## AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 1, 2014 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 20, 2014

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2013-14 REGULAR SESSION

## ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1756

Introduced by Assembly Member Skinner (Coauthors: Assembly Members Brown, Jones-Sawyer, and Weber)

February 14, 2014

An act to amend Section 1203.45 of the Penal Code, and to amend Sections 781 and Section 903.3 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to court records.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1756, as amended, Skinner. Court records: sealing and destruction.

(1) Existing law authorizes a person to petition the court for an order sealing the record of conviction and other official records in a case in which that person was under 18 years of age at the time of commission of a misdemeanor and is eligible for, or has previously received, specified relief. Existing law authorizes that person to be required to reimburse the court, the county, or any city for the actual cost of services rendered, as specified.

This bill would only make persons 26 years of age or older liable to reimburse the court, the county, or any city for the cost of services.

(2) Existing law authorizes, except as specified, in a case in which a petition has been filed with a juvenile court to commence proceedings to adjudge a person a ward of the court, in a case in which a person is eited to appear before a probation officer or is taken before a probation officer pursuant to a specified provision of law, or in a case in which a

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minor is taken before an officer of a law enforcement agency, the person or the county probation officer to petition the court for the sealing of arrest records and records relating to the person's case 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. Existing law authorizes the petition to 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. Existing law also requires, except as provided, the court to order the juvenile court records sealed pursuant to these provisions destroyed, as specified, and authorizes other agencies in possession of sealed records to destroy the records 5 years after the record was ordered sealed.

This bill would instead require a court to, at the time the jurisdiction of the juvenile court has terminated as to the person, order all records, papers, and exhibits in the person's case in the custody of the juvenile court and other agencies, entities, and officials sealed and destroyed. This bill would retain the prohibition in existing law prohibiting a court from ordering the person's records sealed in any case in which the person has been found by the juvenile court to have committed any specified offenses when he or she had attained 14 years of age and prohibiting records from being destroyed if the subject of the record is found to be a within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court because of the commission of the same specified offenses when he or she was 14 years of age or older. The bill would, in any case in which a petition is not filed with the court, require the probation department or law enforcement agency to seal all records, as specified, at the time at which the decision was made to not refer the person to the probation department or the district attorney's office, and to destroy those records when the person who is the subject of the record reaches 18 years of age. The bill would also make conforming changes.

## **Existing**

(2) Existing law makes a father, mother, spouse, or other person liable for the support of a minor person, the person himself or herself if he or she is an adult, or the estates of those persons, unless indigent, liable for the cost to the county and court for any investigation related to the sealing and for the sealing of any juvenile court or arrest records pursuant to the above-mentioned provisions. Existing law also authorizes

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those persons to be required to reimburse the court, county, or a city for the actual cost of services rendered, as specified.

This bill would only require persons 26 years of age or older who petitions for an order sealing his or her record, pursuant to specified provisions, to be liable for the investigative costs and to reimburse the costs of services rendered.

(3) By permitting certain persons to receive services from local agencies free of charge, the bill would increase the level of service provided by those local agencies, thereby imposing 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 1203.45 of the Penal Code is amended

2 to read: 3

1203.45. (a) In a case in which a person was under 18 years 4 of age at the time of commission of a misdemeanor and is eligible

5 for, or has previously received, the relief provided by Section

1203.4 or 1203.4a, that person, in a proceeding under Section

1203.4 or 1203.4a, or a separate proceeding, may petition the court

for an order sealing the record of conviction and other official

records in the case, including records of arrests resulting in the criminal proceeding and records relating to other offenses charged 10

11 in the accusatory pleading, whether the defendant was acquitted

12 or charges were dismissed. If the court finds that the person was

13 under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the

14 misdemeanor, and is eligible for relief under Section 1203.4 or

15 1203.4a or has previously received that relief, it may issue its order

16 granting the relief prayed for. Thereafter the conviction, arrest, or

17 other proceeding shall be deemed not to have occurred, and the AB 1756 —4—

1 petitioner may answer accordingly any question relating to their 2 occurrence.

- (b) This section applies to convictions that occurred before, as well as those that occur after, the effective date of this section.
- (c) This section shall not apply to offenses for which registration is required under Section 290, to violations of Division 10 (commencing with Section 11000) of the Health and Safety Code, or to misdemeanor violations of the Vehicle Code relating to operation of a vehicle or of a local ordinance relating to operation, standing, stopping, or parking of a motor vehicle.
- (d) This section does not apply to a person convicted of more than one offense, whether the second or additional convictions occurred in the same action in which the conviction as to which relief is sought occurred or in another action, except in the following cases:
  - (1) One of the offenses includes the other or others.
  - (2) The other conviction or convictions were for the following:
- (A) Misdemeanor violations of Chapters 1 (commencing with Section 21000) to 9 (commencing with Section 22500), inclusive, Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 23100), or Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 23250) of Division 11 of the Vehicle Code, other than Section 23103, 23104, 23105, 23152, 23153, or 23220.
- (B) Violation of a local ordinance relating to the operation, stopping, standing, or parking of a motor vehicle.
- (3) The other conviction or convictions consisted of any combination of paragraphs (1) and (2).
- (e) This section shall apply in a case in which a person was under 21 years of age at the time of the commission of an offense as to which this section is made applicable if that offense was committed prior to March 7, 1973.
- (f) In an action or proceeding based upon defamation, a court, upon a showing of good cause, may order the records sealed under this section to be opened and admitted into evidence. The records shall be confidential and shall be available for inspection only by the court, jury, parties, counsel for the parties, and any other person who is authorized by the court to inspect them. Upon the judgment in the action or proceeding becoming final, the court shall order the records sealed.

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(g) A person who is 26 years of age or older and petitions for an order sealing a record under this section may be required to reimburse the court for the actual cost of services rendered, whether or not the petition is granted and the records are sealed or expunged, at a rate to be determined by the court, not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150), and to reimburse the county for the actual cost of services rendered, whether or not the petition is granted and the records are sealed or expunged, at a rate to be determined by the county board of supervisors, not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150), and to reimburse any city for the actual cost of services rendered, whether or not the petition is granted and the records are sealed or expunged, at a rate to be determined by the city council, not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150). Ability to make this reimbursement shall be determined by the court using the standards set forth in paragraph (2) of subdivision (g) of Section 987.8 and shall not be a prerequisite to a person's eligibility under this section. The court may order reimbursement in a case in which the petitioner appears to have the ability to pay, without undue hardship, all or any portion of the cost for services established pursuant to this subdivision.

SEC. 2. Section 781 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

781. (a) (1) (A) In any case in which a petition has been filed with a juvenile court to commence proceedings to adjudge a person a ward of the court, the court shall, at the time the jurisdiction of the juvenile court has terminated as to the person, order all records, papers, and exhibits in the person's case in the custody of the juvenile court sealed and destroyed, including the juvenile court record, minute book entries, and entries on dockets, and any other records relating to the case in the custody of the other agencies, entities, and officials as are named in the order. Once the court has ordered the person's records sealed and destroyed, the proceedings in the case shall be deemed never to have occurred, and the person may properly reply accordingly to any inquiry about the events, the records of which are ordered sealed.

(B) The court shall send a copy of the order to each agency, entity, and official named therein, directing the agency or entity to seal and destroy its records. Each agency, entity, and official shall seal and destroy the records in its custody as directed by the order, shall advise the court of its compliance, and thereupon shall

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seal the copy of the court's order for sealing of records that it, he, or she received.

- (C) In any case in which a ward of the juvenile court is subject to the registration requirements set forth in Section 290 of the Penal Code, a court, in ordering the sealing of the juvenile records of the person, shall also provide in the order that the person is relieved from the registration requirement and for the destruction of all registration information in the custody of the Department of Justice and other agencies, entities, and officials.
- (D) Notwithstanding any other law, the court shall not order the person's records sealed in any case in which the person has been found by the juvenile court to have committed an offense listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707 when he or she had attained 14 years of age or older.
- (2) In any case in which a person is cited to appear before a probation officer or is taken before a probation officer pursuant to Section 626, or in any case in which a minor is taken before any officer of a law enforcement agency, and no petition is filed, the probation department or law enforcement agency shall, at the time at which the decision was made to not refer the person to the probation department or to the district attorney's office, seal all records, including records of arrest, relating to the person's case, in the custody of the probation department and law enforcement agency. Once the records have been sealed, the events shall be deemed never to have occurred, and the person may properly reply accordingly to any inquiry about the events, the records of which are sealed. The probation department or law enforcement agency shall destroy the records sealed pursuant to this paragraph when the person who is the subject of the record reaches 18 years of age.
- (3) The person who is the subject of records sealed pursuant to this section may petition the superior court to permit inspection of the records by persons named in the petition, and the superior court may so order. Otherwise, except as provided in subdivision (b), the records shall not be open to inspection.
- (b) In any action or proceeding based upon defamation, a court, upon a showing of good cause, may order any records sealed under this section to be opened and admitted into evidence. The records shall be confidential and shall be available for inspection only by the court, jury, parties, counsel for the parties, and any other person who is authorized by the court to inspect them. Upon the judgment

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in the action or proceeding becoming final, the court shall order the records sealed.

- (e) (1) Subdivision (a) does not apply to Department of Motor Vehicle records of any convictions for offenses under the Vehicle Code or any local ordinance relating to the operation, stopping and standing, or parking of a vehicle where the record of any such conviction would be a public record under Section 1808 of the Vehicle Code. However, if a court orders a case record containing any such conviction to be sealed under this section, and if the Department of Motor Vehicles maintains a public record of such a conviction, the court shall notify the Department of Motor Vehicles of the sealing and the department shall advise the court of its receipt of the notice.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other law, subsequent to the notification, the Department of Motor Vehicles shall allow access to its record of convictions only to the subject of the record and to insurers which have been granted requestor code numbers by the department. Any insurer to which such a record of conviction is disclosed, when such a conviction record has otherwise been sealed under this section, shall be given notice of the sealing when the record is disclosed to the insurer. The insurer may use the information contained in the record for purposes of determining eligibility for insurance and insurance rates for the subject of the record, and the information shall not be used for any other purpose nor shall it be disclosed by an insurer to any person or party not having access to the record.
- (3) This subdivision shall not prevent the sealing of any record that is maintained by any agency or party other than the Department of Motor Vehicles.
- (4) This subdivision shall not affect the procedures or authority of the Department of Motor Vehicles for purging department records.
- (d) If the subject of the record was found to be a person described in Section 602 because of the commission of an offense listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707 when he or she was 14 years of age or older, the record shall not be destroyed. Any other agency in possession of sealed records may destroy its records five years after the record was ordered sealed.
- (e) This section shall not permit the sealing of a person's juvenile court records for an offense where the person is convicted

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of that offense in a criminal court pursuant to the provisions of Section 707.1. This subdivision is declaratory of existing law.

- (f) (1) On and after January 1, 2015, each court and probation department shall ensure that information regarding the eligibility for and the procedures to request the sealing and destruction of records pursuant to this section shall be provided to each person who is either of the following:
- (A) A person for whom a petition has been filed on or after January 1, 2015, to adjudge the person a ward of the juvenile court.
- (B) A person who is brought before a probation officer pursuant to Section 626.
- (2) The Judicial Council shall, on or before January 1, 2015, develop informational materials for purposes of paragraph (1) and shall develop a form to petition the court for the sealing and destruction of records pursuant to this section. The informational materials and the form shall be provided to each person described in paragraph (1) when jurisdiction is terminated or when the case is dismissed.

**SEC. 3.** 

- SEC. 2. Section 903.3 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:
- 903.3. (a) A person who is 26 years of age or older shall, unless indigent, be liable for the cost to the county and court for any investigation related to the sealing and for the sealing of any juvenile court or arrest records pursuant to Section 781 pertaining to that person.
- (b) In the event a petition is filed for an order sealing a record, a person who is 26 years of age or older may be required to reimburse the county and court for the actual cost of services rendered, whether or not the petition is granted and the records are sealed or expunged, at a rate to be determined by the county board of supervisors for the county and by the court for the court, not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150). Ability to make this reimbursement shall be determined by the court using the standards set forth in paragraph (2) of subdivision (g) of Section 987.8 of the Penal Code and shall not be a prerequisite to a person's eligibility under this section. The court may order reimbursement in any case in which the petitioner appears to have the ability to pay, without undue hardship, all or any portion of the cost for services.

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- (c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the father, mother, spouse, or other person liable for the support of the minor, the person himself or herself if he or she is an adult, the estate of that person, or the estate of the minor, shall not be liable for the costs described in this section if a petition to declare the minor a dependent child of the court pursuant to Section 300 is dismissed at or before the jurisdictional hearing.
- (d) Any determination of amount made by a court under this section shall be valid only if either (1) made under procedures adopted by the Judicial Council or (2) approved by the Judicial Council.
- 12 SEC. 4.

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