent from state to state. Similarly, not included are procedures for “sealing” records or “vacating” convictions for certain purposes that may have an effect similar to another jurisdiction’s expungement procedure, unless the jurisdiction itself calls the procedure an “expunction” or “expungement.” *Compare, e.g., State v. Keyes*, 131 Wash.App. 1042 (Wash. App. Ct. 2006) (Table) (a “washed out” conviction under Wash. Stat. § 9.94A.640 is not an expungement) *with People v. Acuna*, 92 Cal.Rptr.2d 224, 226 (Cal. App. 2000) (a “set aside” conviction under Cal. Penal Code § 1203.4 is an expungement). Several jurisdictions permit expungement when charges have been dismissed or not prosecuted; when the person was acquitted; when the conviction was erroneous; when the person was adjudicated delinquent; or when the charge was dismissed upon successful completion of probation and judgment never entered. When expungement is available only in one or more of those situations, but not for an existing adult conviction, it is not included in this column. Expungement also may be available only in conjunction with or after a pardon, a state-labeled “set aside,” *see* next paragraph, or a civil rights restoration, *see* chart entitled “Mechanisms for Restoring Civil Rights Lost Upon Conviction.” If expungement is available only in conjunction with or after one of these other mechanisms, it is so noted, but is not a distinct method of satisfying the exemption clause.

Included in the “Set Aside” column are procedures that several jurisdictions label “set asides,” which remove a judgment of guilt that has entered on an otherwise valid adult conviction. Not included are procedures for appeal or collateral attack, available in every jurisdiction, which may reverse, vacate or invalidate a conviction, although Congress surely intended convictions thus “set aside” to be exempt as well.

The “Pardon” column is limited to executive pardons which are granted by the governor or, if the law of the jurisdiction so provides, by a board within the executive branch. It does not include executive procedures for restoring civil rights that are not called “pardons.” (A separate chart, entitled “Mechanisms for Restoring Civil Rights Lost Upon Conviction,” sets forth mechanisms for restoration of civil rights other than in conjunction with a pardon, “set aside,” or expungement, whether by operation of law or available from a court, the governor or an executive board.) If pardon is not available for some offenders, it is noted. For each jurisdiction, it is noted whether pardons are reasonably available, infrequent, or rarely granted.

QUICK CHART

Jurisdiction		Felonies or Misdemeanors > 2 years					
		Rights Lost		All 3 Civil Rights or Firearms Rights Retained by Relevant Class of Offender ¹	Expunge	“Set Aside”	Pardon
		How Lost	How Restored				
Colorado (some misdemeanors punishable by more than 2 years) Felons lose civil rights; misdemeanants do not.	<i>Civil Rights</i>	VOTE: While incarcerated or on parole for a felony conviction. HOLD OFFICE: While incarcerated or on probation for felony conviction.	VOTE: Automatic upon completion of imprisonment or parole. HOLD OFFICE: Automatic upon completion of imprisonment or probation, except for embezzlement of public money, bribery or perjury, which require pardon.	Misdemeanants punishable by imprisonment more than 2 years.	No.	No.	Available from governor, except for treason or impeachment. Rarely granted.
	<i>Firearms</i>	Felony conviction.	Pardon.	Misdemeanants punishable by imprisonment more than 2 years			
Connecticut (some misdemeanors punishable by more than 2 years) Felons lose civil rights; misdemeanants do not.	<i>Civil Rights</i>	VOTE: Sentence to imprisonment for felony conviction. HOLD OFFICE: Same. JURY: Same or convicted of a felony within previous 7 years.	VOTE: Automatic upon discharge from confinement, including any term of parole or probation. HOLD OFFICE: Same. JURY: Automatic 7 years after conviction and upon reregistering to vote.	Misdemeanants punishable by imprisonment more than 2 years.	No.	No.	Available from Board of Pardons and Parole. Reasonably available.

¹ This column reflects classes of offenders convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor punishable by more than two years who retain all three civil rights and/or firearm rights.

Jurisdiction		Felonies or Misdemeanors > 2 years					
		Rights Lost		All 3 Civil Rights or Firearms Rights Retained by Relevant Class of Offender ¹	Expunge	"Set Aside"	Pardon
		How Lost	How Restored				
	<i>Firearms</i>	Right to purchase or carry a pistol or revolver is lost to all felons and to misdemeanants who are "persistent offenders" convicted of assault in the 3d degree, threatening in the 2d degree or stalking in the 2d degree.	Pardon	Misdemeanants punishable by imprisonment more than 2 years but who are not "persistent offenders" convicted of assault in the 3d degree, threatening in the 2d degree, or stalking in the 2d degree.			
District of Columbia (some misdemeanors punishable by more than 2 years) Felons lose civil rights; misdemeanants do not.	<i>Civil Rights</i>	VOTE: "Suspended" by incarceration for felony conviction. HOLD OFFICE: Same. JURY: Felony conviction.	VOTE: Automatic upon release from incarceration. HOLD OFFICE: Same. JURY: Receipt of certification under jury system plan 1 year after completing sentence.	Misdemeanants punishable by imprisonment more than 2 years.	No, except for felony convictions of parental kidnapping.	No.	Available from President. Rarely granted.
	<i>Firearms</i>	All felons lose the right to possess a pistol.	Pardon.	Misdemeanants punishable by imprisonment more than 2 years.			

Jurisdiction		Felonies or Misdemeanors > 2 years					
		Rights Lost		All 3 Civil Rights or Firearms Rights Retained by Relevant Class of Offender ¹	Expunge	“Set Aside”	Pardon
		How Lost	How Restored				
Florida (some misdemeanors punishable by more than 2 years, if conviction before 1995 or 1998) Felons lose civil rights; misdemeanants do not.	<i>Civil Rights</i>	VOTE: Felony conviction. HOLD OFFICE: Same. JURY: Same.	VOTE: Automatic upon application for most offenses upon completion of sentence if crime and arrest free within specified time frame (anywhere from discharge to 15 years, depending on the offense); otherwise by application. HOLD OFFICE: Same. JURY: Same.	Misdemeanants punishable by imprisonment more than 2 years.	No.	No.	Available from governor with approval of 2 members of Cabinet, except for treason or impeachment. Rarely granted.
	<i>Firearms</i>	Right to own, possess, or exercise custody or control over a firearm or ammunition, or to carry a concealed weapon, lost on conviction of felony punishable by more than 1 year.	Specific Authority to Own, Possess or Use Firearms (available 8 years after completing sentence).	Misdemeanants punishable by imprisonment more than 2 years.			
Georgia Felons convicted of a crime of moral turpitude lose civil rights; other felons do not.	<i>Civil Rights</i>	VOTE: Felony conviction involving “moral turpitude.” HOLD OFFICE: Same.	VOTE: Automatic upon completing sentence. HOLD OFFICE: 10 years after completing sentence with Restoration of Civil and Political Rights from Board of Pardon and Parole.	Felonies other than those involving “moral turpitude.”	No.	No.	Available from Board of Pardons and Paroles, except for second or subsequent serious violent felony. Offenders convicted of murder after

Jurisdiction		Felonies or Misdemeanors > 2 years					
		Rights Lost		All 3 Civil Rights or Firearms Rights Retained by Relevant Class of Offender ¹	Expunge	“Set Aside”	Pardon
		How Lost	How Restored				
	<i>Firearms</i>	Rights to receive, possess, transport or carry firearms lost by felony conviction.	Pardon with express firearm authorization.	None.			previously being incarcerated under a life sentence must wait 30 years to apply. Reasonably available to all others.
Iowa (some misdemeanors punishable by more than 2 years) Felons lose civil rights; misdemeanants do not.	<i>Civil Rights</i>	VOTE: Felony conviction. HOLD OFFICE: Same.	VOTE: Civil rights of all whose sentences (including probation, parole and supervised release) were discharged as of July 4, 2005, were automatically restored; for those who complete their sentences after July 4, 2005, the Governor automatically considers them for restoration of rights; may also apply for restoration of rights. HOLD OFFICE: Same.	Misdemeanants punishable by imprisonment more than 2 years.	No.	No.	Available from governor, except for treason or impeachment. Infrequent.

Jurisdiction		Felonies or Misdemeanors > 2 years					
		Rights Lost		All 3 Civil Rights or Firearms Rights Retained by Relevant Class of Offender ¹	Expunge	“Set Aside”	Pardon
		How Lost	How Restored				
	<i>Firearms</i>	Right to possess, receive, transport, cause to be transported, or exercise dominion and control over firearm lost by felony conviction.	--Restoration of rights with express authorization to receive, transport or possess firearms. --Rights not restorable for forcible felonies, controlled substance felonies involving a firearm, and weapons felonies, even by pardon.	Misdemeanants punishable by imprisonment more than 2 years.			

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		Rights Lost		All 3 Civil Rights or Firearms Rights Retained by Relevant Class of Offender ¹	Expunge	"Set Aside"	Pardon
		How Lost	How Restored				
Louisiana (many misdemeanors punishable by more than 2 years) Felons lose civil rights; misdemeanants do not.	<i>Civil Rights</i>	VOTE: "Suspended" when under sentence of confinement for a felony conviction. HOLD OFFICE: Felony conviction. JURY: Felony conviction.	VOTE: Automatic upon end of all supervision. HOLD OFFICE: Automatic 15 years after completion of sentence, or by automatic first (felony) offender pardon. JURY: Automatic 1 st (felony) offender pardon; pardon only if disqualified from automatic first (felony) offender pardon.	Misdemeanants punishable by imprisonment more than 2 years.	Available only after conviction is "set aside."	--Available by court order if court has deferred imposition of sentence and probation is thereafter concluded successfully. --Not available for specified "crimes of violence;" sex offenses involving child under 17; controlled substance offenses punishable by more than 5 years; producing,	Available from governor with recommendation from Board of Pardons. Automatic first (felony) offender pardon. Offenders sentenced to life imprisonment must wait 15 years before applying. Rarely granted.

Jurisdiction		Felonies or Misdemeanors > 2 years					
		Rights Lost		All 3 Civil Rights or Firearms Rights Retained by Relevant Class of Offender ¹	Expunge	“Set Aside”	Pardon
		How Lost	How Restored				
	<i>Firearms</i>	Right to possess a firearm or carry a concealed weapon lost upon conviction of the following felonies: crime of violence, simple burglary, burglary of a pharmacy, burglary of an inhabited dwelling, unauthorized entry of an inhabited dwelling, felony illegal use of weapons or dangerous instrumentalities, manufacture or possession of a delayed action incendiary device, manufacture or possession of a bomb, or any felony violation of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law, or a sex offense.	Automatic if no additional felony conviction for period of 10 years after completing the sentence, probation, parole, or suspension, and any felon (including one convicted of an enumerated felony) has the right to apply for a permit to possess a firearm upon completion or suspension of sentence.	Misdemeanants punishable by imprisonment more than 2 years. Those convicted of a felony that is not a crime of violence, simple burglary, burglary of a pharmacy, burglary of an inhabited dwelling, unauthorized entry of an inhabited dwelling, felony illegal use of weapons or dangerous instrumentalities, manufacture or possession of a delayed action incendiary device, manufacture or possession of a bomb, any felony violation of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law, or a sex offense.		manufacturing, distributing, possessing with intent, or dispensing a Schedule I-V drug; creating, distributing, or possessing a counterfeit of a Schedule I-V drug; misdemeanor carnal knowledge of a juvenile; or misdemeanor neglect of family.	
Maine (crimes not classified as misdemeanors or felonies, but as Class A-E crimes) No one loses civil rights.	<i>Civil Rights</i>	None.	None.	All convicted of any crime.	No.	No.	Available from governor, except for impeachment.
	<i>Firearms</i>	Rights to own, possess or control a firearm are lost for a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year or committed with a dangerous weapon.	Application for permit 5 years after final discharge from sentence imposed.	Those convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment of one year or less which was not committed with a dangerous weapon.			Rarely granted.

Jurisdiction		Felonies or Misdemeanors > 2 years					
		Rights Lost		All 3 Civil Rights or Firearms Rights Retained by Relevant Class of Offender ¹	Expunge	“Set Aside”	Pardon
		How Lost	How Restored				
<p>Maryland</p> <p>(many misdemeanors punishable by more than 2 years)</p> <p>Until July 1, 2007, felons and misdemeanants who were either convicted of an “infamous crime” or were sentenced to more than 6 months in prison lose civil rights; other felons and misdemeanants do not.</p> <p>As of July 1, 2007, felons serving a sentence of imprisonment, including probation or parole, and misdemeanants sentenced to more than 6 months in prison lose civil rights; other felons</p>	<i>Civil Rights</i>	<p>VOTE: --Until July 1, 2007, conviction of an “infamous crime.”</p> <p>--As of July 1, 2007, serving a court-ordered sentence of imprisonment, including parole or probation, for the conviction.</p> <p>HOLD OFFICE: Not a registered voter.</p> <p>JURY: Sentenced to more than 6 months imprisonment.</p>	<p>VOTE (before July 1, 2007): -- Automatic upon completion of sentence, including probation, parole, community service, restitution and fine, for 1st offenders.</p> <p>--Automatic 3 years after completing sentence for subsequent offenses.</p> <p>--Conviction of second or subsequent enumerated crime of violence, or of buying or selling votes, requires pardon.</p> <p>VOTE (as of July 1, 2007): Automatic upon completion of sentence of imprisonment, including parole or probation.</p> <p>HOLD OFFICE: Automatic upon registering to vote.</p> <p>JURY: Pardon.</p>	<p>Before July 1, 2007, felons and misdemeanants not convicted of an “infamous crime” and not sentenced to more than 6 months in prison.</p> <p>As of July 1, 2007, felons not serving a sentence of imprisonment, including probation or parole, and misdemeanants not sentenced to more than 6 months imprisonment.</p>	No.	No.	<p>Available from governor, except for impeachment.</p> <p>Infrequent.</p>

Jurisdiction		Felonies or Misdemeanors > 2 years					
		Rights Lost		All 3 Civil Rights or Firearms Rights Retained by Relevant Class of Offender ¹	Expunge	“Set Aside”	Pardon
		How Lost	How Restored				
and misdemeanants do not.	<i>Firearms</i>	Right to possess firearms lost upon conviction of a felony or a misdemeanor punishable by more than 2 years.	Pardon.	None.			
Massachusetts (many misdemeanors punishable by more than 2 years) All felons and misdemeanants sentenced to prison lose civil rights; misdemeanants not sentenced to prison do not.	<i>Civil rights</i>	VOTE: Incarceration due to felony conviction. JURY: Felony conviction within past 7 years or in custody for any offense.	VOTE: Automatic upon release. JURY: --For a felony, automatic after 7 years or release from prison (if imprisoned), whichever is latest. --For a misdemeanor, automatic upon release.	Misdemeanants not sentenced to prison.	No.	No.	Available from governor with consent of Governor’s Council, except for impeachment. Rarely granted.
	<i>Firearms</i>	Right to possess and carry firearms lost upon conviction of a felony or misdemeanor punishable by more than 2 years.	--Automatic restoration of right to possess rifles and shotguns 5 years after the latest of conviction or release from confinement, probation or parole, except violent crimes or controlled substance offenses. -- Pardon required to restore right to carry, and to restore all firearms rights if convicted of violent crime or controlled substance offense.	None.			

Jurisdiction		Felonies or Misdemeanors > 2 years					
		Rights Lost		All 3 Civil Rights or Firearms Rights Retained by Relevant Class of Offender ¹	Expunge	“Set Aside”	Pardon
		How Lost	How Restored				
Nebraska (some misdemeanors punishable by more than 2 years) Felons lose civil rights; misdemeanants do not.	<i>Civil Rights</i>	VOTE: Felony conviction. HOLD OFFICE: Same. JURY: Same.	VOTE: Automatic 2 years after completing the sentence, including parole. HOLD OFFICE: By warrant of discharge from Board of Pardons. JURY: Same.	Misdemeanants punishable by imprisonment more than 2 years.	Only pursuant to “set aside.”	Available by court order if sentenced to probation or a fine after successful discharge and/or payment.	Available from Board of Pardons, except for treason or impeachment. Reasonably available.
	<i>Firearms</i>	Right to possess a firearm lost by a felony conviction.	Pardon with express authorization to receive, possess, or transport firearms.	Misdemeanants punishable by imprisonment more than 2 years.			
New Hampshire (some misdemeanors punishable by more than 2 years) Felons lose civil rights; misdemeanants do not.	<i>Civil Rights</i>	VOTE: Sentenced for felony conviction. HOLD OFFICE: Same. JURY: Felony conviction.	VOTE: Automatic upon discharge or if execution of sentence is suspended or person is placed on parole. HOLD OFFICE: Automatic upon discharge of sentence. JURY: Annulment (expungement) by sentencing court.	Misdemeanants punishable by imprisonment more than 2 years.	--Available by court petition to “annul” record after person has completed all terms of sentence and not been convicted of another crime other than a motor vehicle offense for 1-10 years.	No.	Available from governor with advice from Council, except for treason or impeachment. Rarely granted.

Jurisdiction		Felonies or Misdemeanors > 2 years					
		Rights Lost		All 3 Civil Rights or Firearms Rights Retained by Relevant Class of Offender ¹	Expunge	“Set Aside”	Pardon
		How Lost	How Restored				
	<i>Firearms</i>	Rights to own, possess, or exercise control over firearms are lost only for felonies against the person or property of another, or felonies relating to controlled drugs.	Annulment (expungement) by sentencing court.	Misdemeanants punishable by imprisonment more than 2 years. Those convicted of felonies not against the person or property of another and not relating to controlled drugs.	--Not available for enumerated violent crimes, enumerated obstruction of justice crimes, or an offense punished with an extended term of imprisonment. --“Habitual offender” records may be expunged after 7 years.		
North Dakota Felons who are incarcerated lose civil rights; felons not incarcerated do not.	<i>Civil Rights</i>	VOTE: During term of actual incarceration for felony conviction. HOLD OFFICE: Same. JURY: When right to vote is lost.	VOTE: Automatic upon release from prison. HOLD OFFICE: Same. JURY: Automatic upon restoration of right to vote.	All not incarcerated.	No.	No.	Available from governor. Rarely granted.
	<i>Firearms</i>	Right to own or possess a firearm is lost for a felony conviction.	--Automatic 5 years after latest of conviction or release from incarceration, parole, or probation for most felonies. --Automatic 10 years after same for felonies involving violence or intimidation.	None.			

Jurisdiction		Felonies or Misdemeanors > 2 years					
		Rights Lost		All 3 Civil Rights or Firearms Rights Retained by Relevant Class of Offender ¹	Expunge	“Set Aside”	Pardon
		How Lost	How Restored				
South Dakota Felons sentenced to imprisonment in the state penitentiary lose civil rights; those not sentenced to imprisonment in the state penitentiary do not.	<i>Civil Rights</i>	VOTE: “Suspended” by felony conviction with sentence of imprisonment in the state penitentiary. HOLD OFFICE: Same. JURY: Same.	VOTE: Sentence terminated and Secretary of Corrections issues a certificate of discharge. HOLD OFFICE: Same. JURY: Same.	The civil rights of those not sentenced to imprisonment in the state penitentiary are not suspended.	No.	No.	Available from governor, except for impeachment. Reasonably available.
	<i>Firearms</i>	Right to possess or control a firearm lost by a conviction of an enumerated crime of violence or drug offense.	Automatic 15 years after discharge of sentence if no further convictions. Otherwise, only by pardon specifying restoration of firearms rights.	Those convicted of a felony that is not an enumerated crime of violence or drug offense.			
Vermont Felons sentenced to term of imprisonment lose civil rights; those not sentenced to term of imprisonment do not.	Civil Rights	JURY: Felony conviction with sentence to term of imprisonment.	JURY: Pardon.	Felons not sentenced to term of imprisonment.	No, unless court defers sentence, and “strikes” conviction, available in very limited circumstances.	No.	Available from governor, except for treason or impeachment. Rarely granted.
	Firearms	None.	None.	Everyone.			

Jurisdiction		Felonies or Misdemeanors > 2 years					
		Rights Lost		All 3 Civil Rights or Firearms Rights Retained by Relevant Class of Offender ¹	Expunge	“Set Aside”	Pardon
		How Lost	How Restored				
Wisconsin (some misdemeanors punishable by more than 2 years if convicted before Feb. 1, 2003) Felons, and misdemeanants convicted under the habitual offender statute before Feb. 1, 2003 of bribery or a violation of public trust (if any exist), lose civil rights; all other misdemeanants do not.	Civil Rights	VOTE: Felony conviction, or a misdemeanor bribery conviction as habitual offender before Feb. 1, 2003. HOLD OFFICE: Felony conviction, or a misdemeanor violation of public trust conviction as habitual offender before Feb 1, 2003. JURY: Felony conviction.	VOTE: Automatic after completing term of imprisonment (including parole), or probation. HOLD OFFICE: Pardon. JURY: Automatic after completing term of imprisonment (including parole), or probation.	All misdemeanants convicted on or after Feb. 1, 2003. Misdemeanants convicted under the habitual offender statute before Feb. 1, 2003, other than habitual bribery and public trust offenders.	No.	No.	Available from governor, except for treason or impeachment. Not available to misdemeanants. Rarely granted.
	<i>Firearms</i>	Right to possess a firearm is lost by a felony conviction.	Pardon.	All misdemeanants, whenever convicted.			

FULL CHART

Jurisdictions in Which Some Offenders Retain All Three Civil Rights							
<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Misdemeanor (or low-level crime if crimes not classified as misdemeanor or felony) punishable by more than two years</u>		<u>Felony</u>		<u>Expungement?</u>	<u>“Set Aside”?</u>	<u>Pardon?</u>
	<u>Civil Rights</u>	<u>Firearms</u>	<u>Civil Rights</u>	<u>Firearms</u>			
<p>Colorado</p> <p><i>See</i> Colo. Stat. § 18-1.3-501(1), (1.5)(a), 1.7(a), (3) (misdemeanor assault in 3rd degree against police officer, firefighter, or public mental health worker subject to 48-month statutory maximum); Colo. Stat. §§ 18-3-412(2); 18-1.3-501(1), (3) (habitual sex offenders against children punished by mandatory 6 years for misdemeanor conviction for second or subsequent unlawful sexual offense).</p>	<p>No civil rights lost for misdemeanors punishable by more than two years.</p> <p>Certain misdemeanors involving public corruption render persons “ineligible” to hold office but are not subject to a statutory maximum greater than two years. <i>See</i> Colo. Const. art. 12, § 4; Colo. Stat. §§ 18-5-402, 18-8-304, 18-8-305, 18-8-308, 18-8-403, 18-8-404, 18-8-503.</p>	<p>No loss.</p>	<p>Vote: Not “eligible” to vote while incarcerated for committing a felony or on parole./<u>Automatic restoration</u> upon completion of imprisonment and parole. <i>See</i> Colo. Const. art. 7, § 10; Colo. Stat. §§ 1-2-103(4); 31-10-201(2); <i>US v. Peterson</i>, 277 F.Supp.2d 1089, 1091-92 (D. Colo. 2003).</p> <p>Hold Office: “Disqualified” from holding office during time of confinement or term of probation./ <u>Automatic restoration</u> upon completion of imprisonment or probation, except for embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury. <i>See</i> Colo. Const. art. 12, § 4; Colo. Stat. § 18-1.3-401(3).</p> <p>Jury: <u>No loss.</u></p>	<p>Convicted felon cannot possess, use or carry a firearm. <i>See</i> Colo. Stat. § 18-12-108(1).</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>Governor has pardon authority over all offenses except treason and impeachment. <i>See</i> Colo. Const. art. 4, § 7; Colo. Stat. § 16-17-102.</p> <p>Rarely granted. <i>See</i> M. Love, <i>Collateral Consequences</i> at Colorado-2.</p>

Jurisdictions in Which Some Offenders Retain All Three Civil Rights							
Jurisdiction	Misdemeanor (or low-level crime if crimes not classified as misdemeanor or felony) punishable by more than two years		Felony		Expungement?	"Set Aside"?	Pardon?
	Civil Rights	Firearms	Civil Rights	Firearms			
<p>Connecticut</p> <p>See Conn. Stat. §§ 53a-40a(b), 53a-35a (Class A misdemeanor committed by "persistent offender of crimes involving bigotry and bias" sentenced as Class D felony to 1 to 5 years); Conn. Stat. § 53a-40d(b) (Class A misdemeanor committed by "persistent offender of crimes involving assault, stalking, trespass, threatening, harassment, criminal violation of a protective order, or criminal violation of a restraining order" sentenced as Class D felony to 1 to 5 years).</p>	No civil rights lost for any misdemeanor.	If convicted as "persistent offender" under Conn. Stat. 53a-40d(b) of assault in third degree, Conn. Stat. § 53a-61, threatening in second degree, Conn. Stat. § 53a-62, stalking in second degree, Conn. Stat. § 53a-181d, may not obtain a permit to carry a pistol or revolver, may have permit revoked, and cannot obtain eligibility certificate to purchase pistol or revolver. See Conn. Stat. §§ 29-28(b), 29-32; 29-36f(b).	<p>Vote: A person "shall forfeit" the right to vote if convicted of a felony and sentenced to a term of imprisonment./ <u>Automatic restoration</u> upon discharge from confinement (including any term of parole or probation) and payment of all fines. See Conn. Stat. § 9-46(a).</p> <p>Hold Office: A person who has "forfeited and not regained" the right to vote cannot run for or hold public office./<u>Automatic restoration</u> upon restoration of right to vote. See Conn. Stat. § 9-46(b).</p> <p>Jury: A person who is not a registered voter, or has been convicted of a felony within the past 7 years, or is incarcerated "shall be disqualified to serve as a juror."/<u>Automatic restoration</u> 7 years after conviction and upon reregistering to vote. See Conn. Stat. § 51-217(a).</p>	Person convicted of a felony may not obtain a permit to carry a pistol or revolver, may have permit revoked, and cannot obtain eligibility certificate to purchase pistol or revolver. See Conn. Stat. §§ 29-28(b); 29-32; 53a-217(a); 29-36f(b).	No.	No.	<p>Board of Pardons and Paroles has pardon authority. See Conn. Stat. §§ 54-124(f), 54-130a.</p> <p>Reasonably available. See M. Love, <i>Collateral Consequences at Connecticut-2</i> (25% to 40% of applications granted).</p>
<p>District of Columbia</p> <p>Certain repeat stalking offenses are punishable by up to 3 times the statutory maximum of 1</p>	No civil rights lost for any misdemeanor punishable by more than two years. Certain misdemeanors involving public corruption suspend the right to vote during	No loss for any misdemeanor punishable by more than two years. Certain misdemeanors	<p>Vote: Right to vote suspended during any period of incarceration for a felony./<u>Automatic restoration</u> upon release. See D.C. Stat. § 1-1001.02(7)(A).</p> <p>Hold Office: Right to hold office suspended during</p>	Person convicted of a felony may not possess a pistol. See D.C. Stat. § 22-4503(a)(2).	No, except for conviction of parental kidnapping, D.C. Stat. § 16-1026, or conviction of underage drinking/false	No.	<p>President has pardon authority. See <i>In re Abrams</i>, 689 A.2d 6 (D.C. 1997).</p> <p>Rarely granted. See M. Love, <i>Collateral Consequences at District of Columbia-2</i>.</p>

Jurisdictions in Which Some Offenders Retain All Three Civil Rights							
Jurisdiction	Misdemeanor (or low-level crime if crimes not classified as misdemeanor or felony) punishable by more than two years		Felony		Expungement?	"Set Aside"?	Pardon?
	Civil Rights	Firearms	Civil Rights	Firearms			
year. See D.C. Stat. § 22-404(d).	incarceration but are not subject to a statutory maximum more than two years. See D.C. Stat. §§ 1-1001.02(7)(A)-(B), 1-1001.14, 1-1105.07, 1-1107.01.	involving prostitution and vagrancy prohibit possession of a pistol but are not subject to a statutory maximum more than two years. See D.C. Stat. §§ 22-4503(a)(3), 22-2701, 22-2722, 22-3502, 22-3506.	incarceration if otherwise a qualified elector./Automatic restoration upon release if otherwise a qualified elector. See, e.g., D.C Stat. §§ 1-204.02; 1-204.21(c)(1); 1-401(b)(1)(A). Jury: A person "shall not be qualified" to serve on a jury "if that individual has been convicted of a felony or has a pending felony or misdemeanor charge." See D.C. Stat. § 11-1906(b)(2)(B)./ May qualify 1 year after completing sentence following certification under jury system plan. See D.C. Stat. § 11-1906(b)(2)(B).		ID. See D.C. Stat. § 25-1002. Neither misdemeanor parental kidnapping nor underage drinking/false ID is punishable by more than 2 years.		
Florida Prior to 1995, conviction of any misdemeanor while wearing a mask punishable by up to 5 years imprisonment. See <i>Cabal v. State</i> , 678 So.2d 315, 316-17 & n.3 (Fla. 1996). Prior to 1998, conviction of first-degree misdemeanor under "hate crime" statute punishable by up to 5 years. See Fla. Stat. § 775.085 (1997).	No civil rights lost for any misdemeanor.	No loss for any misdemeanor punishable by more than two years. Conviction of certain misdemeanors prohibits license to carry until three years after completion of sentence, see Fla. Stat. § 790.06, but anyone convicted of one of the misdemeanors punishable by more than two	Vote, Hold Office, Jury: A person convicted of a felony is not "qualified" to vote, hold office, or sit as a juror until "restoration of civil rights." See Fla. Const. art. 6, § 4(a); Fla. Stat. § 40.013(1). Automatic restoration upon completion of imprisonment, parole, probation, community control, control release, conditional release if never convicted of enumerated crimes; automatic restoration without a hearing if never convicted of a subset of those crimes; automatic restoration 15 years after completion if crime and arrest free; or by application. See Rules of Executive Clemency, https://fpc.state.fl.us/Clemency.htm	Person convicted of felony punishable by more than 1 year may not own, possess, or exercise custody or control over firearm or ammunition, or carry concealed weapon. See Fla. Stat. § 790.23(1)(a)-(e). May apply for specific authority to own, possess or use firearms 8 years after completion of imprisonment, parole, probation, community control, control release, conditional release; no outstanding detainers or pending charges; paid all restitution. See Rules of Executive Clemency, https://fpc.state.fl.us/Clemency.htm . Full pardon restores all firearm rights. <i>Id.</i>	No.	No.	Governor, with the approval of 2 members of the Cabinet, has pardon authority over all offenses except for treason and impeachment. See Fla. Const. art. 4, § 8(a); Fla. Stat. § 940-01; Rules of Executive Clemency, available at https://fpc.state.fl.us/Clemency.htm . Rarely granted. See M. Love, <i>Collateral Consequences</i> at Florida-3-4.

Jurisdictions in Which Some Offenders Retain All Three Civil Rights							
Jurisdiction	Misdemeanor (or low-level crime if crimes not classified as misdemeanor or felony) punishable by more than two years		Felony		Expungement?	"Set Aside"?	Pardon?
	Civil Rights	Firearms	Civil Rights	Firearms			
		years who received the maximum sentence, <i>see</i> first column, has already completed his sentence.					
Georgia	N/A	N/A	<p>Vote: "No person who has been convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude may register, remain registered, or vote except upon completion of the sentence." <i>See</i> Ga. Const. art. 2, § 1, ¶ III(a); Ga. Stat. § 21-2-216(b)./Automatic restoration upon completion of sentence. <i>See Holton v. Hollingsworth</i>, 514 S.E.2d 6, 8 (Ga. 1999).</p> <p>Hold Office: No person can run for elected office who has been convicted of fraudulent violation of primary or election laws, malfeasance in office, or a felony involving moral turpitude unless his or her civil rights have been "restored," 10 years have past since completing the sentence without a subsequent conviction for a felony involving moral turpitude, and any public funds have been repaid. <i>See</i> Ga. Stat. § 21-2-8. <i>See also</i> Ga. Const. art. 2, § 2, ¶ III; Ga. Stat. § 45-2-1(3). /Restoration 10 years after completing sentence with Restoration of Civil and Political Rights from Board of Pardon and Parole. <i>See</i> Ga. Const. art. 2, § 2, ¶ III; Ga. Stat.</p>	<p>A person convicted of a felony cannot receive, possess or transport a firearm. <i>See</i> Ga. Stat. § 16-11-131(b). Such a person is also prohibited from receiving a license to carry a firearm, unless pardoned. <i>See id.</i> § 16-11-129(b)(3).</p> <p>The prohibition on firearms does not apply to anyone who has received a pardon, if the pardon expressly authorizes the person to receive, possess, or transport a firearm. <i>See</i> Ga. Stat. § 16-11-131(c).</p>	No.	No.	<p>Board of Pardons and Paroles has pardon authority over all offenses. <i>see</i> Ga. Stat. 42-9-39 <i>et seq.</i>, with two exceptions.</p> <p>--Offenders who commit a second "serious violent felony" are not eligible for pardon, unless the person is subsequently declared innocent. <i>See</i> Ga. Stat. §§ 17-10-7(b)(2), 42-9-39(d).</p> <p>--Offenders who commit murder after previously being incarcerated under a life sentence must wait 30 years before being granted a pardon, unless the person is subsequently declared innocent. <i>See</i> Ga. Stat. § 42-9-39(b), (d).</p> <p>Pardons are granted when an applicant has served the full sentence and has had a clean record for 5 years, although the waiting period may be waived if it is detrimental to the applicant's livelihood. <i>See</i> Ga. Admin. Code § 475-3-.10(3)(b). The Board may not grant conditional pardons, and the governor may not grant any pardons at all. <i>See</i> Ga. Stat. §§ 42-9-54(b), 42-9-56.</p> <p>Reasonably available. <i>See</i> M. Love, <i>Collateral Consequences at Georgia-3</i> (approximately one-third</p>

Jurisdictions in Which Some Offenders Retain All Three Civil Rights							
Jurisdiction	Misdemeanor (or low-level crime if crimes not classified as misdemeanor or felony) punishable by more than two years		Felony		Expungement?	"Set Aside"?	Pardon?
	Civil Rights	Firearms	Civil Rights	Firearms			
			<p>§ 21-2-8; Ga. Admin. Code. § 475-3-.10(6).</p> <p>Jury: <u>No loss.</u></p>				to one-half of applications are granted).
<p>Iowa</p> <p>See Iowa Stat. § 903.1(1) (misdemeanors punishable by 30 days (simple), 1 year (serious), or 2 years (aggravated)); Iowa Stat. § 901A.2 (serious or aggravated misdemeanor classified as "sexually predatory offense" punishable by twice the maximum sentence otherwise available with 1 prior, and up to 10 years with 2 priors); Iowa Stat. § 903B.2 (since 2005, for certain misdemeanor sex crimes, consecutive 10 years supervision with two-year maximum for first revocation, five-year maximum for</p>	<p>No loss for any misdemeanor.</p>	<p>No loss for misdemeanors punishable by more than two years.</p> <p>Certain misdemeanors render one "ineligible" to obtain permit for, own or carry a firearm, but they are not punishable by more than two years. See Iowa Stat. §§ 724.8(6), 724.15(1)(e).</p>	<p>Note: A person convicted of a felony is "disqualified" from voting. See Iowa Const., art. II, § 5; Iowa Stat. § 39.3; Iowa Stat. § 48A.6(1)/ The voting rights of all offenders whose sentences (including probation, parole and supervised release) were discharged as of July 4, 2005, were <u>automatically restored</u>. For those who complete their sentences after July 4, 2005, the Governor <u>automatically considers them for restoration of rights</u>. Persons may also apply for restoration of rights. See Executive Order No. 42, http://www.governor.iowa.gov/administration/docs/vilsack-eo-42.pdf; Frequently Asked Questions. http://www.governor.iowa.gov/administration/citizenship-faq.php. Restoration also available through pardon. See Iowa Stat. § 48A.6(1); Iowa Const. art. 4, § 16; Iowa Stat. § 914.1; Iowa Stat. § 914.2; <i>Slater v. Olson</i>, 299 NW 879, 880-81 (Iowa 1941).</p> <p>Hold Office: To hold office, a person must be an "eligible elector". See Iowa Stat. § 39.27. A person convicted of a state or federal felony is not an</p>	<p>A person convicted of a felony cannot possess, receive, transport, cause to be transported, or exercise dominion and control over a firearm. See Iowa Stat. § 724.26; Iowa Stat. §§ 724.8(2), 724.15(1)(b).</p> <p>Prohibition does not apply if pardoned or civil rights restored if pardon or restoration expressly authorizes the person to receive, transport or possess firearms. See <i>id.</i> at § 724.27.</p> <p>A person convicted of a forcible felony, a felony violation of chapter 124 (controlled substances) involving a firearm, or a felony violation of chapter 724 (weapons) "shall not have the person's rights of citizenship restored to the extent of allowing the person to receive, transport, or possess firearms," even by pardon. See Iowa Stat. § 914.7.</p>	<p>No, except for consuming alcohol in public, which is not punishable by more than two years. See Iowa Stat. § 123.46.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>Governor has pardon authority over all offenses except treason or impeachment See Iowa Const. art. 4, § 16; Iowa Stat. § 914.1. Pardons may be issued upon direct application to governor or upon recommendation of the Board of Parole to the governor. See Iowa Stat. §§ 914.2, 914.3.</p> <p>Infrequent. See M. Love, <i>Collateral Consequences</i> at Iowa-5 (approximately one-fifth of applications for pardon are granted).</p>

Jurisdictions in Which Some Offenders Retain All Three Civil Rights							
Jurisdiction	Misdemeanor (or low-level crime if crimes not classified as misdemeanor or felony) punishable by more than two years		Felony		Expungement?	"Set Aside"?	Pardon?
	Civil Rights	Firearms	Civil Rights	Firearms			
second revocation).			eligible elector. Const., art. II, § 5; Iowa Stat. § 39.3; Iowa Stat. § 48A.6(1)/ <u>Restoration same as for voting</u> , including <u>blanket restoration</u> of Executive Order No. 42. Jury: <u>No loss.</u>				
Louisiana Crimes classified as felonies (may be punished "by death or by imprisonment at hard labor," La. Code Crim. Proc. Art. 933(3)), "relative felonies" (punishable "with or without hard labor", <i>State v. Mosley</i> , 425 So.2d 764, 765 & n.2 (1983)), or misdemeanors ("an offense other than a felony," La. Code Crim. Proc. Art. 933(4)). Many misdemeanors are punishable by more than two years. <i>See, e.g.</i> , La. Rev. Stat. § 3:4229(F) (making certain information public); 14:40.2(B)(6)(a)	No loss for any misdemeanor.	No loss for any misdemeanor.	Vote: Right to vote "may be suspended while a person is . . . under an order of imprisonment for conviction of a felony," La. Const. art. 1, § 10(A), which means a "sentence of confinement, whether or not suspended, whether or not the subject of the order has been placed on probation, with or without supervision, and whether or not the subject of the order has been paroled." <i>See</i> La. Rev. Stat. § 18:2(8). / <u>Automatic restoration</u> "upon termination of state and federal supervision following conviction for any offense." <i>See</i> La. Const. art. 1, § 20. Hold Office: A person convicted of a felony who has exhausted all legal remedies and not been pardoned or a person "under an order of imprisonment for conviction of a felony" is "not . . . permitted to qualify" to hold public office. La. Const. art. 1, § 10(B); La. Rev. Stat. § 18:451, 18:461(A)(3)./ <u>Automatic restoration</u> 15 years after completion of sentence, La.	Right to possess a firearm or carry a concealed weapon lost upon conviction of the following felonies: crime of violence, simple burglary, burglary of a pharmacy, burglary of an inhabited dwelling, unauthorized entry of an inhabited dwelling, felony illegal use of weapons or dangerous instrumentalities, manufacture or possession of a delayed action incendiary device, manufacture or possession of a bomb, or any felony violation of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law, or a sex offense. <i>See</i> La. Rev. Stat. § 14:95.1(A). The prohibition "shall not apply to any person who has not been convicted of any felony for a period of ten years from the date of completion of sentence, probation, parole, or suspension of sentence," and any felon "shall have the right" to apply for a permit to possess a firearm upon completion or suspension of sentence and is "entitled" to possess a firearm upon issuance of the permit. La. Rev. Stat. §§ 14:95.1(C).	Available only after conviction has been "set aside." <i>See</i> La. Rev. Stat. § 44:9(E)(1)(b), (E)(3).	If convicted of a first offense non-capital felony, court may defer imposition of the sentence and place the defendant on probation. <i>See</i> La. C. Cr. P. Art. 893(E)(1)(a). Upon determination that the defendant has concluded his probation satisfactorily, court may set the conviction aside and dismiss the prosecution. <i>See id.</i> at Art. 893(E)(2). Not available for specified "crimes of violence," sex offenses involving	Governor has authority, upon recommendation of the Board of Pardons, to grant pardons for all offenses. <i>See</i> La. Const. art. 4, § 5(E)(1); La. Rev. Stat. § 15:572. A first offender never previously convicted of a felony is pardoned automatically upon completion of his sentence, without a recommendation of the Board of Pardons and without action by the governor. <i>See</i> La. Const. art. 4, § 5(E)(1); La. Rev. Stat. § 15:572(B)-(C). Any person sentenced to life in prison is not eligible to apply for a pardon for 15 years. <i>See</i> La. Rev. Stat. § 15:572.4(D). Rarely granted. <i>See</i> M. Love, <i>Collateral Consequences</i> at Louisiana-4.

Jurisdictions in Which Some Offenders Retain All Three Civil Rights							
Jurisdiction	Misdemeanor (or low-level crime if crimes not classified as misdemeanor or felony) punishable by more than two years		Felony		Expungement?	"Set Aside"?	Pardon?
	Civil Rights	Firearms	Civil Rights	Firearms			
(certain type of stalking); 14:40.3(C)(2), (3) (second and subsequent cyberstalking); 14:56.2(C) (criminal damage of a pipeline facility); 14:95.1.1 (illegally supplying a felon with a firearm); 14:125.2 (false statements concerning paternity); 14:134.1 (sexual conduct by an officer with a person confined); 40:695(B)(1)(tampering with consumer products); 51:2013 (computer crimes).			<p>Const. art. 1, § 10(C); or by <u>automatic first (felony) offender pardon</u>, La. Const. art. 4, § 5(E)(1), La. Rev. Stat. § 15:572(B)(1), (C); or governor's pardon. La. Const. art. 4, § 5(E)(1).</p> <p>Jury: A person under indictment for or convicted of a felony for which he has not been pardoned is not "qualified" to serve as a juror. <i>See</i> La. Code Crim. P. art. 401(A)(5); La. Rev. Stat. § 13:3041(B). / <u>Automatic first (felony) offender pardon</u>, La. Const. art. 4, § 5(E)(1), La. Rev. Stat. § 15:572(B)(1), (C); or governor's pardon. La. Const. art. 4, § 5(E)(1).</p>			<p>child under 17, controlled substance offenses punishable by more than 5 years, or convictions for producing, manufacturing, distributing, possessing with intent, or dispensing a Schedule I-V drug, or creating, distributing, or possessing a counterfeit of a Schedule I-V drug. <i>See id.</i> at Art. 893(E)(1)(b).</p> <p>The same process applies to misdemeanor convictions for which imposition of sentence is deferred. <i>See</i> La. C. Cr. P. Art. 894(B). Available only once within a 5 year period, except for operating a vehicle while intoxicated,</p>	

Jurisdictions in Which Some Offenders Retain All Three Civil Rights							
Jurisdiction	Misdemeanor (or low-level crime if crimes not classified as misdemeanor or felony) punishable by more than two years		Felony		Expungement?	"Set Aside"?	Pardon?
	Civil Rights	Firearms	Civil Rights	Firearms			
						which can occur only once every 10 years. <i>See</i> La. C. Cr. P. Art. 894(B)(2). Not available for misdemeanor carnal knowledge of a juvenile, <i>see</i> La. Rev. Stat. § 14:80.1(E), and likely not available for convictions of criminal neglect of family. <i>See</i> La. C. Cr. P. Art. 894(A).	
Maine Maine does not classify crimes as misdemeanors or felonies. Except for murder, all crimes are classified as Class A, B, C, D or E "crimes." 17-A Maine Rev. Stat. §4(1). Class D and E crimes may only be sentenced to county jail, not state prison, <i>id.</i> , § 1252(1), and the statutory maxima are less than one year and no greater than 6	No loss.	A person may not own, possess or have under his control a firearm if convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year or committed with a dangerous weapon. <i>See</i> 15 Maine Rev. Stat. § 393(1)(A-1)(1), (5). Such a person	No loss.	A person may not own, possess or have under his control a firearm if convicted under Maine law of a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year or committed with a dangerous weapon. <i>See</i> 15 Maine Rev. Stat. § 393(1)(A-1)(1), (5). Such a person may apply for a permit five years after final discharge from the sentence imposed. <i>See</i> 15 Maine Rev. Stat. § 393(2).	No.	No.	Governor has pardon authority over all offenses except impeachment. <i>See</i> Me Const. art. 5, pt. 1, § 11. Rarely granted. <i>See</i> M. Love, <i>Collateral Consequences</i> at Maine-2.

Jurisdictions in Which Some Offenders Retain All Three Civil Rights							
Jurisdiction	Misdemeanor (or low-level crime if crimes not classified as misdemeanor or felony) punishable by more than two years		Felony		Expungement?	"Set Aside"?	Pardon?
	Civil Rights	Firearms	Civil Rights	Firearms			
months, respectively. <i>Id.</i> , § 1252(2). If committed with a dangerous weapon, the statutory maximum for Class D and E crimes increases to no greater than 5 years and less than 1 year, respectively. <i>Id.</i> , § 1252(4).		may apply for a permit five years after final discharge from the sentence imposed. <i>See</i> 15 Maine Rev. Stat. § 393(2).					
Maryland Many misdemeanors punishable by more than two years. <i>E.g.</i> , Md. Code, Criminal Law, §§ 3-203 (assault, 10 years), 3-204 (reckless endangerment, 5 years), 3-605 (neglect of a vulnerable adult, 5 years), 3-802 (stalking, 5 years), 3-804 (misuse of telephone, 3 years), 5-620 (possession of drug paraphernalia, 4 years), 6-107 (threat of arson, 10 years), 8-401 (fraudulent	Vote (before July 1, 2007): A person is "not qualified" to register to vote if convicted of "theft or other infamous crime." Md. Code, Election Law, § 3-102(b)(1). "Infamous crimes" are not limited to felonies. <i>See Beales v. State</i> , 619 A.2d 105, 108 (Md. 1993); <i>State v. Bixler</i> , 62 Md. 354 (Md. 1884). <u>Automatic restoration</u> for first offenders upon completion of sentence, including probation, parole, community service, restitution, and fine. Md. Code, Election Law, § 3-102(b)(1)(ii). <u>Automatic restoration</u> for subsequent offenses three years after completion of sentence. <i>Id.</i> A person convicted of a second or subsequent enumerated crime of violence, or of	A "violation classified as a misdemeanor in the State that carries a statutory penalty of more than 2 years" or any "crime of violence" is a "disqualifying crime" for purposes of possessing a "regulated firearm." <i>See</i> Md. Code, Public Safety, §§ 5-101(g), 5-133. Restoration by governor's pardon. <i>See</i> Md. Code, Correctional Services, § 7-601(a)(2).	Until July 1, 2007 , same as for Misdemeanors. VOTE (as of July 1, 2007): A person convicted of a felony and "actually serving a court-ordered sentence of imprisonment, including any term of parole or probation, for the conviction," is "not qualified" to vote. <i>See</i> Md. Code, Election Law, § 3-102(b)(1) (as amended by 2007 Maryland Senate Bill No. 488, Maryland 422nd (Apr. 24, 2007)). <u>Automatic restoration</u> upon completion of sentence of imprisonment, including parole or probation.	A "violation classified as a felony in the State" is a "disqualifying crime" for purposes of possessing a "regulated firearm." <i>See</i> Md. Code, Public Safety, §§ 5-101(g), 5-133. Restoration by governor's pardon. <i>See</i> Md. Code, Correctional Services, § 7-601(a)(2).	No.	No.	Governor has pardon authority for all offenses except impeachment. <i>See</i> Md. Const. art. 2, § 20; Md. Code, Correctional Services, § 7-601(a)(2). Infrequent. <i>See</i> M. Love, <i>Collateral Consequences</i> at Maryland-4-5.

Jurisdictions in Which Some Offenders Retain All Three Civil Rights							
Jurisdiction	Misdemeanor (or low-level crime if crimes not classified as misdemeanor or felony) punishable by more than two years		Felony		Expungement?	"Set Aside"?	Pardon?
	Civil Rights	Firearms	Civil Rights	Firearms			
conversion of partnership assets, 10 years), 8-516 (Medicaid fraud less than \$500, 3 years).	<p>buying and selling votes, is permanently disqualified, <i>id.</i>, § 3-102(b)(3), (c); Md. Code, Criminal Law, § 14-101(a), except by <u>pardon</u>. <i>Id.</i>, § 3-102(b)(1)(i).</p> <p>Vote (as of July 1, 2007): No loss. <i>See</i> Md. Code, Election Law, § 3-102(b)(1) (as amended by 2007 Maryland Senate Bill No. 488, Maryland 422nd (Apr. 24, 2007)).</p> <p>Hold Office: A person is "ineligible" for elective office if she is not a registered voter. <i>See</i> Md. Const. art. 1 § 12./<u>Automatic restoration</u> upon registering to vote. Md. Code, Election Law, § 5-202.</p> <p>Jury: A person "is not qualified" to be a juror only if he has been convicted of a crime punishable by more than 6 months and received a sentence of imprisonment more than 6 months. <i>See</i> Md. Code, Courts and Judicial Proceedings, § 8-103(b)(4). /Restoration by <u>pardon</u>. <i>Id.</i>, § 8-103 (c).</p>	Correctional Services, § 7-601(a)(2).					
Massachusetts A crime punishable in the state prison is a	Jury: A person is disqualified from sitting on a jury if he is "in the custody of a correctional institution." <i>See</i> M.G.L.	Neither a firearm identification card (which allows	Vote: Persons "incarcerated in a correctional facility due to a felony conviction" are "excepted" from the right to vote./ <u>Automatic restoration</u>	Neither a firearm identification card (which allows possession) nor a license to carry firearms may be issued to a person who has been convicted of a felony. <i>See</i> M.G.L.	No.	No.	Governor has pardon authority to issue pardons with consent of Governor's Council for all offenses except impeachment. Mass. Const. Pt. 2, C. 2, § 1, Art. 8; M.G.L. 127

Jurisdictions in Which Some Offenders Retain All Three Civil Rights							
Jurisdiction	Misdemeanor (or low-level crime if crimes not classified as misdemeanor or felony) punishable by more than two years		Felony		Expungement?	"Set Aside"?	Pardon?
	Civil Rights	Firearms	Civil Rights	Firearms			
felony, and all other crimes are misdemeanors. M.G.L. 274 § 1. A person may be sentenced to the house of correction for up to two and one half years. M.G.L. 279 § 23. There are numerous misdemeanors subject to imprisonment in the house of correction for up to two and a half years. <i>See, e.g.,</i> M.G.L. 265 § 13A (simple assault, assault and battery); M.G.L. 208 § 34C (violation of restraining order); M.G.L. 94C § 32C (second or subsequent Class D controlled substance offense); M.G.L. 6 § 178N (misuse of information in sex offender registry); M.G.L. 90 § 23 (operating with a suspended license); M.G.L. 265 § 40 (causing serious bodily injury in an	234A, § 4(7)./Automatic restoration upon release.	possession) nor a license to carry firearms may be issued to a person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for more than two years. <i>See</i> M.G.L. 140 §§ 129B(1), 131(d)(i). The right to possess a non-large capacity rifle or shotgun is "deemed restored" five years after the latest of the conviction or release from confinement, probation or parole unless the crime was a violent crime or a controlled substance offense. <i>See</i> M.G.L. 140 § 129B(1). There is no similar automatic restoration for a license to	upon release. <i>See</i> Mass. Const. Amend. art. III; M.G.L. 51, § 1 (rev. 2001). Hold Office: A person sentenced to imprisonment for a state or federal felony must vacate any public office then held, but <u>no restriction on right to run for or hold office in the future</u> . <i>See</i> M.G.L. 279 § 30. Jury: A person is disqualified from jury service if "convicted of a felony within the past seven years" or is in custody./Automatic restoration after seven years or release (if imprisoned), whichever is later, for felonies; <u>automatic</u> upon release for misdemeanors. <i>See</i> M.G.L. 234A, § 4(7).	140 §§ 129B(1), 131(d)(i). The right to possess a non-large capacity rifle or shotgun is "deemed restored" five years after the latest of the conviction or release from confinement, probation or parole unless the crime was a violent crime or a controlled substance offense. <i>See</i> M.G.L. ch. 140 § 129B(1). There is no similar automatic restoration for a license to carry. Upon approval of a pardon, the record is sealed and the sealed record does not disqualify the person in an application for any license. <i>See</i> Mass. Const. pt. 2, ch. 2, § 1; art. VIII; M.G.L. 127 § 152.			§ 152. Rarely granted. <i>See</i> M. Love, <i>Collateral Consequences</i> at Massachusetts-4-5.

Jurisdictions in Which Some Offenders Retain All Three Civil Rights							
Jurisdiction	Misdemeanor (or low-level crime if crimes not classified as misdemeanor or felony) punishable by more than two years		Felony		Expungement?	"Set Aside"?	Pardon?
	Civil Rights	Firearms	Civil Rights	Firearms			
exercise training program).		carry. Upon approval of a pardon, the record is sealed and the sealed record does not disqualify the person in an application for any license. <i>See</i> Mass. Const. pt. 2, ch. 2, § 1; art. VIII; M.G.L. 127 § 152.					
Nebraska As of 2006, an enumerated Class I misdemeanor committed for discriminatory reasons (such as criminal trespass) or against a pregnant woman (such as domestic assault) is punishable by up to 5 years in prison. <i>See</i> Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 28-105(1), 28-106(1), 28-111, 28-115(1), 28-323.	No civil rights lost for any misdemeanor.	No loss.	Vote: A person sentenced for any felony not reversed or annulled is "not qualified" to vote./ <u>Automatic restoration 2</u> years after completing sentence, including parole. <i>See</i> Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 29-112, 32-313(1). Hold Office: A person sentenced for any felony not reversed or annulled is "incompetent" to hold office./ <u>Restoration upon warrant of discharge</u> from the Board of Pardons, which "shall be issued" upon of certificate from sentencing court showing satisfaction of judgment and sentence. <i>See</i> Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 29-112, 29-112.01. Jury: A person sentenced for any felony not reversed or annulled is "incompetent" to be a juror./ <u>Restoration upon warrant of discharge</u> from the	A convicted felon may not possess a firearm. <i>See</i> Neb. Stat. § 28-1206(1). When a pardon has been granted, the Board of Pardons may empower the governor to authorize a previously convicted felon to receive, possess, or transport a firearm in commerce. <i>See</i> Neb. Stat. § 83-1,130(2).	A "set aside" "expunges" a conviction. <i>See State v. Illig</i> , 467 N.W.2d 375 , 383-84 (Neb. 1991)	If placed on probation or sentenced to a fine only, a person may petition the court to set aside the conviction after successful discharge from probation and payment of any fine. <i>See</i> Neb. Stat. § 29-2264(2). A "set aside" does not restore firearm rights. <i>Id.</i> at § 29-2264(4)	Board of Pardons, composed of Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, has pardon authority over all offenses except treason and impeachment. Neb. Const. art. IV, § 13; Neb. Rev. St. § 83-1,126 <i>et seq.</i> Reasonably available. <i>See</i> M. Love, <i>Collateral Consequences</i> at Nebraska-4-5 (approximately one-half of applications for pardon are granted).

Jurisdictions in Which Some Offenders Retain All Three Civil Rights							
Jurisdiction	Misdemeanor (or low-level crime if crimes not classified as misdemeanor or felony) punishable by more than two years		Felony		Expungement?	"Set Aside"?	Pardon?
	Civil Rights	Firearms	Civil Rights	Firearms			
			Board of Pardons, which "shall be issued" upon of certificate from sentencing court showing satisfaction of judgment and sentence. <i>See</i> Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 29-112, 29-112.01.				
<p>New Hampshire</p> <p>Misdemeanors with aggravating circumstances are subject to an "extended term of imprisonment" of a maximum of 5 years. <i>See</i> N.H. Rev. Stat. § 651:6(III)(b).</p>	No civil rights lost for any misdemeanor.	No loss.	<p>Vote: A person sentenced for a felony may not vote from the time of sentence until discharge (including incarceration and any term of probation) but if execution of the sentence is suspended or he is placed on parole, he may vote during that time. <i>See</i> N.H. Rev. Stat. § 607-A:2(I)(a). The right is considered "forfeit." <i>See</i> N.H. Rev. Stat. § 654:5./<u>Automatic restoration</u> upon release. <i>See</i> N.H. Rev. Stat. § 607-A.</p> <p>Hold Office: A person sentenced for a felony may not become a candidate for or hold public office from the time of his sentence until his discharge. <i>See</i> N.H. Rev. Stat. § 607-A:2(I)(b). A felony conviction will forfeit any public office currently held, unless the conviction is reversed at which time the person will be "restored" to office. <i>See id.</i> at § 607-A:2(II). The right is considered "forfeit." <i>See</i> N.H. Rev. Stat. § 654:5./ <u>Automatic restoration</u> upon discharge. <i>See</i> N.H. Rev. Stat. § 607-A:5.</p> <p>Jury: "A juror shall not have been convicted of any felony which has not been annulled or which is not eligible for</p>	<p>A person convicted of a felony against the person or property of another or a felony relating to controlled drugs may not own, possess or exercise control over a firearm. <i>See</i> N.H. Rev. Stat. § 159:3(I).</p> <p>Rights regained through annulment or pardon. <i>See</i> N.H. Const. pt. 2, art. 52; N.H. Rev. Stat. §§ 4:25; 651:5(III), (V), (X).</p>	Yes. Records may be expunged if a court orders the records annulled. <i>See</i> N.H. Rev. Stat. § 651:5; <i>see also</i> N.H. Rev. Stat. § 106-K:3(II). Available after person has completed all terms of sentence and not been convicted of another crime other than a motor vehicle offense for 1-10 years; not available for an enumerated violent crime, obstruction of justice, or an offense for which an extended term of imprisonment was imposed. N.H. Rev. Stat. § 651:5.	No.	<p>Governor has pardon authority by and with the advice of the Council over all offenses except impeachment. <i>See</i> N.H. Const. pt. 2, art. 52; N.H. Rev. Stat. § 4:25.</p> <p>Rarely granted. <i>See</i> M. Love, <i>Collateral Consequences</i> at New Hampshire-2 (2 pardons granted in past 10 years).</p>

Jurisdictions in Which Some Offenders Retain All Three Civil Rights							
Jurisdiction	Misdemeanor (or low-level crime if crimes not classified as misdemeanor or felony) punishable by more than two years		Felony		Expungement?	"Set Aside"?	Pardon?
	Civil Rights	Firearms	Civil Rights	Firearms			
			annulment under New Hampshire law." <i>See</i> N.H. Rev. Stat. § 500-A:7-a(V)./ A person may obtain <u>annulment from the sentencing court</u> after successfully completing all terms and conditions of sentence and either 5 or 10 years have passed (depending on the offense). <i>See</i> N.H. Rev. Stat. § 651:5(III). Annulment may not be granted for an enumerated "violent crime," an enumerated obstruction of justice offense, or an offense punished with an extended term of imprisonment. <i>See</i> N.H. Rev. Stat. § 651:5(V). A person whose record is annulled is treated in all respects as if he had never been arrested, convicted or sentenced. <i>See id.</i> at § 651:5(X)(a).		The effect of the annulment statute is to "expunge" the conviction. <i>See State v. Meister</i> , 480 A.2d 200, 203, 04 (N.H. 1984) (reviewing legislative history); <i>see also Panas v. Harakis</i> , 529 A.2d 976, 988 (N.H. 1987) (annulment "erases" the conviction). Habitual offender records may be expunged after 7 years. N.H. Rev. Stat. § 262:19.		
North Dakota	N/A	N/A	Vote: The right to vote is "lost" when a person convicted of a felony and sentenced to imprisonment, but only during the term of "actual incarceration." N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-33-01(1)(a)./ <u>Automatic restoration</u> upon release from prison. N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-33-03(1). Hold Office: The right to be a candidate for public office is lost when a person is sentenced	A person who has been convicted of a felony involving violence or intimidation in violation of chapters 12.1-16 through 12.1-25, or an equivalent felony of another state or the federal government is prohibited from owning a firearm or having one in possession or under control from the date of conviction and continuing for a period of ten years after the date of conviction or release from incarceration, parole, or probation, whichever is latest. N.D. Cent.	No, except for first offender convicted of misdemeanor possession of no more than 1 ounce of marijuana. <i>See</i> N.D. Cent. Code § 19-03.1-23(8)).	No.	Governor has pardon authority over all offenses, although he may seek the advice of a Pardon Advisory Board. <i>See</i> N.D. Const. art 5, § 7; N.D. Cent. Code §§ 12-55.1-02, 12-55.1-04. Rarely granted. <i>See</i> M. Love, <i>Collateral Consequences</i> at North Dakota-2.

Jurisdictions in Which Some Offenders Retain All Three Civil Rights							
Jurisdiction	Misdemeanor (or low-level crime if crimes not classified as misdemeanor or felony) punishable by more than two years		Felony		Expungement?	"Set Aside"?	Pardon?
	Civil Rights	Firearms	Civil Rights	Firearms			
			<p>to imprisonment, during the term of "actual incarceration." N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-33-01(1)(b)./Automatic restoration upon release from prison. N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-33-03(1). (A public officer convicted of a felony forfeits the office. N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-3301(2).)</p> <p>Jury: A person is disqualified from serving on a jury if s/he has "lost the right to vote because of imprisonment in the penitentiary (section 12.1-33-01) or conviction of a criminal offense which by special provision of law disqualified the prospective juror for such service." N.D. Cent. Code § 27-09.1-08(e)./Automatic restoration when right to vote is restored, N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-33-01, except for those offenses which by "special provision of law disqualify the person from service" of which there appear to be none.</p>	<p>Code § 62.1-02-01(2)(1).</p> <p>For any other felony offense the person is prohibited from owning a firearm or having one in possession or under control from the date of conviction and continuing for a period of five years after the date of conviction or date of release from incarceration, parole or probation, whichever is latest. N.D. Cent. Code § 62.1-02-01(2).</p>			
South Dakota	N/A	N/A	<p>Vote, Hold Office, Jury: A felony conviction with a sentence of imprisonment in the state penitentiary for any term (including a suspended sentence) "suspends" the rights to vote, to hold public office or to become a candidate for public office, and to serve on a jury. S.D. Codified Laws § 23A-27-35./Automatic restoration upon termination of the time for the sentence (if suspended) or upon issuance of a certificate of discharge by the</p>	<p>A person convicted of a "crime of violence" or specified drug offenses loses the right to possess or have control of a firearm. S.D. Codified Laws § 22-14-15. The right is restored automatically after fifteen years without another conviction for a crime of violence or drug offense. <i>Id.</i> "Crime of violence" is defined as a specified list of felonies. S.D. Codified Laws § 22-1-2. The disability may be removed before fifteen years have passed or if the person has another conviction for a crime of</p>	No.	No.	<p>Governor has pardon authority over all offenses except impeachment. <i>See</i> S.D. Const. art. 4, § 3. Pardons may be issued upon direct application to governor or upon application to and recommendation of the Board of Pardons and Paroles. <i>See</i> S.D. Const. art. 4, § 3; S.D. Codified Laws §§ 24-14-5, 24-14-8, 24-14-10, 24-14-11; <i>Doe v. Nelson</i>, 680 N.W. 302, 313 (S.D. 2004).</p> <p>Reasonably available. <i>See</i> M. Love, <i>Collateral Consequences at</i></p>

Jurisdictions in Which Some Offenders Retain All Three Civil Rights							
Jurisdiction	Misdemeanor (or low-level crime if crimes not classified as misdemeanor or felony) punishable by more than two years		Felony		Expungement?	"Set Aside"?	Pardon?
	Civil Rights	Firearms	Civil Rights	Firearms			
			Secretary of Corrections after the prison sentence is completed, including parole. S.D. Codified Laws §§ 24-5-2, 24-15A-7.	violence or specified drug offense within fifteen years only by pardon specifying that firearms rights are restored See S.D. Codified Laws § 24-14-12.			South Dakota-5 (discussing statistics showing pardon granted to more than 50% of applications).
Vermont	N/A	N/A	<p>Vote: No loss. See Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 17, § 2121; Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 28, § 807.</p> <p>Hold Office: No loss. See Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 17, §2353.</p> <p>Jury: A person convicted of a felony and sentenced to a term of imprisonment is disqualified from jury service. Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 4, § 962(a)(5); Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 12, § 64. <u>Restoration only by pardon.</u></p>	No loss, though a court may prohibit the possession of firearms as a condition of probation. See <i>State v. Kasper</i> , 566 A.2d 982, 984 (Vt. 1989)	No, except for criminal contempt for violating a court order issued under the chapters against stalking or sexual abuse, punishable by no more than 6 months incarceration. See Vt. Stat. Ann. Tit. 12, § 5138(b), tit. 15, § 1108(e)). Expungement is only otherwise available when the court defers sentencing, places the defendant on probation; and "strikes the adjudication of guilt" and discharges the defendant	No.	Governor has pardon authority over all offenses except treason and impeachment. See Vt. Const. ch. II, § 20. Rarely granted. See M. Love, <i>Collateral Consequences at Vermont-1</i> .

Jurisdictions in Which Some Offenders Retain All Three Civil Rights							
Jurisdiction	Misdemeanor (or low-level crime if crimes not classified as misdemeanor or felony) punishable by more than two years		Felony		Expungement?	"Set Aside"?	Pardon?
	Civil Rights	Firearms	Civil Rights	Firearms			
					<p>once the terms of probation have been fulfilled. <i>See</i> Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 13, § 7041(a), (d). The procedure is essentially available only by written agreement with the state and is considered "more akin to a conditional pardon." <i>See id.</i> at § 7041(a); <i>State v. Pierce</i>, 657 A.2d 192, 195 (Vt. 1995) ("In effect, § 7041 conditions the court's power to expunge a criminal conviction on the agreement of the prosecutor.Only otherwise available to defendants 28 or less not convicted of a "listed crime" under tit. 13,</p>		

Jurisdictions in Which Some Offenders Retain All Three Civil Rights							
Jurisdiction	Misdemeanor (or low-level crime if crimes not classified as misdemeanor or felony) punishable by more than two years		Felony		Expungement?	"Set Aside"?	Pardon?
	Civil Rights	Firearms	Civil Rights	Firearms			
					§ 5301(7), which includes offenses ranging from neglect to murder. See <i>id.</i> at §§ 5301(7), 7041(b)(2).		
<p>Wisconsin</p> <p>Misdemeanor sentences do not exceed nine months in a local jail. See Wis. Stat. § 939.51. Prior to February 1, 2003, the habitual offender statute provided that a "maximum term of one year or less may be increased to not more than 3 years." Wis. Stat. § 939.62(1)(a) (2001), amended by Wis. Act. 109 (S.B. 1), sec. 562 (eff. Feb. 1, 2003). Since Feb. 1, 2003, "a maximum term of imprisonment of one year or less may be increased to not more than 2 years" for a habitual offender. See Wis. Stat. §</p>	<p>Vote: The only misdemeanor for which a person could lose the right to vote would be "bribery," Wis. Stat. § 6.03(1)(b)(3), which ordinarily has a maximum penalty of nine months. See Wis. Stat. §§ 945.08, 939.51, 134.05. Prior to Feb. 1, 2003, a person convicted of misdemeanor bribery could be sentenced as a "repeater" to up to 3 years. /<u>Automatic restoration</u> after completion of imprisonment or probation. Wis. Stat. § 304.078(3).</p> <p>Hold Office: A person is incompetent to hold office upon conviction of a misdemeanor only if it involved violation of the public trust. See Wis. Const. art. 13, § 3. Prior to Feb. 1, 2003, a person convicted of a misdemeanor in violation of the public trust could</p>	No loss.	<p>Vote: A person loses the right to vote upon conviction of "treason, felony, or bribery." Wis. Stat. § 6.03(1)(b)(3)./<u>Automatic restoration</u> after completion of the term of imprisonment (including parole) or probation, or by pardon. Wis. Stat. § 304.078(3).</p> <p>Hold Office: Right to hold public office is lost upon conviction of a felony. Wis. Const. art. 13, § 3. /<u>Restored upon pardon.</u> <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Jury: A person convicted of a felony is not qualified to serve on a jury. Wis. Stat. § 756.02./<u>Automatic restoration</u> after completion of the term of imprisonment (including parole) or probation, or by pardon. Wis. Stat. § 304.078(2).</p>	<p>A person convicted of a felony is prohibited from possessing a firearm. Wis. Stat. § 941.29(1)(a)-(b), (2).</p> <p>Restored upon pardon. Wis. Stat. § 941.29(5).</p>	No, except for misdemeanors punishable by no more than one year committed before age 21, or misdemeanor invasion of privacy committed before age 18. Wis. Stat. § 973.015.	No.	<p>Governor has pardon authority over all offenses except treason and impeachment. Wis. Const. art. 5, § 6.</p> <p>Pardon not available to misdemeanants. See http://www.wisconsin.gov/index_adult.htm; M. Love, <i>Collateral Consequences</i> at Wisconsin-1.</p> <p>Rarely granted. See M. Love, <i>Collateral Consequences</i> at Wisconsin-2.</p>

Jurisdictions in Which Some Offenders Retain All Three Civil Rights							
Jurisdiction	Misdemeanor (or low-level crime if crimes not classified as misdemeanor or felony) punishable by more than two years		Felony		Expungement?	"Set Aside"?	Pardon?
	Civil Rights	Firearms	Civil Rights	Firearms			
939.62(1)(a).	be sentenced as a "repeater" to up to 3 years./Restored only by pardon, Wis. Const. art. 13, § 3, but pardon not available to misdemeanants. See Executive Clemency, http://www.wi-doc.com/index_adult.htm .						