

April 9, 2019



DIGEST OF SB 235 (Updated April 8, 2019 5:57 pm - DI 131)

Citations Affected: IC 5-2; IC 34-26; IC 35-31.5; IC 35-38.

Synopsis: Expungements. Defines "collateral action" as an action that is factually or legally related to an arrest, a criminal charge, a delinquency allegation, a criminal conviction, or a delinquency adjudication. Specifies that certain information relating to: (1) an arrest; and (2) a collateral action is required to be sealed or marked expunged if a petition for expungement is granted. Specifies that an amendment affecting the information required to be expunged, marked (Continued next page) (Continued next page)

Effective: July 1, 2019.

Freeman, Young M, Buck, Randolph Lonnie M

(HOUSE SPONSORS — YOUNG J, STEUERWALD)

January 3, 2019, read first time and referred to Committee on Corrections and Criminal

January 16, 2019, amended, reported favorably — Do Pass.
January 29, 2019, read second time, amended, ordered engrossed.
January 30, 2019, engrossed.
January 31, 2019, read third time, passed. Yeas 46, nays 3.

HOUSE ACTION
February 26, 2019, read first time and referred to Committee on Courts and Criminal Code.
April 4, 2019, amended, reported — Do Pass.
April 8, 2019, read second time, amended, ordered engrossed.



Digest Continued

as expunged, or otherwise sealed or restricted does not apply to an expungement order granted before the effective date of the amendment. Sets forth a procedure for a person to file a petition for a supplemental order of expungement. Provides that a person convicted of a felony that resulted in death to another person may not seek expungement of that felony. Strikes and relocates a provision relating to certain nonpublic records maintained by a law enforcement agency, and specifies that this provision also applies to records maintained by a public defender agency. Establishes a method for a person to expunge a protection order if the petition for a protection order is dismissed or denied. Requires an IDACS coordinator to remove the name of a respondent from the Indiana protective order registry when the IDACS coordinator receives notice from the county clerk that the protective order against the respondent has been dismissed.



First Regular Session of the 121st General Assembly (2019)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2018 Regular and Special Session of the General Assembly.

ENGROSSED SENATE BILL No. 235

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning criminal law and procedure.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

1	SECTION 1. IC 5-2-9-9 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS
2	A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
3	2019]: Sec. 9. When an IDACS coordinator receives notice from a
4	county clerk that a protective order has been dismissed, the IDACS
5	coordinator shall remove the name of the respondent from the
6	registry.
7	SECTION 2. IC 34-26-7.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
8	AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
9	JULY 1, 2019]:
0	Chapter 7.5. Petitions to Expunge Protection Orders
1	Sec. 1. This chapter applies to a person named as the subject of
2	a protection order, and if one (1) of the following applies:
3	(1) A protection order was issued to the plaintiff, but is
4	subsequently terminated due to the:
5	(A) dismissal of the petition before a court hearing on the
6	protection order;
7	(B) denial of the protection order upon the order of the



1	court; or
2	(C) failure of the plaintiff to appear to the court hearing on
3	the protection order.
4	(2) A protection order was reversed or vacated by an
5	appellate court.
6	Sec. 2. The following definitions apply throughout this chapter:
7	(1) "Protection order" means an Indiana civil protection
8	order under IC 34-26-5. The term includes an order for
9	protection and an order for protection ex parte.
0	(2) "Subject of a protection order" means the person against
l 1	whom a protection order was issued.
12	(3) "Plaintiff" means the person for whom a protection order
13	was issued.
14	(4) "Expungement" means the sealing of protection order
15	court records from public inspection, but not from a law
16	enforcement agency or the court.
17	Sec. 3. (a) At any time after a court dismisses or denies an order
18	for protection following issuance of an order for protection ex
19	parte, as described in section 1(1) of this chapter, the subject of the
20	protection order may petition to expunge the protection order:
21	(1) with the court that issued or denied the protection order;
22	and
23	(2) in the cause the protection order was issued under.
24	(b) A petition seeking to expunge a protection order must be
25	filed under seal, verified, and include the following information:
26	(1) The petitioner's full name.
27	(2) The petitioner's date of birth.
28	(3) The petitioner's address.
29	(4) The case number or court cause number, if available.
30	(5) The petitioner's Social Security number.
31	(6) The petitioner's driver's license number.
32	(7) The date of the order for protection or order for
33	protection ex parte, if applicable.
34	(8) A description of why the petitioner is entitled to relief,
35	including all relevant dates.
36	(9) Certified copies of the following, if applicable:
37	(A) The order for protection.
38	(B) The order for protection ex parte.
39	(C) The order denying an order for protection.
10	(D) The opinion from the appellate court reversing or
11	vacating an order for protection or an order for protection
12	ex parte.



1	(c) The petition may include any other information that the
2	petitioner believes may assist the court.
3	Sec. 4. (a) Unless the petition is incomplete, or the petition
4	conclusively indicates that the petitioner is not entitled to relief, the
5	court shall:
6	(1) redact the petitioner's:
7	(A) date of birth;
8	(B) Social Security number; and
9	(C) driver's license number;
10	from the petition;
11	(2) serve a copy of the redacted petition under subdivision (1)
12	on the plaintiff who originally sought the protection order;
13	and
14	(3) set the matter for hearing.
15	The plaintiff who originally sought the protection order is entitled
16	to appear at the hearing.
17	(b) If:
18	(1) the plaintiff who originally sought the protection order
19	waives in writing the right to appear at the hearing; and
20	(2) the petition conclusively indicates that the petitioner is
21	entitled to relief;
22	the court may issue an order to expunge a protection order without
23	holding a hearing.
24	(c) The grant or denial of a petition for expungement is a final
25	appealable order.
26	Sec. 5. The petitioner bears the burden of proof in a proceeding
27	to expunge a protection order. The court shall order the protection
28	order expunged if the petitioner proves by a preponderance of the
29	evidence that the petitioner is entitled to relief.
30	Sec. 6. (a) If a court orders a protection order expunged under
31	this chapter, the court shall do the following with respect to the
32	specific records expunged by the court:
33	(1) Order the office of judicial administration to remove the
34	protection order from the Indiana protective order registry
35	established under IC 5-2-9-5.5.
36	(2) Redact or permanently seal the court's own records
37	relating to the protection order.
38	(b) If an appellate court reverses or vacates a protection order,
39	and the protection order is then expunged, the appellate court
40	shall:
41	(1) redact the opinion or memorandum decision as it appears

on the computer gateway administered by the office of



1	technology so that it does not include the name of the subject
2	of the protection order (in the same manner that opinions
3	involving juveniles are redacted); and
4	(2) provide a redacted copy of the opinion to any publisher or
5	organization to whom the opinion or memorandum decision
6	is provided after the date of the order of expungement.
7	The supreme court and the court of appeals are not required to
8	redact, destroy, or otherwise dispose of any existing copy of ar
9	opinion or memorandum decision that includes the name of the
10	subject of the protection order.
11	Sec. 7. A petitioner whose record is expunged under this
12	chapter:
13	(1) shall be treated as if the protection order had never been
14	filed; and
15	(2) may answer truthfully to a question from the petitioner's
16	employer or prospective employer that a petition or order of
17	protection has never been filed against the petitioner.
18	SECTION 3. IC 35-31.5-2-46.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
19	CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
20	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 46.5. "Collateral action", for
21	purposes of IC 35-38-9, has the meaning set forth in IC 35-38-9-0.5
22	SECTION 4. IC 35-31.5-2-121, AS ADDED BY P.L.114-2012
23	SECTION 67, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
24	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 121. "Episode of criminal conduct", for purposes
25	of IC 35-38-9 and IC 35-50-1-2, has the meaning set forth in
26	IC 35-50-1-2(b).
27	SECTION 5. IC 35-38-9-0.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
28	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
29	1,2019]: Sec. 0.5. As used in this chapter, "collateral action" means
30	an action or proceeding, including an administrative proceeding
31	that is factually or legally related to an arrest, a criminal charge
32	a juvenile delinquency allegation, a conviction, or a juvenile
33	delinquency adjudication. The term includes a proceeding or
34	action concerning a seizure, a civil forfeiture, and a petition for
35	specialized driving privileges.
36	SECTION 6. IC 35-38-9-0.6 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
37	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
38	1, 2019]: Sec. 0.6. (a) This chapter does not require any change or
39	alteration in the following:
40	(1) An internal record made by a:
41	(A) law enforcement agency; or
42	(B) public defender agency;



1	that is not intended for release to the public.
2	(2) A nonpublic record that relates to a diversion or deferral
3	program.
4	(3) A disciplinary record or proceeding as it relates to a
5	licensing, certification, or public entity.
6	(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), the changes in this
7	chapter made in SEA 235-2019 as enacted in the 2019 session of the
8	general assembly apply only to an expungement order granted
9	after June 30, 2019.
10	(c) A person whose petition for expungement was granted
11	before July 1, 2019, may file a petition for a supplemental order of
12	expungement under section 9 of this chapter to obtain the benefit
13	of changes in SEA 235-2019 as enacted in the 2019 session of the
14	general assembly, if applicable.
15	SECTION 7. IC 35-38-9-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.142-2015,
16	SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
17	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 1. (a) This section applies only to a person who
18	has been arrested, charged with an offense, or alleged to be a
19	delinquent child, if:
20	(1) the arrest, criminal charge, or juvenile delinquency allegation:
21	(A) did not result in a conviction or juvenile adjudication; or
22	(B) resulted in a conviction or juvenile adjudication and the
23	conviction or adjudication was expunged under sections 2
24	through 5 of this chapter, or was later vacated; on appeal;
25	and
26	(2) the person is not currently participating in a pretrial diversion
27	program.
28	(b) Not earlier than one (1) year after the date of arrest, criminal
29	charge, or juvenile delinquency allegation (whichever is later), if the
30	person was not convicted or adjudicated a delinquent child, or the date
31	of the opinion vacating the conviction or adjudication becomes final,
32	(unless the prosecuting attorney agrees in writing to an earlier time),
33	the person may petition the court for expungement of the records
34	related to the arrest, criminal charge, or juvenile delinquency
35	allegation. However, a person may petition the court for
36	expungement at an earlier time if the prosecuting attorney agrees
37	in writing to an earlier time.
38	(c) A petition for expungement of records must be verified and filed
39	in a circuit or superior court in the county where the criminal charges
40	or juvenile delinquency allegation was filed, or if no criminal charges

or juvenile delinquency allegation was filed, in the county where the



41 42

arrest occurred. The petition must set forth:

1	(1) the date of the arrest, criminal charges, or juvenile
2	delinquency allegation, and conviction (if applicable);
3	(2) the county in which the arrest occurred, the county in which
4	the information or indictment was filed, and the county in which
5	the juvenile delinquency allegation was filed, if applicable;
6	(3) the law enforcement agency employing the arresting officer,
7	if known;
8	(4) the court in which the criminal charges or juvenile
9	delinquency allegation was filed, if applicable;
10	(5) any other known identifying information, such as:
11	(A) the name of the arresting officer;
12	(B) case number or court cause number;
13	(C) any aliases or other names used by the petitioner;
14	(D) the petitioner's driver's license number; and
15	(E) a list of each criminal charge and its disposition, if
16	applicable;
17	(6) the date of the petitioner's birth; and
18	(7) the petitioner's Social Security number.
19	A person who files a petition under this section is not required to pay
20	a filing fee.
21	(d) The court shall serve a copy of the petition on the prosecuting
22	attorney.
23	(e) Upon receipt of a petition for expungement, the court:
24	(1) may summarily deny the petition if the petition does not meet
25	the requirements of this section, or if the statements contained in
26	the petition indicate that the petitioner is not entitled to relief; and
27	(2) shall grant the petition unless:
28	(A) the conditions described in subsection (a) have not been
29	met; or
30	(B) criminal charges are pending against the person.
31	(f) Whenever the petition of a person under this section is granted:
32	(1) no information concerning the arrest, criminal charges,
33	juvenile delinquency allegation, vacated conviction, or vacated
34	juvenile delinquency adjudication (including information from
35	a collateral action that identifies the petitioner), may be placed
36	or retained in any state central repository for criminal history
37	information or in any other alphabetically arranged criminal
38	history information system maintained by a local, regional, or
39	statewide law enforcement agency;
40	(2) the clerk of the supreme court shall seal or redact any records
41	in the clerk's possession that relate to the arrest, criminal charges,
42	juvenile delinquency allegation, vacated conviction, or vacated



1	juvenile delinquency adjudication;
2	(3) the records of:
2 3	(A) the sentencing court;
4	(B) a court that conducted a collateral action;
5	(B) (C) a juvenile court;
6	(C) (D) a court of appeals; and
7	(D) (E) the supreme court;
8	concerning the person shall be redacted or permanently sealed;
9	and
10	(4) with respect to the records of a person who is named as an
11	appellant or an appellee in an opinion or memorandum decision
12	by the supreme court or the court of appeals, or who is identified
13	in a collateral action, the court shall:
14	(A) redact the opinion or memorandum decision as it appears
15	on the computer gateway administered by the office of
16	technology so that it does not include the petitioner's name (in
17	the same manner that opinions involving juveniles are
18	redacted); and
19	(B) provide a redacted copy of the opinion to any publisher or
20	organization to whom the opinion or memorandum decision is
21	provided after the date of the order of expungement.
22	The supreme court and the court of appeals are not required to
23	redact, destroy, or otherwise dispose of any existing copy of an
24	opinion or memorandum decision that includes the petitioner's
25	name.
26	(g) If the court issues an order granting a petition for expungement
27	under this section, the order must include the information described in
28	subsection (c).
29	(h) This chapter does not require any change or alteration in:
30	(1) any internal record made by a law enforcement agency at the
31	time of the arrest and not intended for release to the public; or
32	(2) records that relate to a diversion or deferral program.
33	(i) (h) If a person whose records are expunged brings an action that
34	might be defended with the contents of the expunged records, the
35	defendant is presumed to have a complete defense to the action. In
36	order for the plaintiff to recover, the plaintiff must show that the
37	contents of the expunged records would not exonerate the defendant.
38	The plaintiff may be required to state under oath whether the plaintiff
39	had records in the criminal justice system and whether those records
40	were expunged. If the plaintiff denies the existence of the records, the
41	defendant may prove their existence in any manner compatible with the
42	law of evidence.



1	SECTION 8. IC 35-38-9-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.95-2017,
2	SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 2. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) and
4	section 8.5 of this chapter, this section applies only to a person
5	convicted of a misdemeanor, including a Class D felony (for a crime
6	committed before July 1, 2014) or a Level 6 felony (for a crime
7	committed after June 30, 2014) reduced to a misdemeanor.
8	(b) This section does not apply to the following:
9	(1) A person convicted of two (2) or more felony offenses that:
10	(A) involved the unlawful use of a deadly weapon; and
11	(B) were not committed as part of the same episode of criminal
12	conduct.
13	(2) A sex or violent offender (as defined in IC 11-8-8-5).
14	(c) Not earlier than five (5) years after the date of conviction (unless
15	the prosecuting attorney consents in writing to an earlier period), the
16	person convicted of the misdemeanor may petition a court to expunge
17	all conviction records, including records contained in:
18	(1) a court's files;
19	(2) the files of the department of correction;
20	(3) the files of the bureau of motor vehicles; and
21	(4) the files of any other person who provided treatment or
22	services to the petitioning person under a court order;
23	that relate to the person's misdemeanor conviction, including records
24	of a collateral action.
25	(d) A person who files a petition to expunge conviction records,
26	including any records relating to the conviction and any records
27	concerning a collateral action, shall file the petition in a circuit or
28	superior court in the county of conviction.
29	(e) If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that:
30	(1) the period required by this section has elapsed;
31	(2) no charges are pending against the person;
32	(3) the person has paid all fines, fees, and court costs, and
33	satisfied any restitution obligation placed on the person as part of
34	the sentence; and
35	(4) the person has not been convicted of a crime within the
36	previous five (5) years (or within a shorter period agreed to by the
37	prosecuting attorney if the prosecuting attorney has consented to
38	a shorter period under subsection (c));
39	the court shall order the conviction records described in subsection (c),
40	including any records relating to the conviction and any records
11	
41	concerning a collateral action, expunged in accordance with section



1	SECTION 9. IC 35-38-9-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.142-2015,
2	SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 3. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) and
4	section 8.5 of this chapter, this section applies only to a person
5	convicted of a Class D felony (for a crime committed before July 1,
6	2014) or a Level 6 felony (for a crime committed after June 30, 2014).
7	This section does not apply to a person if the person's Class D felony
8	or Level 6 felony was reduced to a Class A misdemeanor.
9	(b) This section does not apply to the following:
10	(1) An elected official convicted of an offense while serving the
11	official's term or as a candidate for public office.
12	(2) A sex or violent offender (as defined in IC 11-8-8-5).
13	(3) A person convicted of a felony that resulted in bodily injury to
14	another person.
15	(4) A person convicted of perjury (IC 35-44.1-2-1) or official
16	misconduct (IC 35-44.1-1-1).
17	(5) A person convicted of an offense described in:
18	(A) IC 35-42-1;
19	(B) IC 35-42-3.5; or
20	(C) IC 35-42-4.
21	(6) A person convicted of two (2) or more felony offenses that:
22	(A) involved the unlawful use of a deadly weapon; and
23	(B) were not committed as part of the same episode of criminal
24	conduct.
25	(c) Not earlier than eight (8) years after the date of conviction
26	(unless the prosecuting attorney consents in writing to an earlier
27	period), the person convicted of the Class D felony or Level 6 felony
28	may petition a court to expunge all conviction records, including
29	records contained in:
30	(1) a court's files;
31	(2) the files of the department of correction;
32	(3) the files of the bureau of motor vehicles; and
33	(4) the files of any other person who provided treatment or
34	services to the petitioning person under a court order;
35	that relate to the person's Class D or Level 6 felony conviction,
36	including records of a collateral action.
37	(d) A person who files a petition to expunge conviction records,
38	including any records relating to the conviction and any records
39	concerning a collateral action, shall file the petition in a circuit or
40	superior court in the county of conviction.
41	(e) If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that:
42	(1) the period required by this section has elapsed;



1	(2) no charges are pending against the person;
2	(3) the person has paid all fines, fees, and court costs, and
3	satisfied any restitution obligation placed on the person as part of
4	the sentence; and
5	(4) the person has not been convicted of a crime within the
6	previous eight (8) years (or within a shorter period agreed to by
7	the prosecuting attorney if the prosecuting attorney has consented
8	to a shorter period under subsection (c));
9	the court shall order the conviction records described in subsection (c),
0	including any records relating to the conviction and any records
1	concerning a collateral action, expunged in accordance with section
2	6 of this chapter.
3	SECTION 10. IC 35-38-9-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.142-2015,
4	SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
5	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 4. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) and
6	section 8.5 of this chapter, this section applies only to a person
7	convicted of a felony who may not seek expungement of that felony
8	under section 3 of this chapter.
9	(b) This section does not apply to the following:
20	(1) An elected official convicted of an offense while serving the
1	official's term or as a candidate for public office.
	(2) A sex or violent offender (as defined in IC 11-8-8-5).
22 23 24	(3) A person convicted of a felony that resulted in serious bodily
24	injury to another person.
25	(4) A person convicted of a felony that resulted in death to
26	another person.
27	(4) (5) A person convicted of official misconduct
28	(IC 35-44.1-1-1).
.9	(5) (6) A person convicted of an offense described in:
0	(A) IC 35-42-1;
1	(B) IC 35-42-3.5; or
2	(C) IC 35-42-4.
3	(6) (7) A person convicted of two (2) or more felony offenses that:
4	(A) involved the unlawful use of a deadly weapon; and
5	(B) were not committed as part of the same episode of criminal
6	conduct.
7	(c) Not earlier than the later of eight (8) years from the date of
8	conviction, or three (3) years from the completion of the person's
9	sentence, unless the prosecuting attorney consents in writing to an
0	earlier period, the person convicted of the felony may petition a court
-1	to expunge all conviction records, including records contained in:
-2	(1) a court's files;



1	(2) the files of the department of correction;
2	(3) the files of the bureau of motor vehicles; and
3	(4) the files of any other person who provided treatment of
4	services to the petitioning person under a court order;
5	that relate to the person's felony conviction, including records of a
6	collateral action.
7	(d) A person who files a petition to expunge conviction records
8	including any records relating to the conviction and any records
9	concerning a collateral action, shall file the petition in a circuit or
10	superior court in the county of conviction.
11	(e) If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that:
12	(1) the period required by this section has elapsed;
13	(2) no charges are pending against the person;
14	(3) the person has paid all fines, fees, and court costs, and
15	satisfied any restitution obligation placed on the person as part of
16	the sentence; and
17	(4) the person has not been convicted of a crime within the
18	previous eight (8) years (or within a shorter period agreed to by
19	the prosecuting attorney if the prosecuting attorney has consented
20	to a shorter period under subsection (c));
21	the court may order the conviction records described in subsection (c)
22	including any records relating to the conviction and any records
23	concerning a collateral action, marked as expunged in accordance
24	with section 7 of this chapter. A person whose records have beer
25	ordered marked as expunged under this section is considered to have
26	had the person's records expunged for all purposes other than the
27	disposition of the records.
28	SECTION 11. IC 35-38-9-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.142-2015
29	SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
30	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) and
31	section 8.5 of this chapter, this section applies to a person convicted of
32	a felony, including:
33	(1) an elected official convicted of an offense while serving the
34	official's term or as a candidate for public office; and
35	(2) a person convicted of a felony that resulted in serious bodily
36	injury to another person.
37	(b) This section does not apply to the following:
38	(1) A sex or violent offender (as defined in IC 11-8-8-5).
39	(2) A person convicted of official misconduct (IC 35-44.1-1-1).
40	(3) A person convicted of an offense described in:
41 42	(A) IC 35-42-1; (B) IC 35-42-3.5; or



1 (C) IC 35-42-4. 2 (4) A person convicted of two (2) or more felony offenses tha 3 (A) involved the unlawful use of a deadly weapon; and 4 (B) were not committed as part of the same episode of crimi conduct.	nal
3 (A) involved the unlawful use of a deadly weapon; and 4 (B) were not committed as part of the same episode of crimi	nal
4 (B) were not committed as part of the same episode of crimi	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
5 conduct.	to
	to
6 (5) A person convicted of a felony that resulted in death	
7 another person.	
8 (c) Not earlier than the later of ten (10) years from the date	of
9 conviction, or five (5) years from the completion of the person	n's
sentence, unless the prosecuting attorney consents in writing to	an
earlier period, the person convicted of the felony may petition a co	urt
to expunge all conviction records, including records contained in:	
13 (1) a court's files;	
14 (2) the files of the department of correction;	
15 (3) the files of the bureau of motor vehicles; and	
16 (4) the files of any other person who provided treatment	or
services to the petitioning person under a court order;	
that relate to the person's felony conviction, including records o	f a
19 collateral action.	
20 (d) A person who files a petition to expunge conviction recor	ds,
21 including any records relating to the conviction and any record	ds
concerning a collateral action, shall file the petition in a circuit	or
superior court in the county of conviction.	
(e) If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that:	
25 (1) the period required by this section has elapsed;	
26 (2) no charges are pending against the person;	
27 (3) the person has paid all fines, fees, and court costs, a	nd
satisfied any restitution obligation placed on the person as part	
29 the sentence;	
30 (4) the person has not been convicted of a crime within	he
previous ten (10) years (or within a shorter period agreed to by	
prosecuting attorney if the prosecuting attorney has consented	
a shorter period under subsection (c)); and	
34 (5) the prosecuting attorney has consented in writing to	he
expungement of the person's criminal records;	
the court may order the conviction records described in subsection (c),
including any records relating to the conviction and any record	-
concerning a collateral action, marked as expunged in accordan	
with section 7 of this chapter. A person whose records have be	
40 ordered marked as expunged under this section is considered to ha	
had the person's records expunged for all purposes other than	
disposition of the records.	



1	SECTION 12. IC 35-38-9-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.198-2016,
2	SECTION 671, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
3	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 6. (a) If the court orders conviction
4	records, including any records relating to the conviction and any
5	records concerning a collateral action, expunged under sections 2
6	through 3 of this chapter, the court shall do the following with respect
7	to the specific records expunged by the court:
8	(1) Order:
9	(A) the department of correction;
10	(B) the bureau of motor vehicles; and
11	(C) each:
12	(i) law enforcement agency; and
13	(ii) other person;
14	who incarcerated, prosecuted, provided treatment for, or
15	provided other services for the person under an order of the
16	court;
17	to prohibit the release of the person's records or information in the
18	person's records to anyone without a court order, other than a law
19	enforcement officer acting in the course of the officer's official
20	duty.
21	(2) Order the central repository for criminal history information
22	maintained by the state police department to seal the person's
23	expunged conviction records, including information related to:
23 24	(A) an arrest or offense:
25	(i) in which no conviction was entered; and
26	(ii) that was committed as part of the same episode of
27	criminal conduct as the case ordered expunged; and
28	(B) any other references to any matters related to the case
29	ordered expunged, including in a collateral action.
30	This subdivision does not require the state police department
31	to seal any record the state police department does not have
32	legal authority to seal.
33	(3) Records sealed under this subdivision (2) may be disclosed
34	only to:
35	(A) a prosecuting attorney, if:
36	(i) authorized by a court order; and
37	(ii) needed to carry out the official duties of the prosecuting
38	attorney;
39	(B) a defense attorney, if:
40	(i) authorized by a court order; and
41 42	(ii) needed to carry out the professional duties of the defense
1/	attorney:



1	(C) a probation department, if:
2	(i) authorized by a court order; and
3	(ii) necessary to prepare a presentence report;
4	(D) the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of
5	Homeland Security, if disclosure is required to comply with an
6	agreement relating to the sharing of criminal history
7	information;
8	(E) the:
9	(i) supreme court;
10	(ii) members of the state board of law examiners;
11	(iii) executive director of the state board of law examiners;
12	and
13	(iv) employees of the state board of law examiners, in
14	accordance with rules adopted by the state board of law
15	examiners;
16	for the purpose of determining whether an applicant possesses
17	the necessary good moral character for admission to the bar;
18	(F) a person required to access expunged records to comply
19	with the Secure and Fair Enforcement for Mortgage Licensing
20	Act (12 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) or regulations adopted under the
21	Secure and Fair Enforcement for Mortgage Licensing Act; and
22	(G) the bureau of motor vehicles, the Federal Motor Carrier
23 24 25	Administration, and the Commercial Drivers License
24	Information System (CDLIS), if disclosure is required to
25	comply with federal law relating to reporting a conviction for
26	a violation of a traffic control law.
27	(3) (4) Notify the clerk of the supreme court to seal any records in
28	the clerk's possession that relate to the conviction, including any
29	records concerning a collateral action.
30	A probation department may provide an unredacted version of a
31	presentence report disclosed under subdivision (2)(C) (3)(C) to any
32	person authorized by law to receive a presentence report.
33	(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), if a petition to expunge
34	conviction records, including any records relating to the conviction
35	and any records concerning a collateral action, is granted under
36	sections 2 through 3 of this chapter, the records of:
37	(1) the sentencing court;
38	(2) a court that conducted a collateral action;
39	(2) (3) a juvenile court;
40	(3) (4) a court of appeals; and
41	(4) (5) the supreme court;
42	concerning the person shall be permanently sealed. However, a petition



for expungement granted under sections 2 through 3 of this chapter does not affect an existing or pending driver's license suspension.

- (c) If a petition to expunge conviction records, including any records relating to the conviction and any records concerning a collateral action, is granted under sections 2 through 3 of this chapter with respect to the records of a person who is named as an appellant or an appellee in an opinion or memorandum decision by the supreme court or the court of appeals, or who is identified in a collateral action, the court shall:
 - (1) redact the opinion or memorandum decision as it appears on the computer gateway administered by the office of technology so that it does not include the petitioner's name (in the same manner that opinions involving juveniles are redacted); and
 - (2) provide a redacted copy of the opinion to any publisher or organization to whom the opinion or memorandum decision is provided after the date of the order of expungement.

The supreme court and court of appeals are not required to destroy or otherwise dispose of any existing copy of an opinion or memorandum decision that includes the petitioner's name.

- (d) Notwithstanding subsection (b), a prosecuting attorney may submit a written application to a court that granted an expungement petition under this chapter to gain access to any records that were permanently sealed under subsection (b), if the records are relevant in a new prosecution of the person. If a prosecuting attorney who submits a written application under this subsection shows that the records are relevant for a new prosecution of the person, the court that granted the expungement petition shall:
 - (1) order the records to be unsealed; and
 - (2) allow the prosecuting attorney who submitted the written application to have access to the records.

If a court orders records to be unsealed under this subsection, the court shall order the records to be permanently resealed at the earliest possible time after the reasons for unsealing the records cease to exist. However, if the records are admitted as evidence against the person in a new prosecution that results in the person's conviction, or are used to enhance a sentence imposed on the person in a new prosecution, the court is not required to reseal the records.

(e) If a person whose conviction records, including any records relating to the conviction and any records concerning a collateral action, are expunged under sections 2 through 5 of this chapter is required to register as a sex offender based on the commission of a felony which has been expunged:



- (1) the expungement does not affect the operation of the sex offender registry web site, any person's ability to access the person's records, records required to be maintained concerning sex or violent offenders, or any registration requirement imposed on the person; and
- (2) the expunged conviction **records** must be clearly marked as expunged on the sex offender registry web site.
- (f) Expungement of a crime of domestic violence under section 2 of this chapter does not restore a person's right to possess a firearm. The right of a person convicted of a crime of domestic violence to possess a firearm may be restored only in accordance with IC 35-47-4-7.
- (g) If a court issues an order granting a petition for expungement under sections 2 through 3 of this chapter, the court shall also order any related records described in section 1(f) of this chapter sealed or redacted in the manner described in section 1 of this chapter, unless the records described in section 1(f) of this chapter have been ordered sealed and redacted under this section.
- (g) (h) If the court issues an order granting a petition for expungement under sections 2 through 3 of this chapter, the court shall include in its order the information described in section 8(b) of this chapter.
- SECTION 13. IC 35-38-9-7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.198-2016, SECTION 672, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 7. (a) This section applies only to a person who has filed a petition for expungement under section 4 or 5 of this chapter and whose records have been ordered marked as expunged.
- (b) The court records and other public records relating to the arrest, conviction, or sentence of a person whose conviction records, **including any records relating to the conviction and any records concerning a collateral action,** have been marked as expunged remain public records. However, the court shall order that the records be clearly and visibly marked or identified as being expunged. A petition for expungement granted under sections 4 through 5 of this chapter does not affect an existing or pending driver's license suspension.
- (c) The state police department, the bureau of motor vehicles, and any other law enforcement agency in possession of records that relate to the conviction, **including any records concerning a collateral action**, ordered to be marked as expunged shall add an entry to the person's record of arrest, conviction, or sentence in the criminal history data base stating that the record is marked as expunged. Nothing in this chapter prevents the bureau of motor vehicles from reporting



information about a conviction for a violation of a traffic control law
to the Commercial Drivers License Information System (CDLIS), in
accordance with federal law, even if the conviction has been expunged
under section 4 or 5 of this chapter.

- (d) If the court issues an order granting a petition for expungement under section 4 or 5 of this chapter, the court shall include in its order the information described in section 8(b) of this chapter.
- (e) If a court issues an order granting a petition for expungement under sections 4 through 5 of this chapter, the court shall also order any related records described in section 1(f) of this chapter marked as expunged, unless the records described in section 1(f) of this chapter have been ordered marked as expunged under this section.

SECTION 14. IC 35-38-9-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.142-2015, SECTION 8, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 8. (a) This section applies only to a petition to expunge conviction records, **including any records relating to the conviction and any records concerning a collateral action,** under sections 2 through 5 of this chapter. This section does not apply to a petition to expunge records related to the arrest, criminal charge, or juvenile delinquency allegation under section 1 of this chapter.

- (b) Any person may seek an expungement under sections 2 through 5 of this chapter by filing a verified petition for expungement. The petition must include the following:
 - (1) The petitioner's full name and all other legal names or aliases by which the petitioner is or has been known.
 - (2) The petitioner's date of birth.
 - (3) The petitioner's addresses from the date of the offense to the date of the petition.
 - (4) The case number or court cause number, if available.
 - (5) The petitioner shall affirm that no criminal investigation or charges are pending against the petitioner.
 - (6) The petitioner shall affirm that the petitioner has not committed another crime within the period required for expungement.
 - (7) The petitioner shall list all convictions, **all collateral actions**, the cause number of each conviction, if known, the date of the conviction, and any appeals from the conviction and the date any appellate opinion was handed down, if applicable.
 - (8) The petitioner shall include:
 - (A) the petitioner's Social Security number;
- (B) the petitioner's driver's license number;



1	(C) the date of the petitioner's arrest, if applicable; and
2	(D) the date on which the petitioner was convicted.
3	(9) The petitioner shall affirm that the required period has elapsed
4	or attach a copy of the prosecuting attorney's written consent to a
5	shorter period.
6	(10) The petitioner shall describe any other petitions that the
7	petitioner has filed under this chapter.
8	(11) For a petition filed under section 5 of this chapter, the
9	petitioner shall attach a copy of the prosecuting attorney's writter
10	consent.
11	(c) The petitioner may include any other information that the
12	petitioner believes may assist the court.
13	(d) A person who files a petition under this section is required to
14	pay the filing fee required in civil cases. The court may reduce or waive
15	this fee if the person is indigent.
16	(e) The petitioner shall serve a copy of the petition upon the
17	prosecuting attorney in accordance with the Indiana Rules of Tria
18	Procedure.
19	(f) The prosecuting attorney shall inform the victim of the victim's
20	rights under IC 35-40-6 by contacting the victim at the victim's last
21	known address. However, if a court has no discretion in granting ar
22	expungement petition under this chapter, the prosecuting attorney is
23	not required to inform the victim of the victim's rights under this
24	subsection.
25	(g) The prosecuting attorney shall reply to the petition not later than
26	thirty (30) days after receipt. If the prosecuting attorney fails to timely
27	reply to the petition:
28	(1) the prosecuting attorney has waived any objection to the
29	petition; and
30	(2) the court shall proceed to consider the petition under section
31	9 of this chapter.
32	SECTION 15. IC 35-38-9-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.142-2015
33	SECTION 10, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
34	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 9. (a) If the prosecuting attorney does not object
35	or has waived objection to the petition under section 8 of this chapter
36	the court may grant the petition for expungement without a hearing.
37	(b) The court may summarily deny a petition, if the petition does no
38	meet the requirements of section 8 of this chapter, or if the statements
39	contained in the petition demonstrate that the petitioner is not entitled
40	to relief.

(c) If the prosecuting attorney objects to the petition, the prosecuting

attorney shall file the reasons for objecting to the petition with the court



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and serve a copy of the objections on the petitioner at the time the prosecuting attorney objects to the petition. The court shall set the matter for hearing not sooner than sixty (60) days after service of the petition on the prosecuting attorney.

- (d) A victim of the offense for which expungement is sought may submit an oral or written statement in support of or in opposition to the petition at the time of the hearing. The petitioner must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the facts alleged in the verified petition are true.
 - (e) The grant or denial of a petition is an appealable final order.
- (f) If the court grants the petition for expungement, the court shall issue an order of expungement as described in sections 6 and 7 of this chapter.
- (g) The order granting the petition for expungement described in sections 6 and 7 of this chapter must include the information described in section 8(b) of this chapter.
- (h) This subsection applies only to a petition to expunge conviction records filed under sections 2 through 5 of this chapter. This subsection does not apply to a petition to expunge records related to the arrest, criminal charge, or juvenile delinquency allegation under section 1 of this chapter. A petitioner may seek to expunge more than one (1) conviction at the same time. The petitioner shall consolidate all convictions that the petitioner wishes to expunge from the same county in one (1) petition. A petitioner who wishes to expunge convictions from separate counties must file a petition in each county in which a conviction was entered.
- (i) This subsection applies only to a petition to expunge conviction records filed under sections 2 through 5 of this chapter. This subsection does not apply to a petition to expunge records related to the arrest, criminal charge, or juvenile delinquency allegation under section 1 of this chapter. Except as provided in subsections (j) and (k), a petitioner may file a petition for expungement only one (1) time during the petitioner's lifetime. For purposes of this subsection, all petitions for expungement filed in separate counties for offenses committed in those counties count as one (1) petition if they are filed in one (1) three hundred sixty-five (365) day period.
- (j) A petitioner whose petition for expungement has been denied, in whole or in part, may refile that petition for expungement, in whole or in part, with respect to one (1) or more convictions included in the initial expungement petition that were not expunged. However, if the petition was denied due to the court's exercise of its discretion under section 4 or 5 of this chapter, a petition for expungement may be refiled



1	only after the elapse of three (3) years from the date on which the
2	previous expungement petition was denied. Except as provided in
3	subsection (k), a refiled petition for expungement may not include any
4	conviction that was not included in the initial expungement petition.
5	(k) A court may permit a petitioner to file an amended petition for
6	expungement with respect to one (1) or more convictions that were no
7	included in the initial expungement petition only if the court finds that
8	(1) the petitioner intended in good faith to comply with
9	subsections (h) and (i);
10	(2) the petitioner's failure to comply with subsections (h) and (i)
11	was due to:
12	(A) excusable neglect; or
13	(B) circumstances beyond the petitioner's control; and
14	(3) permitting the petitioner to file a subsequent petition for
15	expungement is in the best interests of justice.
16	(l) If:
17	(1) the information required to be expunged, marked as
18	expunged, or otherwise sealed or restricted under this chapter
19	changes as the result of an amendment to this chapter; and
20	(2) a person whose petition for expungement was granted
21	before the effective date of the amendment wishes to obtain
22	the benefits of that amendment;
23	the person may file a petition for a supplemental order or
24	expungement with the court that granted the petition for
25	expungement. A petition for a supplemental order of expungement
26	must include a copy of the expungement order, succinctly set forth
27	the relief the petitioner seeks, and include any other information
28	required by the court. If the court finds that the person was
29	granted an order for expungement before the effective date of the
30	amendment and is otherwise entitled to relief, the court shall issue
31	a supplemental order for expungement consistent with the
32	amendment.
33	SECTION 16. IC 35-38-9-10, AS AMENDED BY P.L.142-2015
34	SECTION 11, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
35	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 10. (a) This section does not apply to a person to
36	whom sealed records may be disclosed under section $\frac{6(a)(2)}{6(a)(3)}$ or
37	this chapter.
38	(b) It is unlawful discrimination for any person to:
39	(1) suspend;
40	(2) expel;
41	(3) refuse to employ;
42	(4) refuse to admit;



1	(5) refuse to grant or renew a license, permit, or certificate
2	necessary to engage in any activity, occupation, or profession; or
3	(6) otherwise discriminate against;
4	any person because of a conviction or arrest record expunged or sealed
5	under this chapter.
6	(c) Except as provided in section 6(f) of this chapter, the civil rights
7	of a person whose conviction has been expunged shall be fully restored,
8	including the right to vote, to hold public office, to be a proper person
9	under IC 35-47-1-7(2), and to serve as a juror.
10	(d) In any application for employment, a license, or other right or
11	privilege, a person may be questioned about a previous criminal record
12	only in terms that exclude expunged convictions or arrests, such as:
13	"Have you ever been arrested for or convicted of a crime that has not
14	been expunged by a court?".
15	(e) A person whose record is expunged shall be treated as if the
16	person had never been convicted of the offense. However, upon a
17	subsequent arrest or conviction for an unrelated offense, the prior
18	expunged conviction:
19	(1) may be considered by the court in determining the sentence
20	imposed for the new offense;
21	(2) is a prior unrelated conviction for purposes of:
22	(A) a habitual offender enhancement; and
23	(B) enhancing the new offense based on a prior conviction;
24	and
25	(3) may be admitted as evidence in the proceeding for a new
26	offense as if the conviction had not been expunged.
27	(f) Any person that discriminates against a person as described in
28	subsection (b) commits a Class C infraction and may be held in
29	contempt by the court issuing the order of expungement or by any other
30	court of general jurisdiction. Any person may file a written motion of
31	contempt to bring an alleged violation of this section to the attention of
32	a court. In addition, the person is entitled to injunctive relief.
33	(g) In any judicial or administrative proceeding alleging negligence
34	or other fault, an order of expungement may be introduced as evidence
35	of the person's exercise of due care in hiring, retaining, licensing,
36	certifying, admitting to a school or program, or otherwise transacting
37	business or engaging in activity with the person to whom the order of
38	expungement was issued.
39	(h) A conviction, including any records relating to the conviction
40	and any records concerning a collateral action, that has been
41	expunged under this chapter is not admissible as evidence in an action

for negligent hiring, admission, or licensure against a person or entity



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,	(i) An expungement case, and all documents filed in the case,
,	becomes confidential when the court issues the order granting the
	petition. However, until the court issues the order granting the petition,
,	documents filed in the case are not confidential, and any hearing held
)	in the case shall be open.



COMMITTEE REPORT

Madam President: The Senate Committee on Corrections and Criminal Law, to which was referred Senate Bill No. 235, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that said bill be AMENDED as follows:

Page 1, between lines 4 and 5, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 2. IC 35-31.5-2-46.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 46.5. "Collateral action", for purposes of IC 35-38-9, has the meaning set forth in IC 35-38-9-0.5.".

Page 1, between lines 9 and 10, begin a new paragraph and insert: "SECTION 4. IC 35-38-9-0.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 0.5. As used in this chapter, "collateral action" means an action or proceeding, including an administrative proceeding, that is factually or legally related to an arrest, a criminal charge, a juvenile delinquency allegation, a conviction, or a juvenile delinquency adjudication. The term includes a proceeding or action concerning a seizure, a civil forfeiture, and a petition for specialized driving privileges.

SECTION 5. IC 35-38-9-0.6 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: **Sec. 0.6. This chapter does not require any change or alteration in the following:**

- (1) An internal record made by a:
 - (A) law enforcement agency; or
 - (B) public defender agency;

that is not intended for release to the public.

(2) A nonpublic record that relates to a diversion or deferral program.".

Page 3, line 12, delete "related seizure or civil forfeiture" and insert "collateral".

Page 3, line 24, delete "civil forfeiture proceeding" and insert "collateral action;".

Page 3, delete lines 25 through 28.

Page 3, line 37, delete "as the owner of property seized in a civil forfeiture" and insert "in a collateral".

Page 4, strike lines 12 through 14.

Page 4, line 15, strike "(2)".



Page 4, line 15, delete "nonpublic".

Page 4, line 15, strike "records that relate to a diversion or deferral".

Page 4, strike line 16.

Page 4, line 17, strike "(i)" and insert "(h)".

Page 5, line 8, delete "civil forfeiture." and insert "collateral action.".

Page 5, line 11, delete "civil forfeiture related to the conviction," and insert "collateral action.".

Page 5, line 25, delete "civil forfeiture related to the conviction," and insert "collateral action,".

Page 6, line 20, delete "civil forfeiture." and insert "collateral action.".

Page 6, line 23, delete "civil forfeiture related to the conviction," and insert "collateral action,".

Page 6, line 37, delete "civil forfeiture related to the conviction," and insert "collateral action,".

Page 7, line 32, delete "civil forfeiture." and insert "collateral action.".

Page 7, line 35, delete "civil forfeiture related to the conviction," and insert "collateral action."

Page 8, line 7, delete "civil forfeiture related to the conviction," and insert "collateral action,".

Page 9, line 3, delete "civil forfeiture." and insert "collateral action.".

Page 9, line 6, delete "civil forfeiture related to the conviction," and insert "collateral action,".

Page 9, line 22, delete "civil forfeiture related to the conviction," and insert "collateral action,".

Page 9, line 31, delete "civil forfeiture related to the conviction," and insert "collateral action,".

Page 9, line 41, after "incarcerated," insert "prosecuted,".

Page 10, line 13, delete "expunged." and insert "expunged, including in a collateral action.".

Page 11, line 10, delete "civil forfeiture related to the conviction." and insert "collateral action."

Page 11, line 16, delete "civil forfeiture related to the" and insert "collateral action,".

Page 11, line 17, delete "conviction,".

Page 11, line 20, delete "civil forfeiture proceeding with" and insert "collateral action;".

Page 11, delete line 21.

Page 11, line 30, delete "civil forfeiture related to the conviction,"



and insert "collateral action,".

Page 11, line 34, delete "as the owner of property seized in a civil forfeiture" and insert "in a collateral".

Page 12, line 23, delete "civil" and insert "collateral action,".

Page 12, line 24, delete "forfeiture related to the conviction,".

Page 12, between lines 37 and 38, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"(g) If a court issues an order granting a petition for expungement under sections 2 through 3 of this chapter, the court shall also order any related records described in section 1(f) of this chapter sealed or redacted in the manner described in section 1 of this chapter, unless the records described in section 1(f) of this chapter have been ordered sealed and redacted under this section."

Page 12, line 38, strike "(g)" and insert "(h)".

Page 13, line 8, delete "civil forfeiture related to the conviction," and insert "collateral action,".

Page 13, line 16, delete "civil forfeiture" and insert "collateral action.".

Page 13, line 17, delete "related to the conviction,".

Page 13, between lines 27 and 28, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"(e) If a court issues an order granting a petition for expungement under sections 4 through 5 of this chapter, the court shall also order any related records described in section 1(f) of this chapter marked as expunged, unless the records described in section 1(f) of this chapter have been ordered marked as expunged under this section."

Page 13, line 32, delete "civil forfeiture related to" and insert "collateral action,".

Page 13, line 33, delete "the conviction,".

Page 16, line 12, delete "civil forfeiture related to the" and insert "collateral action,".

Page 16, line 13, delete "conviction,".

Page 16, line 27, after "subsequently" insert "dismissed the ex parte order or".

Page 16, line 39, delete "terminates" and insert "dismisses".



Page 18, delete lines 14 through 16.

Page 18, line 17, delete "(3)" and insert "(2)".

Renumber all SECTIONS consecutively.

and when so amended that said bill do pass.

(Reference is to SB 235 as introduced.)

YOUNG M, Chairperson

Committee Vote: Yeas 8, Nays 0.

SENATE MOTION

Madam President: I move that Senate Bill 235 be amended to read as follows:

Page 17, line 30, after "be" insert "filed under seal,".

Page 17, line 31, delete "verified" and insert "verified,".

Page 18, line 32, after "order." insert "The court shall order the protection order expunged if the petitioner proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the petitioner is entitled to relief.".

(Reference is to SB 235 as printed January 17, 2019.)

FREEMAN

COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Courts and Criminal Code, to which was referred Senate Bill 235, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that said bill be amended as follows:

Page 2, line 8, after "Sec. 0.6." insert "(a)".

Page 2, between lines 15 and 16, begin a new line block indented and insert:

- "(3) A disciplinary record or proceeding as it relates to a licensing, certification, or public entity.
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (c), the changes in this



chapter made in SEA 235-2019 as enacted in the 2019 session of the general assembly apply only to an expungement order granted after June 30, 2019.

(c) A person whose petition for expungement was granted before July 1, 2019, may file a petition for a supplemental order of expungement under section 9 of this chapter to obtain the benefit of changes in SEA 235-2019 as enacted in the 2019 session of the general assembly, if applicable.".

Page 2, line 24, after "expunged" insert "under sections 2 through 5 of this chapter,".

Page 10, between lines 29 and 30, begin a new line block indented and insert:

"This subdivision does not require the state police department to seal any record the state police department does not have legal authority to seal.".

Page 14, line 33, delete "civil forfeitures," and insert "collateral actions,".

Page 15, between lines 28 and 29, begin a new paragraph and insert: "SECTION 14. IC 35-38-9-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.142-2015, SECTION 10, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 9. (a) If the prosecuting attorney does not object, or has waived objection to the petition under section 8 of this chapter, the court may grant the petition for expungement without a hearing.

- (b) The court may summarily deny a petition, if the petition does not meet the requirements of section 8 of this chapter, or if the statements contained in the petition demonstrate that the petitioner is not entitled to relief.
- (c) If the prosecuting attorney objects to the petition, the prosecuting attorney shall file the reasons for objecting to the petition with the court and serve a copy of the objections on the petitioner at the time the prosecuting attorney objects to the petition. The court shall set the matter for hearing not sooner than sixty (60) days after service of the petition on the prosecuting attorney.
- (d) A victim of the offense for which expungement is sought may submit an oral or written statement in support of or in opposition to the petition at the time of the hearing. The petitioner must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the facts alleged in the verified petition are true.
 - (e) The grant or denial of a petition is an appealable final order.
- (f) If the court grants the petition for expungement, the court shall issue an order of expungement as described in sections 6 and 7 of this chapter.



- (g) The order granting the petition for expungement described in sections 6 and 7 of this chapter must include the information described in section 8(b) of this chapter.
- (h) This subsection applies only to a petition to expunge conviction records filed under sections 2 through 5 of this chapter. This subsection does not apply to a petition to expunge records related to the arrest, criminal charge, or juvenile delinquency allegation under section 1 of this chapter. A petitioner may seek to expunge more than one (1) conviction at the same time. The petitioner shall consolidate all convictions that the petitioner wishes to expunge from the same county in one (1) petition. A petitioner who wishes to expunge convictions from separate counties must file a petition in each county in which a conviction was entered.
- (i) This subsection applies only to a petition to expunge conviction records filed under sections 2 through 5 of this chapter. This subsection does not apply to a petition to expunge records related to the arrest, criminal charge, or juvenile delinquency allegation under section 1 of this chapter. Except as provided in subsections (j) and (k), a petitioner may file a petition for expungement only one (1) time during the petitioner's lifetime. For purposes of this subsection, all petitions for expungement filed in separate counties for offenses committed in those counties count as one (1) petition if they are filed in one (1) three hundred sixty-five (365) day period.
- (j) A petitioner whose petition for expungement has been denied, in whole or in part, may refile that petition for expungement, in whole or in part, with respect to one (1) or more convictions included in the initial expungement petition that were not expunged. However, if the petition was denied due to the court's exercise of its discretion under section 4 or 5 of this chapter, a petition for expungement may be refiled only after the elapse of three (3) years from the date on which the previous expungement petition was denied. Except as provided in subsection (k), a refiled petition for expungement may not include any conviction that was not included in the initial expungement petition.
- (k) A court may permit a petitioner to file an amended petition for expungement with respect to one (1) or more convictions that were not included in the initial expungement petition only if the court finds that:
 - (1) the petitioner intended in good faith to comply with subsections (h) and (i);
 - (2) the petitioner's failure to comply with subsections (h) and (i) was due to:
 - (A) excusable neglect; or
 - (B) circumstances beyond the petitioner's control; and



- (3) permitting the petitioner to file a subsequent petition for expungement is in the best interests of justice.
- (l) If:
 - (1) the information required to be expunged, marked as expunged, or otherwise sealed or restricted under this chapter changes as the result of an amendment to this chapter; and
 - (2) a person whose petition for expungement was granted before the effective date of the amendment wishes to obtain the benefits of that amendment;

the person may file a petition for a supplemental order of expungement with the court that granted the petition for expungement. A petition for a supplemental order of expungement must include a copy of the expungement order, succinctly set forth the relief the petitioner seeks, and include any other information required by the court. If the court finds that the person was granted an order for expungement before the effective date of the amendment and is otherwise entitled to relief, the court shall issue a supplemental order for expungement consistent with the amendment."

Renumber all SECTIONS consecutively.

and when so amended that said bill do pass.

(Reference is to SB 235 as reprinted January 30, 2019.)

MCNAMARA

Committee Vote: yeas 8, nays 3.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Engrossed Senate Bill 235 be amended to read as follows:

Page 1, delete lines 1 through 4, begin a new paragraph and insert: "SECTION 1. IC 5-2-9-9 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 9. When an IDACS coordinator receives notice from a county clerk that a protective order has been dismissed, the IDACS coordinator shall remove the name of the respondent from the registry.

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SECTION 2. IC 34-26-7.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]:

Chapter 7.5. Petitions to Expunge Protection Orders

- Sec. 1. This chapter applies to a person named as the subject of a protection order, and if one (1) of the following applies:
 - (1) A protection order was issued to the plaintiff, but is subsequently terminated due to the:
 - (A) dismissal of the petition before a court hearing on the protection order;
 - (B) denial of the protection order upon the order of the court; or
 - (C) failure of the plaintiff to appear to the court hearing on the protection order.
 - (2) A protection order was reversed or vacated by an appellate court.
 - Sec. 2. The following definitions apply throughout this chapter:
 - (1) "Protection order" means an Indiana civil protection order under IC 34-26-5. The term includes an order for protection and an order for protection ex parte.
 - (2) "Subject of a protection order" means the person against whom a protection order was issued.
 - (3) "Plaintiff" means the person for whom a protection order was issued.
 - (4) "Expungement" means the sealing of protection order court records from public inspection, but not from a law enforcement agency or the court.
- Sec. 3. (a) At any time after a court dismisses or denies AN order for protection following issuance of an order for protection ex parte, as described in section 1(1) of this chapter, the subject of the protection order may petition to expunge the protection order:
 - (1) with the court that issued or denied the protection order; and
 - (2) in the cause the protection order was issued under.
- (b) A petition seeking to expunge a protection order must be filed under seal, verified, and include the following information:
 - (1) The petitioner's full name.
 - (2) The petitioner's date of birth.
 - (3) The petitioner's address.
 - (4) The case number or court cause number, if available.
 - (5) The petitioner's Social Security number.
 - (6) The petitioner's driver's license number.



- (7) The date of the order for protection or order for protection ex parte, if applicable.
- (8) A description of why the petitioner is entitled to relief, including all relevant dates.
- (9) Certified copies of the following, if applicable:
 - (A) The order for protection.
 - (B) The order for protection ex parte.
 - (C) The order denying an order for protection.
 - (D) The opinion from the appellate court reversing or vacating an order for protection or an order for protection ex parte.
- (c) The petition may include any other information that the petitioner believes may assist the court.
- Sec. 4. (a) Unless the petition is incomplete, or the petition conclusively indicates that the petitioner is not entitled to relief, the court shall:
 - (1) redact the petitioner's:
 - (A) date of birth;
 - (B) Social Security number; and
 - (C) driver's license number;

from the petition;

- (2) serve a copy of the redacted petition under subdivision (1) on the plaintiff who originally sought the protection order; and
- (3) set the matter for hearing.

The plaintiff who originally sought the protection order is entitled to appear at the hearing.

- (b) If:
 - (1) the plaintiff who originally sought the protection order waives in writing the right to appear at the hearing; and
 - (2) the petition conclusively indicates that the petitioner is entitled to relief;

the court may issue an order to expunge a protection order without holding a hearing.

- (c) The grant or denial of a petition for expungement is a final appealable order.
- Sec. 5. The petitioner bears the burden of proof in a proceeding to expunge a protection order. The court shall order the protection order expunged if the petitioner proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the petitioner is entitled to relief.
- Sec. 6. (a) If a court orders a protection order expunged under this chapter, the court shall do the following with respect to the



specific records expunged by the court:

- (1) Order the office of judicial administration to remove the protection order from the Indiana protective order registry established under IC 5-2-9-5.5.
- (2) Redact or permanently seal the court's own records relating to the protection order.
- (b) If an appellate court reverses or vacates a protection order, and the protection order is then expunged, the appellate court shall:
 - (1) redact the opinion or memorandum decision as it appears on the computer gateway administered by the office of technology so that it does not include the name of the subject of the protection order (in the same manner that opinions involving juveniles are redacted); and
 - (2) provide a redacted copy of the opinion to any publisher or organization to whom the opinion or memorandum decision is provided after the date of the order of expungement.

The supreme court and the court of appeals are not required to redact, destroy, or otherwise dispose of any existing copy of an opinion or memorandum decision that includes the name of the subject of the protection order.

- Sec. 7. A petitioner whose record is expunged under this chapter:
 - (1) shall be treated as if the protection order had never been filed; and
 - (2) may answer truthfully to a question from the petitioner's employer or prospective employer that a petition or order of protection has never been filed against the petitioner.".

Page 19, delete lines 19 through 42.

Delete pages 20 through 21.

Renumber all SECTIONS consecutively.

(Reference is to ESB 235 as printed April 5, 2019.)

YOUNG J

