

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1006

Introduced by Assembly Member Yamada

February 22, 2013

An act to amend Section 781 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to juvenile court records.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1006, as introduced, Yamada. Juvenile court records: sealing and destruction.

Existing law authorizes a person who is the subject of a juvenile court record, or the county probation officer, to petition the court for the sealing of the records relating to the person's case, including records in the custody of the juvenile court and the probation officer and any other agencies, including law enforcement agencies and public officials as the petitioner alleges to have custody of the records. The petition may be filed 5 years or more after the jurisdiction of the juvenile court has terminated or, if no petition was filed, 5 years or more after the person was cited to appear before a probation officer or was taken before a probation officer or law enforcement officer, or, in any case, at any time after the person reaches 18 years of age. This provision does not apply if the person was found by the juvenile court to have committed any one of specified serious or violent offenses and the person was 14 years of age or older when he or she committed the offense. Existing law also does not permit the sealing of a person's juvenile court record for an offense if the person has been convicted of that offense in a criminal court, as specified.

This bill would require, on and after January 1, 2015, each court and probation department to ensure that information regarding the eligibility

for and the procedures to request the sealing and destruction of records is provided to each person for whom a petition has been filed, on or after January 1, 2015, to adjudge the person a ward of the juvenile court and to specified other minors who are taken into temporary custody and brought before a probation officer, as specified. The bill would require the Judicial Council on or before January 1, 2015, to develop related informational materials and a specified form. The bill would specify when the materials and the form are to be provided.

By imposing additional duties on local probation departments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
 State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 781 of the Welfare and Institutions Code
 2 is amended to read:
 3 781. (a) In any case in which a petition has been filed with a
 4 juvenile court to commence proceedings to adjudge a person a
 5 ward of the court, in any case in which a person is cited to appear
 6 before a probation officer or is taken before a probation officer
 7 pursuant to Section 626, or in any case in which a minor is taken
 8 before any officer of a law enforcement agency, the person or the
 9 county probation officer may, five years or more after the
 10 jurisdiction of the juvenile court has terminated as to the person,
 11 or, in a case in which no petition is filed, five years or more after
 12 the person was cited to appear before a probation officer or was
 13 taken before a probation officer pursuant to Section 626 or was
 14 taken before any officer of a law enforcement agency, or, in any
 15 case, at any time after the person has reached the age of 18 years,
 16 petition the court for sealing of the records, including records of
 17 arrest, relating to the person’s case, in the custody of the juvenile
 18 court and probation officer and any other agencies, including law

1 enforcement agencies, and public officials as the petitioner alleges,
2 in his or her petition, to have custody of the records. The court
3 shall notify the district attorney of the county and the county
4 probation officer, if he or she is not the petitioner, and the district
5 attorney or probation officer or any of their deputies or any other
6 person having relevant evidence may testify at the hearing on the
7 petition. If, after hearing, the court finds that since the termination
8 of jurisdiction or action pursuant to Section 626, as the case may
9 be, he or she has not been convicted of a felony or of any
10 misdemeanor involving moral turpitude and that rehabilitation has
11 been attained to the satisfaction of the court, it shall order all
12 records, papers, and exhibits in the person's case in the custody
13 of the juvenile court sealed, including the juvenile court record,
14 minute book entries, and entries on dockets, and any other records
15 relating to the case in the custody of the other agencies and officials
16 as are named in the order. In any case in which a ward of the
17 juvenile court is subject to the registration requirements set forth
18 in Section 290 of the Penal Code, a court, in ordering the sealing
19 of the juvenile records of the person, also shall provide in the order
20 that the person is relieved from the registration requirement and
21 for the destruction of all registration information in the custody of
22 the Department of Justice and other agencies and officials.
23 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall not
24 order the person's records sealed in any case in which the person
25 has been found by the juvenile court to have committed an offense
26 listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707 when he or she had attained
27 14 years of age or older. Once the court has ordered the person's
28 records sealed, the proceedings in the case shall be deemed never
29 to have occurred, and the person may properly reply accordingly
30 to any inquiry about the events, the records of which are ordered
31 sealed. The court shall send a copy of the order to each agency
32 and official named therein, directing the agency to seal its records
33 and stating the date thereafter to destroy the sealed records. Each
34 such agency and official shall seal the records in its custody as
35 directed by the order, shall advise the court of its compliance, and
36 thereupon shall seal the copy of the court's order for sealing of
37 records that it, he, or she received. The person who is the subject
38 of records sealed pursuant to this section may petition the superior
39 court to permit inspection of the records by persons named in the
40 petition, and the superior court may so order. Otherwise, except

1 as provided in subdivisions (b) and (e), the records shall not be
2 open to inspection.

3 (b) In any action or proceeding based upon defamation, a court,
4 upon a showing of good cause, may order any records sealed under
5 this section to be opened and admitted into evidence. The records
6 shall be confidential and shall be available for inspection only by
7 the court, jury, parties, counsel for the parties, and any other person
8 who is authorized by the court to inspect them. Upon the judgment
9 in the action or proceeding becoming final, the court shall order
10 the records sealed.

11 (c) (1) Subdivision (a) does not apply to Department of Motor
12 Vehicle records of any convictions for offenses under the Vehicle
13 Code or any local ordinance relating to the operation, stopping
14 and standing, or parking of a vehicle where the record of any such
15 conviction would be a public record under Section 1808 of the
16 Vehicle Code. However, if a court orders a case record containing
17 any such conviction to be sealed under this section, and if the
18 Department of Motor Vehicles maintains a public record of such
19 a conviction, the court shall notify the Department of Motor
20 Vehicles of the sealing and the department shall advise the court
21 of its receipt of the notice.

22 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, subsequent to the
23 notification, the Department of Motor Vehicles shall allow access
24 to its record of convictions only to the subject of the record and
25 to insurers which have been granted requestor code numbers by
26 the department. Any insurer to which such a record of conviction
27 is disclosed, when such a conviction record has otherwise been
28 sealed under this section, shall be given notice of the sealing when
29 the record is disclosed to the insurer. The insurer may use the
30 information contained in the record for purposes of determining
31 eligibility for insurance and insurance rates for the subject of the
32 record, and the information shall not be used for any other purpose
33 nor shall it be disclosed by an insurer to any person or party not
34 having access to the record.

35 (2) This subdivision shall not be construed as preventing the
36 sealing of any record which is maintained by any agency or party
37 other than the Department of Motor Vehicles.

38 (3) This subdivision shall not be construed as affecting the
39 procedures or authority of the Department of Motor Vehicles for
40 purging department records.

1 (d) Unless for good cause the court determines that the juvenile
2 court record shall be retained, the court shall order the destruction
3 of a person's juvenile court records that are sealed pursuant to this
4 section as follows: five years after the record was ordered sealed,
5 if the person who is the subject of the record was alleged or
6 adjudged to be a person described by Section 601; or when the
7 person who is the subject of the record reaches the age of 38 if the
8 person was alleged or adjudged to be a person described by Section
9 602, except that if the subject of the record was found to be a
10 person described in Section 602 because of the commission of an
11 offense listed in subdivision (b), of Section 707, when he or she
12 was 14 years of age or older, the record shall not be destroyed.
13 Any other agency in possession of sealed records may destroy its
14 records five years after the record was ordered sealed.

15 (e) The court may access a file that has been sealed pursuant to
16 this section for the limited purpose of verifying the prior
17 jurisdictional status of a ward who is petitioning the court to resume
18 its jurisdiction pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 388. This
19 access shall not be deemed an unsealing of the record and shall
20 not require notice to any other entity.

21 (f) This section shall not permit the sealing of a person's juvenile
22 court records for an offense where the person is convicted of that
23 offense in a criminal court pursuant to the provisions of Section
24 707.1. This subdivision is declaratory of existing law.

25 (g) (1) *On and after January 1, 2015, each court and probation*
26 *department shall ensure that information regarding the eligibility*
27 *for and the procedures to request the sealing and destruction of*
28 *records pursuant to this section shall be provided to each person*
29 *who is either of the following:*

30 (A) *A person for whom a petition has been filed, on or after*
31 *January 1, 2015, to adjudge the person a ward of the juvenile*
32 *court.*

33 (B) *A person who is brought before a probation officer pursuant*
34 *to Section 626.*

35 (2) *The Judicial Council shall, on or before January 1, 2015,*
36 *develop informational materials for purposes of paragraph (1),*
37 *and shall develop a form to petition the court for the sealing and*
38 *destruction of records pursuant to this section. The informational*
39 *materials and the form shall be provided to each person described*

1 *in paragraph (1) when jurisdiction is terminated or when the case*
2 *is dismissed.*

3 SEC. 2. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that
4 this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to
5 local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made
6 pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division
7 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

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