IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE BILL NO. 468

BY JUDICIARY, RULES AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

AN ACT

RELATING TO CRIMINAL RECORDS; AMENDING SECTION 18-3316, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A FIREARM BY A FELON; AMENDING CHAPTER 25, TITLE 19, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 19-2519A, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR A PETITION FOR EXPUNGEMENT OF A CRIMINAL RECORD IN CERTAIN INSTANCES; AMENDING SECTION 19-2604, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE DISCHARGE OF A DEFENDANT AND AN AMENDMENT OF JUDGMENT, TO PROVIDE THAT A DEFENDANT IN A MISDEMEANOR CASE MAY APPLY FOR RELIEF IN CERTAIN INSTANCES, AND TO DEFINE TERMS; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Section 18-3316, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 18-3316. UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A FIREARM BY A FELON. (1) A <u>Subject to subsection (3) of this section, a person who previously has been stands</u> convicted of a felony who purchases, owns, possesses, or has under his custody or control any firearm shall be guilty of a felony and shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a period of time not to exceed five (5) years and by a fine not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000).
- (2) For the purpose of subsection (1) of this section, "stands convicted of a felony" shall include, subject to subsection (3) of this section, mean a person who has entered a plea of guilty, nole contendere stands convicted or who has been found not guilty of any of the crimes enumerated in section 18-310, Idaho Code, or to a comparable felony crime by reason of insanity of a crime punishable by more than one (1) year of imprisonment whether in this state or in another state, territory, commonwealth, or other jurisdiction of the United States, or in any court of the United States, but shall not include:
 - (a) Any federal or state offenses pertaining to antitrust violations, unfair trade practices, restraints of trade, or other similar offenses relating to the regulation of business practices; or
 - (b) Any state offense classified by the laws of the state as a misdemeanor and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two (2) years or less.
- the purpose of this section, a person stands convicted, whether in an adult court or adjudicated as a juvenile, at such time as a plea of guilty has been accepted or a verdict of guilty has been filed notwithstanding the pendency of any future proceedings, including but not limited to sentencing or disposition, posttrial or post-fact-finding motions, and appeals, unless the conviction has been nullified by expungement, pardon, setting aside the conviction, reduction of a felony conviction to a misdemeanor, or other comparable procedure by this state or the jurisdiction where the felony conviction

tion occurred; or. Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to a person whose civil right to bear arms either specifically or in combination with other civil rights has been restored by any other provision of Idaho law or by the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred.

SECTION 2. That Chapter 25, Title 19, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a $\underline{\text{NEW SECTION}}$, to be known and designated as Section 19-2519A, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

- 19-2519A. PETITION FOR EXPUNGEMENT OF RECORD. (1) A person having been convicted of a misdemeanor may petition the magistrate division of the district court for the county where such conviction occurred to have the records of such conviction or former conviction expunged. For purposes of this section, the term "misdemeanor" shall include multiple misdemeanors that arise out of the same occurrence or related course of events.
- (2) A petition submitted pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall be sworn to under oath and shall be served on the office of the prosecutor that prosecuted the misdemeanor. For purposes of this section, the term "prosecutor" shall include a county prosecuting attorney or a city attorney or their successors.
- (3) The prosecutor shall review the petition and shall file with the court an objection or recommendation, if any, to the petition within thirty (30) days after service of the notice by the petitioner upon the prosecutor. If the prosecutor or an identifiable victim identified and notified by the prosecutor submits a written objection to the court concerning the petition within thirty (30) days after service of the notice by the petitioner upon the prosecutor, the court shall set a date for a hearing and notify the prosecutor, any identifiable victims who have submitted a written objection to the petition, and the petitioner of the date set for the hearing. Subject to the Idaho rules of evidence, any person who has relevant information about the petitioner may testify at the hearing.
- (4) If no objection is filed to the petition within thirty (30) days after service of the notice by the petitioner upon the prosecutor, the court may summarily enter an order if the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the petitioner is eligible for relief under this section. No order granting expungement shall be entered prior to the expiration of thirty (30) days after service was made to the prosecutor.
 - (5) No person shall be granted an expungement under this section:
 - (a) Who is subject to the registration requirements of chapter 83, title 18, Idaho Code, or of any other similar requirement in another jurisdiction;
 - (b) Who has previously filed a petition under this section and been denied expungement, unless twelve (12) months have elapsed since such denial;
 - (c) If the misdemeanor for which the person is seeking expungement has an element of the use or attempted use of physical force against a person that involved the use or attempted use of a firearm or other deadly weapon;
 - (d) Who stands convicted in any court, whether in this state or in another state, territory, commonwealth, other jurisdiction of the United States, or in any court of the United States, of any felony or misde-

meanor offense committed after the misdemeanor that is the subject of the petition;

- (e) Who is currently charged with a felony or misdemeanor offense in any court, whether in this state or in another state, territory, commonwealth, other jurisdiction of the United States, or in any court of the United States;
- (f) If a civil case arising out of the same occurrence or related course of events is pending in any court; or
- (g) Unless at least ten (10) years have elapsed since final discharge of the petitioner as defined in section 19-2604(7), Idaho Code; however, a court may, in its discretion, grant a petition for expungement that does not satisfy the provision of this paragraph upon a showing by the petitioner, by clear and convincing evidence, that the petitioner has been held accountable and is developing life skills necessary to become a contributing member of the community provided that all other requirements of this section are satisfied.
- (6) If the court, after review of the evidence, including the criminal history of the petitioner, finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the petitioner is eligible for relief under this section and that the petitioner does not represent a substantial danger to himself, to any identifiable victim, or to society, the court must enter an order granting expungement of the applicable records.
- (7) An expungement granted under this section shall remove all legal disabilities occurring as a result of the conviction or, if the petitioner no longer stands convicted, the former conviction. A conviction or former conviction expunged pursuant to this section shall not be included in the criminal history of the petitioner for purposes of determining a sentence for any future conviction. Any person granted an order of expungement under this section may respond to any future inquiry as though the conviction, the charge, and any arrest did not occur. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, an order of expungement shall not affect any administrative or disciplinary action commenced by a licensing board described in title 3, 36, or 54, Idaho Code, before the entry of such order.
- (8) The records of the case in the custody of the court shall be removed and sent to the Idaho supreme court, which shall keep, index, and maintain such records. Inspection of such records may thereafter be permitted only:
 - (a) Upon petition by the person who is the subject of the records; or
 - (b) Upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction and only to persons named in the petition.
- (9) When granting an expungement under this section, the court must order all records, including law enforcement investigatory reports and fingerprint records, in the custody of any other agency or official of this state or a political subdivision thereof to be sealed and must further order all references to said conviction, charge, investigation, and, as applicable, any arrest or probation removed from all indices and from all other records available to the public. Copies of the order must be sent by the clerk of the court to each agency or official named in the order. The court must transmit a certified copy of the order to the bureau of criminal identification that must, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the order, cause the Idaho central repository of criminal history records to be updated to

reflect the expungement of the record and forward a copy of the order of expungement to the federal bureau of investigation.

- (10) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the bureau of criminal identification and its employees and any prosecutor are immune from liability, either as an agency or individually, for any actions, inactions, or omissions by the agency or any employee thereof in the performance of their duties pursuant to this section.
- (11) Any person convicted of a misdemeanor prior to the effective date of this act shall be eligible to submit a petition pursuant to the provisions of this section.
- SECTION 3. That Section 19-2604, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 19-2604. DISCHARGE OF DEFENDANT -- AMENDMENT OF JUDGMENT.
 - (1) (a) Application for relief under this subsection may be made by the following persons who have pled guilty to or been found guilty of a crime:
 - (i) A defendant whose sentence has been suspended or who has received a withheld judgment;
 - (ii) A defendant in a felony case whose sentence has been commuted under section 19-2601 1., Idaho Code;
 - (iii) A defendant in a felony case upon whom the court has not imposed a sentence to the custody of the board of correction;
 - (iv) A defendant who has not been sentenced but who has successfully completed a drug court or mental health an authorized specialty or problem-solving court program; and
 - (v) A defendant in a <u>any</u> misdemeanor case who has not been sentenced to serve a term in the county jail or whose sentence or any portion thereof has been suspended.
 - (b) Upon application of the defendant and upon satisfactory showing \underline{by} a preponderance that, as applicable:
 - (i) The court did not find, and <u>If</u> the defendant <u>did is</u> not admit, in any probation violation proceeding that the defendant violated any of the terms or conditions of any probation that may have been <u>imposed</u> within the scope of subparagraph (1) (a) (iv) of this section, there is good cause for granting the requested relief; or
 - (ii) If the defendant is within the scope of subparagraph (1) (a) (iv) of this section and:
 - $\underline{1.}$ The defendant has successfully completed and graduated from an authorized drug court program or mental health specialty or problem-solving court program;
 - $\underline{2.}$ and \underline{dD} uring any period of probation that may have been served following such graduation, the court did not find, and the defendant did not admit, in any probation violation proceeding that the defendant violated any of the terms or conditions of probation; and
 - 3. There is good cause for granting the requested relief;

the court, if convinced by the showing made that there is no longer cause for continuing the period of probation should the defendant be on probation at the time of the application, and that there is good cause for

granting the requested relief, may terminate the sentence or set aside the plea of guilty or conviction of the defendant, and finally dismiss the case and discharge the defendant or may amend the judgment of conviction from a term in the custody of the state board of correction to "confinement in a penal facility" for the number of days served prior to sentencing, and the amended judgment may be deemed to be a misdemeanor conviction. This shall apply to the cases in which defendants have been convicted before this law goes into effect, as well as to cases which arise thereafter. The final dismissal of the case or, subject to section 18-3316, Idaho Code, the reduction of a felony conviction to a misdemeanor conviction as herein provided shall have the effect of restoring the defendant to his civil rights as applicable.

- (c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b) of this subsection, upon application of the defendant in a misdemeanor case and upon showing by a preponderance that:
 - (i) The misdemeanor conviction sought to be set aside was not reduced from any felony charge in the same case, provided that if no record is available of whether a misdemeanor conviction involved reduction from a felony charge in the same case, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the misdemeanor conviction did not involve reduction from a felony charge;
 - (ii) The defendant is not currently charged with a felony or misdemeanor offense in any court, whether in this state or in another state, territory, commonwealth, other jurisdiction of the United States, or in any court of the United States; and
 - (iii) The defendant does not stand convicted in any court, whether in this state or in another state, territory, commonwealth, other jurisdiction of the United States, or in any court of the United States, of any felony or misdemeanor offense committed after the misdemeanor conviction sought to be set aside and:
 - 1. At least three (3) years have elapsed since final discharge of the defendant if the defendant does not stand convicted in any court, whether in this state or in another state, territory, commonwealth, other jurisdiction of the United States, or in any court of the United States, of any felony or misdemeanor offense committed before the misdemeanor conviction sought to be set aside; or
 - 2. At least seven (7) years have elapsed since final discharge of the defendant if the defendant stands convicted in any court, whether in this state or in another state, territory, commonwealth, other jurisdiction of the United States, or in any court of the United States, or any felony or misdemeanor offense committed before the misdemeanor conviction sought to be set aside;

the court must set aside the plea of guilty or conviction of the defendant and finally dismiss the case. The final dismissal of the case as provided in this section shall have the effect of restoring the defendant to his civil rights as applicable.

(2) If sentence has been imposed but suspended for any period during the first three hundred sixty-five (365) days of a sentence to the custody of the

state board of correction, and the defendant placed upon probation as provided in subsection 4. of section 19-2601 or 19-2601A, Idaho Code, upon application of the defendant, the prosecuting attorney, or upon the court's own motion, and upon satisfactory showing by a preponderance that:

- (a) The court did not find, and the defendant did not admit, in any probation violation proceeding that Unless the provisions of paragraph (b) of this subsection are applicable to the defendant violated any of the terms or conditions of probation, there is good cause for granting the requested relief; or
- (b) The defendant has successfully completed and graduated from an authorized drug court program or mental health specialty or problem-solving court program and:
 - <u>(i)</u> Deduring any period of probation that may have been served following such graduation, the court did not find, and the defendant did not admit, in any probation violation proceeding <u>following the most recent order of probation</u> that the defendant violated any of the terms or conditions <u>of the most recent term</u> of probation; <u>and</u> (ii) There is good cause for granting the requested relief;
- the court may amend the judgment of conviction from a term in the custody of the state board of correction to "confinement in a penal facility" for the number of days served prior to suspension, and the amended judgment may be deemed to be a misdemeanor conviction. This shall apply to the cases in which defendants have been convicted before this law goes into effect, as well as to cases that arise thereafter. The amendment of the judgment of conviction as provided in this section shall have the effect of restoring the defendant to his civil rights as applicable.
 - (3) (a) In addition to the circumstances in which relief from a felony conviction may be granted under subsections (1) and (2) of this section, a defendant who has been convicted of a felony and who has been discharged from probation received final discharge may apply to the sentencing court for a reduction of the conviction from a felony to a misdemeanor as provided in this subsection.
 - (b) If less than five (5) years have elapsed since the defendant's final discharge from probation of the defendant, the application may be granted only if the prosecuting attorney stipulates to the reduction.
 - (c) If at least five (5) years have elapsed since the defendant's <u>final</u> discharge <u>from probation</u> of the defendant, and if the defendant was convicted of any of the following offenses, the application may be granted only if the prosecuting attorney stipulates to the reduction:
 - (i) Assault with intent to commit a serious felony (18-909, 18-915, Idaho Code);
 - (ii) Battery with intent to commit a serious felony (18-911, 18-915, Idaho Code);
 - (iii) Enticing of children (18-1509, Idaho Code);
 - (iv) Murder in the first or second degree (18-4003, Idaho Code);
 - (v) Voluntary manslaughter (18-4006(1), Idaho Code);
 - (vi) Assault with intent to commit murder (18-4015, Idaho Code);
 - (vii) Administering poison with intent to kill (18-4014, Idaho Code);
 - (viii) Kidnapping in the first degree (18-4502, Idaho Code);

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(ix) Robbery (18-6501, Idaho Code);
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- (x) Trafficking (37-2732B, Idaho Code);
- (xi) Threats against state officials of the executive, legislative or judicial branch, felony (18-1353A, Idaho Code);
- (xii) Unlawful discharge of a firearm at a dwelling house, occupied building, vehicle or mobile home (18-3317, Idaho Code);
- (xiii) Cannibalism (18-5003, Idaho Code);
- (xiv) Unlawful use of destructive device or bomb (18-3320, Idaho Code);
- (xv) Attempt, conspiracy or solicitation to commit any of the crimes described in subparagraphs (i) through (xiv) of this paragraph.
- (d) The decision as to whether to grant such an application shall be in the discretion of the district court, provided that the application may be granted only if the court finds by a preponderance that:
 - (i) The defendant has not been convicted of any felony committed after the conviction from which relief is sought;
 - (ii) The defendant is not currently charged with any crime;
 - (iii) There is good cause for granting the reduction in sentence; and
 - (iv) In those cases where the stipulation of the prosecuting attorney is required under paragraph (b) or (c) of this subsection, the prosecuting attorney has so stipulated.
- (e) If the court grants the application, the court shall reduce the felony conviction to a misdemeanor and amend the judgment of conviction for a term in the custody of the state board of correction to "confinement in a penal facility" for the number of days served prior to the judgment of conviction. This shall apply to the cases in which defendants have been convicted before this law goes into effect, as well as to cases that arise thereafter. The amended judgment of conviction as provided in this section shall be deemed to be a misdemeanor and shall have the effect of restoring the defendant to his civil rights as applicable.
- (4) Subsections (2) and (3) of this section shall not apply to any judgment of conviction for a violation of any offense requiring sex offender registration as set forth in section 18-8304, Idaho Code. A judgment of conviction for a violation of any offense requiring sex offender registration as set forth in section 18-8304, Idaho Code, shall not be subject to dismissal or reduction under this section.
- (5) Except as otherwise provided by subsection (6) of this section, a A conviction for the purposes of this chapter means that the, whether in an adult court or adjudicated as a juvenile and whether in this state or in another state, territory, commonwealth, other jurisdiction of the United States, or in any court of the United States, a person has pled been found not guilty by reason of insanity, or a plea of guilty has been found accepted, or a verdict of guilty has been filed, notwithstanding the form of the judgment or withheld judgment or the pendency of any future proceedings, including but not limited to sentencing or disposition, posttrial or post-fact-finding motions, and appeals.
- (6) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, for the purpose of subsection (1)(c) of this section, "stand convicted" of a felony

or misdemeanor shall not include a conviction that has been nullified by expungement, pardon, setting aside the conviction, or other comparable procedure by this state or the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred.

- (7) As used in this section, "final discharge" means the later of the following:
 - (a) The date of the final judgment of conviction or withheld judgment; or
 - (b) The termination of probation, discharge from parole, or release from imprisonment.
- (58) Except as provided in paragraphs (1) (b) and (2) (b) of this section, a A violation of the terms of an agreement of supervision with the board of correction by a person under the supervision of the board, or a probation violation, shall not preclude the granting of relief to that person under this section.

SECTION 4. An emergency existing therefor, which emergency is hereby declared to exist, Sections 2 and 3 of this act shall be in full force and effect on and after passage and approval.