

In many cases, the court will seal your juvenile records if you satisfactorily complete probation (formal or informal supervision).

If your case is terminated by the juvenile court after January 1, 2015, because you satisfactorily completed your probation (formal or informal), or if your case was otherwise dismissed after the petition was filed, in many cases the court will have dismissed the petition(s) and sealed your records. If the court sealed your records for this reason, you should have received a copy of the sealing order with this form.

If the court finds you have not satisfactorily completed your probation, it will not dismiss your case and will not seal your records at termination. If you want to have your records sealed in this situation, you will need to ask the court to seal your records at a later date (*see **How to Ask the Court to Seal Your Records (form JV-595-INFO)*** for information about asking the court to seal your records).

The court will not seal your records at the end of your case if you were found to have committed an offense listed in Welfare and Institutions Code section 707(b) (a violent offense such as murder, rape, or kidnapping, and some offenses involving drugs or weapons) when you were 14 or older unless it was dismissed or reduced to a misdemeanor or a lesser offense not listed in 707(b). Unless you were found to have committed one or more of certain sex offenses, you can ask the court to seal your records at age 18 (or age 21 if you were committed to the Division of Juvenile Justice).

How will the court decide if probation is satisfactorily completed?

If you have done what you were ordered to do while on probation and have not been found to have committed any further crimes (felonies or misdemeanor crimes involving moral turpitude, such as a sex crime or a crime involving dishonesty), the court will find that your probation was satisfactorily completed even if you still owe restitution, court ordered fees, and fines, **BUT...**

Restitution and court fines must still be paid.

Even if your records are sealed, you must still pay your restitution and court-ordered fines. Your sealed records can be looked at to enforce those orders.

Which records will be sealed?

The court will order your court, probation, Department of Justice, and law enforcement agency records sealed for the case the court is closing, and earlier cases, if the court determines you are eligible. If you or your attorney ask the court, it can also seal records of other agencies (such as the District Attorney's office) if it finds that doing so would help you to be rehabilitated.

If you have more than one juvenile case and are unsure which records were sealed, ask your attorney or probation officer.

Who can see my sealed records?

- If your records were sealed by the court at termination, the prosecutor and others can look at your record to determine if you are eligible to participate in a deferred entry of judgment or informal supervision program.
- If you apply for benefits as a nonminor dependent, the court may see your records.
- If a new petition is filed against you for a felony offense, probation can look at what programs you were in but cannot use that information to keep you in juvenile hall or to punish you.
- If the juvenile court finds you have committed a felony, your sealed records can be viewed to decide what disposition (sentence) the court should order.
- If you are arrested for a new offense and the prosecuting attorney asks the court to transfer you to adult court, your record can be reviewed to decide if transfer is appropriate.
- If you are in foster care, the child welfare agency can look at your records to determine where you should live and what services you need.
- If your case was dismissed before you became a ward, the prosecutor can look at your records for six months after the dismissal in order to refile the dismissed petition based on new information or evidence.
- If you are not allowed to have a gun because of your offense, the Department of Justice can look at your records to make sure you do not buy or own a gun.
- If a prosecutor thinks something in your record would be helpful to someone who is charged with a crime in another case, the prosecutor can ask the court to provide that information. If this request is made, the court will let you know. You and your attorney may object.

- If a new petition is filed against you and the issue of your competency to participate in your new case is raised, the probation department, prosecutor, your attorney, and the court can look at your prior competency-related records to assess your current ability to understand and participate in the juvenile court proceedings.
- If a judge or prosecutor needs to determine if a victim of certain offenses was helpful in the investigation or prosecution of the offense when the victim is seeking certification in connection with an immigration matter, they may access your records to make this determination.
- If you want to see your records or allow someone else to see them, you can ask the court to unseal them.

NOTE: Even if someone looks at your records in one of these situations, your records will stay sealed and you do not need to ask the court to seal them again.

Do I have to report the offenses in the sealed records on job, school, or other applications?

No. Once your records are sealed, the law treats those offenses as if they did not occur and you do not need to report them. **However**, the military and some federal agencies may not recognize sealing of records and may be aware of your juvenile justice history, even if your records are sealed. If you want to enlist in the military or apply for a job that asks you to provide information about your juvenile records, seek legal advice about this issue.

Can employers see my records if they are not sealed?

Juvenile records are not allowed to be disclosed to most employers, and employers are not allowed to ask about or consider your juvenile history in most cases. There are exceptions to this rule if you are applying to be a peace officer or to work in health settings. Also, federal employers may still have access to your juvenile history. You should seek legal advice if you have questions about what an employer can ask.