

Clean Slate State Profile: California

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In 2019, California began passing legislation that provided for “automatic record relief” (relief initiated by the state rather than individual petition), designating it the 3rd state to pass such a law. Although not implemented until 2022, its initial legislation applied to a variety of criminal records that included qualifying non-convictions, infractions, misdemeanors, and felonies, under certain conditions described in greater detail later in this document. In 2022, the state legislature expanded eligibility criteria to include convictions (including felony convictions under certain conditions) for certain offense types that resulted in incarceration, after sentence terms were satisfied and provided that the individual had not committed additional crimes. This eligibility expansion became effective in October 2024.

California’s non-petition-based records relief adds a notation to the record and restricts criminal records from public disclosure. Records remain available for criminal justice purposes. Court records at the county level are marked for non-disclosure.

The California Department of Justice (Cal DOJ) identifies eligible records based on statute. Its review for eligibility is restricted to records available in its database. Importantly, California’s relief is dynamic; Cal DOJ examines its records monthly and can add or remove the relief notation based on the information contained in its database.

The purpose of this Clean Slate State Profile is to:

- Describe the automatic record relief process that California has developed and begun implementing.
- Document the state’s progress in providing this relief.
- Identify technical and logistical challenges that California has faced in developing and implementing its automatic record relief process.

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Key Terms, Actors, and Acronyms in California

- **Automatic Record Relief:** California's Clean Slate legislation causes a notation to be added to a record indicating that a conviction or arrest has been "granted relief," which will lead to records marked for non-disclosure to the public (county --level) and not disseminated for qualifying employment, licensing, and certification fingerprint background checks (state level). Prior to automatic record relief law, record relief was available by petition whereas automatic record relief removes the petition process as a barrier.
- **Expungement:** Is not a term used in California related to records in the state's criminal history records repository. California does not participate in the FBI sealing program; however, California DOJ will send *expungement transmissions* to the FBI/Interstate Identification Index (III) for qualifying records that are sealed by the California DOJ. California DOJ generally equates the term "expungement," as described by the FBI and other states, to California's mandates to "seal and destroy" criminal history records. The term "expungement" is often misused when describing California's state criminal history record keeping practices including: a conviction that is "set-aside and dismissed," a record that is sealed only (not destroyed); and records that are granted record relief pursuant to §§ 851.92, 851.93, and 1203.425 of the California Penal Code, each of which provides guidance on the disclosure of records. For that reason, we will not use this term when discussing automatic record relief.
- **Sealing:** sections of the California Penal Code and Welfare Institutions Code mandate criminal justice agencies, including the California DOJ, to "seal" or "seal and destroy" criminal history records.
- **California Department of Justice (Cal DOJ):** Cal DOJ is the agency responsible for maintaining the state's criminal history records repository. It is also the agency named in legislation as being responsible for identifying eligible records/individuals to be granted automatic record relief.
- **Administering Office of the Courts:** The administering body of the California Court system. The Court's policymaking body is the Judicial Council of California (JCC).

California's Clean Slate/Automatic Record Relief Process

California currently provides processes for both petition-based and state-initiated records relief, the latter of which is commonly referred to in the state as “automatic record relief.” In 2019, California became the 3rd state in the nation to pass a state-initiated records relief legislation, although its implementation was delayed until 2022. Expansion of its legislation took effect in October 2024.

As of this writing, California’s legislation determined that non-convictions, most misdemeanor convictions, and felony convictions (in certain circumstances) are eligible for automatic relief. The petition process remains an option for individuals who are not eligible for, or overlooked by, automatic record relief in the state.

California's Clean Slate Legislation

California’s state-initiated records relief legislation, which does not include the term “clean slate” in its language, is generally considered a combination of legislative action beginning in 2019 with the passage of [AB 1076 \(2019\)](#) and subsequent legislation between 2020-2024 that effected the scope, scale, and implementation timelines for various record relief provisions. Collectively, these pieces of enacted legislation are reflected in California Penal Code § [851.93](#) for arrest record relief eligibility and § [1203.425](#) for conviction record relief eligibility. **Exhibit 1** provides an overview of the key record relief legislation in the state.

AB 1076 was signed into law on October 8, 2019, and designated the California Department of Justice (Cal DOJ) as the entity to determine relief eligibility.¹ It was originally intended to go into effect in January 2021 but was delayed until July 1, 2022.² This legislation granted automatic record relief for records with arrests that occurred beginning January 1, 2021. These records included arrests where charges were dismissed, no charges were filed after designated timeframes, acquittals, and successful completion of some diversion programs. It also provided automatic record relief for all misdemeanors, non-violent felonies, and non-sex offenses after an individual completed the terms of their sentence (e.g., probation or diversion programs). Violent or serious felonies, sex offenses, and domestic violence crimes were not eligible for relief. It also instructed Cal DOJ to publish annual statistics about the automatic record relief it granted.

Numerous legislative bills were passed after AB 1076 that effected the scope, scale, and implementation timelines for various record relief provisions. Some of the substantive legislative changes were included in subsequent bills. **AB 145**, passed on July 16, 2021, revised the record relief period from January 1, 2021, back to January 1, 1973.³

SB 731 was enacted on September 29, 2022⁴ and built upon AB 1076 by expanding the eligibility criteria for felony convictions after January 1, 2005. If an individual had a probation revocation, but appeared to have completed all other sentence obligations and had no new felony

¹ California Legislative Information. AB-1076 Criminal Records: automatic relief. (2019-20). https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billHistoryClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB1076

² California Legislative Information. SB-118. Criminal Records: relief. (2021-22). https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200SB118.

³ California Legislative Information. [AB 145](#). (2021-22).

⁴ California Legislative Information. SB-731. (2021-22). https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB731. [AB 168](#) (2025) provided the source of funding.

convictions, relief was eligible after 4 years. Felony arrests without charges filed became eligible after 3 years.⁵ Misdemeanor arrests without charges filed are eligible after 1 year. It also included select domestic violence offenses and required successful sentence completion and avoidance of subsequent criminal charges. The bill clarified that record relief did not release an individual subject to an active protection order of the imposed terms or conditions. Further, it specified that drug possession convictions that are more than 5 years old may not be disseminated if the convictions have been granted relief.

The most recent bill passed (at the time of this writing) was **AB 168**⁶ on July 3, 2024, that delayed implementation of SB 731 (expanding felony-related record relief) until October 1, 2024, and extended felony conviction eligibility to January 1, 1973.

Exhibit 1. A Brief Chronology of California’s Record Relief Legislation

- **AB 1076** (10/8/19) – First iteration of legislation.
- **SB 118** (8/6/20) – Delayed implementation of AB 1076 until 7/1/22.
- **AB 145** (7/16/21) – Extended record relief period for arrest or conviction that occurred on or after 1/1/73.
- **AB 1281** (9/22/21) – Clarification that dismissals/record relief does not invalidate a protection order (PO).
- **AB 898** (9/22/21) – Cal DOJ to report relief to courts when probation transferred to another court(s), and courts to submit disposition with original case number to Cal DOJ.
- **SB 731** (9/29/22) – Established relief for felony convictions after 1/1/05, 4 years with no new felony conviction. Does not release the individual from PO terms/conditions.
- **AB 567** (10/8/23) – Cal DOJ to provide confirmation of relief upon request by subject.
- **AB 168** (7/2/24) – Delayed felony relief provision to 10/1/24 and extended eligible felonies retroactively to 1/1/73. Clarified that a copy of a criminal history record is sufficient confirmation of relief.

Source: Adapted from California Attorney General, [Automatic Record Relief, Legislative Background](#).

Clean Slate Eligibility Provisions

The “automatic” record relief portion of AB 1076 took effect in July 2022, and the expanded legislation in SB 731 became effective in October 2024. Owing to AB 168, both provisions include a review of all arrest and conviction records beginning in January 1973. With exceptions for certain crimes (primarily serious, violent, and sex offender-registerable offenses, as outlined in the legislation), the circumstances described below are eligible for automatic relief in California.

Arrest Record Eligibility Criteria:⁷

- Misdemeanors
 - Dismissals
 - Acquittals or no charges filed one year after the arrest
- Felonies

⁵ Eligibility for felonies have a limiting criteria subject to how the charge is punishable.

⁶ California Legislative Information. SB-168 Public Safety (2023-2024).

https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB168.

⁷ California Penal Code [§ 851.93](#) (2024).

- Dismissals
- Lower-level felony offenses with no charges filed or acquittal three years after the arrest date
- A felony offense punishable by 8 or more years imprisonment with no charges filed or acquittal six years after arrest date
- Individuals that have successfully completed any of the following related to an arrest:
 - Prefiling diversion program administered by a prosecuting attorney in lieu of filing an accusatory pleading
 - Drug diversion program administered by a superior court, or deferred entry of judgment program
 - Pretrial diversion, or diversion program related to cognitive disability

Conviction Record Eligibility Criteria:⁸

The record subject:

- Is not required to register on Sex Offender Registry
- Has no active record in Supervised Release File
- Is not currently serving a sentence for any offense
- Has no indication of any pending charges
- Convicted to any type of charge, was sentenced to probation and successfully completed without revocation
- Was convicted of an infraction or misdemeanor without a probation sentence and has completed their sentence and one year has elapsed since date of judgment
- Was convicted of a felony, other than one which completed probation without revocation, and had no new felony convictions for four years after completing sentence terms.

California’s automatic relief provision does not prohibit an individual from seeking petition relief. Relief via petition remains an option for individuals who meet its eligibility criteria.⁹ Adult records may be truly expunged (destroyed) in very specific cases, such as if a person is found to be factually innocent of a crime.¹⁰

Data Collection and Information Sharing

State-initiated records relief implementations require a high level of information sharing and coordination, particularly among the criminal history repository and the courts. Early efforts at crafting automatic expungement legislation in California (pre-2019) explored having the courts initiate identification of eligible individuals. This approach was abandoned, however, after it was deemed to be too expensive and challenging for the courts to accomplish.¹¹ Cal DOJ, which maintains the state’s criminal history repository, was thereafter named as the sole agency

⁸ California Penal Code [§1203.425](#) (2024).

⁹ California Penal Code [§§ 851.93](#) and [1203.425](#) (2024).

¹⁰ California Penal Code [§ 851.8 \(b\)](#) (2024).

¹¹ California Legislative Information. [AB 2438 Automatic withdrawal of plea](#) (2017-2018), to supplement California Department of Justice, in conversation with authors, March 12, 2025.

responsible for identifying eligible individuals and offenses in California in subsequent legislation.

Eligibility Determination

In California, Cal DOJ determines eligibility for automatic record relief. Cal DOJ maintains a robust digitized criminal history database, which is a compilation of state summary criminal history information from law enforcement agencies (sheriff, police, and probation departments), prosecuting agencies (city attorneys and district attorney offices), and courts.¹² Accurately matching incoming information (individuals and cases) in an automated way can be challenging. Cal DOJ accomplishes this by considering multiple factors, including Name, Date of Birth, Arrest Date, and Arrest Event Identification Number (known as SCN).¹³ These identifiers are not used consistently across criminal justice organization, but their adoption has been encouraged. Occasional manual intervention and data entry continues to be needed.¹⁴

Once a month, Cal DOJ queries its criminal history database to identify individuals with arrest and conviction charges that are eligible for automatic relief.¹⁵ This list of eligible records is identified using a computer algorithm that scans every criminal record contained in Cal DOJ's digital database.

Part of the algorithm calculates sentence completion and crime-free time since release. Sentence duration factors into calculations only in situations where a sentence is present. Sentence calculation is based on the statutory requirements (e.g., disposition date and sentence),¹⁶ rather than a known release date, as correctional facilities do not consistently report release or sentence completion information to the criminal history repository. For the algorithm calculations, if an individual has an arrest and conviction but no sentence listed, the assumption is that they do not qualify for relief.¹⁷ Payment of fines, fees, and restitution is not a consideration in California, as this is not addressed in its legislation.

Once a list of records receiving relief is generated, an electronic notification (a Comma Separated Value file update) is sent to the superior courts where the charges were brought. If a superior court (or prosecutor) believes that an individual receiving relief should not have been granted relief based on information contained in the superior court or prosecutorial database, Cal DOJ will request that the new (missing) information be submitted to it so that the record may be re-evaluated.¹⁸ Courts may also apply judicial discretion to deny relief (and notify Cal DOJ) if a disqualifying event is known or is imminent.¹⁹

¹² State of California Department of Justice. Automatic Record Relief-Penal Code §§ 851.93 and 1203.425. <https://oag.ca.gov/fingerprints/automatic-record-relief-penal-code-sections-851.93-and-1203.425>

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ California Penal Code § [1203.425](#) (2024), supplemented via California Department of Justice, in conversation with authors, March 12, 2025.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ State of California Department of Justice. Automatic Record Relief-Penal Code §§ 851.93 and 1203.425. <https://oag.ca.gov/fingerprints/automatic-record-relief-penal-code-sections-851.93-and-1203.425>

¹⁹ California Penal Code § [1203.425](#)(b) and (k) (2024), supplemented via California Department of Justice, in conversation with authors, March 12, 2025.

Running the algorithm to identify the list of eligible cases is dynamic in that, as individuals become eligible, they are marked for automatic relief in the criminal history database. Conversely, should individuals be newly found to be *ineligible* (for example, new conviction information was submitted to Cal DOJ), then relief that had been granted may be automatically removed in a subsequent month.²⁰

Effect of “Sealing” a Record through Automatic Relief

The effect of sealing differs for criminal history records maintained at different agencies. At the state level, convictions and arrests both receive a notation of relief (“conviction relief granted” or “arrest relief granted”) added to the record. At the local court of jurisdiction, this information is sealed. Arrest information sealed in this manner cannot be disseminated, whereas conviction information may be disseminated but would include the record along with the notation of “relief granted.”²¹

Courts are inconsistent in how they treat automatically relieved records. Most county courts will seal applicable records, which restricts them from public view. Some courts may initiate a nondisclosure, which allows information to be restricted from public view but released for certain criminal justice purposes, such as criminal justice employment.²²

Local law enforcement agencies receive no notifications about granting relief, as they are not included in the statute.²³

California’s legislation included numerous instances where record relief does not apply: peace officer employment application, firearm ownership or purchases, prohibitions on holding public office, in-home supportive service provider, or any terms or conditions of active protective orders.²⁴

Individual Notification and Status Verification

Neither Cal DOJ nor the courts notify impacted individuals that their arrest and/or conviction has been relieved. If an individual wants to determine whether or not he has been granted relief on his criminal history record, the only recourse in California is to request one’s own criminal history record. An individual who desires to know if records maintained by the Courts have been updated would need to contact the county court.²⁵

Funding

Over the course of the past six legislative sessions, Cal DOJ has requested total funding of approximately \$24 million among the record relief bills captured in Table 1. The majority of the

²⁰ California Penal Code § [1203.425](#) (2024), supplemented via California Department of Justice, in conversation with authors, March 12, 2025.

²¹ California Penal Code §§ 851.93 and [1203.425](#), supplemented via California Department of Justice, in conversation with authors, March 12, 2025.

²² California Penal Code § [1203.425](#) (2024), supplemented via California Department of Justice, in conversation with authors, March 12, 2025.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ California Penal Code §§ 851.93(d) and 1203.425(4)

²⁵ State of California Department of Justice. Automatic Record Relief-Penal Code §§ 851.93 and 1203.425. <https://oag.ca.gov/fingerprints/automatic-record-relief-penal-code-sections-851.93-and-1203.425>

budget requests were for one-time appropriations, with the exception of AB 1076 (which requested a \$1.9 million annual appropriation).

Table 1. Cal DOJ Record Relief Budget Request

Bill	FTEs	FY 20/21	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY24/25	FY 25/26
AB 1076 ²⁶	16	\$3.6 million	\$4 million	\$3.6 million	\$1.9 million	\$1.9 million	\$1.9 million
AB 898 ²⁷	0			\$1.6 million	\$1.4 million	\$135k	
SB 731 ²⁸					\$1.7 million	\$1.5 million	
AB 567 ²⁹	2					\$330k	\$316k
Request Totals	18	\$3.6 million	\$4 million	\$5.2 million	\$5.0 million	\$3.9 million	\$2.2 million

Additionally, Cal DOJ has leveraged portions of its \$9.9 million National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) funding between federal fiscal years 2022 – 2024 to support record digitization and automation of its record sealing process.³⁰

Outcomes

Cal DOJ is mandated to publish annual statistics, by county, providing the number of arrests and convictions receiving relief, any cases that were prohibited from relief, as well as the percentage of total arrests lacking a court disposition. This data has been published for the latter half of 2022,³¹ and for the full year of 2023.³² Because California’s expanded automatic records relief legislation (SB 731 [2022]) did not take effect until October 2024, the only legislative change reflected in the data published to date is AB 145 that extended the eligibility period back to 1973, which began in July 2022.

Over the 18 months of data spanning July 1, 2022 through December 31, 2023, 9,069,788 arrests and 2,834,905 convictions received automatic relief in California. Cal DOJ reports that 30 records (<0.001%) were prohibited from relief in this period. Rates of arrests without dispositions varied by county, fluctuating from a low of 16.8% (Del Norte County, 2022) to 51.7% (Tulare County, 2022 & 2023),³³ which provides a measure for how complete (or incomplete) records at the criminal history repository are for California counties.

²⁶ https://bcp.dof.ca.gov/2021/FY2021_ORG0820_BCP3370.pdf.

²⁷ https://bcp.dof.ca.gov/2223/FY2223_ORG0820_BCP5725.pdf.

²⁸ https://bcp.dof.ca.gov/2324/FY2324_ORG0820_BCP6875.pdf.

²⁹ https://bcp.dof.ca.gov/2425/FY2425_ORG0820_BCP7636.pdf.

³⁰ California Department of Justice, in conversation with authors, March 12, 2025. Supplemented by <https://bjs.ojp.gov/funding/awards/list?awardee=DEPARTMENT%20OF%20JUSTICE%20CALIFORNIA>.

³¹ California Department of Justice, Automatic Record Relief Mandated Statistics, 2022. <https://data-openjustice.doj.ca.gov/sites/default/files/dataset/2024-07/arr-mandated-stats-2022.pdf>

³² California Department of Justice, Automatic Record Relief Mandated Statistics, 2023. <https://data-openjustice.doj.ca.gov/sites/default/files/dataset/2024-07/arr-mandated-stats-2023.pdf>. Statistics for 2024 are expected in July 2025.

³³ Calculated from: California Department of Justice, Automatic Record Relief Mandated Statistics, 2022. <https://data-openjustice.doj.ca.gov/sites/default/files/dataset/2024-07/arr-mandated-stats-2022.pdf>,

It was separately reported that automatic relief in California affected 6 million individuals during its first 6 months (July-Dec 2022).³⁴

Challenges to Implementation

California’s legislation instructs Cal DOJ to use data available in statewide criminal justice databases – that primarily consist of the Criminal History Repository and the Supervised Release File – to make eligibility determinations. The use of these mature and robust databases significantly facilitates the process of automating eligibility determinations.

Changing Legislation

One of the biggest challenges to implementing California’s legislation has been its “moving target.” In other words, California’s record relief law has continued to be tweaked and amended since the initial legislation was passed. With every revision or expansion, staff tasked with implementing the change pivot to develop a new set of procedures. The annual changes can create confusion and the need to develop new plans, which can lead to implementation delays and increase its overall cost.

Incomplete and Missing Data

Digitized databases are as complete as the data that feeds into them. Cal DOJ’s database may miss some eligible cases since it is unlikely to contain the entire universe of criminal history records in California since 1973. Reasons for incomplete and missing data include: the continued use of physical (non-electronic) records in some law enforcement agencies; the challenge of matching records across systems; and agencies failing to submit complete data, such as detention facilities and jails failing to report releases.³⁵

Limited and missing data creates challenges. For example, Cal DOJ receives arrest data (so it knows why an individual was arrested), but it may not know what specific charges were filed.³⁶ In addition, some law enforcement agencies only submit the most serious charge, while others submit the top five charges, due to limitations of certain aging technologies.³⁷ This creates inconsistencies in reporting across California.

and California Department of Justice, Automatic Record Relief Mandated Statistics, 2023. <https://data-openjustice.doj.ca.gov/sites/default/files/dataset/2024-07/arr-mandated-stats-2023.pdf>.

³⁴ Kuang J. (March 21, 2024). California is clearing criminal records – including violent crimes – to offer second chances. CalMatters. <https://calmatters.org/justice/2024/03/california-criminal-records-expungement-law/>. Similar statistics could not be located for 2023.

³⁵ California Department of Justice, in conversation with authors, March 12, 2025. Supplemented with [IB 22-05-CJIS](#).

³⁶ California Department of Justice, in conversation with authors, March 12, 2025. Additional background can be found in [AB 2418](#). For this reason, DOJ provides relief at the cycle level (based on the original arrest event) rather than at the charge level.

³⁷ Ibid.

Despite its challenges, Cal DOJ was able to successfully identify and provide relief related to over 11 million records in 2022,³⁸ with another 740,000 records relieved in 2023.³⁹

Information Sharing Challenges

The automatic clearance process in the criminal justice system continues to be refined and updated as challenges are identified. For example, district attorneys have warned that they do not always have the resources to double-check the list of automatically sealed cases each month to ensure those defendants are not facing current charges.⁴⁰ Additionally, prosecutors have complained that they are not always given information about automatically relieved misdemeanors when they look up an individual's records.⁴¹ Instances have also been reported where cases identified by the state are not being fully sealed by county clerks.⁴²

Messaging with the Public and Criminal Justice Partners to Manage Expectations

One of the biggest challenges to implementing California's automatic records relief legislation has nothing to do with technology, operations, or logistics. Rather, it has involved messaging: both within the criminal justice system and to the general public.

The effect of the legislatively mandated relief on records held within different components of California's criminal justice system is confusing and frequently misunderstood. Among the public, the legislation has been touted in the media as "California's Clean Slate Law." Use of the term "clean slate" may give affected individuals unrealistic expectations that eligible charges or convictions will disappear from their criminal record, and therefore not appear on background checks. Moreover, some courts may report to individuals that a sealing is occurring, where that is only the effect *for records held by the court*; records held in the criminal history repository are managed differently ("relief granted" notation), which may lead to a misunderstanding by the individual about the impact to their record.⁴³

Finally, the effect of California's automatic relief legislation on third party background check companies is unknown. Commercial background check companies or private data aggregators are not held to same data quality standards and oversight as the California justice community which can exacerbate the confusion and frustration among the public who may have believed that their records were cleared.

³⁸ Calculated from: California Department of Justice, Automatic Record Relief Mandated Statistics, 2022. <https://data-openjustice.doj.ca.gov/sites/default/files/dataset/2024-07/arr-mandated-stats-2022.pdf>

³⁹ Calculated from: California Department of Justice, Automatic Record Relief Mandated Statistics, 2023. <https://data-openjustice.doj.ca.gov/sites/default/files/dataset/2024-07/arr-mandated-stats-2023.pdf>.

⁴⁰ Kuang J. (March 21, 2024). California is clearing criminal records – including violent crimes – to offer second chances. CalMatters. <https://calmatters.org/justice/2024/03/california-criminal-records-expungement-law/>

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Kuang J. (March 21, 2024). California is clearing criminal records – including violent crimes – to offer second chances. CalMatters. <https://calmatters.org/justice/2024/03/california-criminal-records-expungement-law/>

⁴³ California Department of Justice, in conversation with authors, March 12, 2025.

To address these challenges, [DOJ has launched a webpage](#) explaining its process, in detail, and how automatic records relief may affect one's records. It seeks to clarify automatic records relief in the state.

“Automatic record relief is not a dismissal, sealing or expungement of a person's state summary criminal history information record.... Automatic record relief adds a notation in the record, which is then used by the Department to determine whether those records will be disseminated to employers and other agencies... When a notation indicating relief is made, the Department also communicates this information to superior courts. When the superior courts receive notice that an arrest or conviction record received relief, the courts will also limit public access to those records. For any case record still retained by the court, the court shall not disclose information concerning an arrest or conviction receiving automatic record relief....” ⁴⁴

DOJ continues to update and refresh its webpage to explain the differences in treatment of records to individuals receiving automatic relief through this legislation.

⁴⁴ [https://oag.ca.gov/fingerprints/automatic-record-relief-penal-code-sections-851.93-and-1203.425#:~:text=Automatic%20record%20relief%20is,1203.425%2C%20subdivision%20\(a\)\(4\).](https://oag.ca.gov/fingerprints/automatic-record-relief-penal-code-sections-851.93-and-1203.425#:~:text=Automatic%20record%20relief%20is,1203.425%2C%20subdivision%20(a)(4).)