SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2541

State of Washington 62nd Legislature 2012 Regular Session

By House Early Learning & Human Services (originally sponsored by Representatives Darneille, Dickerson, Jinkins, Roberts, Appleton, Kagi, and Kenney)

READ FIRST TIME 01/31/12.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to sealing juvenile records; amending RCW
- 2 13.40.127; and reenacting and amending RCW 13.50.050.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 13.40.127 and 2009 c 236 s 1 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
- 6 (1) A juvenile is eligible for deferred disposition unless he or 7 she:
 - (a) Is charged with a sex or violent offense;
- 9 (b) Has a criminal history which includes any felony;
- 10 (c) Has a prior deferred disposition or deferred adjudication; or
- 11 (d) Has two or more adjudications.

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- 12 (2) The juvenile court may, upon motion at least fourteen days
 13 before commencement of trial and, after consulting the juvenile's
 14 custodial parent or parents or guardian and with the consent of the
 15 juvenile, continue the case for disposition for a period not to exceed
 16 one year from the date the juvenile is found guilty. The court shall
 17 consider whether the offender and the community will benefit from a
 18 deferred disposition before deferring the disposition.
- 19 (3) Any juvenile who agrees to a deferral of disposition shall:

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1 (a) Stipulate to the admissibility of the facts contained in the 2 written police report;

- (b) Acknowledge that the report will be entered and used to support a finding of guilt and to impose a disposition if the juvenile fails to comply with terms of supervision; and
- (c) Waive the following rights to: (i) A speedy disposition; and (ii) call and confront witnesses.

8 The adjudicatory hearing shall be limited to a reading of the 9 court's record.

- (4) Following the stipulation, acknowledgment, waiver, and entry of a finding or plea of guilt, the court shall defer entry of an order of disposition of the juvenile.
- (5) Any juvenile granted a deferral of disposition under this section shall be placed under community supervision. The court may impose any conditions of supervision that it deems appropriate including posting a probation bond. Payment of restitution under RCW 13.40.190 shall be a condition of community supervision under this section.

The court may require a juvenile offender convicted of animal cruelty in the first degree to submit to a mental health evaluation to determine if the offender would benefit from treatment and such intervention would promote the safety of the community. After consideration of the results of the evaluation, as a condition of community supervision, the court may order the offender to attend treatment to address issues pertinent to the offense.

- (6) A parent who signed for a probation bond has the right to notify the counselor if the juvenile fails to comply with the bond or conditions of supervision. The counselor shall notify the court and surety of any failure to comply. A surety shall notify the court of the juvenile's failure to comply with the probation bond. The state shall bear the burden to prove, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the juvenile has failed to comply with the terms of community supervision.
- 34 (7) A juvenile's lack of compliance shall be determined by the 35 judge upon written motion by the prosecutor or the juvenile's juvenile 36 court community supervision counselor. If a juvenile fails to comply 37 with terms of supervision, the court shall enter an order of 38 disposition.

(8) At any time following deferral of disposition the court may, following a hearing, continue the case for an additional one-year period for good cause.

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- (9) At the conclusion of the period set forth in the order of deferral and upon a finding by the court of full compliance with conditions of supervision and payment of full restitution, the respondent's conviction shall be vacated and the court shall dismiss the case with prejudice, except that a conviction under RCW 16.52.205 shall not be vacated.
- 10 (10)(a) ((Records of deferred disposition cases vacated under 11 subsection (9) of this section shall be sealed no later than thirty days after the juvenile's eighteenth birthday provided that the 12 13 juvenile does not have any charges pending at that time. If a juvenile has already reached his or her eighteenth birthday before July 26, 14 15 2009, and does not have any charges pending, he or she may request that the court issue an order sealing the records of his or her deferred 16 disposition cases vacated under subsection (9) of this section, and 17 this request shall be granted.)) Any time the court vacates a 18 conviction pursuant to subsection (9) of this section, if the juvenile 19 20 is eighteen years of age or older the court shall enter a written order 21 sealing the case. Any time the court vacates a conviction pursuant to subsection (9) of this section, if the juvenile is not eighteen years 22 of age or older, the court shall schedule an administrative sealing 23 24 hearing to take place no later than thirty days after the respondent's eighteenth birthday, at which time the court shall enter a written 25 26 order sealing the case. The respondent's presence at the administrative sealing hearing is not required. Any deferred 27 disposition vacated prior to the effective date of this section is not 28 subject to sealing under this subsection. 29
 - (b) Nothing in this subsection shall preclude a juvenile from petitioning the court to have the records of his or her deferred dispositions sealed under RCW 13.50.050 (11) and (12).
- $((\frac{b}{c}))$ (c) Records sealed under this provision shall have the same legal status as records sealed under RCW 13.50.050.
 - **Sec. 2.** RCW 13.50.050 and 2011 c 338 s 4 and 2011 c 333 s 4 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

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1 (1) This section governs records relating to the commission of juvenile offenses, including records relating to diversions.

- (2) The official juvenile court file of any alleged or proven juvenile offender shall be open to public inspection, unless sealed pursuant to subsection (12) of this section.
- (3) All records other than the official juvenile court file are confidential and may be released only as provided in this section, RCW 13.50.010, 13.40.215, and 4.24.550.
- (4) Except as otherwise provided in this section and RCW 13.50.010, records retained or produced by any juvenile justice or care agency may be released to other participants in the juvenile justice or care system only when an investigation or case involving the juvenile in question is being pursued by the other participant or when that other participant is assigned the responsibility for supervising the juvenile.
- (5) Except as provided in RCW 4.24.550, information not in an official juvenile court file concerning a juvenile or a juvenile's family may be released to the public only when that information could not reasonably be expected to identify the juvenile or the juvenile's family.
- (6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the release, to the juvenile or his or her attorney, of law enforcement and prosecuting attorneys' records pertaining to investigation, diversion, and prosecution of juvenile offenses shall be governed by the rules of discovery and other rules of law applicable in adult criminal investigations and prosecutions.
- (7) Upon the decision to arrest or the arrest, law enforcement and prosecuting attorneys may cooperate with schools in releasing information to a school pertaining to the investigation, diversion, and prosecution of a juvenile attending the school. Upon the decision to arrest or the arrest, incident reports may be released unless releasing the records would jeopardize the investigation or prosecution or endanger witnesses. If release of incident reports would jeopardize the investigation or prosecution or endanger witnesses, law enforcement and prosecuting attorneys may release information to the maximum extent possible to assist schools in protecting other students, staff, and school property.

(8) The juvenile court and the prosecutor may set up and maintain a central recordkeeping system which may receive information on all alleged juvenile offenders against whom a complaint has been filed pursuant to RCW 13.40.070 whether or not their cases are currently pending before the court. The central recordkeeping system may be computerized. If a complaint has been referred to a diversion unit, the diversion unit shall promptly report to the juvenile court or the prosecuting attorney when the juvenile has agreed to diversion. An offense shall not be reported as criminal history in any central recordkeeping system without notification by the diversion unit of the date on which the offender agreed to diversion.

- (9) Upon request of the victim of a crime or the victim's immediate family, the identity of an alleged or proven juvenile offender alleged or found to have committed a crime against the victim and the identity of the alleged or proven juvenile offender's parent, guardian, or custodian and the circumstance of the alleged or proven crime shall be released to the victim of the crime or the victim's immediate family.
- (10) Subject to the rules of discovery applicable in adult criminal prosecutions, the juvenile offense records of an adult criminal defendant or witness in an adult criminal proceeding shall be released upon request to prosecution and defense counsel after a charge has actually been filed. The juvenile offense records of any adult convicted of a crime and placed under the supervision of the adult corrections system shall be released upon request to the adult corrections system.
- (11) In any case in which an information has been filed pursuant to RCW 13.40.100 or a complaint has been filed with the prosecutor and referred for diversion pursuant to RCW 13.40.070, the person the subject of the information or complaint may file a motion with the court to have the court vacate its order and findings, if any, and, subject to subsection (23) of this section, order the sealing of the official juvenile court file, the social file, and records of the court and of any other agency in the case.
- (12)(a) The court shall not grant any motion to seal records for class A offenses made pursuant to subsection (11) of this section that is filed on or after July 1, 1997, unless:
- (i) Since the last date of release from confinement, including full-time residential treatment, if any, or entry of disposition, the

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1 person has spent five consecutive years in the community without 2 committing any offense or crime that subsequently results in an 3 adjudication or conviction;

- (ii) No proceeding is pending against the moving party seeking the conviction of a juvenile offense or a criminal offense;
- (iii) No proceeding is pending seeking the formation of a diversion agreement with that person;
- (iv) The person is no longer required to register as a sex offender under RCW 9A.44.130 or has been relieved of the duty to register under RCW 9A.44.143 if the person was convicted of a sex offense;
- (v) The person has not been convicted of rape in the first degree, rape in the second degree, or indecent liberties that was actually committed with forcible compulsion; and
 - (vi) Full restitution has been paid.

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- (b) The court shall not grant any motion to seal records for class B, C, gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor offenses and diversions made under subsection (11) of this section unless:
 - (i) Since the date of last release from confinement, including full-time residential treatment, if any, entry of disposition, or completion of the diversion agreement, the person has spent two consecutive years in the community without being convicted of any offense or crime;
- (ii) No proceeding is pending against the moving party seeking the conviction of a juvenile offense or a criminal offense;
- (iii) No proceeding is pending seeking the formation of a diversion agreement with that person;
- (iv) The person is no longer required to register as a sex offender under RCW 9A.44.130 or has been relieved of the duty to register under RCW 9A.44.143 if the person was convicted of a sex offense; and
 - (v) Full restitution has been paid.
- (c) Notwithstanding the requirements in (a) or (b) of this subsection, the court shall grant any motion to seal records of any deferred disposition previously vacated under RCW 13.40.127(9) if the person is eighteen years of age or older at the time of the motion.
- 35 (13) The person making a motion pursuant to subsection (11) of this 36 section shall give reasonable notice of the motion to the prosecution 37 and to any person or agency whose files are sought to be sealed.

(14)(a) If the court grants the motion to seal made pursuant to subsection (11) of this section, it shall, subject to subsection (23) of this section, order sealed the official juvenile court file, the social file, and other records relating to the case as are named in the order. Thereafter, the proceedings in the case shall be treated as if they never occurred, and the subject of the records may reply accordingly to any inquiry about the events, records of which are sealed. Any agency shall reply to any inquiry concerning confidential or sealed records that records are confidential, and no information can be given about the existence or nonexistence of records concerning an individual.

- (b) In the event the subject of the juvenile records receives a full and unconditional pardon, the proceedings in the matter upon which the pardon has been granted shall be treated as if they never occurred, and the subject of the records may reply accordingly to any inquiry about the events upon which the pardon was received. Any agency shall reply to any inquiry concerning the records pertaining to the events for which the subject received a pardon that records are confidential, and no information can be given about the existence or nonexistence of records concerning an individual.
- (15) Inspection of the files and records included in the order to seal may thereafter be permitted only by order of the court upon motion made by the person who is the subject of the information or complaint, except as otherwise provided in RCW 13.50.010(8) and subsection (23) of this section.
- (16) Any adjudication of a juvenile offense or a crime subsequent to sealing has the effect of nullifying the sealing order. Any charging of an adult felony subsequent to the sealing has the effect of nullifying the sealing order for the purposes of chapter 9.94A RCW. The administrative office of the courts shall ensure that the superior court judicial information system provides prosecutors access to information on the existence of sealed juvenile records.
- (17)(a)(i) Subject to subsection (23) of this section, all records maintained by any court or law enforcement agency, including the juvenile court, local law enforcement, the Washington state patrol, and the prosecutor's office, shall be automatically destroyed within ninety days of becoming eligible for destruction. Juvenile records are eligible for destruction when:

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- 1 (A) The person who is the subject of the information or complaint 2 is at least eighteen years of age;
 - (B) His or her criminal history consists entirely of one diversion agreement or counsel and release entered on or after June 12, 2008;
 - (C) Two years have elapsed since completion of the agreement or counsel and release;
 - (D) No proceeding is pending against the person seeking the conviction of a criminal offense; and
 - (E) There is no restitution owing in the case.

- (ii) No less than quarterly, the administrative office of the courts shall provide a report to the juvenile courts of those individuals whose records may be eligible for destruction. The juvenile court shall verify eligibility and notify the Washington state patrol and the appropriate local law enforcement agency and prosecutor's office of the records to be destroyed. The requirement to destroy records under this subsection is not dependent on a court hearing or the issuance of a court order to destroy records.
- (iii) The state and local governments and their officers and employees are not liable for civil damages for the failure to destroy records pursuant to this section.
- (b) All records maintained by any court or law enforcement agency, including the juvenile court, local law enforcement, the Washington state patrol, and the prosecutor's office, shall be automatically destroyed within thirty days of being notified by the governor's office that the subject of those records received a full and unconditional pardon by the governor.
- (c) A person eighteen years of age or older whose criminal history consists entirely of one diversion agreement or counsel and release entered prior to June 12, 2008, may request that the court order the records in his or her case destroyed. The request shall be granted, subject to subsection (23) of this section, if the court finds that two years have elapsed since completion of the agreement or counsel and release.
- 34 (d) A person twenty-three years of age or older whose criminal 35 history consists of only referrals for diversion may request that the 36 court order the records in those cases destroyed. The request shall be 37 granted, subject to subsection (23) of this section, if the court finds

that all diversion agreements have been successfully completed and no proceeding is pending against the person seeking the conviction of a criminal offense.

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- (18) If the court grants the motion to destroy records made pursuant to subsection (17)(c) or (d) of this section, it shall, subject to subsection (23) of this section, order the official juvenile court file, the social file, and any other records named in the order to be destroyed.
- (19) The person making the motion pursuant to subsection (17)(c) or (d) of this section shall give reasonable notice of the motion to the prosecuting attorney and to any agency whose records are sought to be destroyed.
 - (20) Any juvenile to whom the provisions of this section may apply shall be given written notice of his or her rights under this section at the time of his or her disposition hearing or during the diversion process.
 - (21) Nothing in this section may be construed to prevent a crime victim or a member of the victim's family from divulging the identity of the alleged or proven juvenile offender or his or her family when necessary in a civil proceeding.
 - (22) Any juvenile justice or care agency may, subject to the limitations in subsection (23) of this section and (a) and (b) of this subsection, develop procedures for the routine destruction of records relating to juvenile offenses and diversions.
 - (a) Records may be routinely destroyed only when the person the subject of the information or complaint has attained twenty-three years of age or older or pursuant to subsection (17)(a) of this section.
 - (b) The court may not routinely destroy the official juvenile court file or recordings or transcripts of any proceedings.
 - (23) Except for subsection (17)(b) of this section, no identifying information held by the Washington state patrol in accordance with chapter 43.43 RCW is subject to destruction or sealing under this section. For the purposes of this subsection, identifying information includes photographs, fingerprints, palmprints, soleprints, toeprints and other data that identifies a any person by physical characteristics, name, birthdate or address, but does not include information regarding criminal activity, arrest, charging, diversion,

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conviction or other information about a person's treatment by the criminal justice system or about the person's behavior.

(24) Information identifying child victims under age eighteen who are victims of sexual assaults by juvenile offenders is confidential and not subject to release to the press or public without the permission of the child victim or the child's legal guardian. Identifying information includes the child victim's name, addresses, location, photographs, and in cases in which the child victim is a relative of the alleged perpetrator, identification of the relationship between the child and the alleged perpetrator. Information identifying a child victim of sexual assault may be released to law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, defense attorneys, or private or governmental agencies that provide services to the child victim of sexual assault.

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