SENATE BILL No. 235

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 34-26-5-22; IC 35-31.5-2-121; IC 35-38.

Synopsis: Expungements. Permits the expungement of civil forfeiture records if a related arrest or conviction is expunged. Allows a person to expunge all records related to the person's expunged conviction. Provides that the court shall order the central repository for criminal history information maintained by the state police department to seal a person's expunged records for a misdemeanor or Class D and Level 6 felony conviction including: (1) information related to an arrest or offense in which no conviction was entered and that was committed as part of the same episode of criminal conduct as the case ordered expunged; and (2) any other references to any matters related to the case ordered expunged. Provides that a person convicted of a felony that resulted in death to another person may not seek expungement of that felony. Establishes a method for a person to expunge a protection order.

Effective: July 1, 2019.

Freeman, Young M

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



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.

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 34-26-5-22 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
2	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
3	1, 2019]: Sec. 22. An order for protection may be expunged in
4	accordance with IC 35-38-9.5.
5	SECTION 2. IC 35-31.5-2-121, AS ADDED BY P.L.114-2012,
6	SECTION 67, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
7	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 121. "Episode of criminal conduct", for purposes
8	of IC 35-38-9 and IC 35-50-1-2, has the meaning set forth in
9	IC 35-50-1-2(b).
0	SECTION 3. IC 35-38-9-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.142-2015,
1	SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
2	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 1. (a) This section applies only to a person who
3	has been arrested, charged with an offense, or alleged to be a
4	delinquent child, if:
5	(1) the arrest, criminal charge, or juvenile delinquency allegation:
6	(A) did not result in a conviction or juvenile adjudication; or
7	(B) resulted in a conviction or juvenile adjudication and the



1 2	conviction or adjudication was expunged or was later vacated; on appeal; and
3	(2) the person is not currently participating in a pretrial diversion
4	
5	program. (b) Not earlier than one (1) year after the date of arrest, criminal
6	charge, or juvenile delinquency allegation (whichever is later), if the
7	person was not convicted or adjudicated a delinquent child, or the date
8	
9	of the opinion vacating the conviction or adjudication becomes final, (unless the prosecuting attorney agrees in writing to an earlier time),
10	the person may petition the court for expungement of the records
11	related to the arrest, criminal charge, or juvenile delinquency
12	allegation. However, a person may petition the court for
13	expungement at an earlier time if the prosecuting attorney agrees
14	in writing to an earlier time.
15	(c) A petition for expungement of records must be verified and filed
16	in a circuit or superior court in the county where the criminal charges
17	or juvenile delinquency allegation was filed, or if no criminal charges
18	or juvenile delinquency allegation was filed, in the county where the
19	arrest occurred. The petition must set forth:
20	(1) the date of the arrest, criminal charges, or juvenile
21	delinquency allegation, and conviction (if applicable);
22	(2) the county in which the arrest occurred, the county in which
23	the information or indictment was filed, and the county in which
24	the juvenile delinquency allegation was filed, if applicable;
25	(3) the law enforcement agency employing the arresting officer,
26	if known;
27	(4) the court in which the criminal charges or juvenile
28	delinquency allegation was filed, if applicable;
29	(5) any other known identifying information, such as:
30	(A) the name of the arresting officer;
31	(B) case number or court cause number;
32	(C) any aliases or other names used by the petitioner;
33	(D) the petitioner's driver's license number; and
34	(E) a list of each criminal charge and its disposition, if
35	applicable;
36	(6) the date of the petitioner's birth; and
37	(7) the petitioner's Social Security number.
38	A person who files a petition under this section is not required to pay
39	a filing fee.
40	(d) The court shall serve a copy of the petition on the prosecuting
41	attorney.
42	(e) Upon receipt of a petition for expungement, the court:



1	(1) may summarily deny the petition if the petition does not meet
2	the requirements of this section, or if the statements contained in
3	the petition indicate that the petitioner is not entitled to relief; and
4	(2) shall grant the petition unless:
5	(A) the conditions described in subsection (a) have not been
6	met; or
7	(B) criminal charges are pending against the person.
8	(f) Whenever the petition of a person under this section is granted:
9	(1) no information concerning the arrest, criminal charges,
10	juvenile delinquency allegation, vacated conviction, or vacated
11	juvenile delinquency adjudication (including information from
12	a related seizure or civil forfeiture action that identifies the
13	petitioner), may be placed or retained in any state central
14	repository for criminal history information or in any other
15	alphabetically arranged criminal history information system
16	maintained by a local, regional, or statewide law enforcement
17	agency;
18	(2) the clerk of the supreme court shall seal or redact any records
19	in the clerk's possession that relate to the arrest, criminal charges,
20	juvenile delinquency allegation, vacated conviction, or vacated
21	juvenile delinquency adjudication;
22	(3) the records of:
23	(A) the sentencing court;
24	(B) a court that conducted a civil forfeiture proceeding
25	with respect to property seized in connection with the
26	arrest, criminal charges, juvenile delinquency allegation,
27	vacated conviction, or vacated juvenile delinquency
28	adjudication;
29	(B) (C) a juvenile court;
30	(C) (D) a court of appeals; and
31	(D) (E) the supreme court;
32	concerning the person shall be redacted or permanently sealed;
33	and
34	(4) with respect to the records of a person who is named as an
35	appellant or an appellee in an opinion or memorandum decision
36	by the supreme court or the court of appeals, or who is identified
37	as the owner of property seized in a civil forfeiture action, the
38	court shall:
39	(A) redact the opinion or memorandum decision as it appears
40	on the computer gateway administered by the office of
41	technology so that it does not include the petitioner's name (in
42	the same manner that opinions involving juveniles are



1	redacted); and
2	(B) provide a redacted copy of the opinion to any publisher or
3	organization to whom the opinion or memorandum decision is
4	provided after the date of the order of expungement.
5	The supreme court and the court of appeals are not required to
6	redact, destroy, or otherwise dispose of any existing copy of an
7	opinion or memorandum decision that includes the petitioner's
8	name.
9	(g) If the court issues an order granting a petition for expungement
10	under this section, the order must include the information described in
11	subsection (c).
12	(h) This chapter does not require any change or alteration in:
13	(1) any internal record made by a law enforcement agency at the
14	time of the arrest and not intended for release to the public; or
15	(2) nonpublic records that relate to a diversion or deferral
16	program.
17	(i) If a person whose records are expunged brings an action that
18	might be defended with the contents of the expunged records, the
19	defendant is presumed to have a complete defense to the action. In
20	order for the plaintiff to recover, the plaintiff must show that the
21	contents of the expunged records would not exonerate the defendant.
22	The plaintiff may be required to state under oath whether the plaintiff
23	had records in the criminal justice system and whether those records
24	were expunged. If the plaintiff denies the existence of the records, the
25	defendant may prove their existence in any manner compatible with the
26	law of evidence.
27	SECTION 4. IC 35-38-9-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.95-2017,
28	SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
29	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 2. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) and
30	section 8.5 of this chapter, this section applies only to a person
31	convicted of a misdemeanor, including a Class D felony (for a crime
32	committed before July 1, 2014) or a Level 6 felony (for a crime
33	committed after June 30, 2014) reduced to a misdemeanor.
34	(b) This section does not apply to the following:
35	(1) A person convicted of two (2) or more felony offenses that:
36	(A) involved the unlawful use of a deadly weapon; and
37	(B) were not committed as part of the same episode of criminal
38	conduct.
39	(2) A sex or violent offender (as defined in IC 11-8-8-5).
40	(c) Not earlier than five (5) years after the date of conviction (unless
41	the prosecuting attorney consents in writing to an earlier period), the
42	person convicted of the misdemeanor may petition a court to expunge



1	all conviction records, including records contained in:
2	(1) a court's files;
3	(2) the files of the department of correction;
4	(3) the files of the bureau of motor vehicles; and
5	(4) the files of any other person who provided treatment of
6	services to the petitioning person under a court order;
7	that relate to the person's misdemeanor conviction, including records
8	of a civil forfeiture.
9	(d) A person who files a petition to expunge conviction records
10	including any records relating to the conviction and any records
11	concerning a civil forfeiture related to the conviction, shall file the
12	petition in a circuit or superior court in the county of conviction.
13	(e) If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that:
14	(1) the period required by this section has elapsed;
15	(2) no charges are pending against the person;
16	(3) the person has paid all fines, fees, and court costs, and
17	satisfied any restitution obligation placed on the person as part of
18	the sentence; and
19	(4) the person has not been convicted of a crime within the
20	previous five (5) years (or within a shorter period agreed to by the
21	prosecuting attorney if the prosecuting attorney has consented to
22	a shorter period under subsection (c));
23	the court shall order the conviction records described in subsection (c)
24	including any records relating to the conviction and any records
25	concerning a civil forfeiture related to the conviction, expunged in
26	accordance with section 6 of this chapter.
27	SECTION 5. IC 35-38-9-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.142-2015
28	SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
29	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 3. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) and
30	section 8.5 of this chapter, this section applies only to a persor
31	convicted of a Class D felony (for a crime committed before July 1
32	2014) or a Level 6 felony (for a crime committed after June 30, 2014)
33	This section does not apply to a person if the person's Class D felony
34	or Level 6 felony was reduced to a Class A misdemeanor.
35	(b) This section does not apply to the following:
36	(1) An elected official convicted of an offense while serving the
37	official's term or as a candidate for public office.
38	(2) A sex or violent offender (as defined in IC 11-8-8-5).
39	(3) A person convicted of a felony that resulted in bodily injury to
40	another person.
41	(4) A person convicted of perjury (IC 35-44.1-2-1) or official
42	misconduct (IC 35-44.1-1-1).



1	(5) A person convicted of an offense described in:
2	(A) IC 35-42-1;
3	(B) IC 35-42-3.5; or
4	(C) IC 35-42-4.
5	(6) A person convicted of two (2) or more felony offenses that:
6	(A) involved the unlawful use of a deadly weapon; and
7	(B) were not committed as part of the same episode of criminal
8	conduct.
9 10	(c) Not earlier than eight (8) years after the date of conviction
11	(unless the prosecuting attorney consents in writing to an earlier period), the person convicted of the Class D felony or Level 6 felony
12	may petition a court to expunge all conviction records, including
13	records contained in:
14	(1) a court's files;
15	(2) the files of the department of correction;
16	(3) the files of the bureau of motor vehicles; and
17	(4) the files of any other person who provided treatment or
18	services to the petitioning person under a court order;
19	that relate to the person's Class D or Level 6 felony conviction,
20	including records of a civil forfeiture.
21	(d) A person who files a petition to expunge conviction records,
	including any records relating to the conviction and any records
22 23 24	concerning a civil forfeiture related to the conviction, shall file the
	petition in a circuit or superior court in the county of conviction.
25	(e) If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that:
26	(1) the period required by this section has elapsed;
27	(2) no charges are pending against the person;
28	(3) the person has paid all fines, fees, and court costs, and
29	satisfied any restitution obligation placed on the person as part of
30	the sentence; and
31	(4) the person has not been convicted of a crime within the
32	previous eight (8) years (or within a shorter period agreed to by
33 34	the prosecuting attorney if the prosecuting attorney has consented
35	to a shorter period under subsection (c));
	the court shall order the conviction records described in subsection (c),
36 37	including any records relating to the conviction and any records concerning a civil forfeiture related to the conviction, expunged in
38	accordance with section 6 of this chapter.
39	SECTION 6. IC 35-38-9-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.142-2015,
40	SECTION 6. IC 33-38-9-4, AS AMENDED BY 1.E.142-2013, SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
41	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 4. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) and
42	section 8.5 of this chapter, this section applies only to a person
	because 0.5 of this enuptor, this section applies only to a person



1	convicted of a felony who may not seek expungement of that felony
2	under section 3 of this chapter.
3	(b) This section does not apply to the following:
4	(1) An elected official convicted of an offense while serving the
5	official's term or as a candidate for public office.
6	(2) A sex or violent offender (as defined in IC 11-8-8-5).
7	(3) A person convicted of a felony that resulted in serious bodily
8	injury to another person.
9	(4) A person convicted of a felony that resulted in death to
10	another person.
l 1	(4) (5) A person convicted of official misconduct
12	(IC 35-44.1-1-1).
13	(5) (6) A person convicted of an offense described in:
14	(A) IC 35-42-1;
15	(B) IC 35-42-3.5; or
16	(C) IC 35-42-4.
17	(6) (7) A person convicted of two (2) or more felony offenses that:
18	(A) involved the unlawful use of a deadly weapon; and
19	(B) were not committed as part of the same episode of criminal
20	conduct.
21	(c) Not earlier than the later of eight (8) years from the date of
22	conviction, or three (3) years from the completion of the person's
22 23 24	sentence, unless the prosecuting attorney consents in writing to an
24	earlier period, the person convicted of the felony may petition a court
25	to expunge all conviction records, including records contained in:
26	(1) a court's files;
27	(2) the files of the department of correction;
28	(3) the files of the bureau of motor vehicles; and
29	(4) the files of any other person who provided treatment or
30	services to the petitioning person under a court order;
31	that relate to the person's felony conviction, including records of a
32	civil forfeiture.
33	(d) A person who files a petition to expunge conviction records,
34	including any records relating to the conviction and any records
35	concerning a civil forfeiture related to the conviction, shall file the
36	petition in a circuit or superior court in the county of conviction.
37	(e) If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that:
38	(1) the period required by this section has elapsed;
39	(2) no charges are pending against the person;
10	(3) the person has paid all fines, fees, and court costs, and
1 1	satisfied any restitution obligation placed on the person as part of
12	the sentence; and



1	(4) the person has not been convicted of a crime within the
2	previous eight (8) years (or within a shorter period agreed to by
3	the prosecuting attorney if the prosecuting attorney has consented
4	to a shorter period under subsection (c));
5	the court may order the conviction records described in subsection (c),
6	including any records relating to the conviction and any records
7	concerning a civil forfeiture related to the conviction, marked as
8	expunged in accordance with section 7 of this chapter. A person whose
9	records have been ordered marked as expunged under this section is
10	considered to have had the person's records expunged for all purposes
11	other than the disposition of the records.
12	SECTION 7. IC 35-38-9-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.142-2015,
13	SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
14	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) and
15	section 8.5 of this chapter, this section applies to a person convicted of
16	a felony, including:
17	(1) an elected official convicted of an offense while serving the
18	official's term or as a candidate for public office; and
19	(2) a person convicted of a felony that resulted in serious bodily
20	injury to another person.
21	(b) This section does not apply to the following:
22 23 24	(1) A sex or violent offender (as defined in IC 11-8-8-5).
23	(2) A person convicted of official misconduct (IC 35-44.1-1-1).
24	(3) A person convicted of an offense described in:
25	(A) IC 35-42-1;
26	(B) IC 35-42-3.5; or
27	(C) IC 35-42-4.
28	(4) A person convicted of two (2) or more felony offenses that:
29	(A) involved the unlawful use of a deadly weapon; and
30	(B) were not committed as part of the same episode of criminal
31	conduct.
32	(5) A person convicted of a felony that resulted in death to
33	another person.
34	(c) Not earlier than the later of ten (10) years from the date of
35	conviction, or five (5) years from the completion of the person's
36	sentence, unless the prosecuting attorney consents in writing to an
37	earlier period, the person convicted of the felony may petition a court
38	to expunge all conviction records, including records contained in:
39	(1) a court's files;
40	(2) the files of the department of correction;
41	(3) the files of the bureau of motor vehicles; and

(4) the files of any other person who provided treatment or



1	services to the petitioning person under a court order;
2	that relate to the person's felony conviction, including records of a
3	civil forfeiture.
4	(d) A person who files a petition to expunge conviction records,
5	including any records relating to the conviction and any records
6	concerning a civil forfeiture related to the conviction, shall file the
7	petition in a circuit or superior court in the county of conviction.
8	(e) If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that:
9	(1) the period required by this section has elapsed;
10	(2) no charges are pending against the person;
11	(3) the person has paid all fines, fees, and court costs, and
12	satisfied any restitution obligation placed on the person as part of
13	the sentence;
14	(4) the person has not been convicted of a crime within the
15	previous ten (10) years (or within a shorter period agreed to by the
16	prosecuting attorney if the prosecuting attorney has consented to
17	a shorter period under subsection (c)); and
18	(5) the prosecuting attorney has consented in writing to the
19	expungement of the person's criminal records;
20	the court may order the conviction records described in subsection (c),
21	including any records relating to the conviction and any records
22	concerning a civil forfeiture related to the conviction, marked as
23	expunged in accordance with section 7 of this chapter. A person whose
24	records have been ordered marked as expunged under this section is
25	considered to have had the person's records expunged for all purposes
26	other than the disposition of the records.
27	SECTION 8. IC 35-38-9-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.198-2016,
28	SECTION 671, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
29	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 6. (a) If the court orders conviction
30	records, including any records relating to the conviction and any
31	records concerning a civil forfeiture related to the conviction,
32	expunged under sections 2 through 3 of this chapter, the court shall do
33	the following with respect to the specific records expunged by the
34	court:
35	(1) Order:
36	(A) the department of correction;
37	(B) the bureau of motor vehicles; and
38	(C) each:
39	(i) law enforcement agency; and
40	(ii) other person;
41	who incarcerated, provided treatment for, or provided other
42	services for the person under an order of the court;



1	to prohibit the release of the person's records or information in the
2	person's records to anyone without a court order, other than a law
3	enforcement officer acting in the course of the officer's official
4	duty.
5	(2) Order the central repository for criminal history information
6	maintained by the state police department to seal the person's
7	expunged conviction records, including information related to:
8	(A) an arrest or offense:
9	(i) in which no conviction was entered; and
0	(ii) that was committed as part of the same episode of
1	criminal conduct as the case ordered expunged; and
2	(B) any other references to any matters related to the case
3	ordered expunged.
4	(3) Records sealed under this subdivision (2) may be disclosed
5	only to:
6	(A) a prosecuting attorney, if:
7	(i) authorized by a court order; and
8	(ii) needed to carry out the official duties of the prosecuting
9	attorney;
20	(B) a defense attorney, if:
21	(i) authorized by a court order; and
22 23 24 25 26	(ii) needed to carry out the professional duties of the defense
23	attorney;
.4	(C) a probation department, if:
25	(i) authorized by a court order; and
26	(ii) necessary to prepare a presentence report;
27	(D) the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of
28	Homeland Security, if disclosure is required to comply with an
.9	agreement relating to the sharing of criminal history
0	information;
1	(E) the:
52	(i) supreme court;
3	(ii) members of the state board of law examiners;
4	(iii) executive director of the state board of law examiners
5	and
6	(iv) employees of the state board of law examiners, in
7	accordance with rules adopted by the state board of law
8	examiners;
9	for the purpose of determining whether an applicant possesses
0	the necessary good moral character for admission to the bar;
-1	(F) a person required to access expunged records to comply
-2	with the Secure and Fair Enforcement for Mortgage Licensing



1	Act (12 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) or regulations adopted under the
2	Secure and Fair Enforcement for Mortgage Licensing Act; and
3	(G) the bureau of motor vehicles, the Federal Motor Carrier
4	Administration, and the Commercial Drivers License
5	Information System (CDLIS), if disclosure is required to
6	comply with federal law relating to reporting a conviction for
7	a violation of a traffic control law.
8	(3) (4) Notify the clerk of the supreme court to seal any records in
9	the clerk's possession that relate to the conviction, including any
10	records concerning a civil forfeiture related to the conviction
11	A probation department may provide an unredacted version of a
12	presentence report disclosed under subdivision (2)(C) (3)(C) to any
13	person authorized by law to receive a presentence report.
14	(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), if a petition to expunge
15	conviction records, including any records relating to the conviction
16	and any records concerning a civil forfeiture related to the
17	conviction, is granted under sections 2 through 3 of this chapter, the
18	records of:
19	(1) the sentencing court;
20	(2) a court that conducted a civil forfeiture proceeding with
21	respect to property seized in connection with the conviction;
22	(2) (3) a juvenile court;
23	(3) (4) a court of appeals; and
24	(4) (5) the supreme court;
25	concerning the person shall be permanently sealed. However, a petition
26	for expungement granted under sections 2 through 3 of this chapter
27	does not affect an existing or pending driver's license suspension.
28	(c) If a petition to expunge conviction records, including any
29	records relating to the conviction and any records concerning a
30	civil forfeiture related to the conviction, is granted under sections 2
31	through 3 of this chapter with respect to the records of a person who is
32	named as an appellant or an appellee in an opinion or memorandum
33	decision by the supreme court or the court of appeals, or who is
34	identified as the owner of property seized in a civil forfeiture
35	action, the court shall:
36	(1) redact the opinion or memorandum decision as it appears on
37	the computer gateway administered by the office of technology so
38	that it does not include the petitioner's name (in the same manner
39	that opinions involving juveniles are redacted); and
40	(2) provide a redacted copy of the opinion to any publisher or
41	organization to whom the opinion or memorandum decision is
42	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 civil forfeiture related to the conviction, 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 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 9. 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 civil forfeiture related to the conviction, 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 civil forfeiture related to the conviction**, 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.
- SECTION 10. 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 civil forfeiture related to the conviction,** 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.



1	(3) The petitioner's addresses from the date of the offense to the
2	date of the petition.
3	(4) The case number or court cause number, if available.
4	(5) The petitioner shall affirm that no criminal investigation or
5	charges are pending against the petitioner.
6	(6) The petitioner shall affirm that the petitioner has not
7	committed another crime within the period required for
8	expungement.
9	(7) The petitioner shall list all convictions, all civil forfeitures,
10	the cause number of each conviction, if known, the date of the
11	conviction, and any appeals from the conviction and the date any
12	appellate opinion was handed down, if applicable.
13	(8) The petitioner shall include:
14	(A) the petitioner's Social Security number;
15	(B) the petitioner's driver's license number;
16	(C) the date of the petitioner's arrest, if applicable; and
17	(D) the date on which the petitioner was convicted.
18	(9) The petitioner shall affirm that the required period has elapsed
19	or attach a copy of the prosecuting attorney's written consent to a
20	shorter period.
21	(10) The petitioner shall describe any other petitions that the
22	petitioner has filed under this chapter.
23	(11) For a petition filed under section 5 of this chapter, the
24	petitioner shall attach a copy of the prosecuting attorney's written
25	consent.
26	(c) The petitioner may include any other information that the
27	petitioner believes may assist the court.
28	(d) A person who files a petition under this section is required to
29	pay the filing fee required in civil cases. The court may reduce or waive
30	this fee if the person is indigent.
31	(e) The petitioner shall serve a copy of the petition upon the
32	prosecuting attorney in accordance with the Indiana Rules of Trial
33	Procedure.
34	(f) The prosecuting attorney shall inform the victim of the victim's
35	rights under IC 35-40-6 by contacting the victim at the victim's last
36	known address. However, if a court has no discretion in granting an
37	expungement petition under this chapter, the prosecuting attorney is
38	not required to inform the victim of the victim's rights under this
39	subsection.
40	(g) The prosecuting attorney shall reply to the petition not later than
41	thirty (30) days after receipt. If the prosecuting attorney fails to timely
42	reply to the petition:



1	(1) the prosecuting attorney has waived any objection to the
2 3	petition; and
	(2) the court shall proceed to consider the petition under section
4	9 of this chapter.
5	SECTION 11. IC 35-38-9-10, AS AMENDED BY P.L.142-2015,
6 7	SECTION 11, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 10. (a) This section does not apply to a person to
8	whom sealed records may be disclosed under section $\frac{6(a)(2)}{6(a)(3)}$ of
	this chapter.
10	(b) It is unlawful discrimination for any person to:
11	(1) suspend;
12 13	(2) expel;
	(3) refuse to employ;
14 15	(4) refuse to admit;
	(5) refuse to grant or renew a license, permit, or certificate
16	necessary to engage in any activity, occupation, or profession; or
17	(6) otherwise discriminate against;
18 19	any person because of a conviction or arrest record expunged or sealed
	under this chapter.
20	(c) Except as provided in section 6(f) of this chapter, the civil rights
21	of a person whose conviction has been expunged shall be fully restored,
22 23 24	including the right to vote, to hold public office, to be a proper person
43 24	under IC 35-47-1-7(2), and to serve as a juror.
2 4 25	(d) In any application for employment, a license, or other right or
25	privilege, a person may be questioned about a previous criminal record
26	only in terms that exclude expunged convictions or arrests, such as:
27 28	"Have you ever been arrested for or convicted of a crime that has not
20 29	been expunged by a court?".
30	(e) A person whose record is expunged shall be treated as if the person had never been convicted of the offense. However, upon a
31	•
32	subsequent arrest or conviction for an unrelated offense, the prior expunged conviction:
33	(1) may be considered by the court in determining the sentence
34	imposed for the new offense;
3 4 35	*
36	(2) is a prior unrelated conviction for purposes of:(A) a habitual offender enhancement; and
30 37	
38	(B) enhancing the new offense based on a prior conviction;
39	and (3) may be admitted as avidence in the proceeding for a new
59 40	(3) may be admitted as evidence in the proceeding for a new offense as if the conviction had not been expunged.
+0 41	, ,
† I	(f) Any person that discriminates against a person as described in

subsection (b) commits a Class C infraction and may be held in



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1	contempt by the court issuing the order of expungement or by any other
2	court of general jurisdiction. Any person may file a written motion of
3	contempt to bring an alleged violation of this section to the attention of
4	a court. In addition, the person is entitled to injunctive relief.
5	(g) In any judicial or administrative proceeding alleging negligence
6	or other fault, an order of expungement may be introduced as evidence
7	of the person's exercise of due care in hiring, retaining, licensing,
8	certifying, admitting to a school or program, or otherwise transacting
9	business or engaging in activity with the person to whom the order of
10	expungement was issued.
11	(h) A conviction, including any records relating to the conviction
12	and any records concerning a civil forfeiture related to the
13	conviction, that has been expunged under this chapter is not admissible
14	as evidence in an action for negligent hiring, admission, or licensure
15	against a person or entity who relied on the order.
16	(i) An expungement case, and all documents filed in the case,
17	becomes confidential when the court issues the order granting the
18	petition. However, until the court issues the order granting the petition,
19	documents filed in the case are not confidential, and any hearing held
20	in the case shall be open.
21	SECTION 12. IC 35-38-9.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
22	AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
23	JULY 1, 2019]:
24	Chapter 9.5. Expungement of Protection Orders
25	Sec. 1. This chapter applies to a person named as the subject of
26	a protection order, if a court granted:
27	(1) an order for protection ex parte and subsequently denied
28	a petition for an order for protection; or
29	(2) an order for protection or an order for protection ex parte
30	and an appellate court reversed or vacated the order for
31	protection or the order for protection ex parte.
32	Sec. 2. The following definitions apply throughout this chapter:
33	(1) "Protection order" means an Indiana civil protection
34	order under IC 34-26-5. The term includes an order for
35	protection and an order for protection ex parte.
36	(2) "Subject of a protection order" means the person against
37	whom a protection order was issued.
38	Sec. 3. (a) At any time after:
39	(1) a court terminates or denies an order for protection
40	following issuance of an order for protection ex parte, as
41	described in section 1(1) of this chapter; or

(2) the opinion reversing or vacating an order for protection



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1	becomes final, as described in section 1(2) of this chapter;
2	the subject of the protection order may petition to expunge the
3	protection order in the court that issued or denied the protection
4	order.
5	(b) A petition seeking to expunge a protection order must be
6	verified and include the following information:
7	(1) The petitioner's full name.
8	(2) The petitioner's date of birth.
9	(3) The petitioner's address.
10	(4) The case number or court cause number, if available.
11	(5) The petitioner's Social Security number.
12	(6) The petitioner's driver's license number.
13	(7) The date of the order for protection or order for
14	protection ex parte, if applicable.
15	(8) A description of why the petitioner is entitled to relief,
16	including all relevant dates.
17	(9) Certified copies of the following, if applicable:
18	(A) The order for protection.
19	(B) The order for protection ex parte.
20	(C) The order denying an order for protection.
21	(D) The opinion from the appellate court reversing or
22	vacating an order for protection or an order for protection
23	ex parte.
24	(c) The petition may include any other information that the
25	petitioner believes may assist the court.
26	Sec. 4. (a) Unless the petition is incomplete, or the petition
27	conclusively indicates that the petitioner is not entitled to relief, the
28	court shall:
29	(1) redact the petitioner's:
30	(A) date of birth;
31	(B) Social Security number; and
32	(C) driver's license number;
33	from the petition;
34	(2) serve a copy of the redacted petition under subdivision (1)
35	on the person who originally sought the protection order; and
36	(3) set the matter for hearing.
37	The person who originally sought the protection order is entitled
38	to appear at the hearing.
39	(b) If:
40	(1) the person who originally sought the protection order
41	waives in writing the right to appear at the hearing; and
42	(2) the netition conclusively indicates that the netitioner is



1	entitled to relief;
2	the court may issue an order to expunge a protection order without
3	holding a hearing.
4	(c) The grant or denial of a petition for expungement is a final
5	appealable order.
6	Sec. 5. The petitioner bears the burden of proof in a proceeding
7	to expunge a protection order.
8	Sec. 6. (a) If a court orders a protection order expunged under
9	this chapter, the court shall do the following with respect to the
10	specific records expunged by the court:
11	(1) Order the office of judicial administration to remove the
12	protection order from the Indiana protective order registry
13	established under IC 5-2-9-5.5.
14	(2) Order the state police department to remove the
15	protection order from the Indiana data and communication
16	system (IDACS) computer described in IC 10-13-3-35.
17	(3) Redact or permanently seal the court's own records
18	relating to the protection order.
19	(b) If an appellate court reverses or vacates a protection order,
20	and the protection order is then expunged, the appellate court
21	shall:
22	(1) redact the opinion or memorandum decision as it appears
23	on the computer gateway administered by the office of
24	technology so that it does not include the name of the subject
25	of the protection order (in the same manner that opinions
26	involving juveniles are redacted); and
27	(2) provide a redacted copy of the opinion to any publisher or
28	organization to whom the opinion or memorandum decision
29	is provided after the date of the order of expungement.
30	The supreme court and the court of appeals are not required to
31	redact, destroy, or otherwise dispose of any existing copy of an
32	opinion or memorandum decision that includes the name of the
33	subject of the protection order.

