

## **BILL ANALYSIS**

Senate Research Center

H.B. 322  
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Criminal Justice  
5/18/2017  
Engrossed

### **AUTHOR'S / SPONSOR'S STATEMENT OF INTENT**

The 81st Texas Legislature passed S.B. 1940, which authorized the creation of veterans courts. These courts hold former military members who are charged with crimes accountable through a stricter schedule of court appearances and treatment appointments. Currently, once a person completes a veterans court pretrial diversion program, in some cases they may be eligible for an expunction. However, this requires the person to file a petition for expunction of criminal records to get their records expunged, a process which often involves hiring a lawyer and paying a fee.

H.B. 322 requires that once a person has successfully completed a veterans court program that the veterans court judge shall automatically order an expunction of the crime without a charge or fee for the expunctions.

H.B. 322 amends current law relating to the expunction of arrest records and files for certain veterans and the waiver of fees and costs charged for the expunction.

### **RULEMAKING AUTHORITY**

This bill does not expressly grant any additional rulemaking authority to a state officer, institution, or agency.

### **SECTION BY SECTION ANALYSIS**

SECTION 1. Amends Article 55.01(a), Code of Criminal Procedure, as follows:

(a) Provides that certain persons are entitled to have all records and files relating to a certain arrest expunged if the person has been released and the charge, if any, has not resulted in a final conviction and is no longer pending and there was no court-ordered community supervision under Chapter 42A (Community Supervision) for the offense, unless the offense is a Class C misdemeanor, provided that regardless of certain circumstances, an indictment or information charging the person with the commission of a misdemeanor offense based on the person's arrest or charging the person with the commission of any felony offense arising out of the same transaction for which the person was arrested if presented at any time following the arrest, was dismissed or quashed, and the court finds that the indictment or information was dismissed or quashed because, among certain other occurrences, the person completed a veterans treatment court program (VTCP) created under Chapter 124 (Veterans Treatment Court Program), Government Code, or former law, or the person completed a certain pretrial intervention program other than a VTCP. Makes nonsubstantive changes.

SECTION 2. Amends Section 1a, Article 55.02, Code of Criminal Procedure, by adding Subsection (a-1), as follows:

(a-1) Authorizes a trial court dismissing a case following a person's successful completion of a VTCP, if the trial court is a district court, or a district court in the county in which the trial court is located, to enter an order of expunction for certain persons, with the consent of the attorney representing the state, not later than a certain date. Prohibits a court that enters an order for expunction, notwithstanding any other law, from charging any fee or assessing any cost for the expunction.

SECTION 3. Amends Article 102.006(b), Code of Criminal Procedure, as follows:

(b) Requires that the fees under Subsection (a) (relating to requiring a petitioner seeking expunction of a criminal record to pay certain fees in addition to certain other fees) be waived if the petitioner is entitled to a certain expunction after successful completion of a VTCP. Makes nonsubstantive changes.

SECTION 4. Amends Section 124.001(b), Government Code, as follows:

(b) Requires the veterans treatment court, if a defendant successfully completes a VTCP and under certain circumstances, to provide to the court in which the criminal case is pending information about the dismissal and include all of the information required about the defendant for a certain petition for expunction. Requires the court in which the criminal case is pending to dismiss the case against the defendant and:

(1) authorizes the trial court, if that court is a district court, to enter a certain order of expunction, with the consent of the attorney representing the state, on behalf of the defendant; or

(2) authorizes the trial court, if that court is not a district court, to forward the appropriate dismissal and expunction information, with the consent of the attorney representing the state, to enable a district court with jurisdiction to enter a certain order of expunction on behalf of the defendant.

SECTION 5. (a) Provides that, except as provided by Subsection (b), this Act applies to the expunction of arrest records and files for a person who successfully completes a VTCP under Chapter 124, Government Code, or former law before, on, or after the effective date of this Act, regardless of when the underlying arrest occurred.

(b) Provides that the change in law made by this Act to Article 102.006, Code of Criminal Procedure, applies to the fees charged or costs assessed for an expunction order entered on or after the effective date of this Act, regardless of whether the underlying arrest occurred before, on, or after the effective date of this Act.

(c) Authorizes the court, for a person who is entitled to expunction under Article 55.01(a)(2)(A)(ii)(a), Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended by this Act, based on a successful completion of a VTCP under Chapter 124, Government Code, or former law before the effective date of this Act, notwithstanding the 30-day time limit provided for the court to enter an automatic order of expunction under Section 1a(a-1), Article 55.02, Code of Criminal Procedure, as added by this Act, to enter an order of expunction for the person, with the consent of the attorney representing the state, as soon as practicable after the court receives written notice from any party to the case about the person's entitlement to the expunction.

SECTION 6. Effective date: September 1, 2017.