
THIRD READING

Bill No: AB 898
Author: Lee (D), et al.
Amended: 4/5/21 in Assembly
Vote: 21

SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE: 5-0, 7/6/21
AYES: Bradford, Ochoa Bogh, Kamlager, Skinner, Wiener

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE: 7-0, 8/26/21
AYES: Portantino, Bates, Bradford, Jones, Kamlager, Laird, McGuire

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 76-0, 5/27/21 - See last page for vote

SUBJECT: Criminal records: automatic conviction record relief

SOURCE: Judicial Council

DIGEST: This bill provides that if probation is transferred to another county, and a prosecutor or probation department in either county is seeking to file a petition to prohibit the Department of Justice (DOJ) from granting automatic conviction record relief, the petition must be filed in the county of current jurisdiction, and expands notice provisions regarding conviction record relief to include probation transfer cases

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

- 1) Requires DOJ, as of July 1, 2022, and subject to an appropriation in the annual Budget Act, on a monthly basis, to review the records in the statewide criminal justice databases, and based on information in the state summary criminal history repository and the Supervised Release File, identify persons with convictions that meet specified criteria and are eligible for automatic conviction record relief. (Penal Code § 1203.425 (a)(1)(A).)

- 2) States that a person is eligible for automatic conviction relief if they meet all of the following conditions:
 - a) The person is not required to register pursuant to the Sex Offender Registration Act;
 - b) The person does not have an active record for local, state, or federal supervision in the Supervised Release File;
 - c) Based upon the information available in the department's record, including disposition dates and sentencing terms, it does not appear that the person is currently serving a sentence for any offense and there is no indication of any pending criminal charges;
 - d) Except as otherwise provided, there is no indication that the conviction resulted in a sentence of incarceration in the state prison; and,
 - e) The conviction occurred on or after January 1, 2021, and meets either of the following criteria:
 - i) The defendant was sentenced to probation and, based upon the disposition date and the term of probation specified in the department's records, appears to have completed their term of probation without revocation.
 - ii) The defendant was convicted of an infraction or misdemeanor, was not granted probation, and, based upon the disposition date and the term specified in the department's records, the defendant appears to have completed their sentence, and at least one calendar year has elapsed since the date of judgment. (Penal Code § 1203.425 (a)(1)(A)(B).)
- 3) Requires DOJ to grant relief, including dismissal of a conviction, to a person who is eligible, without requiring a petition or motion by a party for that relief if the relevant information is present in the department's electronic records. (Penal Code § 1203.425 (a)(2)(A).)
- 4) Requires DOJ, as of July 1, 2022, and subject to an appropriation in the annual Budget Act, on a monthly basis, to electronically submit a notice to the superior court having jurisdiction over the criminal case, informing the court of all cases for which a complaint was filed in that jurisdiction and for which relief was granted. (Penal Code § 1203.425 (a)(3)(A).)
- 5) Allows the prosecuting attorney or probation department to, no later than 90 calendar days before the date of a person's eligibility for relief, to file a petition to prohibit the department from granting automatic relief, based on a

showing that granting the relief would pose a substantial threat to public safety. (Penal Code § 1203.425 (b)(1)).)

- 6) Requires the court to notify the defendant of the petition and conduct a hearing within 45 days. (Penal Code § 1203.425 (b)(2).)
- 7) Provides that if the court grants the petition, the court must furnish a disposition report to DOJ. (Penal Code § 1203.425 (b)(6).)
- 8) States that if relief is denied, but subsequently granted under a different provision, as specified, the court must submit a disposition report to DOJ. (Penal Code § 1203.425 (b)(7).)
- 9) Provides, except as specified, that whenever a person is released on probation or mandatory supervision, the court, upon noticed motion, must transfer the case to the superior court in any other county in which the person resides permanently with the stated intention to remain for the duration of probation or mandatory supervision, unless the transferring court determines the transfer would be inappropriate and states its reasons on the record. (Penal Code § 1203.9 (a)(1).)
- 10) Requires law enforcement agencies to report every arrest to DOJ, and to include in the report personal identifying information and arrest data, as specified, and fingerprints, except as otherwise provided by law or as prescribed by DOJ. (Penal Code, § 13150 (a).)
- 11) Requires a court to send to DOJ a disposition report regarding every case it disposes of resulting from an arrest that was reported to DOJ. The court must similarly report when it orders actions subsequent to the initial disposition of the case. (Penal Code § 13151 (a).)
- 12) Requires a court to grant expungement relief, with specified exceptions, for a misdemeanor or felony conviction for which the sentence included a period of probation if the petitioner is not serving a sentence for, on probation for, or charged with the commission of any offense. (Penal Code, § 1203.4 (a).)
- 13) Requires DOJ, on or before July 1, 2019, to review the records in the state summary criminal history information database and identify past marijuana convictions that are potentially eligible for recall or dismissal of sentence, dismissal and sealing, or redesignation, as specified. Requires DOJ to notify

the prosecution of all cases in their jurisdiction that are eligible for recall or dismissal of sentence, dismissal and sealing, or redesignation. (Health & Safety Code, § 11361.9 (a).)

- 14) Requires the prosecution by July 1, 2020, to review all cases and determine whether to challenge the recall or dismissal of sentence, dismissal and sealing, or redesignation. (Health & Safety Code § 11361.9 (b).)

This bill:

- 1) Requires DOJ, in cases where probation has been transferred, to electronically submit notice of conviction record relief to both the transferring court and any subsequent receiving court.
- 2) Requires a receiving court that reduces a felony to a misdemeanor or dismisses a conviction under specified provisions to provide a disposition report to DOJ with the original case number from the transferring court; DOJ must electronically submit a notice to the court that sentenced the defendant.
- 3) Provides that if probation was transferred multiple times, DOJ must electronically submit notice to all involved courts.
- 4) States that any court receiving notice of a reduction or dismissal must update its records to reflect the same.
- 5) Prohibits a court receiving notification of dismissal, as specified, from disclosing information concerning the dismissed conviction except to the person whose conviction was dismissed or a criminal justice agency, as specified.
- 6) States that a prosecuting attorney or probation department, in either the receiving county or transferring county, seeking to file a petition to prohibit the department from granting automatic conviction record relief must file the petition in the county of current jurisdiction.
- 7) Requires DOJ, in cases where relief is denied, to electronically submit notice to the transferring court, and, if probation was transferred multiple times, to all other involved courts. Requires DOJ to provide similar notice if relief is subsequently granted.

- 8) Requires the receiving court to provide a receipt of records from the transferring court, including the new case number.
- 9) Provides that the transferring court must report to DOJ that probation was transferred and identify the receiving court and new case number, if applicable.

Background

If a person is convicted of an offense in a county where he or she does not live, the case is generally transferred to the county of residence if the person is on formal probation.

If a receiving court reduces or dismisses a conviction but does not notify the transferring court, publicly accessible conviction documents in a transferring court's case file may be inaccurate. This can make it difficult for people to obtain employment and housing, among other things. There is currently nothing in statute that makes how courts notify DOJ or the original court in these situations consistent.

In 2018 and 2019, the Legislature passed significant automated record relief bills, which transferred the burden of seeking record relief from a defendant-petitioner to government agencies. AB 1793 (Bonta, Chapter 993, Statutes of 2018) provided automated relief for marijuana convictions under Proposition 64, which reduced or repealed designated marijuana-related offenses. AB 1076 (Ting, Chapter 578, Statutes of 2019) required DOJ to grant automatic record relief to individuals who have completed probation without revocation and not currently serving a sentence for any offense. A court may not disclose information concerning a conviction granted automatic record relief or a dismissal under this legislation except in limited circumstances.

Because DOJ has disposition information only from the county of conviction (the transferring court), if a probation transfer case is granted automated relief in the transferring court and the receiving court is not notified, the receiving court may have inaccurate publicly accessible conviction documents in its case file.

This bill clarifies that in situations where a case is transferred one or more times between courts, the courts shall communicate any changes in disposition of the case with all the other prior courts so that all the records are accurate and DOJ will have the information necessary to grant automatic relief where appropriate.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: Yes Local: No

According to the Senate Appropriations Committee:

- DOJ: The department reports costs of \$460,000 (and 1.0 PY) in fiscal year (FY) 2021-2022, \$1.353 million (and 3.0 PY) in FY 2022-2023, and \$1.237 million (and 3.0 PY) in FY 2023-2024 to carry out the requirements in this measure. (General Fund, special fund*)
- Courts: The Judicial Council indicates that this bill will not create any additional costs for the courts.

*Fingerprint Fees Account

SUPPORT: (Verified 8/26/21)

Judicial Council (source)

ACLU California Action

Alameda County District Attorney's Office

California Attorneys for Criminal Justice

California Public Defenders Association

Initiate Justice

National Association of Social Workers, California Chapter

San Francisco Public Defender

OPPOSITION: (Verified 8/26/21)

Commission on Teacher Credentialing

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 76-0, 5/27/21

AYES: Aguiar-Curry, Arambula, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Bigelow, Bloom, Boerner Horvath, Burke, Calderon, Carrillo, Cervantes, Chau, Chen, Chiu, Choi, Cooley, Cooper, Cunningham, Megan Dahle, Daly, Davies, Flora, Fong, Friedman, Gabriel, Gallagher, Cristina Garcia, Eduardo Garcia, Gipson, Lorena Gonzalez, Gray, Grayson, Holden, Irwin, Jones-Sawyer, Kalra, Kiley, Lackey, Lee, Levine, Low, Mathis, Mayes, McCarty, Medina, Mullin, Muratsuchi, Nazarian, Nguyen, O'Donnell, Patterson, Petrie-Norris, Quirk, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Reyes, Luz Rivas, Robert Rivas, Rodriguez, Blanca Rubio, Salas, Santiago, Seyarto, Smith, Stone, Ting, Valladares, Villapudua, Voepel, Waldron, Ward, Akilah Weber, Wicks, Wood, Rendon

NO VOTE RECORDED: Frazier, Maienschein

Prepared by: Mary Kennedy / PUB. S. /
8/28/21 11:14:41

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