

COMPARISON OF JUVENILE RECORD CONFIDENTIALITY AND SEALING PROVISIONS FROM FIFTY STATES

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
ALABAMA	Juv. law enforcement records, subject to certain very limited exceptions, not open to public inspection nor their contents disclosed to the public. <u>Exceptions:</u> juv. ct; depts. and agencies having custody of the child or responsible for supervision of the juv after release; law enforcement of other juris. If necessary for discharge of official duties; PO or professional staff for purpose of presentence report; penal institutions; parole bd; parent, legal guardian or custodian; victim of crime at investigatory stage in discretion of officer.	The following information that is acquired or generated in court is confidential and shall not be released to any person, dept., agency or entity (there are exceptions): juvenile legal files; social records; state criminal justice information system records; juvenile criminal sex offender notification records. <u>Exception to general confidentiality rule:</u> 1) judge; juvenile P.O.; professional staff assigned to serve by juv. ct; 2) Reps. of public/private agency having custody of juv.; 3) parent, legal guardian, custodian of juv.; 4) the juv. and his or her atty or GAL; 5) principal of juv. school; 6) state sentencing commission. Ct. has discretion to release records to others provided they meet specific criteria. Victim can obtain certain info in case. If juv. commits violent offense and is found delinquent, if juv. as adult commits similar offense, juv. record can be used.	<u>Sealing:</u> Ct can order sealing of legal and social files of delinquent or CHINS if: 1) 2 years elapsed since final discharge from custody or supervision and 2) person not been convicted or adjudicated del. or youthful offender of a felony or any misdemeanor involving sexual offenses, drugs, weapons or violence before filing of motion and no proceeding is currently pending seeking the person's conviction or adjudication. Any subsequent conviction or adjudication of specific crimes nullifies the sealing. Any adjudication of delinquency or youthful offender or conviction of a felony or misdemeanor involving sexual offenses, drugs, weapons, or violence, or threats of violence, subsequent to sealing shall have the effect of nullifying the sealing order. <u>Destruction:</u> If the person goes 5 years without meeting requirements of sub. 2 above, can move for destruction of juv. records. If granted, ct sends copy of order to all agencies that are repositories of records and agencies must comply. Upon entry of order, all references to arrest, complaints, referrals, petitions, reports and orders must be removed from all dept or agency files and destroyed.	Not specifically addressed.
ALASKA	A state or municipal law enforcement agency: (1) shall disclose information regarding a case that is needed by the person or agency charged with making a preliminary investigation for the information of the court under this chapter; (2) may disclose to the public information regarding a criminal offense in which a minor is a suspect, victim, or witness if the minor is not identified by the disclosure; (3) may disclose to school officials information regarding a case as may be necessary to protect the safety of school students and staff or to enable the school to provide appropriate counseling and supportive services to meet the needs of a minor about whom information is disclosed; (4) may disclose to the public information regarding a case as may be necessary to protect the safety of the	The general rule is that the juv's name and picture in connection with the minor's status as a delinquent cannot be made public. <u>Exception:</u> when the DA has elected to seek imposition of a dual sentence, ct records open to public except predisposition, psychiatric and psychological reports and other records the ct has orders to be kept confidential; persons with legitimate interest in records can see them - victims, foster parents.	Within 30 days of the date of a minor's 18th birthday or, if the court retains jurisdiction of a minor past the minor's 18th birthday, within 30 days of the date on which the court releases jurisdiction over the minor, the court shall order all the court's official records pertaining to that minor in a proceeding under this chapter sealed. A person who has been tried as an adult or a person whose records have been made public or the department on the person's behalf, may petition the superior court to seal the records of all criminal proceedings, except traffic offenses, initiated against the person, and all punishments assessed against the person, while the person was a minor. A petition under this subsection may not be filed until five years after the completion of the sentence imposed for the offense for which the person was tried as an adult or five years after a disposition was entered for an offense for which the records were made	Sealing the records restores civil rights removed because of a conviction.

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
	public; and (5) may disclose to a victim or to the victim's insurance company information, including copies of reports, as necessary for civil litigation or insurance claims pursued by or against the victim.		public. If the superior court finds that its order has had its intended rehabilitative effect and further finds that the person has fulfilled all orders of the court, the superior court shall order the record of proceedings and the record of punishments sealed.	
ARKANSAS	There are no specific statutes regarding the dissemination of juvenile crime information.	<p>All records may be closed and confidential within the discretion of the circuit court, except: Records of delinquency adjudications for which a juvenile could have been tried as an adult shall be made available to prosecuting attorneys for use at sentencing if the juvenile is subsequently tried as an adult or to determine if the juvenile should be tried as an adult; and records of delinquency adjudications for a juvenile adjudicated delinquent for any felony or a Class A misdemeanor wherein violence or a weapon was involved shall be made available to the Arkansas Crime Information Center.</p> <p>Records of delinquency adjudications for which a juvenile could have been tried as an adult shall be kept for ten (10) years after the last adjudication of delinquency or the date of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or a finding of guilt as an adult. Thereafter they may be expunged.</p> <p>Medical records, psychiatric records, psychological records, and related information shall remain confidential unless the juvenile's parent or legal guardian waives confidentiality in writing specifically describing the records to be disclosed.</p>	<p>The court may expunge other juvenile records at any time and shall expunge all the records of a juvenile upon his or her twenty-first birthday, in other types of delinquency, dependency-neglect, or families in need of services cases. "Expunge" means to destroy.</p> <p>Records of juveniles who are designated as extended juvenile jurisdiction offenders shall be kept for ten (10) years after the last adjudication of delinquency, date of plea of guilty or nolo contendere, or finding of guilt as an adult or until the juvenile's twenty-first birthday, whichever is longer.</p>	Exp. - all privileges and rights restored and person completely exonerated. Underlying conduct deemed to have never occurred. Person can say no such conduct occurred and no records on the conduct exist. Sealing - records become confidential and are placed out of public access.
CALIFORNIA	<p>With some exceptions, a law enforcement agency may disclose the name of any minor 14 years of age or older taken into custody for the commission of any serious felony, and the offenses allegedly committed, upon the request of interested persons, following the minor's arrest for that offense.</p> <p>A law enforcement agency may release the name, description, and the alleged offense of any minor</p>	<p>The following individuals and entities may inspect, receive, and copy the juvenile case file without an order of the juvenile court:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Court personnel; (B) The district attorney, a city attorney, or a city prosecutor authorized to prosecute criminal or juvenile cases under the law; (C) The child who is the subject of the proceeding; (D) The child's parents; (E) The child's guardians; 	<p>After five years from the date on which the jurisdiction of the juvenile court over a minor is terminated, the probation officer may destroy all records and papers in the proceedings concerning the minor.</p> <p>The juvenile court record, which includes all records and papers, any minute book entries, dockets and judgment dockets, shall be destroyed by order of the court as</p>	Not specifically addressed.

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
	<p>alleged to have committed a violent offense, and against whom an arrest warrant is outstanding, if the release of this information would assist in the apprehension of the minor or the protection of public safety.</p> <p>A law enforcement agency shall release, upon request, a complete copy of a juvenile police record, without notice or consent from the person who is the subject of the juvenile police record to the following persons or entities:</p> <p>(1) Other law enforcement agencies including the office of the Attorney General of California, any district attorney, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, including the Division of Juvenile Justice, and any peace officer. (2) School district police. (3) Child protective agencies. (4) The attorney representing the juvenile who is the subject of the juvenile police record in a criminal or juvenile proceeding. (5) The Department of Motor Vehicles.</p> <p>There are other narrow circumstances when a police record could be released.</p>	<p>(F) The attorneys for the parties, including any trial court or appellate attorney representing a party in the juvenile proceeding or related appellate proceeding; (G) Judges, referees, other hearing officers, probation officers, and law enforcement officers who are actively participating in criminal or juvenile proceedings involving the child; (H) The county counsel, city attorney, or any other attorney representing the petitioning agency in a dependency action; (I) Members of child protective agencies; and (J) The California Department of Social Services in order to carry out its duty to oversee and monitor county child welfare agencies, children in foster care or receiving foster-care assistance, and out-of-state placements.</p>	<p>follows: when the person reaches the age of 38 years if the person was alleged or adjudged to be adjudicated for murder or a sex crime unless for good cause the court determines that the juvenile record shall be retained, or unless the juvenile court record is released to the person who is the subject of the record pursuant to this section. However, a juvenile court record which is not permitted to be sealed shall not be destroyed pursuant to this section.</p> <p>Unless for good cause the court determines that the juvenile court record shall be retained, the court shall order the destruction of a person's juvenile court records that are sealed pursuant to this section as follows: five years after the record was ordered sealed, when the person who is the subject of the record reaches the age of 38 if the person was alleged or adjudged to be a person a delinquent, except that if the subject of the record was found to be a person adjudged guilty of murder or a sex offense when he or she was 14 years of age or older, the record shall not be destroyed.</p>	
COLORADO	<p>Public has access to arrest and criminal record info that is in custody of investigating law enforcement agency or agency that filed the del. Petition and concerns a juvenile who is adjudicated a del or subject to revocation of probation for committing handgun possession or class 1,2,3,4 felony or charged with one of these crimes.</p>	<p>Juvenile hearings are open to the public. Ct records in juvenile delinquency proceedings on violation of municipal ordinance open to the following w/o ct order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juvenile • Juvenile's parent • Atty of record • GAL • Probation dept • Agency with legal custody of juv. • Law enforcement • Colo. Bur of Invest. • Ct with juris. Over juv. • State dept of human services • Research entities <p>Can access ct records in other juv del proceedings if have ct order which can get if prove have legit. Interest in</p>	<p>Ct may expunge all ct records or other agency records if finds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petitioner not convicted of a misdemeanor or felony and not been adj a del since ct juris ended or was conditionally released from parole; • No criminal proceeding is pending or being instituted • Petitioner is rehab to court's satisfaction • Exp is in best int of petitioner. <p>One can petition the court for expungement if the following is met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Found not guilty or • 1 year from: law enforcement contact not resulting in referral to another agency or completion of juvenile diversion program or informal adjustment or • 4 years from date of: termination of ct juris over petitioner, petitioner's unconditional release from commitment to dept of human services or petitioner's unconditional release from parole or 	<p>Basic identification info on juv and list of local and state agencies and officials having contact with juvenile not open to the public.</p> <p>Exp records can only be inspected per ct order.</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
		proceedings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 years from the dates above if juvenile is adjudicated a repeat or mandatory juvenile offender and he or she has not further violated any crim statute. Cannot petition for exp if adjudicated an aggravated or violent juvenile offender or adj of a crime of violence or juv was charged as an adult.	
CONNECTICUT	Same rules that apply to disclosure of court records apply to the disclosure of law enforcement or agency records.	Records of delinquency matters available only to judicial branch employees who require it to perform duties; and employees of state and federal agencies involved in delinquency proceedings, providing services to child or designing tx program for youth. Records also available to child's atty, child's parent/guardian; child; law enforcement and DAs conducting legitimate criminal investigation, state/fed agency providing services related to collection of \$ due or funding to support service needs of juvenile; members/employees of Bd. Of Pardons and Parole; and Dept. of Corr. who in performance of duties requires such info. Records disclosed cannot be further disclosed unless ct order permitting such disclosure.	No specific statute	No specific statute
DELAWARE	See provisions under Confidentiality of Court Records.	<p>All court proceedings and records of those proceedings are private unless the court considers publication of the information in the public interest. Proceedings for a crime classified as a felony are open to the public.</p> <p>All records concerning the child must be made available to the court and Dept. of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families. When a child is arrested, convicted or acquitted for a felony or class A misdemeanor and child is 13 to 17, the court clerk or any state or local police authority shall release the name and address of the child and his or her parents upon the request of a responsible representative of public information media.</p>	<p>Child under 18 - 3 yrs from date of adjudication and no subsequent adjudication, child or parent can petition ct to have records expunged.</p> <p>Child under 18 charged with a delinquent act and the charge was nolle prosequied, dismissed or chgs dropped, or chgs disposed of thru arbitration or other than adjudication for delinquency may file petition. Ct may grant petition of in best interests of kid.</p> <p>Prosecution may ask for immediate exp of charge dismissed or nolle pros if continued existence and dissemination of info would be manifest injustice to kid.</p> <p>Cannot petition for exp if adjudicated for 2nd degree murder, 1st degree arson, and 1st degree burglary.</p>	<p>All records and indicia of arrest to be destroyed.</p> <p>If get gubernatorial pardon, juvenile record automatically exp.</p>
FLORIDA	Generally, law enforcement records are confidential and can only be released to specified entities or upon order of the court. Law enforcement and schools and department must enter into an interagency agreement to share info about juvenile offenders. Confidentiality provisions apply. Name, address, crime or arrest report of a kid who has committed a felony, committed 3 or more misdemeanors, or transferred to the adult system are not	<p>Court to preserve records of child charged with delinquent act or law violation until age 24 or age 26 if a serious or habitual delinquent plus 5 years after last entry made or 3 years after the child dies.</p> <p>Court records pertaining to kids must be kept separate from other records. These records are not open to public inspection but can be inspected upon court order by people with legitimate reason to inspect.</p>	<p>Records maintained by the Dept. of Juv. Justice including court records pertaining to child who committed an enumerated list of crimes (sex offenses, murder) may not be destroyed for 25 years unless the child dies. These records must be sealed by the court and can be used only for certain job screening.</p> <p>Person can apply to have criminal history record sealed if meets certain criteria: 1. Never been adjudicated or convicted of assault, battery, carrying a concealed weapon, unlawful use of destructive devices or bombs, negligent treatment of children,.</p>	Criminal history record that is sealed is confidential and available only to the subject of the record, his/her lawyer, to criminal justice agencies for CJ purposes, to judges for case related decisions. Subject of sealed record can deny existence of record unless: a candidate for employment with CJ agency; defendant in crim. prosecution; candidate for admission to bar; seeking to be employed or licensed by agency with direct access to kids

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
	<p>considered confidential.</p> <p>Dept of Juv Justice records regarding children not open for public inspection.</p>		<p>assault or battery on a law enforcement officer, a firefighter, or other specified officers, open carrying of a weapon, exposure of sexual organs, unlawful possession of a firearm, petit theft, cruelty to animals, arson, unlawful possession or discharge of a weapon or firearm at a school-sponsored event or on school property; 2. Has not been adjudicated guilty or delinquent for committing acts stemming from arrest or alleged criminal activity to which petition to seal pertains; 3) Has never had prior records sealed in Fla or any other state; 4) no sealing petition currently pending; 5) is no longer under court supervision. Records pertaining to specific sex offenses cannot be sealed.</p>	<p>or vulnerable adults; seeking job with school district; buying a gun; seeking job at a seaport.</p>
GEORGIA	<p>Law enforcement records pertaining to the arrest of a child must be kept separate from adult records. Generally, law enforcement records and files are not open to the public nor can their contents be disclosed to the public. The following can inspect law enf records: juvenile court having child before it in a proceedings; counsel for a party; officers of public institutions or agencies to whom child is committed; Cops when necessary for the discharge of their official duties; court when child convicted and ct needs for presentence purposes; penal institution officials; parole board; certain school officials. Law enforcement records pertaining to one of the following charges shall be kept and reported like adult records: murder; voluntary manslaughter; rape; aggravated sodomy; aggravated child molestation; aggravated sexual battery; or armed robbery if committed with a firearm.</p>	<p>Court records of juvenile proceedings are open to inspection only upon court order. Records of traffic offenses involving juveniles are open to the public. Records pertaining to the following proceedings that were open to the public are open to the public: 1) An adjudicatory hearing involving an allegation of a designated felony; 2) An adjudicatory hearing involving an allegation of delinquency brought in the interest of any child who has previously been adjudicated delinquent; provided, however, the court shall close any delinquency hearing on an allegation of sexual assault or any delinquency hearing at which any party expects to introduce substantial evidence related to matters of deprivation; or 3) at the court's discretion, any dispositional hearing involving any proceeding under this article. The court may permit various school and agency officials to inspect records for specific reasons enumerated in the statute.</p>	<p>Court must seal records alleging delinquency or unruliness following completion of informal adjustment period.</p> <p>Ct shall seal records a person adjudicated delinquent if: 1) 2 years have elapsed since final discharge of the person; 2) since final discharge, person not been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude or adjudicated delinquent and no criminal or delinquency proceeding current pending against the person; and 3) person has been rehabilitated.</p>	<p>Upon sealing, the proceedings shall be treated as if never occurred. Index references to be deleted and courts, cops and agencies are to reply to inquiry that no records exist. Court may allow inspection in limited circumstances to persons having legitimate purpose.</p>
HAWAII	<p>Same rules apply as to dissemination of court records</p>	<p>Cannot disseminate records regarding juvenile delinquency proceedings to noncriminal justice agencies, unless and statute, court order, rule or decision or federal executive order authorizes it. Juvenile records can be disseminated to individuals and agencies having a specific agreement with a criminal justice agency to provide services as long as agreement authorizes access to data, limits the use of data to given purposes and insure the security and confidentiality of the data. Juvenile records can be disseminated for research purposes as long as certain safeguards are met.</p>	<p>Juvenile arrest record can be expunged if record meets criteria: 1) matter not referred to DA or family court and person not counseled and released by cops or person counseled and released by cops and is now an adult; or 2) matter was referred to DA or family court and person not adjudicated responsible or matter was dismissed with prejudice.</p>	<p>Effect of expungement order is to annul the record of the arrests in the record. Person whose record is expunged can say he or she has no record.</p>
IDAHO	<p>Generally, investigatory records of a law enforcement agency are exempt from disclosure. There are some exceptions.</p>	<p>The following juvenile court records and proceedings are open to the public: any juvenile 14 or older who has been charged with a felony. These proceedings can remain</p>	<p>A juvenile adjudicated for committing a felony or who has been committed to the dept of juv corrections can apply to have records expunged 5 years from date of termination of court's</p>	<p>All records in custody of court or law enforcement are to be sealed and all indices referring to exp record must be sealed. A</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
		<p>confidential if the court and prosecutor agree that it would be in the best interests of the juvenile.</p> <p>Records and ct proceedings of juveniles 13 and younger shall not be withheld from public inspection except on ct order.</p>	<p>jurisdiction or 5 years from the date the juv was released from corrections, or after reaching age 18, whichever occurs later.</p> <p>If juv been diverted or ct orders informal adjustment, the juv can ask for exp 1 year after ct's jurisdiction ends or the juv turns 18, whichever is later.</p> <p>There is a long list of very serious crimes for which exp is not allowed.</p> <p>Ct can grant exp if petitioner has not been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor where personal violence was used since termination of the court's jurisdiction or release from juv corrections, and no criminal case against the petitioner is pending, and ct finds that petitioner has been held accountable, is developing life skills necessary to become a contributing member of society and that exp will not compromise public safety</p>	<p>special index of exp. Proceedings and record are to be kept by ct ordering exp. And is not open to the public and can be accessed only by ct order.</p> <p>Once ordered exp, the proceedings in case are deemed never to have occurred and petitioner can reply accordingly if asked.</p>
ILLINOIS	<p>Inspection and copying of law enforcement records maintained by law enforcement agencies that relate to a minor arrested or taken into custody before 17th birthday restricted to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement agencies when necessary for official discharge of duties • Prosecutors, probation officers, social workers or others assigned by ct to conduct pre-adjudication or pre-dispo investigations; • Individuals responsible for supervising or providing care and custody of minors per ct order when essential to performing duties; • Adult and juvenile prisoner review bd; • Authorized military personnel; • Persons engaged in bona fide research; • DCFS child abuse investigators acting in their official capacity; • Appropriate school officials; • Certain mental health professionals <p>In determining whether the records should be available, the ct is to consider the minor's interest in confidentiality and rehabilitation over the moving party's interest in obtaining the information.</p>	<p>The following can inspect juvenile court records:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The minor, his parent/guardian; • Law enforcement when the info is essential to executing an arrest or search warrant or other compulsory process or to conducting an ongoing investigation on a minor adjudicated delinquent and there was previous finding that previous act was in furtherance of crime by street gang; • Prosecutors, probation officers, social workers or others assigned by ct to conduct pre-adjudication or pre-dispo investigations; • Adult and juvenile prisoner review bd; • Authorized military personnel; • Victims, their subrogees and legal reps but only to name and address of the minor and info pertaining to the dispo or alternative adjustment plan of the court; • Persons engaged in bona fide research; • Secretary of state; • Administrator of bona fide substance abuse student asst program with presiding judge's permission; • MHPs re evaluating, prosecuting or investigating potential or actual petition under sexually violent persons commitment act. <p>Ct shall allow general public access to name, address and offense of minor adjudicated delinquent if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Del was based on commission of 1st degree murder, attempt to commit 1st degree murder, aggravated 	<p>Whenever any person attained age 17 or when all juvenile ct proceedings terminated, whichever is later, person may petition ct to expunge law enforcement records relating to incidents before 17th birthday or his or her court records, or both in the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor arrested and no del petition filed; or • Minor charged with offense and found not delinquent; or • Minor placed under supervision and order of supervision was successfully terminated; or • Minor adjudicated of Class B or Class C misdemeanor or a petty or business offense. <p>Cannot exp adjudications for 1st degree murder or felony sex offenses.</p> <p>To have records exp must be 21, and have had 5 years elapse from time court proceedings been terminated or release from commitment to Dept. of Juvenile Justice, whichever is later</p>	<p>Once case is expunged, it is treated as though it never existed and petitioner cannot be required to disclose that he or she had a juvenile record.</p> <p>Except for law enforcement, DOC, or prosecutors, an expunged juvenile record may not be considered by any private or public entity in employment matters, certification, licensing, revocation of certification or licensing or registration. Employment applications must contain specific language that states that the applicant is not obligated to disclose expunged juvenile records of conviction or arrest.</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
		<p>criminal sexual assault or criminal sexual assault; or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor was at least 13 at time act was committed and del based on minor's commission of act in furtherance of felony as member of or on behalf of criminal street gang, or use of a firearm, was a class X felony or minor's 2nd or subsequent class 2 or greater felony offense under the Cannabis control act; act that would be at least second offense under controlled substances act or methamphetamine control and community protection act 		
INDIANA	<p>The following information contained in law enforcement records involving allegations of delinquency that would be a crime if committed by an adult is considered public info:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of offense and circumstances surrounding offense including time, location and property involved; Identity of victim Description of method of apprehension; Any instrument of physical force used; Identity of any officers assigned to investigation; Age and sex of juv apprehended or sought for the alleged offense; Identity of juv, if juv is caught or sought for commission of offense if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juv ct doesn't have jurisdiction; or Juv being tried as adult. <p>Records pertaining to detention of a juv in a secure facility are open to public inspection.</p> <p>All other LE records are confidential and each LE agency must take appropriate actions to protect the records from unauthorized disclosure.</p>	<p><u>General Rule</u> - All juv ct records are confidential.</p> <p>Juv ct records of a child alleged to be delinquent are available if the juv is alleged to have committed murder, or the juv is at least 12 and committed 2 unrelated acts that are misdemeanors, or 5 unrelated misdemeanors if the juv is less than 12.</p> <p>Only info that can be released is juv's name, age, nature of the offense, chronological case summaries, index entries, summonses, warrants, petitions, orders, motions (except those regarding psyche evaluations or child abuse or neglect), decrees & photos (only if adjudicated delinquent for the above charges). All other records must be placed in an envelope marked "confidential inside the court file.</p>	<p>Any person may file petition to remove those records pertaining to the person's involvement in juv ct proceedings from the court's files, law enforcement agencies' files, any other person's files who provided services to the juv under a court order.</p> <p>In deciding whether to grant the petition, juv ct may review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best interests of the child; Age of person during his/her contact with the juv ct or law enforcement; Nature of any allegation; Whether there was informal adjustment or adjudication; Disposition of the case; Manner in which person participated in services; Length of time during which person been w/o contact with LE or cts; Whether person acquired crim record; and Person's current status. 	<p>If ct grants exp petition, ct must order each LE agency and each person who treated juv under ct order to send that person's records to the ct. The records may be destroyed or given to the person to whom they pertain.</p>
IOWA	<p>Records/files of criminal justice or juv justice agency concerning a child involved in a del act are public records. These records can be sealed unless the juv is tried as an adult.</p>	<p><u>General Rule</u> - Juv ct records are confidential. Delinquency ct records are public records subject to following restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petition alleging del filed before 1/07 is open unless subject to confidential or sealing order; Official ct record on del filed after 1/07 is public record unless confidential or sealed order entered. Off ct record not available to public or govt agency through internet or electronic customized data report 	<p><u>Confidential Order</u></p> <p>Ct can order official juv records to be kept confidential and not public if both the following applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case been dismissed and person no longer subject to juv ct jurisdiction. Making records confidential in the best interest of the person and the public. <p>Records made confidential can be inspected & contracts disclosed w/o ct order to the following:</p>	<p>On entry of sealing order, all agencies and persons having custody of records to send the records to the ct.</p> <p>All index references to sealed records to be deleted.</p> <p>Sealed records no longer deemed to exist as a matter of law and juv ct and any other agency or person who received notice and copy of</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
		unless juv adjudicated del.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judges and professional ct staff Child and his/her atty Child's parent, guardian, custodian, GAL, CASA County atty Agency, assoc, facility or institution having custody of child or legally resp for care, tx or supervision of juv ct proceeding Juvenile's foster parent Law enforcement State public defender <p><u>Sealing</u> Upon application of person taken into custody for delinquent act, or subject to complaint alleging del or subject to del petition, ct can order official juv ct records sealed if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Person is 18 or older and 2 years have elapsed since last official action in the case Person is not later convicted of a felony or aggravated or serious misdemeanor or adjudicated a del child for a felony, agg misdemeanor and no proceeding pending seeking conviction or adjudication Person not on youthful offender status, transferred back to district ct after offender's 18th b-day and sentenced for offense which precipitated y.o. placement. <p>If owe restitution at time of sealing, records can still be sealed but name of ct, title of action and cts file number to remain unsealed.</p>	<p>sealing order to reply to inquiry that no such record exists.</p> <p>Once record sealed, only person subject to sealing or person conducting research has access to the record.</p>
KANSAS	<p>Law enf or municipal ct records regarding public offenses committed or alleged to have been committed by juv under 14 not to be disclosed to anyone except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judge and ct staff Dept. of Soc and Rehab Svcs Parties to the proceedings and their attys Any individual or officer of a public or private agency having custody of juv under ct order or providing svcs to juv or a CASA Educational institution to extent necessary to provide safest possible environment for juv Law enf, prosecuting attys when necessary for discharge of official duties Juv offender info data system Juv intake and assessment workers 	<p><u>General Rule</u> - official juv file open for public inspection unless ct determines opening off file for public inspection not in the best interests of the juv less than 14.</p> <p>If file closed it can nonetheless be disclosed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judge Parties and their attys Any individual or institution having custody of or providing svcs to the juv CASA Placement provider Law enf and prosecuting attys Kansas racing comm. Juv intake and assessment Any other person auth by the ct <p><u>Social File</u> - considered privileged and is open only to</p>	<p>Any records or files pertaining to juv may be expunged upon application by a juv 18 or older or by parent if juv less than 18.</p> <p>No expungement allowed for act constituting murder 1st degree, murder 2nd degree, vol manslaughter, invol manslaughter, capital murder, invol manslaughter while DUI, indecent liberties with a child, agg. indecent lib w/a child, agg criminal sodomy, indecent solicitation of a child, agg incest, sexual exploitation, endangering a child, abuse of a child, or attempt to do any of the above.</p> <p>Ct to order exp if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Person is 23 or 2 years have elapsed since final dischg; Since final dischg, person not convicted of felony or misd or adj a juv offender and no proceedings pending; and Circumstances and behavior of per warrant exp. 	<p>Offense treated as though never occurred, but can be considered if later convicted or adj.</p> <p>Petitioner, ct, LE all to reply if asked that no record or file exists re juv</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juv justice authority Anyone else auth by ct order <p>Does not apply to traffic offenses, sex offenses and crimes for which juv prosecuted as adult.</p>	parties' attys, juv intake and assessment, CASA, juv CCOs, GAL, or upon order of the ct		
KENTUCKY	LE records are available to the child, family, guardian, or child's atty. Also available to court, DA's, probation officers, Dept. of Juv Justice and other law enforcement agencies.	<p>Delinquency petition, adjudicatory order, disposition for juv 14 or older at time of offense and who is adj for a capital offense or class A, B, C felony is open to the public. Records pertaining to offenses using deadly weapons by 14+ juv also open.</p> <p>All other records are not open to the public.</p>	<p>Can ask to have records not involving felonies expunged.</p> <p>Cannot file an exp request until 2 years after his/her unconditional release from commitment to Dept of Juv Justice or Cabinet for Health and Family Svcs 2 yr period can be waived if ct finds such extraordinary circumstances exist re: petitioner that make waiver advisable.</p> <p>Ct order sealing records entered if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since end of cts juris or release from commitment, person not been convicted of felony or adj; and No proceeding charging person with a felony is pending or being instituted. 	Proceeding sealed deemed to have never occurred and all index references must be deleted and person and ct may properly reply that no record exists re: such person.
LOUISIANA	See provisions under Ct Record Confidentiality	<p><u>General Rule</u> - Records and reports re all matters or proceedings before the juvenile court, except traffic violations, are confidential and shall not be disclosed unless expressly authorized.</p> <p>Ct, LE or DA may release to the public the following identifying info re an alleged or adjudicated delinquent child, if the child was at least 14 at the time the crime was committed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name, age and delinquent act for which juv charged if ct finds probable cause that juv committed crime of violence or a 2nd or subsequent felony-grade offense. Name, age, delinquent act and disposition of a juv who has been adjudicated del for a crime of violence, for a second or subsequent felony grade offense or for the distribution or possession with intent to distribute a controlled dangerous substance. To assist in apprehending a juv wanted for a felony-grade offense involving a weapon or offense against a person LE may release to public identifying info if ct issued a warrant for the juv or if prob cause already been established that juv committed the act charged. Identifying infor that can be released: name, age, alleged del act, physical description, photograph, address, and, when appropriate, social security number and drivers' license number. 	<p>Person 17 years or older can move for expungement of juv criminal conduct records.</p> <p>Records of conduct that did not result in adjudication may be expunged.</p> <p>Records re: conduct that resulted in misdemeanor adj. may be exp only if 2+ years have elapsed since person satisfied most recent judgment.</p> <p>Records re felony adjudication can be expunged only if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adj not for murder, manslaughter, sex crime, kidnapping, armed robbery; 5 or more years passed since person satisfied most recent judgment; Person has no criminal ct felony or misdemeanor convictions involving a weapon; Person has no outstanding criminal chgs pending. 	<p>If ct orders expungement then records held by any officials, agencies, law enforcement must be destroyed. The ct order of expungement must specify a date by when the records must be destroyed.</p> <p>Upon order of expungement, conduct and conditions expunged are considered nonexistent and are to be treated as such upon inquiry.</p> <p>Ct, on its own motion, has authority to order the destruction records or reports concerning matters or proceedings under its juvenile jurisdiction which have been inactive or closed for 10 years.</p>
MAINE	LE may not release identity of any juvenile until	<u>General Rule</u> - No person may inspect the records of juv	Can petition to have record of adjudication of a juv crime if:	Once petition granted, person may respond to

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
	<p>a petition is filed charging the juvenile with a juvenile crime (murder, class A, B, C crime, class D crime if the juv previously been adjudicated of a class D or higher class crime not arising from the same underlying transaction, or subsequent dispositional hearing in such cases.</p> <p>Police records not open to the public unless the court permits it or the records were made part of the hearing that was open to the public.</p>	<p>proceedings unless permitted by statute.</p> <p>No court officer can release identity of any juvenile until a petition is filed charging the juvenile with a juvenile crime (murder, class A, B, C crime, class D crime if the juv previously been adjudicated of a class D or higher class crime not arising from the same underlying transaction, or subsequent dispositional hearing in such cases.</p> <p>In any case where the hearing is open to the public, the records of court proceedings and other records are open to the parties to the action as well as to state agencies involved with the juv. Ct can allow others to view records if have legitimate interest in the proceedings or conducting research.</p> <p>Reports of social and clinical studies not open to the public unless the court permits it or the records were made part of the hearing that was open to the public.</p> <p>There are exceptions to the general rule for juv adjudicated for committing a sex crime or a crime against a person.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 3 years have passed since person's discharge from disposition ordered for the juv crime; Since date of dispo, person not been adjudicated to have committed a juv crime and has not been convicted of committing a crime; and No current proceedings pending for adjudication of a crime. <p>Ct may grant petition unless it finds that general public's right to info substantially outweighs the juv's interest in privacy.</p>	<p>inquiries other than cts and crim justice agencies about that person's juv crimes as though the juv crime had never occurred without being subject to any sanctions.</p>
MARYLAND	<p>Generally, a police record concerning a child is confidential and must be maintained separate from adult files. Its contents cannot be divulged to the public except upon order of the ct for good cause shown.</p>	<p>Generally court records pertaining to a child is confidential and its contents cannot be divulged to the public except by court order for good cause shown.</p>	<p>Ct on its own motion or on petition and for good cause shown may order the ct records of a child sealed and shall order them sealed after the child has reached 21. There are exceptions for state agencies to obtain the records.</p>	<p>Not specifically addressed.</p>
MASSACHUSETTS	<p>Nothing specific regarding law enforcement records</p>	<p>Records of youthful offender proceeding conducted per an indictment are open to public inspection. All other cases of delinquency are to be withheld from public inspection. Probation officer can release the child's name to the public if the child alleged to have committed offense between 14th and 17th birthday, has been previously adjudicated a del at least twice before for acts which would have resulted in prison sentence if 17 or older and is charged with del because committed act punishable by prison if child were 17 or older.</p> <p>Del child - between 7 and 17 and violates a city or town ordinance or breaks a state law.</p> <p>Youthful off - between 14 and 17 breaks a state law, which if an adult would be subject to prison sentence and has previously been committed to the dept of youth svcs or committed an offense which involves infliction or</p>	<p>Can request that Commissioner of Probation seal delinquency court appearance records and Comm to seal if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any ct appearance or disposition to be sealed is at least 3 years old; and Person has not been adjudicated del or found guilty of criminal offense in Mass or any other jurisdiction within last 3 years; 	<p>To police or ct agencies asking about records the Comm office to reply that has sealed record over 3 years old. To anyone else asking the response is to be "no record."</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
		threat of serious bodily harm or has committed crime involving firearm.		
MICHIGAN	Every police agency must report to the state police every juvenile offense committed within that agency's jurisdiction. The only persons that can review the report are; the AG, any DA, ct of record, director of the state police, county sheriffs, and CEO or authorized officers of any local police dept	Ct records of any juvenile case are open to the general public. Juvenile diversion records are open only by ct order to persons having a legitimate interest. Diversion records are open to a police agency or ct intake worker only for the purpose of deciding whether to divert a juvenile. A juvenile diversion record must be destroyed within 28 days of the minor's 17th birthday. The ct can close a hearing to the public during the testimony of a juvenile witness or the victim. That portion of the record is not available to the general public.	A person who has been adjudicated of just one juvenile offense and has no felony convictions may apply for an order setting aside the adjudication. Cannot apply if adjudication is for offense that if committed by adult would be felony for which max punishment is life imprisonment; or adjudication for traffic offense that involves the operation of a vehicle and at the time of the offense is a felony or misdemeanor; or conviction for repeatedly using drugs or consorting with known criminals. Cannot apply until 5 years after the conviction for which seeking set aside, or 5 years after term of detention, or when person turns 24, whichever is later. Person may only have one adjudication set aside.	Upon entry of the order, the person is considered not to have been adjudicated.
MINNESOTA	Generally, police records pertaining to juv committing del acts are private data but can be disseminated by order of the ct and for other narrow reasons (§ 260B.171	Generally, none of the records of the juvenile court and none of the records relating to an appeal from a nonpublic juvenile court proceeding, except the written opinion, shall be open to public inspection. However, the court shall open the hearings to the public in delinquency or extended jurisdiction juvenile proceedings where the child is alleged to have committed an offense or has been proven to have committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult and the child was at least 16 years of age at the time of the offense, except that the court may exclude the public from portions of a certification hearing to discuss psychological material or other evidence that would not be accessible to the public in an adult proceeding.	Juvenile history data on child who was arrested must be destroyed within 6 mos. after arrest if child not been referred to diversion program and no petition been filed against the child. Data on juv on whom del petition filed and later dismissed must be destroyed upon receiving notice that petition was dismissed. Data on juv referred to a diversion program or against whom del petition filed and continued for dismissal must be destroyed when child turns 21. Data on juv against whom del petition filed and continued w/o adjud, or child who was found to have committed a felony or gross misd-level offense, must be destroyed when child turns 28. Ct may expunge the adj of del any time it deems advisable unless ct found the child del and been deemed necessary to child's rehab to transfer legal custody to comm. of corrections.	No specific statute.
MISSISSIPPI	Generally, all records involving children made and retained by law enforcement or by the youth court DA shall be kept confidential and not disclosed. Law enforcement can disclose, w/o a ct order, info to the public about taking a child into custody for committing a del act. The info released cannot identify the child or his address unless it pertains to a child convicted as an adult. All LE records of a child convicted as an adult or been twice adjudicated del for a sex offense shall be public and not kept confidential.	The records of the youth court must be kept confidential and not disclosed unless a specific exemption applies. Names and addresses of juveniles twice adjudicated as del for a felony if committed by an adult; for unlawful possession of firearm; for murder, manslaughter, burglary, arson, armed robbery, aggravated assault, or any sex offense are not confidential and can be released to public.	Youth court can order records sealed if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child has attained 20 yrs of age; • Youth court dismissed the cause; or • Youth court sets aside adjudication in the case. Sex offenses cannot be sealed. Ct also has authority to order the destruction of any records involving children with several exceptions.	No specific statute addressing this issue.

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
	All agency records must be kept confidential unless an exemption applies.			
MISSOURI	Law enforcement records of children 17 and under are not open to inspection or their contents disclosed except upon ct order. This rule does not apply to juveniles convicted of certain crimes.	<p>Records of juvenile court proceedings plus all info obtained and social records prepared in the discharge of the cts official duties shall not be open to inspection or their contents disclosed unless the ct orders it for persons with legitimate interest unless a petition or motion to modify is sustained which charges the child with an offense which, if committed by an adult, would be a class A felony or capital murder, first degree murder or second degree murder.</p> <p>Any records regarding a juv alleged to have violated a municipal or state law or person alleged to have violated a state law before turning 17 shall be kept confidential and may be open for public inspection as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Info about the offense, substance of the petition, status of proceedings and any other info that does not identify the child or his/her family; • After juv adjudicated del for offense which would be a felony if committed by adult, records of dispo hearing and related proceedings are open to public but social summaries, investigations or updates to presentence reports or status reports submitted to ct by treating agency after dispo order entered shall be kept confidential and opened for inspection only upon order of the ct. 	The court, upon its own motion or that of the child or the juvenile officer, order that all social histories, records, and info other than the official court file, be destroyed, and that the ct file and law enforcement records be sealed, any time after the juv turns 17 if in the best interests of the juv. If the ct still has jurisdiction of the juv at age 17 then the sealing/destruction can occur at any time after the case is closed.	Not specifically addressed.
MONTANA	No specific statute.	<p>Formal youth court records, including reports of preliminary inquiries, petitions, motions, other filed pleadings, court findings, verdicts, and orders and decrees on file with the clerk of court are public records and are open to public inspection until the records are sealed.</p> <p>Social, medical, and psychological records, youth assessment materials, predispositional studies, and supervision records of probationers are open only to the following: the youth court and its professional staff; representatives of any agency providing supervision and having legal custody of a youth; any other person, by order of the court, having a legitimate interest in the case or in the work of the court; any court and its probation and other professional staff or the attorney for a convicted party who had been a party to proceedings in the youth court when considering the sentence to be imposed upon the party; the county attorney; the youth</p>	<p>Formal law enforcement, ct and agency records pertaining to juv in youth court that are eligible to be sealed must be sealed upon the youth's 18th birthday. When records are sealed, all agencies, other than the department, that have copies must destroy them. After records are sealed, they are not open to inspection except upon ct order for good cause including when a youth commits a new offense. There are some limited exceptions to this rule.</p> <p>Records can also be destroyed with the court's or county consent after 10 years from the date of sealing.</p>	Not specifically addressed.

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
		<p>who is the subject of the report or record, after emancipation or reaching the age of majority; a member of a county interdisciplinary child information team who is not listed in this subsection (2); members of a local interagency staffing group; persons allowed access to the reports referred to under 45-5-624(7); persons allowed access under 42-3-203; and persons conducting evaluations.</p>		
<p>NEBRASKA</p>	<p>(THESE PROVISIONS NOT SPECIFICALLY APPLICABLE TO JUVENILES) That part of criminal history record information consisting of a notation of an arrest, shall not be disseminated to persons other than criminal justice agencies after the expiration of the periods described below except when the subject of the record:</p> <p>(a) Is currently the subject of prosecution or correctional control as the result of a separate arrest;</p> <p>(b) Is currently an announced candidate for or holder of public office;</p> <p>(c) Has made a notarized request for the release of such record to a specific person; or</p> <p>(d) Is kept unidentified, and the record is used for purposes of surveying or summarizing individual or collective law enforcement agency activity or practices, or the dissemination is requested consisting only of release of criminal history record information showing (i) dates of arrests, (ii) reasons for arrests, and (iii) the nature of the dispositions including, but not limited to, reasons for not prosecuting the case or cases.</p> <p>Except as provided above, the notation of arrest shall be removed from the public record as follows: (a) In the case of an arrest for which no charges are filed as a result of the determination of the prosecuting attorney, the arrest shall not be part of the public record after one year from the date of arrest;</p> <p>(b) In the case of an arrest for which charges are not filed as a result of a completed diversion, the arrest shall not be part of the public record after two years from the date of arrest; and (c) In the case of an arrest for which charges are filed, but dismissed by the court on motion of the</p>	<p>The medical, psychological, psychiatric, and social welfare reports and the records of juvenile probation officers as they relate to individual proceedings in the juvenile court shall not be open to inspection, without order of the court. Such records shall be made available to a district court of this state or the District Court of the United States on the order of a judge for the confidential use of such judge or his or her probation officer as to matters pending before such court but shall not be made available to parties or their counsel; and such district court records shall be made available to a county court or separate juvenile court upon request of the county judge or separate juvenile judge for the confidential use of such judge and his or her probation officer as to matters pending before such court, but shall not be made available by such judge to the parties or their counsel.</p>	<p>Sealing applies only to persons who were under the age of eighteen years when the offense took place and, after being taken into custody, arrested, cited in lieu of arrest, or referred for prosecution without citation, the county attorney or city attorney (1) released the juvenile without filing a juvenile petition or criminal complaint, (2) offered juvenile pretrial diversion or mediation to the juvenile under the Nebraska Juvenile Code, (3) filed a juvenile court petition describing the juvenile as a juvenile described in subdivision (1), (2), (3)(b), or (4) of section 43-247, (4) filed a criminal complaint in county court against the juvenile under state statute or city or village ordinance for misdemeanor or infraction possession of marijuana or misdemeanor or infraction possession of drug paraphernalia, or (5) filed a criminal complaint in county court against the juvenile for any other misdemeanor or infraction under state statute or city or village ordinance, other than for a traffic offense that may be waived.</p> <p>If a juvenile has satisfactorily completed such juvenile's probation, supervision, or other treatment or rehabilitation program provided under the Nebraska Juvenile Code or has satisfactorily completed such juvenile's diversion or sentence in county court: (a) The court may initiate proceedings to seal the record pertaining to such disposition or adjudication under the juvenile code or sentence of the county court; and (b) If the juvenile has attained the age of seventeen years, the court shall initiate proceedings to seal the record pertaining to such disposition or adjudication under the juvenile code or diversion or sentence of the county court, except that the court is not required to initiate proceedings to seal a record pertaining to a misdemeanor or infraction under a city or village ordinance that has no possible jail sentence.</p> <p>If a juvenile has satisfactorily completed diversion, mediation, probation, supervision, or other treatment or rehabilitation program provided under the Nebraska Juvenile</p>	<p>The effect of having a record sealed is that thereafter no person is allowed to release any information concerning such record, except as provided by this section. After a record is sealed, the person whose record was sealed can respond to any public inquiry as if the offense resulting in such record never occurred. A government agency and any other public office or agency shall reply to any public inquiry that no information exists regarding a sealed record. An order to seal the record applies to every government agency and any other public office or agency that has a record relating to the offense, regardless of whether it receives notice of the hearing on the sealing of the record or a copy of the order. Upon the written request of a person whose record has been sealed and the presentation of a copy of such order, a government agency or any other public office or agency shall seal all records pertaining to the offense.</p> <p>In any application for employment, bonding, license, education, or other right or privilege, any appearance as a witness, or any other public inquiry, a person cannot be questioned with respect to any offense for which the record is sealed. If an inquiry is made in violation of this subsection, the person may respond as if the offense never occurred.</p> <p>Applications for employment shall contain specific language that states that the applicant is not obligated to disclose a sealed record. Employers shall not ask if an applicant has had a record sealed. The Department of Labor shall</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
	prosecuting attorney or as a result of a hearing not the subject of a pending appeal, the arrest shall not be part of the public record after three years from the date of arrest.		Code or has satisfactorily completed the diversion or sentence ordered by a county court, the juvenile or the juvenile's parent or guardian may file a motion in the court of record asking the court to seal the record pertaining to the offense which resulted in such disposition, adjudication, or diversion of the juvenile court or diversion or sentence of the county court.	develop a link on the department's web site to inform employers that employers cannot ask if an applicant had a record sealed and that an application for employment shall contain specific language that states that the applicant is not obligated to disclose a sealed record.
NEVADA	See explanation under "Confidentiality of Court Records" column	<p><u>General Rule</u> - records of any case brought before the juvenile court may be opened to inspection only by court order to persons who have a legitimate interest in the records.</p> <p>The following records and information may be opened to inspection without a court order: (a) Records of traffic violations which are being forwarded to the Department of Motor Vehicles; (b) Records which have not been sealed and which are required by the Division of Parole and Probation for preparation of presentence investigations and reports or general investigations and reports; (c) Records which have not been sealed and which are to be used by: (1) The Central Repository; (2) The Division of Parole and Probation; or (3) A person who is conducting an assessment of the risk of recidivism of an adult or juvenile sex offender; (d) Information maintained in the standardized system; and (e) Information that must be collected by the Division of Child and Family Services pursuant to NRS 62H.220.</p> <p>The term "records" means any records relating to a child who is within the purview of this title and who:</p> <p>(a) Is taken into custody by a peace officer or a probation officer or is otherwise taken before a probation officer; or</p> <p>(b) Appears before the juvenile court or any other court pursuant to the provisions of this title.</p> <p>The term includes records of arrest.</p>	<p>If a child is less than 21 years of age, the child or a probation officer on behalf of the child may petition the juvenile court for an order sealing all records relating to the child. The petition may be filed not earlier than 3 years after the child:</p> <p>(a) Was last adjudicated in need of supervision or adjudicated delinquent; or</p> <p>(b) Was last referred to the juvenile court, whichever is later.</p> <p>After the hearing on the petition, the juvenile court shall enter an order sealing all records relating to the child if the juvenile court finds that:</p> <p>(a) During the applicable 3-year period, the child has not been convicted of a felony or of any misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; and</p> <p>(b) The child has been rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the juvenile court.</p> <p>When a child reaches 21 years of age, all records relating to the child must be sealed automatically.</p> <p>If a child is adjudicated delinquent for an unlawful act listed in subsection 6 and the records relating to that unlawful act have not been sealed by the juvenile court before the child reaches 21 years of age, those records must not be sealed before the child reaches 30 years of age.</p> <p>After the child reaches 30 years of age, the child may petition the juvenile court for an order sealing those records.</p> <p>5. After the hearing on the petition, the juvenile court may enter an order sealing the records relating to the child if the juvenile court finds that, during the period since the child reached 21 years of age, the child has not been convicted of any offense, except for minor moving or standing traffic offenses.</p> <p>6. The provisions of this section apply to any of the following unlawful acts:</p> <p>(a) An unlawful act which, if committed by an adult, would have constituted:</p> <p>(1) Sexual assault;</p> <p>(2) Battery with intent to commit sexual assault; or</p>	<p>If the records of a person are sealed:</p> <p>(a) All proceedings recounted in the records are deemed never to have occurred; and</p> <p>(b) The person may reply accordingly to any inquiry concerning the proceedings and the acts which brought about the proceedings.</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
			(3) Lewdness with a child. (b) An unlawful act which would have been a felony if committed by an adult and which involved the use or threatened use of force or violence.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	All case records, including law enforcement records relative to delinquency, shall be confidential and access shall be provided pursuant to the procedures detailed in the court records column.	Court records of proceedings under this chapter, with several exceptions, shall be kept in books and files separate from all other court records. Such records shall be withheld from public inspection but shall be open to inspection by officers of the institution where the minor is committed, juvenile probation and parole officers, a parent, a guardian, a custodian, the minor's attorney, the relevant county, and others entrusted with the corrective treatment of the minor. Additional access to court records may be granted by court order or upon the written consent of the minor. Once a delinquent reaches 21 years of age, all court records and individual institutional records, including police records, shall be closed and placed in an inactive file.	No provisions for sealing or expungement of juvenile records because they are not made public.	No provisions.
NEW JERSEY	Records of law enforcement agencies may be disclosed for law enforcement purposes, or for the purpose of reviewing applications for a permit to purchase a handgun or a firearms purchaser identification card to any law enforcement agency of this State, another state or the United States, and the identity of a juvenile under warrant for arrest for commission of an act that would constitute a crime if committed by an adult may be disclosed to the public when necessary to execution of the warrant.	Social, medical, psychological, legal and other records of the court and probation division, and records of law enforcement agencies, pertaining to juveniles charged as a delinquent shall be strictly safeguarded from public inspection. Such records shall be made available only to: (1) Any court or probation division; (2) The Attorney General or county prosecutor; (3) The parents or guardian and to the attorney of the juvenile; (4) The Department of Human Services or Department of Children and Families, if providing care or custody of the juvenile; (5) Any institution or facility to which the juvenile is currently committed or in which the juvenile is placed; (6) Any person or agency interested in a case or in the work of the agency keeping the records, by order of the court for good cause shown; (7) The Juvenile Justice Commission; (8) Law enforcement agencies for the purpose of reviewing applications for a permit to purchase a handgun or firearms purchaser identification card; (9) Any potential party in a subsequent civil action for damages related to an act of delinquency committed by a juvenile, with some exceptions; (10) (11) The Office of the Child Advocate; (12) Law enforcement agencies with respect to information available on the juvenile central registry maintained by the courts; and (13) A Court Appointed Special Advocate. Information as to the identity of a juvenile adjudicated delinquent, the offense, the adjudication and the	<u>Sealing</u> - The court may order the nondisclosure of social, medical, psychological, legal and other records of the court and probation services, and records of law enforcement agencies if it finds: (1) Two years have elapsed since the final discharge of the person from legal custody or supervision, or two years have elapsed after the entry of any other court order not involving custody or supervision; and (2) He or she has not been convicted of a crime, or a disorderly persons offense or adjudged delinquent, during the two years prior to the filing of the motion, and no proceeding or complaint is pending seeking such conviction or adjudication. In any case where a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent and said juvenile enlists in any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, he may at any time after the date of such adjudication present a duly verified petition to the court where such adjudication was entered, setting forth all the facts in the matter, including proof of enlistment and acceptance in said armed forces, and praying for the relief provided in this section, and subject to the limitations hereinafter provided in this section, an order may be granted to seal all the records concerning such adjudication including records of the court, probation services and law enforcement agencies. Failure to enter the armed forces shall have the effect of nullifying the sealing order.	Upon the entry of the order, the proceedings in the case shall be sealed and all index references shall be marked "not available" or "no record" and law enforcement officers and departments shall reply and the person may reply to any inquiry that there is no record with respect to such person, except that records may be maintained for purposes of prior offender status, identification and law enforcement purposes. Any adjudication of delinquency or conviction of a crime subsequent to sealing shall have the effect of nullifying the sealing order.

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
		<p>disposition shall be disclosed to the public where the offense for which the juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent if committed by an adult, would constitute a crime of the first, second or third degree, or aggravated assault, destruction or damage to property to an extent of more than \$ 500.00, unless upon application at the time of disposition the juvenile demonstrates a substantial likelihood that specific and extraordinary harm would result from such disclosure in the specific case.</p>	<p>Expungement - Any person who has been adjudged a juvenile delinquent may have his entire record of delinquency adjudications expunged if:</p> <p>(1) Five years have elapsed since the final discharge of the person from legal custody or supervision or 5 years have elapsed after the entry of any other court order not involving custody or supervision, except that periods of post-incarceration supervision shall not be considered in calculating the five-year period for purposes of this paragraph;</p> <p>(2) He or she has not been convicted of a crime, or a disorderly or petty disorderly persons offense, or adjudged a delinquent, or in need of supervision, during the 5 years prior to the filing of the petition, and no proceeding or complaint is pending seeking such a conviction or adjudication, except that periods of post-incarceration supervision shall not be considered in calculating the five-year period for purposes of this paragraph;</p> <p>(3) He or she was never adjudged a juvenile delinquent on the basis of an act which if committed by an adult would constitute a crime;</p> <p>(4) He or she has never had an adult conviction expunged; and</p> <p>(5) He or she has never had adult criminal charges dismissed following completion of a supervisory treatment or other diversion program.</p> <p>b. Expunged records shall include complaints, warrants, arrests, commitments, processing records, fingerprints, photographs, index cards, "rap sheets" and judicial docket records.</p> <p>"Expungement" means the extraction and isolation of all records on file within any court, detention or correctional facility, law enforcement or criminal justice agency concerning a person's detection, apprehension, arrest, detention, trial or disposition of an offense within the criminal justice system.</p>	
NEW MEXICO	All records pertaining to the child, including all related social records, behavioral health screenings, diagnostic evaluations, psychiatric reports, medical reports, social studies reports, records from local detention facilities, client-identifying records from facilities for the care and rehabilitation of delinquent children, pre-	All hearings on petitions pursuant to the provisions of the Delinquency Act shall be open to the general public, except where the court in its discretion, after a finding of exceptional circumstances, deems it appropriate to conduct a closed delinquency hearing. Only the parties, their counsel, witnesses and other persons approved by the court may be present at a closed hearing. Those other	On motion by or on behalf of a person who has been the subject of a delinquency petition or on the court's own motion, the court shall vacate its findings, orders and judgments on the petition and order the legal and social files and records of the court, probation services, and any other agency in the case sealed. If requested in the motion, the court shall also order law enforcement files and records sealed. An order sealing records	Upon the entry of the sealing order, the proceedings in the case shall be treated as if they never occurred and all index references shall be deleted. The court, law enforcement officers and departments and agencies shall reply, and the person may reply, to an inquiry that no record exists with respect to the

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
	<p>parole or supervised release reports and supervision histories obtained by the juvenile probation office, parole officers and the juvenile public safety advisory board or in possession of the department, are confidential and shall not be disclosed directly or indirectly to the public.</p> <p>The records described above, other than mental health and developmental disability records, shall be disclosed only to any of the following, provided that the agency, person or institution receiving information shall not re-release the information without proper consent or as otherwise provided by law:</p> <p>(1) court personnel; (2) the child's court appointed special advocates; (3) the child's attorney or guardian ad litem representing the child in any matter; (4) department personnel; (5) corrections department personnel; (6) law enforcement officials when the request is related to the investigation of a crime; (7) district attorneys or children's court attorneys; (8) a state government social services agency in any state; (9) those persons or entities of a child's Indian tribe specifically authorized to inspect such records pursuant to the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978; (10) tribal juvenile justice system and social service representatives; (11) a foster parent, if the records are those of a child currently placed with that foster parent or of a child being considered for placement with that foster parent, when the disclosure of the information is necessary for the child's treatment or care and shall include only that information necessary to provide for treatment and care of the child; (12) school personnel involved with the child if the records concern the child's educational needs, but shall only include that information necessary to provide for the child's educational planning and needs; (13) a health care or mental health professional involved in the evaluation or treatment of the child, the child's parents, guardians or custodian or other family members; (14) representatives of the protection and advocacy system; (15) the</p>	<p>persons the court finds to have a proper interest in the case or in the work of the court may be admitted by the court to closed hearings on the condition that they refrain from divulging any information concerning the exceptional circumstances that resulted in the need for a closed hearing. Accredited representatives of the news media shall be allowed to be present at closed hearings subject to the conditions that they refrain from divulging information concerning the exceptional circumstances that resulted in the need for a closed hearing and subject to such enabling regulations as the court finds necessary for the maintenance of order and decorum and for the furtherance of the purposes of the Delinquency Act.</p>	<p>and files shall be entered if the court finds that:</p> <p>(1) two years have elapsed since the final release of the person from legal custody and supervision or two years have elapsed since the entry of any other judgment not involving legal custody or supervision;</p> <p>(2) the person has not, within the two years immediately prior to filing the motion, been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude or been found delinquent by a court and no proceeding is pending seeking such a conviction or finding; and</p> <p>(3) the person is eighteen years of age or older or the court finds that good cause exists to seal the records prior to the child's eighteenth birthday.</p>	<p>person. Copies of the sealing order shall be sent to each agency or official named in the order.</p> <p>Any finding of delinquency or need of services or conviction of a crime subsequent to the sealing order may at the court's discretion be used by the court as a basis to set aside the sealing order.</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
	<p>child's parent, guardian or legal custodian when the disclosure of the information is necessary for the child's treatment or care and shall include only that information necessary to provide for the treatment or care of the child; (16) any other person or entity, by order of the court, having a legitimate interest in the case or the work of the court who agrees not to otherwise release the records; and (17) the child, if fourteen years of age or older.</p> <p>A state agency or a political subdivision of the state, including a school district, county, municipality or home-rule municipality, shall not disclose on a public access web site maintained by it any information concerning the following: an arrest or detention of a child; delinquency proceedings for a child; an adjudication of a child; an adult sentence imposed on a child, except information required to be disclosed pursuant to the Sex Offender Registration and Notification; or social records pertaining to a child.</p>			
NEW YORK	<p>All police records relating to the arrest and disposition of any person under this article shall be kept in files separate and apart from the arrests of adults and shall be withheld from public inspection.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above, the family court in the county in which the petition was adjudicated may, upon motion and for good cause shown, order such records open: (a) to the respondent or his parent or person responsible for his care; or (b) if the respondent is subsequently convicted of a crime, to a judge of the court in which he was convicted, unless such record has been sealed.</p>	<p>The records of any proceeding in the family court shall not be open to indiscriminate public inspection. However, the court in its discretion in any case may permit the inspection of any papers or records. Any duly authorized agency, association, society or institution to which a child is committed may cause an inspection of the record of investigation to be had and may in the discretion of the court obtain a copy of the whole or part of such record.</p>	<p><u>Sealing</u> - Upon termination of a delinquency proceeding against a respondent in favor of the respondent, the clerk of the court shall immediately notify the counsel for the child, the director of the appropriate presentment agency, and the heads of the appropriate probation department and police department or other law enforcement agency, that the proceeding has terminated in favor of the respondent and, unless the court has directed otherwise, that the records of such action or proceeding, other than those destroyed pursuant to section 354.1 of this act, shall be sealed. Upon receipt of such notification all official records and papers, including judgments and orders of the court, but not including public court decisions or opinions or records and briefs on appeal, relating to the arrest, the prosecution and the probation service proceedings, including all duplicates or copies thereof, on file with the court, police agency, probation service and presentment agency shall be sealed and not made available to any person or public or private agency. Such records shall remain sealed during the pendency of any motion made pursuant to this subdivision.</p> <p>If an action has resulted in a finding of delinquency, other than a finding that the respondent committed a designated felony act, the court may, in the interest of justice and upon motion of the</p>	<p>Not specifically addressed in statute.</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
			<p>respondent, order the sealing of appropriate records. The court shall state on the record its reasons for granting or denying the motion. If such motion is denied, it may not be renewed for a period of one year, unless the order of denial permits renewal at an earlier time. Such a motion cannot be filed until the respondent's sixteenth birthday.</p> <p><u>Expungement</u> - Nothing contained in this article shall preclude the court's use of its inherent power to order the expungement of court records.</p>	
<p>NORTH CAROLINA</p>	<p><u>Law enforcement records.</u> All law enforcement records and files concerning a juvenile shall be kept separate from the records and files of adults and shall be withheld from public inspection. The following persons may examine and obtain copies of law enforcement records and files concerning a juvenile without an order of the court:</p> <p>(1) The juvenile or the juvenile's attorney; (2) The juvenile's parent, guardian, custodian, or the authorized representative of the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian; (3) The prosecutor; (4) Juvenile court counselors; and (5) Law enforcement officers sworn in this State.</p> <p>Otherwise, the records and files may be examined or copied only by order of the court.</p> <p><u>Agency records.</u> All records and files maintained by the Department pursuant to this Chapter shall be withheld from public inspection. The following persons may examine and obtain copies of the Department of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention records and files concerning a juvenile without an order of the court: (1) The juvenile and the juvenile's attorney; (2) The juvenile's parent, guardian, custodian, or the authorized representative of the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian; (3) Professionals in the agency who are directly involved in the juvenile's case; and (4) Juvenile court counselors.</p> <p>Otherwise, the records and files may be examined or copied only by order of the court.</p>	<p>All juvenile court records shall be withheld from public inspection and, except as provided in this subsection, may be examined only by order of the court. Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, the following persons may examine the juvenile's record and obtain copies of written parts of the record without an order of the court: (1) The juvenile or the juvenile's attorney; (2) The juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian, or the authorized representative of the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian; (3) The prosecutor; (4) Court counselors; and (5) Probation officers in the Division of Community Corrections of the Department of Correction.</p>	<p><u>Sealing.</u> The court may direct the clerk to "seal" any portion of a juvenile's record. The clerk shall secure any sealed portion of a juvenile's record in an envelope clearly marked "SEALED: MAY BE EXAMINED ONLY BY ORDER OF THE COURT", or with similar notice, and shall permit examination or copying of sealed portions of a juvenile's record only pursuant to a court order specifically authorizing inspection or copying.</p> <p><u>Expunction.</u> Any person who has attained the age of 18 years may file a petition in the court where the person was adjudicated delinquent for expunction of all records of that adjudication provided: (1) The offense for which the person was adjudicated would have been a crime other than a Class A, B1, B2, C, D, or E felony if committed by an adult. (2) At least 18 months have elapsed since the person was released from juvenile court jurisdiction, and the person has not subsequently been adjudicated delinquent or convicted as an adult of any felony or misdemeanor other than a traffic violation under the laws of the United States or the laws of this State or any other state.</p> <p>Records relating to an adjudication for an offense that would be a Class A, B1, B2, C, D, or E felony if committed by an adult shall not be expunged.</p>	<p>Whenever a juvenile's record is expunged, with respect to the matter in which the record was expunged, the juvenile who is the subject of the record and the juvenile's parent may not be held thereafter under any provision of any laws to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving a false statement by reason of the person's failure to recite or acknowledge such record or response to any inquiry made of the person for any purpose.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above, in any delinquency case if the juvenile is the defendant and chooses to testify or if the juvenile is not the defendant and is called as a witness, the juvenile may be ordered to testify with respect to whether the juvenile was adjudicated delinquent.</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
	The court may inspect and order the release of records maintained by the Department.			
NORTH DAKOTA	<p>Unless a charge of delinquency is transferred for adult criminal prosecution, the interest of national security requires, or the court otherwise orders in the interest of the child, the law enforcement and correctional facility records and files of a child alleged or found to be delinquent, unruly, or deprived are not open to public inspection; but inspection of these records and files is permitted by:</p> <p>a. A juvenile court having the child before it in any proceeding; b. Counsel for a party to the proceeding; c. The officers of public institutions or agencies to whom the child is or may be committed; d. Law enforcement officers of other jurisdictions when necessary for the discharge of their official duties; e. A court in which the child is convicted of a criminal offense for the purpose of a presentence report or other dispositional proceeding, or by officials of correctional facilities to which the child is detained or committed, or by the parole board, the governor, or the pardon advisory board, if one has been appointed, in considering the child's parole or discharge or in exercising supervision over the child; f. The professional staff of the uniform crime victims compensation program when necessary for the discharge of its duties pursuant to chapter 54-23.4; and g. A superintendent or principal of the school in which the child is currently enrolled or of a school in which the child wishes to enroll.</p> <p>Notwithstanding that law enforcement records and files of a child alleged or found to be delinquent, unruly, or deprived are not open to public inspection, this section does not limit the release of general information that does not identify the identity of the child.</p>	<p>All files and records of the juvenile court, whether in the office of the clerk of district court or juvenile court, of a proceeding under this chapter are closed to the public. Juvenile court files and records are open to inspection only by: a. The judge and staff of the juvenile court. b. The parties to the proceeding or their counsel or the guardian ad litem of any party. c. A public or private agency or institution providing supervision or having custody of the child under order of the juvenile court, which must be given a copy of the findings and order of disposition when it receives custody of the child. d. Any court and its probation and other officials or professional staff and the attorney for the defendant for use in preparing a presentence report in a criminal case in which the defendant is convicted and who, prior to the criminal case, had been a party to the proceeding in juvenile court. e. The professional staff of the uniform crime victims compensation program when necessary for the discharge of their duties. f. A staff member of the division of children and family services of the department of human services or a law enforcement officer when necessary for the performance of that person's duties. g. An employee or agent of the department of human services when necessary for performance of that individual's duty to investigate the background of an individual living or working in the facility, home, or residence for which licensure is sought. h. A criminal justice agency if the juvenile is required to register.</p> <p>Juvenile court files and records are also open to inspection with written leave of a juvenile court judge or judicial referee to whom juvenile court matters have been referred: a. Upon a showing in writing of a legitimate interest in a proceeding or in the work of the juvenile court, but only to the extent necessary to respond to the legitimate interest; and b. By the principal of any public or private school that is a member of the North Dakota high school activities association, or the superintendent of any school district that has one or more schools involved in the association, but only to the extent necessary to enforce the rules and regulations of the North Dakota high school activities association.</p>	The retention and destruction of court records is governed by court rule - a rule I could not find.	<p>Upon the final destruction of a file or record, the proceeding must be treated as if it never occurred.</p> <p>Each agency, except the attorney general and the directors of the department of transportation, the department of human services, the department of corrections and rehabilitation, law enforcement agencies, and county social service agencies, upon notification of the destruction of a file or record, shall destroy all files, records, and references to the child's apprehension, detention, and referral to the juvenile court and any record of disposition made by the juvenile court. The attorney general, the department of human services, the department of corrections and rehabilitation, law enforcement agencies, and county social service agencies may not keep a juvenile file or record longer than is required by the records retention policy of that official, department, or agency. Upon inquiry in any matter the child, the court, and representatives of agencies, except the attorney general and the directors of the department of transportation, the department of human services, the department of corrections and rehabilitation, law enforcement agencies, and county social service agencies, shall properly reply that no record exists with respect to the child.</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
		Notwithstanding that juvenile court records are closed to the public, nothing in this section may be construed to limit the release upon request of general information not identifying the identity of any juvenile, witness, or victim in any proceeding under this chapter. Files in the clerk of court's office are open to public inspection if the related hearing was open to the public which transfers to adult court are.		
OHIO	Records maintained by the department of youth services pertaining to the children in its custody shall be accessible only to department employees, except by consent of the department, upon the order of the judge of a court of record. These records shall not be considered "public records".	The reports and records of the department of probation shall be considered confidential information and shall not be made public.	<p>The records of a case in which a person was adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a violation of aggravated murder, murder, rape, sexual battery, or gross sexual imposition shall not be sealed under this section.</p> <p>The juvenile court shall promptly order the immediate sealing of records pertaining to a juvenile in any of the following circumstances: (a) If the court receives a record from a public office or agency that the delinquency petition was not prosecuted; (b) If a person was brought before or referred to the court for allegedly committing a delinquent or unruly act and the case was resolved without the filing of a complaint against the person with respect to that act; (c) If a person was charged with violating provisions relating to underage persons and the person has successfully completed a diversion program with respect to that charge; (d) If a complaint was filed against a person alleging that the person was a delinquent child, an unruly child, or a juvenile traffic offender and the court dismisses the complaint after a trial on the merits of the case or finds the person not to be a delinquent child, an unruly child, or a juvenile traffic offender; (e) If a person has been adjudicated an unruly child, that person has attained eighteen years of age, and the person is not under the jurisdiction of the court in relation to a complaint alleging the person to be a delinquent child.</p> <p>The juvenile court shall consider the sealing of records pertaining to a juvenile upon the court's own motion or upon the application of a person if the person has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing an act other than aggravated murder, murder, rape, sexual battery, or gross sexual imposition, an unruly child, or a juvenile traffic offender and if, at the time of the motion or application, the person is not under the jurisdiction of the court in relation to a complaint alleging the person to be a delinquent child. The motion or application may be made at any time after two years after the later of the following:</p>	<p><u>Sealing</u> - If the court orders the records of a person sealed, the person who is subject of the order properly may, and the court shall, reply that no record exists with respect to the person upon any inquiry in the matter, and the court, except as provided below, shall do all of the following:</p> <p>(1) Order that the proceedings in a case be deemed never to have occurred; (2) delete all index references to the case and the person so that the references are permanently irretrievable; order that all original records of the case maintained by any public office or agency, except fingerprints held by a law enforcement agency, DNA specimens collected and DNA records derived from DNA specimens, be delivered to the court; (4) Order each public office or agency, upon the delivering of records to the court, to expunge remaining records of the case that are the subject of the sealing order that are maintained by that public office or agency, except fingerprints, DNA specimens, and DNA records; (5) Send notice of the order to seal to any public office or agency that the court has reason to believe may have a record of the sealed record; (6) Seal all of the records delivered to the court in a separate file in which only sealed records are maintained. Inspection of records that have been ordered sealed may be made only by the following persons or for the following purposes: (1) By the court; (2) If the records in question pertain to an act that would be an offense of violence that would be a felony if committed by an adult, by any law enforcement officer or any prosecutor, or the assistants of a law enforcement officer or prosecutor, for any</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
			<p>(a) The termination of any order made by the court in relation to the adjudication;</p> <p>(b) The unconditional discharge of the person from the department of youth services with respect to a dispositional order made in relation to the adjudication or from an institution or facility to which the person was committed pursuant to a dispositional order made in relation to the adjudication.</p> <p>The court may order the records of the person that are the subject of the motion or application to be sealed if it finds that the person has been rehabilitated to a satisfactory degree. In determining whether the person has been rehabilitated to a satisfactory degree, the court may consider all of the following: (i) The age of the person; (ii) The nature of the case; (iii) The cessation or continuation of delinquent, unruly, or criminal behavior; (iv) The education and employment history of the person; (v) Any other circumstances that may relate to the rehabilitation of the person who is the subject of the records under consideration.</p>	<p>valid law enforcement or prosecutorial purpose; (3) Upon application by the person who is the subject of the sealed records, by the person that is named in that application; (4) If the records in question pertain to an alleged violation of division (E)(1) of section 4301.69 of the Revised Code, by any law enforcement officer or any prosecutor, or the assistants of a law enforcement officer or prosecutor, for the purpose of determining whether the person is eligible for diversion under division (E)(2) of section 4301.69 of the Revised Code; (5) At the request of a party in a civil action that is based on a case the records for which are the subject of a sealing order, as needed for the civil action. The party also may copy the records as needed for the civil action. The sealed records shall be used solely in the civil action and are otherwise confidential and subject to the provisions of this section; (6) By the attorney general or an authorized employee of the attorney general or the court for purposes of determining whether a child is a public registry-qualified juvenile offender registrant.</p> <p><u>Expungement</u> - The juvenile court shall expunge all records sealed five years after the court issues a sealing order or upon the twenty-third birthday of the person who is the subject of the sealing order, whichever date is earlier.</p>
OKLAHOMA	<p>The following juvenile records are confidential and shall not be open to the general public, inspected, or their contents disclosed: Juvenile court records; Agency records; District attorney's records; Law enforcement records; Nondirectory education records; and Social records.</p> <p>The above listed confidential records may be inspected and their contents disclosed without a court order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating agencies; The following, provided that the inspection of records and disclosure authorized 	<p>The following juvenile records are confidential and shall not be open to the general public, inspected, or their contents disclosed: Juvenile court records. The confidentiality requirements of subsection A of this section for juvenile court records and law enforcement records shall not apply: Upon the charging or certification of a juvenile as an adult or youthful offender; to a juvenile who is fourteen (14) years of age or older and who has been adjudicated delinquent and who subsequently comes before the juvenile court on a new delinquency matter after July 1, 1995; to a juvenile adjudicated a delinquent for committing a delinquent act which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony offense that is a crime against the person or a felony</p>	<p>The court may order the records of a person alleged to be delinquent to be sealed as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> When the person has been alleged to be delinquent and: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> one (1) year has elapsed from the later of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> dismissal or closure of the case by the court, or notice to the court by the Office of Juvenile Affairs or a juvenile bureau of final discharge of such person from the supervision of the Office of Juvenile Affairs or juvenile bureau, and the person has not been found guilty of or admitted to the commission of a subsequent criminal offense in either a juvenile or adult proceeding, and 	<p>Upon the sealing of any record of a person alleged to be delinquent pursuant to this title, the record and official actions subject to the order shall be deemed never to have occurred, and the person who is the subject of the record and all juvenile justice agencies may properly reply upon any inquiry in the matter that no such action ever occurred and no such record exists with respect to such person.</p> <p>The court may issue an order unsealing sealed juvenile court records, for use for the following purposes:</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
	<p>by this paragraph may be limited to summaries or to information directly necessary for the purpose of such inspection or disclosure:</p> <p>a. pursuant to the provisions of this title, a person, agency, hospital or clinic authorized or directed by the court or by the Office of Juvenile Affairs to care for, treat, examine, evaluate or supervise a child or to treat, examine or evaluate the parent, legal guardian or other adult person living in the home of the child,</p> <p>b. a legally recognized school that is not a participating agency in which the child who is the subject of the record is currently enrolled, and</p> <p>c. individuals or agencies engaged in legitimate research for educational, scientific or public purposes or for the purpose of an audit authorized by law. No information identifying the subjects of the records shall be made available or disclosed unless it is essential to the research or audit purpose.</p> <p>Records and their contents disclosed without an order of the court as provided by this section shall remain confidential. The use of any information shall be limited to the purposes for which disclosure is authorized.</p>	<p>offense involving a dangerous weapon; to arrest records of a juvenile arrested for committing an act, which if committed by an adult, would be a felony offense. There are some other exceptions not noted here.</p> <p>Juvenile court records which are confidential may be inspected, and their contents shall be disclosed, without a court order to the following persons upon showing of proper credentials and pursuant to lawful duties: The judge having the child currently before the court in any proceeding pursuant to the Oklahoma Juvenile Code, or any judge of the district court or tribal court to which such proceedings may be transferred; Employees and officers of the court in the performance of their duties, including but not limited to guardians ad litem appointed by the court; or Members of review boards; A district attorney and the employees of an office of a district attorney in the course of their official duties; The attorney representing a child who is the subject of a juvenile proceeding; Employees of juvenile bureaus in the course of their official duties; Employees of the Office of Juvenile Affairs in the course of their official duties; Employees of a law enforcement agency in the course of their official duties pertaining to the investigation of a crime committed or alleged to have been committed by a person under eighteen (18) years of age. Records or information disclosed pursuant to this paragraph may consist of summaries or may be limited to the information or records necessary for the purpose of the investigation; The Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth; The Office of Juvenile Affairs or other public or private agency or any individual having court-ordered custody or custody pursuant to Office of Juvenile Affairs placement of the child who is the subject of the record; The Department of Human Services; The child who is the subject of the record and the parents, legal guardian, legal custodian or foster parent of said child; Any federally recognized Indian tribe in which the child who is the subject of the record is a member, or is eligible to become a member of the tribe; The Governor or to any person the Governor designates, in writing; any federal official of the United States Department of Health and Human Services; any member of the Legislature, upon the written approval of the Speaker of the House of Representatives or the President Pro Tempore of the</p>	<p>c. no juvenile or adult proceeding for a criminal offense is pending;</p> <p>2. When a juvenile court intake has been completed and:</p> <p>a. the case has been dismissed, or</p> <p>b. no petition has been filed pending fulfillment of conditions of a voluntary probation, or</p> <p>c. a petition has been filed but no adjudication has occurred pending the fulfillment of conditions of a preadjudicatory probation;</p> <p>3. When a juvenile participates in a court-approved alternative diversion program for first-time offenders and:</p> <p>a. the juvenile presents satisfactory evidence to the court that the juvenile has successfully completed the program, and</p> <p>b. the court dismisses the case at the conclusion of the deferral period; or</p> <p>4. When a juvenile participates in a court-approved military mentor program and:</p> <p>a. the juvenile presents satisfactory evidence to the court that the juvenile has successfully completed the program, and</p> <p>b. the court dismisses the case at the conclusion of the deferral period.</p> <p>The records may be sealed one (1) year after such dismissal or completion of the conditions of a voluntary or preadjudicatory probation, alternative diversion program for first-time offenders, or military mentor program or upon the person attaining the age of eighteen (18) years in the discretion of the court.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In subsequent cases against the same child pursuant to this title; 2. In an adult criminal proceeding; 3. Upon conviction of a criminal offense in an adult proceeding, in connection with the sentencing of such person; 4. If the person is placed in the custody or under the supervision of the Department of Corrections; 5. In accordance with the guidelines adopted pursuant to the Juvenile Offender Tracking Program for maintaining juvenile justice and criminal justice statistical information; 6. For the purpose of a criminal investigation; or 7. When the court finds that there is a compelling reason and it is in the interest of justice to order the record unsealed. <p>Any record ordered to be sealed pursuant to this section, if not unsealed within ten (10) years of the order, shall be obliterated or destroyed at the end of the ten-year period.</p> <p><u>Expungement</u> - A person who is the subject of a juvenile court record, that is not confidential as provided by law, may petition the district court in which the juvenile court record is located for an order to expunge all or any part of the record pertaining to the person, except basic identification information; provided: The person has attained twenty-one (21) years of age or older; The person has not been arrested for any adult criminal offense and no charge, indictment, or information has been filed or is pending against the person at the time of the petition for an expungement; The person has not been subject to any deferred prosecution or deferred sentence, and has not been convicted of any criminal offense; and All court costs, restitution, fines and other court-ordered requirements have been completed for all juvenile proceedings.</p> <p>Upon a finding that the harm to privacy of the person in interest or dangers of unwarranted</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
		Senate; employees of the Department of Corrections in the course of their official duties; employees of the United States Probation Office, in the course of their official duties; and domestic violence and sexual assault advocates employed by a certified domestic violence or sexual assault program working within a law enforcement agency or court in the course of their assigned duties.		<p>adverse consequences outweigh the public interest in retaining the records, the court may order the records, or any part thereof except basic identification information, to be expunged. If the court finds that neither expungement of the records nor maintaining of the records unsealed by the agency would serve the ends of justice, the court may enter an appropriate order limiting access to the records. Any order entered pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall specify those agencies to which the court order shall apply.</p> <p>Upon the entry of an order to expunge any juvenile court record, or any part thereof, the subject official actions shall be deemed never to have occurred, and the person in interest and all juvenile and criminal justice agencies may properly reply, upon any inquiry in the matter, that no such action ever occurred and that no such record exists with respect to the person.</p> <p>Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the physical destruction of any juvenile records.</p>
OREGON	Fingerprint and photograph files or records of a child, ward, youth or youth offender are open to inspection only by, or the contents disclosed only to, the following: (a) Public agencies for use in investigation or prosecution of crimes and of conduct by a child, ward, youth or youth offender that if committed by an adult would be an offense, provided that a law enforcement agency may provide information to another agency only when the information is pertinent to a specific investigation by that agency; (b) The juvenile department and the juvenile court having the child, ward, youth or youth offender before it in any proceeding; (c) Caseworkers and counselors taking action or otherwise responsible for planning and care of the child, ward, youth or youth offender; (d) The parties to the proceeding and their counsel; and (e) The	<p>The record of the case shall be withheld from public inspection but is open to inspection by the child, ward, youth, youth offender, parent, guardian, court appointed special advocate, surrogate or a person allowed to intervene in a proceeding involving the child, ward, youth or youth offender, and their attorneys. The attorneys are entitled to copies of the record of the case.</p> <p>Reports and other material relating to the child, ward, youth or youth offender's history and prognosis are privileged and, except at the request of the child, ward, youth or youth offender, may not be disclosed directly or indirectly to anyone other than the judge of the juvenile court, those acting under the judge's direction, service providers in the case and the attorneys of record for the child, ward, youth or youth offender or the child, ward, youth or youth offender's parent, guardian, court appointed special advocate, surrogate or person allowed</p>	<p>Upon application of either a person who is the subject of a record or a juvenile department, or upon its own motion, the juvenile court shall order expunction if, after a hearing when the matter is contested, it finds that:</p> <p>(a) At least five years have elapsed since the date of the person's most recent termination; (b) Since the date of the most recent termination, the person has not been convicted of a felony or a Class A misdemeanor;</p> <p>(c) No proceedings seeking a criminal conviction or an adjudication in a juvenile court are pending against the person;</p> <p>(d) The person is not within the jurisdiction of any juvenile court on the basis of a petition alleging an act or behavior as defined in ORS 419B.100 (1)(a) to (c) and (f) or 419C.005; and</p> <p>(e) The juvenile department is not aware of any pending investigation of the conduct of the person by any law enforcement agency.</p> <p>Juvenile courts, by court rule or by order related to a particular matter, may direct that records concerning a subject person be</p>	A person who is the subject of a record that has been expunged under this section may assert that the record never existed and that the contact, which was the subject of the record, never occurred without incurring a penalty for perjury or false swearing under the laws of this state.

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
	<p>victim or a witness of an act or behavior or the victim's parent, guardian, personal representative or subrogee, when necessary to identify the youth or youth offender committing the act or behavior and identifying the apparent extent of the youth or youth offender's involvement in the act or behavior.</p>	<p>to intervene in a proceeding involving the child, ward, youth or youth offender.</p> <p>Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the following are not confidential and not exempt from disclosure: (a) The name and date of birth of the youth or youth offender; (b) The basis for the juvenile court's jurisdiction over the youth or youth offender; (c) The date, time and place of any juvenile court proceeding in which the youth or youth offender is involved; (d) The act alleged in the petition that if committed by an adult would constitute a crime if jurisdiction is based on ORS 419C.005; (e) That portion of the juvenile court order providing for the legal disposition of the youth or youth offender when jurisdiction is based on ORS 419C.005; (f) The names and addresses of the youth or youth offender's parents or guardians; and (g) The register described in ORS 7.020 when jurisdiction is based on ORS 419C.005.</p>	<p>destroyed. No such records shall be destroyed until at least three years have elapsed after the date of the subject's most recent termination. In the event the record has been expunged, the expunction judgment and list of complying and noncomplying agencies may not be destroyed, but shall be preserved under seal.</p>	
<p>PENNSYLVANIA</p>	<p>Law enforcement records and files concerning a child shall be kept separate from the records and files of arrests of adults. Unless a charge of delinquency is transferred for adult criminal prosecution, the interest of national security requires, or the court otherwise orders in the interest of the child, the records and files shall not be open to public inspection or their contents disclosed to the public</p> <p>The contents of law enforcement records and files concerning a child shall not be disclosed to the public unless any of the following apply:</p> <p>(i) The child has been adjudicated delinquent by a court as a result of an act or acts committed:</p> <p>(A) when the child was 14 years of age or older and the conduct would be considered a felony if committed by an adult; or</p> <p>(B) when the child was 12 or 13 years of age and the conduct would have constituted one or more of the following offenses if committed by an adult:</p> <p>(I) Murder. (II) Voluntary manslaughter. (III) Aggravated assault or (IV) Arson.</p>	<p>The contents of court records and files concerning a child shall not be disclosed to the public unless any of the following apply:</p> <p>(i) The child has been adjudicated delinquent by a court as a result of an act or acts committed:</p> <p>(A) when the child was 14 years of age or older and the conduct would be considered a felony if committed by an adult; or</p> <p>(B) when the child was 12 or 13 years of age and the conduct would have constituted one or more of the following offenses if committed by an adult:</p> <p>(I) Murder. (II) Voluntary manslaughter. (III) Aggravated or relating to aggravated assault. (IV) Arson (V) Involuntary deviate sexual intercourse. (VI) Kidnapping. (VII) Rape. (VIII) Robbery (IX) Robbery of motor vehicle. (X) Attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the offenses in this subparagraph.</p> <p>(ii) A petition alleging delinquency has been filed alleging that the child has committed an act or acts subject to a hearing and the child previously has been</p>	<p>Expungement of records of juvenile delinquency cases wherever kept or retained shall occur after 30 days' notice to the district attorney, whenever the court upon its motion or upon the motion of a child or the parents or guardian finds:</p> <p>(1) a complaint is filed which is not substantiated or the petition which is filed as a result of a complaint is dismissed by the court;</p> <p>(2) six months have elapsed since the final discharge of the person from supervision under a consent decree and no proceeding seeking adjudication or conviction is pending;</p> <p>(3) five years have elapsed since the final discharge of the person from commitment, placement, probation or any other disposition and referral and since such final discharge, the person has not been convicted of a felony, misdemeanor or adjudicated delinquent and no proceeding is pending seeking such conviction or adjudication; or</p> <p>(4) the individual is 18 years of age or older, the attorney for the Commonwealth consents to the expungement and a court orders the expungement after giving consideration to the following factors:</p> <p>(i) the type of offense;</p> <p>(ii) the individual's age, history of employment, criminal activity and drug or alcohol problems;</p> <p>(iii) adverse consequences that the individual may suffer if the records are not expunged; and</p> <p>(iv) whether retention of the record is required for purposes</p>	<p>No specific statute.</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
	<p>(V) Involuntary deviate sexual intercourse. (VI) Kidnapping. (VII) Rape. (VIII) Robbery. (IX) Robbery of motor vehicle. (X) Attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the offenses in this subparagraph. (ii) A petition alleging delinquency has been filed alleging that the child has committed an act or acts subject to a hearing and the child previously has been adjudicated delinquent by a court as a result of an act or acts committed: (A) when the child was 14 years of age or older and the conduct would be considered a felony if committed by an adult; or (B) when the child was 12 or 13 years of age and the conduct would have constituted one or more of the following offenses if committed by an adult: (I) Murder. (II) Voluntary manslaughter. (III) Aggravated assault . (IV). Arson. (V) Involuntary deviate sexual intercourse. (VI) Kidnapping. (VII) Rape. (VIII) Robbery. (IX) Robbery of motor vehicle. (X) Attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the offenses in this subparagraph.</p> <p>(2) If the conduct of the child meets the requirements for disclosure as set forth above then the law enforcement agency shall disclose the name, age and address of the child, the offenses charged and the disposition of the case.</p>	<p>adjudicated delinquent by a court as a result of an act or acts committed: (A) when the child was 14 years of age or older and the conduct would be considered a felony if committed by an adult; or (B) when the child was 12 or 13 years of age and the conduct would have constituted one or more of the following offenses if committed by an adult: (I) Murder. (II) Voluntary manslaughter. (III) Aggravated assault. (IV) Arson. (V) Involuntary deviate sexual intercourse. (VI) Kidnapping. (VII) Rape. (VIII) Robbery. (IX) Robbery of motor vehicle. (X) Attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the offenses in this subparagraph.</p> <p>If the conduct of the child meets the requirements for disclosure, then the court shall disclose the name, age and address of the child, the offenses charged and the disposition of the case.</p>	<p>of protection of the public safety.</p>	
RHODE ISLAND	<p>All police records relating to the arrest, detention, apprehension, and disposition of any juveniles shall be kept in files separate and apart from the arrest records of adults and shall be withheld from public inspection, but the police report relating to the arrest or detention of a juvenile shall be open to inspection and copying upon request and upon payment of copying costs by the parent, guardian, or attorney of the</p>	<p>In the hearing of any case, the general public shall be excluded; only an attorney or attorneys, selected by the parents or guardian of a child to represent the child, may attend, and only those other persons shall be admitted who have a direct interest in the case, and as the justice may direct. All cases involving children shall be heard separately and apart from the trial of cases against adults.</p>	<p>All court records of such proceedings shall be sealed upon final disposition of the case in the event of a no information, dismissal or not guilty finding or upon the completion of any sentence, probation and/or parole imposed therein.</p>	<p>No sealing or expungement statutes because records are kept confidential.</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
	juvenile involved.	Records of hearings in delinquency matters together with stenographic notes and transcripts of those hearings, shall not be available for public inspection unless the court shall otherwise order. The record of delinquent or wayward adjudications of juveniles may be accessed by law enforcement personnel to be used for law enforcement purposes only and shall remain otherwise confidential.		
SOUTH CAROLINA	<p>Except as provided herein, law enforcement records and information identifying children pursuant to this chapter are confidential and may not be disclosed directly or indirectly to anyone, other than those entitled under this chapter to receive the information.</p> <p>Law enforcement records of children must be kept separate from records of adults. Information identifying a child must not be open to public inspection, but the remainder of these records are public records.</p> <p>The name, identity, or picture of a child under the jurisdiction of the court, pursuant to this chapter, must not be provided to a newspaper or radio or television station unless: (1) authorized by court order; (2) the solicitor has petitioned the court to waive the child to circuit court; (3) the child has been bound over to a court which would have jurisdiction of the offense if committed by an adult; or (4) the child has been adjudicated delinquent in court for one of the following offenses: (a) a violent crime; (b) grand larceny of a motor vehicle; (c) a crime in which a weapon was used; or (d) distribution or trafficking in unlawful drugs.</p> <p>(B) When a child is bound over to the jurisdiction of the circuit court, the provisions of this section pertaining to the confidentiality of fingerprints and identity do not apply.</p>	<p>The court shall make and keep records of all cases brought before it. The records of the court are confidential and open to inspection only by court order to persons having a legitimate interest in the records and to the extent necessary to respond to that legitimate interest. These records must always be available to the legal counsel of the child and are open to inspection without a court order where the records are necessary to defend against an action initiated by a child.</p> <p>All information obtained and records prepared in the discharge of official duty by an employee of the court or department are confidential and must not be disclosed directly or indirectly to anyone, other than the judge, the child's attorney, or others entitled under this chapter or any other provision of law to receive this information, unless otherwise ordered by the court. The court may order the records be disclosed to a person having a legitimate interest and to the extent necessary to respond to that legitimate interest.</p>	<p>A person who has been taken into custody for, charged with, or adjudicated delinquent for having committed a status or a nonviolent offense may petition the court for an order destroying all official records relating to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) being taken into custody; (2) the charges filed against the child; (3) the adjudication; and (4) disposition. <p>The granting of the order is in the court's discretion. However, a person may not petition the court if he has a prior adjudication for an offense that would carry a maximum term of imprisonment of five years or more if committed by an adult. In addition, the court must not grant the order unless it finds that the person who is seeking to have the records destroyed is at least eighteen years of age, has successfully completed any dispositional sentence imposed, and has not been subsequently charged with any criminal offense.</p>	<p>If the expungement order is granted by the court, no evidence of the records may be retained by any law enforcement agency or by any municipal, county, state agency, or department. The effect of the order is to restore the person in the contemplation of the law to the status the person occupied before being taken into custody. No person to whom the order has been entered may be held thereafter under any provision of any law to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving false statement by reason of failing to recite or acknowledge the charge or adjudication in response to an inquiry made of the person for any purpose.</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
SOUTH DAKOTA	<p>The records of law enforcement officers and agencies concerning all children taken into temporary custody or issued a summons or citation shall be maintained separately from the records of arrest and any other records regarding detention of adult persons. The records concerning children, including their names, may not be inspected by or disclosed to the public except:</p> <p>(1) By order of the court;</p> <p>(2) If the court orders the child to be held for criminal;</p> <p>(3) If there has been a criminal conviction and a presentence investigation is being made on an application for probation; or</p> <p>(4) Any child or the child's parent or guardian may authorize the release of records to representatives of the United States military for the purpose of enlistment into the military service.</p>	<p>Records of court proceedings, including reports of the Department of Social Services, records and reports of court services officers, clinical studies, and evaluation reports, shall be open to inspection by or disclosure to the child's parents, guardian, or custodian and by other respondent parties involved in the proceedings, their attorneys, the child's attorney and by any department or agency having custody of the child.</p> <p>Pursuant to court order, records of court proceedings may be inspected by or disclosed to the child, by parties having a legitimate interest in the proceedings and by parties conducting pertinent research studies.</p> <p>Records prepared or maintained by court services officers are confidential. However, such records may be inspected by, or disclosed to, justices, judges, magistrates, and employees of the unified judicial system in the course of their duties and to persons specifically authorized by order of the court.</p>	<p>In any action involving a delinquent child, the records and files of the court may be sealed by a court order issued on the court's own motion or on the petition of the child or the child's parents. However, no such petition may be filed and considered by the court until after one year from the date of the child's unconditional release from the court's jurisdiction or the discharge of the child by the department of corrections, whichever date is later. Upon the filing of the petition, the court shall set a date for hearing and shall notify the state's attorney and any other party who the court believes may have relevant information about the delinquent child. The court may order sealed all of the court's records and files and the records and files in the custody or under the control of any other agency or official if at the hearing on the petition to seal the court finds:</p> <p>(1) The delinquent child has not been adjudicated as a delinquent since the termination of the court's jurisdiction of the child or the discharge of the child by the department of corrections;</p> <p>(2) No proceeding involving the delinquent child concerning a felony, a sexual contact offense, a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude or a delinquency petition is pending or is being instituted against the child; and</p> <p>(3) The rehabilitation of the delinquent child has been attained to the satisfaction of the court.</p>	Not specifically addressed in statute.
TENNESSEE	<p>Unless a charge of delinquency is transferred for criminal prosecution under § 37-1-134, the interest of national security requires or the court otherwise orders in the interest of the child, the law enforcement records and files shall not be open to public inspection or their contents disclosed to the public; but inspection of the records and files is permitted by:</p> <p>(1) A juvenile court having the child before it in any proceeding;</p> <p>(2) Counsel for a party to the proceeding;</p> <p>(3) The officers of public institutions or agencies to whom the child is committed;</p>	<p>Petitions and orders of the court in a delinquency proceeding under this part shall be opened to public inspection and their content subject to disclosure to the public if:</p> <p>(1) The juvenile is fourteen (14) or more years of age at the time of the alleged act; and</p> <p>(2) The conduct constituting the delinquent act, if committed by an adult, would constitute first degree murder, second degree murder, rape, aggravated rape, rape of a child, aggravated rape of a child, aggravated robbery, especially aggravated robbery, kidnapping, aggravated kidnapping or especially aggravated kidnapping.</p> <p>if a court file or record contains any documents other</p>	<p>Any person who is tried and adjudicated delinquent by a juvenile court may subsequently petition the juvenile court for expunction of all court files and records. The court may order all or any portion of the requested expunction if, by clear and convincing evidence, the court finds that the petitioner:</p> <p>(A) (i) Is currently eighteen (18) years of age or older;</p> <p>(ii) Is at least one (1) year removed from the person's most recent delinquency adjudication; and</p> <p>(iii) Has never been convicted of a criminal offense as an adult, has never been convicted of a criminal offense following transfer from juvenile court, and has never been convicted of a sexual offense, whether in juvenile court, following transfer from juvenile court, or as an adult;</p>	Not specifically addressed in statute.

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
	<p>(4) Law enforcement officers of other jurisdictions when necessary for the discharge of their official duties; and</p> <p>(5) A court in which such child is convicted of a criminal offense for the purpose of a presentence report or other dispositional proceeding, or by officials of penal institutions and other penal facilities to which such child is committed, or by a parole board in considering such child's parole or discharge or in exercising supervision over such child.</p>	<p>than petitions and orders, including, but not limited to, a medical report, psychological evaluation or any other document, such document or record shall remain confidential.</p>	<p>(B) Has maintained a consistent and exemplary pattern of responsible, productive and civic-minded conduct for one (1) or more years immediately preceding the filing of the expunction petition; or</p> <p>(C) The juvenile has made such an adjustment of circumstances that the court, in its discretion, believes that expunction serves the best interest of the child and the community.</p>	
TEXAS	<p>Law enforcement records and files concerning a child and information stored, by electronic means or otherwise, concerning the child from which a record or file could be generated may not be disclosed to the public and shall be:</p> <p>(1) if maintained on paper or microfilm, kept separate from adult files and records;</p> <p>(2) if maintained electronically in the same computer system as records or files relating to adults, be accessible under controls that are separate and distinct from controls to access electronic data concerning adults; and</p> <p>(3) maintained on a local basis only and not sent to a central state or federal depository.</p> <p>(d) The law enforcement files and records of a person who is transferred from the Texas Youth Commission to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice may be transferred to a central state or federal depository for adult records on or after the date of transfer.</p> <p>(e) Law enforcement records and files concerning a child may be inspected or copied by a juvenile justice agency as that term is defined by Section 58.101, a criminal justice agency as that term is defined by Section 411.082,</p>	<p>Records and files concerning a child, including personally identifiable information, and information obtained for the purpose of diagnosis, examination, evaluation, or treatment or for making a referral for treatment of a child by a public or private agency or institution providing supervision of a child by arrangement of the juvenile court or having custody of the child under order of the juvenile court may be disclosed only to:</p> <p>(1) the professional staff or consultants of the agency or institution;</p> <p>(2) the judge, probation officers, and professional staff or consultants of the juvenile court;</p> <p>(3) an attorney for the child;</p> <p>(4) a governmental agency if the disclosure is required or authorized by law;</p> <p>(5) a person or entity to whom the child is referred for treatment or services if the agency or institution disclosing the information has entered into a written confidentiality agreement with the person or entity regarding the protection of the disclosed information;</p> <p>(6) the Texas Department of Criminal Justice and the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission for the purpose of maintaining statistical records of recidivism and for diagnosis and classification; or</p>	<p>On the application of a person who has been found to have engaged in delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision, or a person taken into custody to determine whether the person engaged in delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision, on the juvenile court's own motion the court shall order the sealing of the records in the case if the court finds that:</p> <p>(1) two years have elapsed since final discharge of the person or since the last official action in the person's case if there was no adjudication; and</p> <p>(2) since that time, the person has not been convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude or found to have engaged in delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision and no proceeding is pending seeking conviction or adjudication.</p> <p>A court may not order the sealing of the records of a person who has received a determinate sentence for engaging in delinquent conduct that violated a penal law listed in Section 53.045 or engaging in habitual felony conduct as described by Section 51.031.</p> <p>A court may order the sealing of records concerning a person adjudicated as having engaged in delinquent conduct that violated a penal law of the grade of felony only if:</p> <p>(1) the person is 19years of age or older;</p> <p>(2) the person was not transferred by a juvenile court to a criminal court for prosecution;</p>	<p>The juvenile court, clerk of court, prosecuting attorney, public or private agency or institution, and law enforcement officers and agencies shall properly reply that no record exists with respect to the person on inquiry in any matter; and the adjudication shall be vacated and the proceeding dismissed and treated for all purposes other than a subsequent capital prosecution, including the purpose of showing a prior finding of delinquent conduct, as if it had never occurred.</p> <p>A person whose records have been sealed under this section is not required in any proceeding or in any application for employment, information, or licensing to state that the person has been the subject of a proceeding under this title and any statement that the person has never been found to be a delinquent child shall never be held against the person in any criminal or civil proceeding.</p> <p>The court may order the destruction of records that have been sealed under this section if:</p> <p>(1) the records relate to conduct that did not violate a penal law of the grade of felony or a misdemeanor punishable by confinement in jail;</p> <p>(2) five years have elapsed since the person's 16th birthday; and</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
	<p>Government Code, the child, and the child's parent or guardian.</p> <p>(f) If a child has been reported missing by a parent, guardian, or conservator of that child, information about the child may be forwarded to and disseminated by the Texas Crime Information Center and the National Crime Information Center.</p> <p>(g) For the purpose of offering a record as evidence in the punishment phase of a criminal proceeding, a prosecuting attorney may obtain the record of a defendant's adjudication that is admissible under Section 3(a), Article 37.07, Code of Criminal Procedure, by submitting a request for the record to the juvenile court that made the adjudication. If a court receives a request from a prosecuting attorney under this subsection, the court shall, if the court possesses the requested record of adjudication, certify and provide the prosecuting attorney with a copy of the record.</p>	<p>(7) with leave of the juvenile court, any other person, agency, or institution having a legitimate interest in the proceeding or in the work of the court.</p> <p>Information contained in the juvenile justice information system is confidential information for the use of the department and may not be disseminated by the department except:</p> <p>(1) with the permission of the juvenile offender, to military personnel of this state or the United States;</p> <p>(2) to a person or entity to which the department may grant access to adult criminal history records as provided by Section 411.083, Government Code;</p> <p>(3) to a juvenile justice agency;</p> <p>(4) to the Texas Youth Commission and the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission for analytical purposes; and</p> <p>(5) to the office of independent ombudsman of the Texas Youth Commission.</p>	<p>(3) the records have not been used as evidence in the punishment phase of a criminal proceeding; and</p> <p>(4) the person has not been convicted of a penal law of the grade of felony after becoming age 17.</p>	<p>(3) the person has not been convicted of a felony.</p>
<p>UTAH</p>	<p>Photographs taken by law enforcement as part of an investigation may be distributed or disbursed to individuals or agencies other than state or local law enforcement agencies only when a minor 14 years of age or older is charged with an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult.</p> <p>Fingerprints may be distributed or disbursed to individuals or agencies other than state or local law enforcement agencies.</p>	<p>Court records shall be open to inspection by:</p> <p>(a) the parents or guardian of a child, a minor who is at least 18 years of age, other parties in the case, the attorneys, and agencies to which custody of a minor has been transferred;</p> <p>(b) for information relating to adult offenders alleged to have committed a sexual offense, a felony or class A misdemeanor drug offense, or an offense against the person, the State Office of Education for the purpose of evaluating whether an individual should be permitted to obtain or retain a license as an educator or serve as an employee or volunteer in a school, with the understanding that the office must provide the individual with an opportunity to respond to any information gathered from its inspection of the records before it</p>	<p>A person who has been adjudicated under this chapter may petition the court for the expungement of the person's juvenile court record and any related records in the custody of a state agency, if:</p> <p>(i) the person has reached 18 years of age; and</p> <p>(ii) one year has elapsed from the date of termination of the continuing jurisdiction of the juvenile court or, if the person was committed to a secure youth corrections facility, one year from the date of the person's unconditional release from the custody of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services.</p> <p>(b) The court may waive the requirements in Subsection (1)(a), if the court finds, and states on the record, the reason why the waiver is appropriate.</p> <p>The court may order sealed all petitioner's records under the control of the juvenile court and any of petitioner's records</p>	<p>Upon the entry of the order, the proceedings in the petitioner's case shall be considered never to have occurred and the petitioner may properly reply accordingly upon any inquiry in the matter. Inspection of the records may thereafter only be permitted by the court upon petition by the person who is the subject of the records, and only to persons named in the petition.</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
		<p>makes a decision concerning licensure or employment;</p> <p>(c) the Criminal Investigations and Technical Services Division, for the purpose of a criminal history background check for the purchase of a firearm and establishing good character for issuance of a concealed firearm permit;</p> <p>(d) the Division of Child and Family Services for the purpose of Child Protective Services Investigations; and</p> <p>(e) for information related to a juvenile offender who has committed a sexual offense, a felony, or an offense which if committed by an adult would be a misdemeanor, the Department of Health, for the purpose of evaluating whether a licensee should be permitted to obtain or retain a license to provide child care, with the understanding that the department must provide the individual who committed the offense with an opportunity to respond to any information gathered from its inspection of records before it makes a decision concerning licensure.</p> <p>If a petition is filed charging a minor 14 years of age or older with an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult, the court shall make available to any person upon request the petition, any adjudication or disposition orders, and the delinquency history summary of the minor charged unless the records are closed by the court upon findings on the record for good cause.</p> <p>Probation officers' records and reports of social and clinical studies are not open to inspection, except by consent of the court, given under rules adopted by the board.</p> <p>Any juvenile delinquency adjudication or disposition orders and the delinquency history summary of any person charged as an adult with a felony offense shall be made available to any person upon request.</p>	<p>under the control of any other agency or official pertaining to the petitioner's adjudicated juvenile court cases, including relevant related records contained in the Management Information System and the Licensing Information System, if the court finds that:</p> <p>(i) the petitioner has not, since the termination of the court's jurisdiction or his unconditional release from the Division of Juvenile Justice Services, been convicted of a: (A) felony; or (B) misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; (ii) no proceeding involving a felony or misdemeanor is pending or being instituted against the petitioner; and (iii) a judgment for restitution entered by the court on the conviction for which the expungement is sought has been satisfied.</p> <p>The court may not expunge a juvenile court record if the record contains an adjudication of: (a) aggravated murder; or (b) murder.</p> <p>A person whose juvenile court record consists solely of nonjudicial adjustments may petition the court for expungement of the person's record if the person:</p> <p>(i) has reached 18 years of age; and</p> <p>(ii) has completed the conditions of the nonjudicial adjustments.</p> <p>When a minor's juvenile record is expunged, all photographs and other records as ordered shall upon court order be destroyed by the law enforcement agency. Fingerprint records may not be destroyed.</p>	
VERMONT	See column on court records.	Court and law enforcement reports and files concerning a person subject to the jurisdiction of the court shall be maintained separate from the records and files of other persons. Unless a charge of delinquency is transferred for	In matters relating to a child who has been adjudicated delinquent on or after July 1, 1996, the court shall order the	Upon the entry of an order sealing such files and records under this section, the proceedings in the matter under this act shall be considered never to have occurred, all

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
		<p>criminal prosecution as an adult or the court otherwise orders in the interests of the child, such records and files shall not be open to public inspection nor their contents disclosed to the public by any person. However, upon a finding that a child is a delinquent child by reason of commission of a delinquent act which would have been a felony if committed by an adult, the court, upon request of the victim, shall make the child's name available to the victim of the delinquent act. If the victim is incompetent or deceased, the child's name shall be released, upon request, to the victim's guardian or next of kin.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above, inspection of such records and files by the following is not prohibited:</p> <p>(A) A court having the child before it in any juvenile judicial proceeding.</p> <p>(B) The officers of public institutions or agencies to whom the child is committed as a delinquent child.</p> <p>(C) A court in which a person is convicted of a criminal offense for the purpose of imposing sentence upon or supervising the person, or by officials of penal institutions and other penal facilities to which the person is committed, or by a parole board in considering the person's parole or discharge or in exercising supervision over the person.</p> <p>(D) Court personnel, the state's attorney or other prosecutor authorized to prosecute criminal or juvenile cases under state law, the child's guardian ad litem, the attorneys for the parties, probation officers, and law enforcement officers who are actively participating in criminal or juvenile proceedings involving the child.</p> <p>(E) The child who is the subject of the proceeding, the child's parents, guardian, custodian, and guardian ad litem may inspect such records and files upon approval of the family court judge.</p> <p>(F) Any other person who has a need to know may be designated by order of the family court.</p>	<p>sealing of all files and records related to the proceeding if two years have elapsed since the final discharge of the person unless, on motion of the state's attorney, the court finds:</p> <p>(A) the person has been convicted of a listed crime as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 5301 or adjudicated delinquent of such an offense after such initial adjudication, or a proceeding is pending seeking such conviction or adjudication; or</p> <p>(B) rehabilitation of the person has not been attained to the satisfaction of the court.</p>	<p>general index references thereto shall be deleted, and the person, the court, and law enforcement officers and departments shall reply to any request for information that no record exists with respect to such person upon inquiry in any matter.</p> <p>For purposes of this section, to "seal" a file or record means to physically and electronically segregate the record in a manner that ensures confidentiality of the record and limits access only to those persons who are authorized by law or court order to view the record. A "sealed" file or record is retained and shall not be destroyed unless a court issues an order to expunge the record.</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
		<p>(G) The commissioner of corrections if the information would be helpful in preparing a presentence report, in determining placement, or in developing a treatment plan for a person convicted of a sex offense that requires registration.</p> <p>While records of juveniles maintained by the family court should be kept confidential, it is the policy of the general assembly to establish a limited exception for the overriding public purposes of rehabilitating juveniles and protecting students and staff within Vermont's public and independent schools.</p>		
VIRGINIA	<p>The court shall require all law-enforcement agencies to take special precautions to ensure that law-enforcement records concerning a juvenile are protected against disclosure to any unauthorized person. The police departments of the cities of the Commonwealth, and the police departments or sheriffs of the counties, as the case may be, shall keep separate records as to violations of law other than violations of motor vehicle laws committed by juveniles. Such records with respect to such juvenile shall not be open to public inspection nor their contents disclosed to the public unless a juvenile 14 years of age or older is charged with a violent juvenile felony.</p> <p>Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the chief of police or sheriff of a jurisdiction or his designee may disclose, for the protection of the juvenile, his fellow students and school personnel, to the school principal that a juvenile is a suspect in or has been charged with (i) a violent juvenile felony; (ii) arson; or (iii) a violation of law involving any weapon.</p> <p>Inspection of law-enforcement records concerning juveniles shall be permitted only by the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A court having the juvenile currently before it in any proceeding; 	<p>The general public shall be excluded from all juvenile court hearings and only such persons admitted as the judge shall deem proper. However, proceedings in cases involving an adult charged with a crime and hearings held on a petition or warrant alleging that a juvenile fourteen years of age or older committed an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult shall be open. Subject to the provisions of subsection D for good cause shown, the court may, sua sponte or on motion of the accused or the attorney for the Commonwealth close the proceedings.</p> <p>Social, medical and psychiatric or psychological records, including reports or preliminary inquiries, predisposition studies and supervision records, of delinquent children shall be filed with the other papers in the juvenile's case file. All juvenile case files shall be filed separately from adult files and records of the court and shall be open for inspection only to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The judge, probation officers and professional staff assigned to serve the juvenile and domestic relations district courts; 2. Representatives of a public or private agency or department providing supervision or having legal custody of the child or furnishing evaluation or treatment of the child ordered or requested by the court; 	<p>The clerk of the juvenile and domestic relations district court shall, on January 2 of each year or on a date designated by the court, destroy its files, papers and records, including electronic records, connected with any proceeding concerning a juvenile in such court, if such juvenile has attained the age of 19 years and five years have elapsed since the date of the last hearing in any case of the juvenile which is subject to this section. However, if the juvenile was found guilty of an offense for which the clerk is required to furnish an abstract to the Department of Motor Vehicles, the records shall be destroyed when the juvenile has attained the age of 29. If the juvenile was found guilty of a delinquent act which would be a felony if committed by an adult, the records shall be retained.</p>	<p>Upon destruction of the records of a proceeding, the violation of law shall be treated as if it never occurred. All index references shall be deleted and the court and law-enforcement officers and agencies shall reply and the person may reply to any inquiry that no record exists with respect to such person.</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
	<p>2. The officers of public and nongovernmental institutions or agencies to which the juvenile is currently committed, and those responsible for his supervision after release;</p> <p>3. Any other person, agency, or institution, by order of the court, having a legitimate interest in the case or in the work of the law-enforcement agency;</p> <p>4. Law-enforcement officers of other jurisdictions, by order of the court, when necessary for the discharge of their current official duties;</p> <p>5. The probation and other professional staff of a court in which the juvenile is subsequently convicted of a criminal offense for the purpose of a presentence report or other dispositional proceedings, or by officials of penal institutions and other penal facilities to which he is committed, or by a parole board in considering his parole or discharge or in exercising supervision over him;</p> <p>6. The juvenile, parent, guardian or other custodian and counsel for the juvenile by order of the court.</p>	<p>3. The attorney for any party, including the attorney for the Commonwealth;</p> <p>4. Any other person, agency or institution, by order of the court, having a legitimate interest in the case or in the work of the court. However, for the purposes of an investigation conducted by a local community-based probation services agency, preparation of a pretrial investigation report, or of a presentence or post sentence report upon a finding of guilty in a circuit court or for the preparation of a background report for the Parole Board, adult probation and parole officers, including United States Probation and Pretrial Services Officers, any officer of a local pretrial services agency and any officer of a local community-based probation services agency shall have access to an accused's or inmate's records in juvenile court without a court order and for the purpose of preparing the discretionary sentencing guidelines worksheets and related risk assessment instruments as directed by the court, the attorney for the Commonwealth and any pretrial services or probation officer shall have access to the defendant's records in juvenile court without a court order;</p> <p>5. Any attorney for the Commonwealth and any local pretrial services or community-based probation officer or state adult probation or parole officer shall have direct access to the defendant's juvenile court delinquency records maintained in an electronic format by the court for the strictly limited purposes of preparing a pretrial investigation report, including any related risk assessment instrument, any presentence report, any discretionary sentencing guidelines worksheets, including related risk assessment instruments, any post-sentence investigation report or preparing for any transfer or sentencing hearing.</p> <p>A copy of the court order of disposition in a delinquency case shall be provided to a probation officer or attorney for the Commonwealth, when requested for the purpose of calculating sentencing guidelines. The copies shall remain confidential, but reports may be prepared using the information contained therein as provided in §§ 19.2-298.01 and 19.2-299.</p>		

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
		<p>6. The Office of the Attorney General, for all criminal justice activities.</p> <p>Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, where consideration of public interest requires, the judge shall make available to the public the name and address of a juvenile and the nature of the offense for which a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent (i) for an act which would be a Class 1, 2, or 3 felony, forcible rape, robbery or burglary or a related offense if committed by an adult or (ii) in any case where a juvenile is sentenced as an adult in circuit court.</p> <p>There are other exceptions dealing with public safety.</p>		
WEST VIRGINIA	<p>Except in juvenile proceedings which are transferred to criminal proceedings, law-enforcement records and files concerning a child or juvenile shall be kept separate from the records and files of adults and not included within the court files. Law-enforcement records and files concerning a child or juvenile shall only be open to inspection as follows below.</p> <p>A copy of a juvenile's records shall automatically be disclosed to certain school officials, subject to the following terms and conditions: (1) Only the records of certain juveniles shall be disclosed. These include, and are limited to, cases in which:</p> <p>(A) The juvenile has been charged with an offense which: (i) Involves violence against another person; (ii) Involves possession of a dangerous or deadly weapon; or (iii) Involves possession or delivery of a controlled substance; and</p> <p>(B) The juvenile's case has proceeded to a point where one or more of the following has occurred: (i) A judge, magistrate or referee has determined that there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile committed the offense as charged; (ii) A judge, magistrate or referee has placed the juvenile on probation for the offense; (iii) A judge, magistrate or referee has placed the juvenile into an improvement period; or (iv) Some other type of disposition has been made of</p>	<p>All records and information concerning a child or juvenile which are maintained by the Division of Juvenile Services, the Department of Health and Human Resources, a child agency or facility, court or law-enforcement agency shall be kept confidential and shall not be released or disclosed to anyone, including any federal or state agency.</p> <p>See also information under Confidentiality of Law Enforcement Records for additional information.</p>	<p>One year after the juvenile's eighteenth birthday, or one year after personal or juvenile jurisdiction has terminated, whichever is later, the records of a juvenile proceeding conducted under this chapter, including, but not limited to, law-enforcement files and records, shall be sealed by operation of law.</p> <p>Sealed records may not be opened except upon order of the circuit court.</p>	<p>Sealing of juvenile records has the legal effect of extinguishing the offense as if it never occurred.</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
	the case other than dismissal.			
WISCONSIN	<p>Law enforcement agency records of juveniles shall be kept separate from records of adults. Law enforcement agency records of juveniles may not be open to inspection or their contents disclosed except under par. (b) or (c), sub. (1j) or (10), or s. 938.293 or by order of the court. The above rule does not apply to any of the following: (1) The disclosure of information to representatives of the news media who wish to obtain information for the purpose of reporting news. A representative of the news media who obtains information under this subdivision may not reveal the identity of the juvenile involved. (2) The confidential exchange of information between a law enforcement agency and officials of the school attended by the juvenile.</p> <p>Law enforcement agency records of juveniles may be disclosed as follows: (1) If requested by the parent, guardian or legal custodian of a juvenile who is the subject of a law enforcement officers report, or if requested by the juvenile, if 14 years of age or over, a law enforcement agency may, subject to official agency policy, provide to the parent, guardian, legal custodian or juvenile a copy of that report. (2) Upon the written permission of the parent, guardian or legal custodian of a juvenile who is the subject of a law enforcement officers report or upon the written permission of the juvenile, if 14 years of age or over, a law enforcement agency may, subject to official agency policy, make available to the person named in the permission any reports specifically identified by the parent, guardian, legal custodian or juvenile in the written permission. (3) A law enforcement agency, on its own initiative or on the request of the school district administrator of a public school district, the administrator of a private school, or the designee of the school district administrator or the private school administrator, may, subject to official agency policy, provide to the school district administrator, private school administrator, or</p>	<p>Generally, court records shall not be open to inspection or their contents disclosed except under certain circumstances.</p> <p>Court records may be disclosed as follows:</p> <p>(1) Request of parent or juvenile. Upon request of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of a juvenile who is the subject of a record, or upon request of the juvenile, if 14 years of age or over, the court that is the custodian of the record shall open for inspection by the parent, guardian, legal custodian, or juvenile its records relating to that juvenile, unless that court finds, after due notice and hearing, that inspection of those records by the parent, guardian, legal custodian, or juvenile would result in imminent danger to anyone.</p> <p>(2) Permission of parent or juvenile. Upon the written permission of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of a juvenile who is the subject of a record, or upon written permission of the juvenile if 14 years of age or over, the court that is the custodian of the record shall open for inspection by the person named in the permission any records specifically identified by the parent, guardian, legal custodian, or juvenile in the written permission, unless that court finds, after due notice and hearing, that inspection of those records by the person named in the permission would result in imminent danger to anyone.</p> <p>(3) Federal program monitoring.</p> <p>(4) Law enforcement agencies. Upon request of a law enforcement agency to review court records for the purpose of investigating a crime that might constitute criminal gang activity the court shall open for inspection by authorized representatives of the law enforcement agency the records of the court relating to any juvenile who has been found to have committed a delinquent act at the request of or for the benefit of a criminal gang that would have been a felony if committed by an adult.</p> <p>(5) Upon request of a court of criminal jurisdiction or a district attorney to review court records for the purpose</p>	No specific provisions for sealing or expunging.	

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
	<p>designee, any information in its records relating to any of the following: the use, possession, or distribution of alcohol or a controlled substance or controlled substance analog by a juvenile enrolled in the public school district, private school or tribal school;</p> <p>an act for which a juvenile enrolled in the school district or, private school, or tribal school was taken into custody based on a law enforcement officer's belief that the juvenile was committing or had committed a violation of any state or federal criminal law; an act for which a juvenile enrolled in the public school district, private school or tribal school was adjudged delinquent.</p> <p>If requested by a victim of a juveniles act, a law enforcement agency may, subject to official agency policy, disclose to the victim any information in its records relating to the injury, loss or damage suffered by the victim, including the name and address of the juvenile and the juveniles parents. The victim may use and further disclose the information only for the purpose of recovering for the injury, damage or loss suffered as a result of the juveniles act.</p> <p>Can petition the court for access to an otherwise confidential record. Must meet certain criteria to access.</p>	<p>of setting bail, impeaching a witness, or investigating and determining whether a person has possessed a firearm or body armor or upon request of a court of civil jurisdiction or the attorney for a party to a proceeding in that court to review court records for the purpose of impeaching a witness, the court shall open for inspection by authorized representatives of the requester the records of the court relating to any juvenile who has been the subject of a proceeding under this chapter.</p> <p>(6) Upon request of a defense counsel to review court records for the purpose of preparing his or her clients defense to an allegation of delinquent or criminal activity, the court shall open for inspection by authorized representatives of the requester the records of the court relating to that client.</p> <p>(7) Upon request of the department of corrections or any other person preparing a presentence investigation to review court records for the purpose of preparing the presentence investigation, the court shall open for inspection by any authorized representative of the requester the records of the court relating to any juvenile who has been the subject of a proceeding under this chapter.</p> <p>(8) Upon request of the department to review court records for the purpose of obtaining information concerning a juvenile who is required to register as a sex offender, the court shall open for inspection by authorized representatives of the department the records of the court relating to any juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent or found in need of protection or services or not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect for an offense.</p> <p>(9) Upon request of the victim-witness coordinator to review court records for the purpose of enforcing rights, the court shall open for inspection by the victim-witness coordinator the records of the court relating to the enforcement of those rights or the provision of those services, including the name and address of the juvenile and the juveniles parents. The victim-witness coordinator may use any information obtained under this paragraph only for the purpose of enforcing those rights</p>		

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
		<p>and providing those services and may make that information available only as necessary to ensure that victims and witnesses of crimes receive the rights and services to which they are entitled. The victim-witness coordinator may also use that information to disclose the name and address of the juvenile and the juveniles parents to the victim of the juveniles act.</p> <p>(10) Upon request of an insurer of the victim, the court shall disclose to an authorized representative of the requester the amount of restitution, if any, that the court has ordered a juvenile to make to the victim.</p> <p>(11) Upon request of a court having jurisdiction over actions affecting the family, an attorney responsible for support or a party to a paternity proceeding, the party's attorney or the guardian ad litem for the juvenile who is the subject of that proceeding to review or be provided with information from the records of the court relating to the paternity of a juvenile for the purpose of determining the paternity of the juvenile or for the purpose of rebutting the presumption of paternity, the court shall open for inspection by the requester its records relating to the paternity of the juvenile or disclose to the requester those records.</p> <p>(12) Upon request of any court assigned to exercise jurisdiction, any municipal court exercising jurisdiction, or a district attorney, corporation counsel, or city, village, or town attorney to review court records for the purpose of any proceeding in that court or upon request of the attorney or guardian ad litem for a party to a proceeding in that court to review court records for the purpose of that proceeding, the court shall open for inspection by any authorized representative of the requester its records relating to any juvenile who has been the subject of a proceeding under this chapter.</p> <p>(13) Upon request of the court having jurisdiction over an action affecting the family or of an attorney for a party or a guardian ad litem in an action affecting the family to review court records for the purpose of considering the custody of a juvenile, the court shall open for inspection by an authorized representative of the requester its records relating to any juvenile who has been the subject</p>		

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
		<p>of a proceeding under this chapter.</p> <p>(14) Upon request of the court assigned to exercise probate jurisdiction, the attorney general, the personal representative or special administrator of, or an attorney performing services for, the estate of a decedent, a person interested, or an attorney, attorney-in-fact, guardian ad litem or guardian of the estate of a person interested to review court, the court shall open for inspection by any authorized representative of the requester the records of the court relating to any juvenile who has been adjudged delinquent on the basis of unlawfully and intentionally killing a person.</p> <p>(15) Upon request of a fire to review court records for the purpose of pursuing an investigation, the court shall open for inspection by authorized representatives of the requester the records of the court relating to any juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent for arson-related crimes.</p> <p>(16) Serious juvenile offenders. Upon request of any person, the court shall open for inspection by the requester the records of the court, other than records that deal with sensitive personal information of the juvenile and the juveniles family, relating to a juvenile who has been alleged to be a serious juvenile offender. The requester may further disclose the information to anyone.</p> <p>(17) Repeat offenders. Upon request of any person, the court shall open for inspection by the requester the records of the court, other than reports that deal with sensitive personal information of the juvenile and the juveniles family, relating to a juvenile who has been alleged to be delinquent for committing a violation that would be a felony if committed by an adult if the juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent at any time preceding the present proceeding and that previous adjudication remains of record and unreversed. The requester may further disclose the information to anyone.</p> <p>If a juvenile is adjudged delinquent, within 5 days after the date on which the dispositional order is entered, the court clerk shall notify the school board of the school</p>		

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
		<p>district, the governing body of the private school, or the governing body of the tribal in which the juvenile is enrolled or the designee of the school board or governing body of the fact that the juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent, the nature of the violation committed by the juvenile, and the disposition imposed on the juvenile.</p>		
<p>WYOMING</p>	<p>Law enforcement records of a child against whom a petition is filed under this act shall be kept separate from records and files of adults and shall not be open to public inspection nor disclosed to the news media without the written consent of the court or except as provided in W.S. 14-6-203(g).</p> <p>To the extent disclosure is not otherwise authorized under subsection (g) of this section, the court or the prosecuting attorney may release the name of the minor, the legal records or disposition in any delinquency proceeding filed in juvenile court to the minor's victim or victims and the members of the immediate family of any victim.</p> <p>Upon a finding that a release of information will serve to protect the public health or safety or that due to the nature or severity of the offense in question the release of information will serve to deter the minor or others similarly situated from committing similar offenses, the court may release the name of the minor, the legal records or disposition in any delinquency proceeding filed in juvenile court to the media or other members of the public having a legitimate interest.</p>	<p>All information, reports or records made, received or kept by any municipal, county or state officer or employee evidencing any legal or administrative process or disposition resulting from a minor's misconduct are confidential and subject to the provisions of this act. The existence of the information, reports or records or contents thereof shall not be disclosed by any person unless:</p> <p>(i) Disclosure results from an action brought or authorized by the district attorney in a court of public record;</p> <p>(ii) The person the records concern is under eighteen (18) years of age and, in conjunction with one (1) of his parents or with the ratification of the court, authorizes the disclosure;</p> <p>(iii) The person the records concern is eighteen (18) years of age or older and authorizes the disclosure;</p> <p>(iv) The disclosure results from the information being shared with or between designated employees of any court, any law enforcement agency, any prosecutor's office, any employee of the victim services division within the office of the attorney general, any probation office or any employee of the department of family services or the minor's past or present school district who has been designated to share the information by the department of family services or by the school district or anyone else designated by the district attorney in determining the appropriate court pursuant to a single point of entry assessment under this section;</p> <p>(v) The disclosure is made to a victim of a delinquent act constituting a felony; or</p>	<p>Any person adjudicated delinquent as a result of having committed a delinquent act other than a violent felony, under the provisions of this act may petition the court for the expungement of his record in the juvenile court upon reaching the age of majority. If after investigation the court finds that the petitioner has not been convicted of a felony since adjudication, that no proceeding involving a felony is pending or being instituted against the petitioner and the rehabilitation of the petitioner has been attained to the satisfaction of the court or the prosecuting attorney, it shall order expunged all records in the custody of the court or any agency or official, pertaining to the petitioner's case.</p>	<p>Not specifically addressed.</p>

State	Confidentiality of Law Enforcement/Agency Records	Confidentiality of Court Records	Sealing/Expungement/Destruction of Records	Effect of Sealing
		<p>(vi) The disclosure is authorized by W.S. 7-19-504.</p> <p>§ 7-19-504. Access to and dissemination of information.</p> <p>(a) Information contained in the juvenile justice information system shall be accessible, whether directly or through an intermediary, to:</p> <p>(i) Other criminal justice agencies;</p> <p>(ii) Any person designated to prepare a predispositional report;</p> <p>(iii) The department of family services if the subject is in the custody of the department;</p> <p>(iv) An individual who has met the requirements established by the division to ensure the record will be used solely as a statistical research or reporting record and that the record is to be transferred in a form that is not individually identifiable;</p> <p>(v) Any record subject;</p> <p>(b) When a subject reaches the age of majority, all information in the juvenile justice information system pertaining to that subject shall be deleted.</p>		