GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2013

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SENATE BILL 91

Judiciary II Committee Substitute Adopted 3/4/13 PROPOSED HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE S91-PCS35308-SA-11

Short Title:	Prohibit Expunction Inquiry.	(Public)
Sponsors:		
Referred to:		

February 18, 2013

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO CLARIFY THE LAW PERTAINING TO ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION THAT MAY BE TAKEN BY AN OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING BOARD AS A RESULT OF EXPUNGED CHARGES OR CONVICTIONS UNDER G.S. 15A-145.4 AND G.S. 15A-145.5; AND TO PROHIBIT AN EMPLOYER, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, OR STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY FROM REQUESTING THAT AN APPLICANT PROVIDE INFORMATION REGARDING AN ARREST, CRIMINAL CHARGE, OR CRIMINAL CONVICTION OF THE APPLICANT THAT HAS BEEN EXPUNGED.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. G.S. 15A-145.4(h) reads as rewritten:

"(h) Any other applicable State or local government agency shall expunge from its records entries made as a result of the conviction ordered expunged under this section. The agency shall also reverse vacate any administrative actions taken against a person whose record is expunged under this section as a result of the charges or convictions expunged. A person whose administrative action has been vacated by an occupational licensing board pursuant to an expunction under this section may then reapply for licensure and must satisfy the board's then current education and preliminary licensing requirements in order to obtain licensure. This subsection shall not apply to the Department of Justice for DNA records and samples stored in the State DNA Database and the State DNA Databank."

SECTION 2. G.S. 15A-145.5(f) reads as rewritten:

"(f) Any other applicable State or local government agency shall expunge from its records entries made as a result of the conviction ordered expunged under this section upon receipt from the petitioner of an order entered pursuant to this section. The agency shall also reverse-vacate any administrative actions taken against a person whose record is expunged under this section as a result of the charges or convictions expunged. A person whose administrative action has been vacated by an occupational licensing board pursuant to an expunction under this section may then reapply for licensure and must satisfy the board's then current education and preliminary licensing requirements in order to obtain licensure. This subsection shall not apply to the Department of Justice for DNA records and samples stored in the State DNA Database and the State DNA Databank or to fingerprint records."

SECTION 3. Article 5 of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 15A-153. Effect of expunction; prohibited practices by employers, educational institutions, agencies of State and local governments.



- (a) Purpose. The purpose of this section is to clear the public record of any entry of any arrest, criminal charge, or criminal conviction that has been expunged so that (i) the person who is entitled to and obtains the expunction may omit reference to the charges or convictions to potential employers and others and (ii) a records check for prior arrests and convictions will not disclose the expunged entries. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit an employer from asking a job applicant about criminal charges or convictions that have not been expunged and are part of the public record.

 (b) No person as to whom an order of expunction has been entered pursuant to this
- (b) No person as to whom an order of expunction has been entered pursuant to this Article shall be held thereafter under any provision of any laws to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving a false statement by reason of that person's failure to recite or acknowledge any expunged arrest, apprehension, charge, indictment, information, trial, or conviction in response to any inquiry made of him or her for any purpose other than as provided in subsection (e) of this section.
- (c) Prohibit Employer or Educational Institution From Requiring Disclosure of Expunged Arrest, Criminal Charge, or Conviction. An employer or educational institution shall not, in any application, interview, or otherwise, require an applicant for employment or admission to disclose information concerning any arrest, criminal charge, or criminal conviction of the applicant that has been expunged. An applicant need not, in answer to any question concerning any arrest or criminal charge that has not resulted in a conviction, include a reference to or information concerning arrests, charges, or convictions that have been expunged. This subsection does not apply to State or local law enforcement agencies authorized pursuant to G.S. 15A-151 to obtain confidential information for employment purposes.
- (d) Prohibit State or Local Government Agencies, Officials, and Employees From Requiring Disclosure of Expunged Arrest, Criminal Charge, or Conviction. Agencies, officials, and employees of the State and local governments shall not, in any application, interview, or otherwise, require an applicant for a license, permit, registration, or governmental service to disclose information concerning any arrest, criminal charge, or criminal conviction of the applicant that has been expunged. An applicant need not, in answer to any question concerning any arrest or criminal charge that has not resulted in a conviction, include a reference to or information concerning charges or convictions that have been expunged. Such application shall not be denied solely because of the applicant's refusal or failure to disclose information concerning any arrest, criminal charge, or criminal conviction of the applicant that has been expunged.
- (e) The provisions of subsection (d) of this section do not apply to any applicant or licensee seeking or holding any certification issued by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission pursuant to Chapter 17C of the General Statutes or the North Carolina Sheriffs Education and Training Standards Commission pursuant to Chapter 17E of the General Statutes.
 - (1) Convictions expunged pursuant to G.S. 15A-145.4. Persons pursuing certification under the provisions of Chapter 17C or 17E of the General Statutes shall disclose any and all felony convictions to the certifying Commission regardless of whether or not the felony convictions were expunged pursuant to the provisions of G.S. 15A-145.4.
 - (2) Convictions expunged pursuant to G.S. 15A-145.5. Persons pursuing certification under the provisions of Chapter 17C or 17E of the General Statutes shall disclose any and all convictions to the certifying Commission regardless of whether or not the convictions were expunged pursuant to the provisions of G.S. 15A-145.5.
- (f) Penalty for Violation. Upon investigation by the Commissioner of Labor or the Commissioner's authorized representative, any employer found to be in violation of subsection (c) of this section shall be issued a written warning for a first violation and shall be subject to a

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civil penalty of up to five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for each additional violation occurring after receipt of the written warning. In determining the amount of any penalty ordered under authority of this section, the Commissioner shall give due consideration to the appropriateness of the penalty with respect to the size of the business of the person being charged, the gravity of the violation, the good faith of the person, and the record of previous violations. The determination of the amount of the penalty by the Commissioner shall be final, unless within 15 days after receipt of notice thereof by certified mail with return receipt, by signature confirmation as provided by the U.S. Postal Service, by a designated delivery service authorized pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 7502(f)(2) with delivery receipt, or via hand delivery, the person charged with the violation takes exception to the determination in which event the final determination of the penalty shall be made in an administrative proceeding and in a judicial proceeding pursuant to Chapter 150B of the General Statutes, the Administrative Procedure Act. The Commissioner of Labor may adopt, modify, or revoke such rules as are necessary for carrying out the provisions of this subsection.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to create a private cause of action against any employer or its agents or employees, any educational institutions or their agents or employees, or any State or local government agencies, officials, or employees."

SECTION 4. Sections 1 and 2 of this act are effective when this act becomes law. The remainder of this act becomes effective December 1, 2013. G.S. 15A-153(f), as enacted by Section 3 of this act, applies only to violations of G.S. 15A-153 that occur on or after December 1, 2013.