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ARIZONA SUPREME COURT

In the matter of:)
)
PETITION TO AMEND RULES 26.10,) Supreme Court No. 22-_____
26.11, 27.5, 30.1 THROUGH 30.6, AND) (expedited consideration
41, RULES OF CRIMINAL) and emergency adoption
PROCEDURE) requested)
_____)

Pursuant to Rule 28 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, Petitioner respectfully petitions that the Court amend Criminal Rules 26.10, 26.11, 27.5, 30.1 through 30.6, and Rule 41, Forms 32(a) and 32(b) as shown in Appendix A, to implement the legislature’s amendments to A.R.S. §§ 13-906, -907, -908, and -910 in Laws 2022 (2nd Reg. Sess.) Ch. 199, House Bill (HB) 2119 as more particularly described below. Petitioner seeks expedited consideration of this petition and emergency adoption of the proposed amendments due to the September 24, 2022 effective date of this legislation.

I. Background and Grounds for Petition Approval.

HB 2119 amends A.R.S. §§ 13-906, -907, -908, and -910 which allow a person’s civil rights to be restored when certain criteria have been met. Court

procedures for this process have been established in the Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure but require amendment to conform to legislative changes. The legislative changes and corresponding proposed rule amendments are summarized below.

- Rule 26.10: A.R.S. § 13-906(A) was amended to require that the court's judgment of guilt and sentence order include an explanation regarding the civil rights that will automatically be restored upon completion of probation or complete discharge from imprisonment and for any rights that will not be automatically restored, an explanation regarding when the person can apply to have their rights restored. The proposed rule amendment would add a new section (b) that requires the court's judgment of guilt and sentence order to include this information. The proposed amendments also include a change to the renumbered section (d) to conform the fingerprint requirement to existing law under A.R.S. § 13-607.
- Rule 26.11(a)(1)(E): A.R.S. § 13-906(A) was amended to require the court to inform the defendant in writing and *on the record* at the time of sentencing of the person's right to restore civil rights. The previous version of the statute required only that the advisement be in writing. The proposed amendment would add "on the record" to the existing requirement that the defendant be advised of the right to restoration of civil rights.

- Rule 27.5: A.R.S. § 13-906(B) was amended to require that a copy of the judgment of guilt and sentence order be provided to the defendant by the probation department upon completion of probation or by the department of corrections upon discharge from imprisonment. Proposed amendments implement this requirement by splitting the rule into two subsections, (a) and (b). Subsection (a) addresses the requirement for a court to issue an order when it terminates probation early and provide a certified copy to the defendant upon request. Subsection (a) applies to both limited jurisdiction courts and the superior court, so specific reference to the superior court and limited jurisdiction courts is unnecessary. Additionally, providing a certified copy is a clerk function, so “court” was replaced with “clerk” as it relates to who must furnish the certified copy when it is requested. Subsection (b) applies only to the superior court and requires the probation department to provide a copy of the judgment of guilt and sentence order to the defendant upon completion of probation.
- Rule 30.1 (Generally): The proposed rule amendments restructure Rule 30.1 to address only the *automatic* restoration of civil rights.
- Rule 30.1(a)(2): A.R.S. § 13-907(A) was amended to entitle a first-time felony offender to automatic restoration of civil rights only when *all* victim

restitution is paid instead of allowing automatic restoration when *any* victim restitution was paid. The proposed rule amendment changes “any” to “all.”

- Rule 30.1(b): The proposed rule amendment replaces the existing 30.1(b) and provides that the right to possess a firearm is not automatically restored when the conviction was for a serious or dangerous offense under A.R.S. §§ 13-704 and 13-706.
- Rule 30.1(c): The proposed amendment replaces the current Rule 30.1(c) and explains when an application for restoration of civil rights need not be filed. Additionally, A.R.S. § 13-906(C) was amended to require that the clerk of court notify the Department of Public Safety (DPS) when a person’s civil rights have automatically been restored, including the right to possess a firearm, and the proposed rule amendment includes this requirement.
- Rule 30.1(d): A.R.S. § 13-907(B) makes explicit the eligibility of persons convicted of federal offenses and offenses committed outside of Arizona to the right to automatic restoration of civil rights. An application must be filed under A.R.S. § 13-908, and this requirement is reflected in the proposed Rule 30.1 under a new subsection (d).
- Rule 30.1(e): This rule proposal adds a new subsection (e) that clarifies that a court is not precluded from requesting supporting documentation from an

applicant before making a determination as to whether an applicant is entitled to the automatic restoration of civil rights.

- Rule 30.2: The proposed amendment renumbers the previous Rule 30.1(b) to Rule 30.2 and adds verbiage indicating that a first-time felony offender who has not paid all victim restitution may still apply for the restoration of civil rights, pursuant to A.R.S. § 13-908(A).
- Rule 30.3: The proposed amendment renumbers the previous Rule 30.1(c) to Rule 30.3 and adds verbiage to indicate that an application to restore firearm rights needs to be filed only if that right was not automatically restored under Rule 30.1. A.R.S. § 13-910 removes the requirement that an applicant wait 2 years from discharge from probation or prison to request restoration of firearm rights, so proposed amendments also include striking this verbiage from existing Rule 30.1(c)(3).
- Rule 30.4: The proposed rule amendment renumbers previous Rule 30.2 to 30.4 and governs the application requirements and procedures. The previous section (a) was stricken because it was moved to proposed Rule 30.1(c). Proposed 30.4(c) requires the court to send an application to the attorney general, in addition to the prosecuting agency, as this requirement was added to A.R.S. § 13-908(B). The proposed amendment to Rule 30.4(d) clarifies that the victim's right to be present and heard only applies when the applicant's

civil rights restoration is discretionary with the judicial officer, pursuant to A.R.S. § 13-906(F).

- Rule 30.5: Proposed amendments combine existing Rules 30.3, 30.4, and 30.5 to create proposed Rule 30.5(a) through (c) and add verbiage to (a) to indicate that the provisions of this rule apply to applications filed pursuant Rule 30.2 (Non-automatic restoration of civil rights).
- Rule 30.6: Proposed rule amendments change “superior court judge” to “judicial officer” to track statute and to include other judicial officers, such as commissioners, that may hear these cases.
- Rule 41, Forms 32(a) and (b): Proposed amendments include a change on pages 1 and 2 of Form 32(a) (“Application to Restore Civil Rights and Firearm Rights”) of “any” restitution to “all” restitution regarding entitlement to the automatic restoration of civil rights and adding verbiage to indicate that an application for firearm rights restoration only needs to be filed if the right was not automatically restored. Verbiage was also stricken from page 4 related to the requirement that an applicant wait 2 years from discharge from probation or prison to request restoration of firearm rights. Proposed amendments to Form 32(b) (“Order Regarding Application to Restore Civil Rights and Firearm Rights”) strike this same language. Proposed amendments also add “A.R.S. § 13-907” to the captions of Forms 32(a) and (b).

II. Request for Expedited Consideration and Emergency Adoption.

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 28(h), Petitioner believes that expedited consideration and emergency adoption of the proposed amendments to Criminal Rules 26.10, 26.11, 27.5, 30.1 through 30.6, and Rule 41, Forms 32(a) and 32(b) are warranted in this matter because of the September 24, 2022 effective date of the statutes that the proposed amendments are intended to implement.

Therefore, as permitted by Supreme Court Rule 28(h), Petitioner requests that this Court open this petition for comment, expedite its consideration of this petition for inclusion on the August 2022 Rules Agenda, consider its adoption on an emergency basis at that Agenda, and consider adopting these amendments on a permanent basis at the December 2022 Rules Agenda.

Respectfully submitted this 1st day of July, 2022.

By /s/_____
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APPENDIX A

Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure

(deletions shown with ~~strikethrough~~, new language is underlined)

Rule 26.10. Pronouncement of Judgment and Sentence

(a) [No change]

(b) The court's judgment of guilt and sentencing order must include an explanation of the civil rights that will be automatically restored on the completion of probation or absolute discharge from imprisonment, or if the person's rights will not automatically be restored, an explanation indicating when the person can apply to have the person's civil rights restored.

~~(b-c)~~ **Sentence.** When the court pronounces sentence, it must:

- (1) give the defendant an opportunity to address the court;
- (2) state that it has considered the time the defendant has spent in custody on the present charge;
- (3) explain to the defendant the terms of the sentence or probation;
- (4) specify the beginning date for the term of imprisonment and the amount of time to be credited against the sentence as required by law; and
- (5) if the court sentences the defendant to a prison term, the court must send, or direct the clerk to send, to the Department of Corrections the sentencing order and copies of all presentence reports, probation violation reports, and medical and mental health reports prepared for, or relating to, the defendant.

~~(e-d)~~ **Fingerprinting.** For any felony offense or a violation of A.R.S. §§ 13-1802, 13-1805, ~~28-1381, or 28-1382~~, a domestic violence offense as defined in A.R.S. § 13-3601, a violation of Title 13, chapter 14, or a violation of Title 28, chapter 4, the court must arrange to permanently affix the defendant's right index fingerprint to the judgment of guilt and sentence document or minute order, or obtain the defendant's two fingerprint biometric-based identifier and record it in the court case file, at sentencing or, unless the court orders otherwise, no later than 30 days after sentencing.

Rule 26.11. A Court's Duty After Pronouncing Sentence

(a) **Disclosures.** After pronouncing judgment and sentence, the court must:

- (1) inform the defendant:
 - (A) of the right to appeal the judgment, sentence, or both;
 - (B) of the right to seek post-conviction relief;
 - (C) that the failure to file a timely notice of appeal or timely notice of post-conviction relief will result in the loss of those rights;

(D) of the right to apply to have the judgment of conviction set aside, except as provided in A.R.S. § 13-905(K); and

(E) on the record of the right to the restoration of civil rights.

(2) advise that:

(A) if the defendant is indigent, as defined in Rule 6.1(b), the court will appoint counsel to represent the defendant on appeal;

(B) if the defendant is unable to pay for certified copies of the record on appeal and a certified transcript, the county will provide them; and

(3C) ~~advise that~~ the defendant may waive the right to appellate counsel by filing a written notice no later than 30 days after filing the notice of appeal.

(b) [No change]

Rule 27.5. Order and Notice of Discharge

(a) Generally. ~~Upon expiration or~~ If a court orders early termination of probation, the superior court must order the probationer's discharge from probation. Upon expiration or early termination of probation imposed by a limited jurisdiction court, the probationer is discharged from probation. Upon the probationer's request for a certified copy of the discharge or early termination order, the court clerk must furnish the probationer with a certified copy of the discharge or early termination order in superior court or of the early termination order in a limited jurisdiction court.

(b) Superior Court. Upon expiration or ordered discharge from probation in the superior court, the probation department must provide a copy of the court's judgment of guilt and sentencing order to the probationer.

Rule 30.1. Grounds; Automatic Restoration for First Offense; Notice

(a) Automatic Restoration for First Offense Grounds. Except as provided by (b), ~~A~~ a person who has not previously been convicted of any other felony must automatically be restored any civil rights that were lost or suspended by the conviction, if the person:

(1) completes a term of probation or receives an absolute discharge from imprisonment; and

(2) pays ~~any~~ all victim restitution imposed.

(b) Right to Possess a Firearm; First Offense. The right to possess a firearm cannot be automatically restored if the person is convicted of either:

(1) a dangerous offense under A.R.S. § 13-704 or an offense committed outside the jurisdiction of this state that would be a dangerous offense if committed in this state, or

(2) a serious offense under A.R.S. § 13-706 or an offense committed outside the jurisdiction of this state that would be a serious offense if committed in this state.

(c) When Application is Not Required. Unless the offense was committed outside the jurisdiction of this state or absolute discharge was from a prison in another state or the federal bureau of prisons, a person who is entitled to automatic restoration of civil rights may file an application but is not required to file an application. The clerk of court must send notice to the Department of Public Safety when a person's civil rights are automatically restored under A.R.S. § 13-907(A), including whether the person's right to possess a firearm is restored.

d) When Application Must Be Filed. If the offense was committed outside the jurisdiction of this state or absolute discharge was from a prison in another state or the federal bureau of prisons, an eligible person seeking automatic restoration of civil rights must file an application under Rule 30.4. An order granting the application must specify whether the person's right to possess a firearm is restored and must be transmitted according to 30.6(g).

e) Supporting Documentation. Nothing in this rule precludes the court from requesting supporting documentation from an eligible applicant for purposes of verifying that the applicant is entitled to automatic restoration.

(b) Rule 30.2. Second or Subsequent Offense. A person who has been convicted of 2 or more felonies or has not paid all victim restitution and whose period of probation has been completed or has received an absolute discharge from imprisonment may have any civil rights that were lost or suspended by the conviction restored by the court. A person whose civil rights were lost or suspended by 2 or more felony convictions in another state or a United States District Court may apply to the superior court in the county in which the person now resides to have the person's civil rights restored. A person seeking to apply to have civil rights restored must file an application under Rule 30.4.

(e) Rule 30.3. Firearm Rights. ~~To restore~~ If the right to possess or carry a firearm was not automatically restored under 30.1, a the person seeking to restore the right to possess a firearm must file an application under Rule 30.24. The following persons may not file to restore the right to possess a firearm:

- ~~(1-a)~~ a person convicted of a dangerous offense under A.R.S. § 13-704; or
~~(2-b)~~ a person convicted of a serious offense as defined in A.R.S. § 13-706 until 10 years from the date of discharge from probation or from the date of absolute discharge from prison; ~~or~~
~~(3)~~ a person convicted of any other felony offense until 2 years from the person's discharge from probation or absolute discharge from prison.

Rule ~~30.2~~ 30.4. Application

~~(a) Persons Entitled to Automatic Restoration~~ A person who is entitled to automatic restoration of civil rights under Rule 30.1(a) is not required to file an application.

~~(b-a)~~ **Contents.** An application under this rule must include the applicant's name, address, date of birth, and signature, the offenses for which the applicant was convicted, the place and date of conviction, the sentence imposed, the status of victim restitution payment and other court-ordered monetary obligations, and the relief the applicant is requesting. The applicant must attach to the application any documents and affidavits required by law and may attach other supporting documents and affidavits.

~~(b-b)~~ **Place of Filing and Filing Fee.** The applicant must file an application with the court that sentenced the applicant. An applicant who was convicted in another state or a United States District Court may apply for restoration of rights in the superior court in the county where the person now resides. The clerk may not charge a fee for filing an application.

~~(b-c)~~ **Processing of Application.** The court must send a copy of the application to the applicable prosecuting agency or attorney general no later than 10 days ~~of~~ after filing.

~~(b-d)~~ **Victim Notification.** The victim has the right to be present and be heard at any proceeding in which the restoration of an applicant's civil rights is discretionary with the judicial officer and the defendant has filed an application to have civil rights restored. If the victim in a state court matter has requested post-conviction notice, the prosecuting agency must provide the victim with notice of the defendant's application and the rights provided to the victim. The prosecuting agency must provide notice to the victim of the opportunity to be heard if the victim requested post-conviction notification.

Rule ~~30.3~~ 30.5. State's Response; Reply; Hearing

(a) State's Response. Within 60 days after ~~the~~an application is filed pursuant to Rule 30.2, the State and victim may file a written response stating their reasons for opposing the application, if any. The State must send a copy of the response to the applicant's attorney or the applicant, if unrepresented.

~~Rule 30.4~~ (b) Reply. The applicant may file a reply but must do so no later than 15 days after the State's response is filed.

~~Rule 30.5~~ (c) Hearing. On either party's request or on its own, the court may set a hearing. A hearing must be held no later than 120 days after the application's filing, unless the court finds good cause for an extension. The prosecuting agency must provide post-conviction victim notice of the hearing date and the right to be present and heard if the victim requested post-conviction notification.

Rule 30.6. Disposition

(a) Considerations. Whether to restore civil rights ~~shall be~~is in the discretion of the ~~superior court judge~~judicial officer.

(b) through (g) [No change]

Rule 41. Forms

Form 32(a). Application to Restore Civil Rights and Firearm Rights

_____ **COURT OF ARIZONA**

IN _____ **COUNTY**

STATE OF ARIZONA

-vs-

Defendant (FIRST, MI, LAST)

Date of Birth: _____

Applicant is:

- Defendant
- Attorney for Defendant
- Probation Officer

Case Number: _____

APPLICATION TO:

(check all that apply)

RESTORE CIVIL RIGHTS
(A.R.S. §§ 13-906, 13-907 and 13-908)

RESTORE FIREARM RIGHTS
(A.R.S. § 13-910)

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION
(for applications previously denied)
 Civil Rights Firearm Rights

SECTION I. CONVICTION(S)

A Judgment of Guilt was entered in the _____ Court against the defendant on the

_____ day of _____, _____, on the conviction of:

1. Count I: _____
2. Count II: _____
3. Count III: _____
4. Count IV: _____

Additional counts continue on a separate page.

SECTION II. STATE CONVICTION (For federal convictions, see SECTION III.)

NOTE: If this is your first felony conviction in this or any other state, any civil rights lost or suspended by the conviction are automatically restored if you completed a term of probation or received an absolute discharge from imprisonment and paid ~~any~~ all victim restitution imposed; however, your right to possess and carry a firearm requires an application ~~under this rule~~ if it was not automatically restored. Refer to the **Note in Section VII** of this application.

1. The above stated judgment of guilt and conviction for a felony is my first felony conviction in this or any other state and this application is for restoration of right to possess and carry a firearm only.

Yes **No.**

2. I received a certificate of absolute discharge from the **Arizona Department of Corrections** AND have attached a copy of that certificate to this petition, if available.

OR

3. I was discharged from **probation** and I have complied with all required terms of my **probation** (including all employment, classes, community restitution, drug/alcohol testing, or other requirements other than court-ordered monetary obligations).

OR

- I was discharged from **probation** and I have not complied with all terms of my **probation**.

Explain:

SECTION III. FEDERAL CONVICTION (For state convictions, see SECTION II.)

4. A Judgment of Guilt was entered against the defendant in United States District Court for the District of _____ on the _____ day of _____, _____.

NOTE: If this is your first felony conviction in this or any other state, any civil rights lost or suspended by the conviction are automatically restored if you completed a term of probation or received an absolute discharge from imprisonment and paid ~~any fine or all~~ restitution imposed; however, your right to possess and carry a firearm requires an application ~~under this rule if it was not automatically restored~~. Refer to the **Note in Section VII** of this application. This applies to federal first convictions as well.

5. The above stated judgment of guilt and conviction for a felony is **my first felony conviction** in this or any other state and this application is for restoration of right to possess and carry a firearm only. **Yes** **No**.
6. I was sentenced to a term of **federal probation**, received an Affidavit of Discharge from the judge who discharged me from probation or other official documentation that indicates successful discharge from probation, **AND** have attached a copy to this petition.

OR

- I was sentenced to and successfully **served a federal prison term** and received a Certificate of Absolute Discharge, or other official documentation that indicates successful discharge from imprisonment from the Federal Bureau of Prisons ~~on a date two (2) or more~~

~~years before today's date~~, **AND** I have attached a copy of the certificate. If it is impossible to obtain the Certificate of Absolute Discharge from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, please explain:

7. I have complied with all required terms of **probation** (including all employment, classes, community restitution, victim restitution or other monetary obligations, drug/alcohol testing, or other requirements.)

OR

I have **not complied** with all terms of probation. Explain:

SECTION IV. VICTIM RESTITUTION AND PRIOR COURT ORDERED MONETARY OBLIGATIONS

8. Victim restitution **has** **has not** been paid in full or **was not ordered**. If victim restitution as not been paid in full, please explain:

9. All other monetary obligations **have** **have not been** paid in full or **were not ordered**. If all other monetary obligations have not been paid in full, please explain:

In some circumstances you may be eligible to apply to the court to modify the amount owed or convert monies owed to community restitution (State offenses only, not for Federal convictions).

SECTION V. PRIOR RESTORATION OF RIGHTS

10. Have you previously applied to have your rights restored? [] **Yes** [] **No**. If so, what was the date of your last application? _____

11. Have you been granted the restoration of your rights previously? [] **Yes** [] **No**.

12. Have you been denied the restoration of your rights previously? [] **Yes** [] **No**.

SECTION VI. PENDING CASES

13. Are there any open criminal cases against you? [] **Yes** [] **No**.

If yes, please explain:

SECTION VII. RESTORATION OF FIREARM RIGHTS

NOTE: Arizona Revised Statutes require:

A person who is convicted of a dangerous offense under A.R.S. § 13-704 or an offense committed in another state that would be a dangerous offense under A.R.S. § 13-704 if committed in this state may not file for the restoration of the right to possess and carry a firearm. A “dangerous offense” is defined under A.R.S. § 13-105(13), as “an offense involving the discharge, use or threatening exhibition of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument or the intentional or knowing infliction of serious physical injury on another person.”

A person who is convicted of a serious offense as defined in A.R.S. § 13-706 or an offense committed in another state that would be a serious offense as defined in A.R.S. § 13-706 if committed in this state may not file for the restoration of the right to possess and carry a firearm for **ten (10) years** from the date of the person’s absolute discharge. For the purpose of this section, a “serious offense” is defined in A.R.S. § 13-706(F)(1) as any one of the following offenses:

First degree murder	Sexual assault	Burglary in the first degree
Second degree murder	Any dangerous crime against children	Kidnapping
Manslaughter	Arson of an occupied structure	Sexual conduct with a minor under fifteen years of age
Aggravated assault resulting in serious physical injury or involving the discharge, use or threatening exhibition of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument.	Armed robbery	Child sex trafficking

~~A person who is convicted of any other felony offense may not file for the restoration of the right to possess a firearm for **two (2) years** from the date of the person’s absolute discharge from imprisonment or discharge from probation.~~

Your application to restore firearm rights may be denied if you were convicted of one of the excluded offenses or the time since your discharge from probation or imprisonment does not meet the statutory requirements.

14. If you are requesting that your civil right to possess and carry a firearm be restored, please explain your reasons for the request below:

SECTION VIII. OTHER INFORMATION FOR THE COURT

15. Is there anything you would like the court to take into consideration?

16. Attached is other pertinent documentation. List attached documents:

I understand that even if I am granted the right to possess and carry a firearm pursuant to this application I may still be prohibited from possessing and carrying a firearm under other state or federal laws.

I understand that this application may be denied if information in this application is found to be inaccurate.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the information provided in this application is true and correct.

Print Defendant's Name

Defendant's Signature

Address

OR

AUTHORIZATION TO PROCEED ON BEHALF OF DEFENDANT

I authorize _____ attorney or probation officer to petition the _____ Court in _____ County, to take the above-indicated action.

Date

Defendant's Signature

To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this application is true and correct.

Print Attorney/Probation Officer Name

Attorney/Probation Officer Signature

Attorney/Probation Officer Address

Form 32(b). Order Regarding Application to Restore Civil Rights and Firearm Rights

Person Filing: _____
Address (if not protected): _____
City, State, Zip Code: _____
Telephone: _____
Email Address: _____
Representing Self or Lawyer for _____
Lawyer's Bar Number: _____

_____ **COURT OF ARIZONA**
IN _____ **COUNTY**

STATE OF ARIZONA

Case Number: _____

-vs-

Defendant (FIRST, MI, LAST)

**ORDER REGARDING
APPLICATION TO RESTORE
CIVIL RIGHTS AND FIREARM
RIGHTS**

Date of Birth: _____

(A.R.S. §§ 13-906, 13-907, 13-908 and
13-910)

Based on the information presented to the Court, **THE COURT FINDS:** (only those items marked)

- The prosecutor has received a copy of the Application to Restore Civil Rights and Right to Possess and Carry a Firearm.
- The defendant **has met** the statutory requirements for the application to restore civil rights.
- The defendant **has met** the statutory requirements for the application to restore civil rights and to possess and carry a firearm.
- The defendant **has not met** the statutory requirements for the application to possess and carry a firearm for the following reasons:
 - The defendant was convicted of a **dangerous** offense as defined in A.R.S. § 13-704.
 - The defendant was convicted of a **serious** offense as defined in A.R.S. § 13-706 and **less than ten years** have passed from the date of discharge from probation or prison.

~~[] The defendant was convicted of any other felony offense and less than two years have passed from the date of discharge from probation or prison.~~

IT IS ORDERED:

- [] GRANTING the application to restore civil rights **and** right to possess and carry a firearm.
- [] GRANTING the application to restore civil rights **excluding** the right to possess and carry a firearm.
- [] GRANTING the application to restore the right to possess and carry a firearm.
- [] DENYING the application to restore civil rights and right to possess and carry a firearm for the following reasons:
 - [] The applicant **has not met** the statutory requirements for the application (as noted above):
 - [] Other reasons:_____.

Even if you are granted the right to possess and carry a firearm pursuant to this order you may still be prohibited from possessing and carrying a firearm under other state or federal laws.

DATED this _____ day of _____, _____.

Judicial Officer