SENATE BILL No. 139

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 35-31.5-2-294; IC 35-38-9-6.

Synopsis: Expungement and firearms. Specifies, for purposes of the expungement statute, that a person whose conviction for a serious violent felony involving the possession or use of a firearm is expunged is entitled to restoration of the person's right to possess a firearm only if the court finds, following a hearing, that restoration of the person's right to possess a firearm is unlikely to present a danger to the public.

Effective: July 1, 2025.

Crider

January 8, 2025, read first time and referred to Committee on Corrections and Criminal Law.



First Regular Session of the 124th General Assembly (2025)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2024 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

SENATE BILL No. 139

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning criminal law and procedure.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

1	SECTION 1. IC 35-31.5-2-294, AS AMENDED BY P.L.142-2020,
2	SECTION 57, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3	JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 294. "Serious violent felony", for purposes of
4	IC 35-38-9, IC 35-47-4-5, and IC 35-47-4-9, has the meaning set forth
5	in IC 35-47-4-5.
6	SECTION 2. IC 35-38-9-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.185-2023,
7	SECTION 6, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
8	JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 6. (a) If the court orders conviction records,
9	including any records relating to the conviction and any records
0	concerning a collateral action, expunged under sections 2 through 3 of
1	this chapter, the court shall do the following with respect to the specific
2	records expunged by the court:
3	(1) Order:
4	(A) the department of correction;
5	(B) the bureau of motor vehicles; and
6	(C) each:
7	(i) law enforcement agency; and



1	(ii) other person;
2	who incarcerated, prosecuted, provided treatment for, or
3	provided other services for the person under an order of the
4	court;
5	to prohibit the release of the person's records or information in the
6	person's records to anyone without a court order, other than a law
7	enforcement officer acting in the course of the officer's official
8	duty.
9	(2) Order the central repository for criminal history information
0	maintained by the state police department to seal the person's
1	expunged conviction records, including information related to:
2	(A) an arrest or offense:
3	(i) in which no conviction was entered; and
4	(ii) that was committed as part of the same episode of
5	criminal conduct as the case ordered expunged; and
6	(B) any other references to any matters related to the case
7	ordered expunged, including in a collateral action.
8	This subdivision does not require the state police department to
9	seal any record the state police department does not have legal
20	authority to seal.
21	(3) Records sealed under subdivision (2) may be disclosed only
	to:
22 23 24 25 26	(A) a prosecuting attorney, if:
24	(i) authorized by a court order; and
25	(ii) needed to carry out the official duties of the prosecuting
26	attorney;
27	(B) a defense attorney, if:
28	(i) authorized by a court order; and
.9	(ii) needed to carry out the professional duties of the defense
0	attorney;
1	(C) a probation department, if:
3	(i) authorized by a court order; and
	(ii) necessary to prepare a presentence report;
4	(D) the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of
5	Homeland Security, if disclosure is required to comply with an
6	agreement relating to the sharing of criminal history
7	information;
8	(E) the:
9	(i) supreme court;
0.	(ii) members of the state board of law examiners;
-1	(iii) executive director of the state board of law examiners;
-2	and



1	(iv) employees of the state board of law examiners, in
2	accordance with rules adopted by the state board of law
3	examiners;
4	for the purpose of determining whether an applicant possesses
5	the necessary good moral character for admission to the bar;
6	(F) a person required to access expunged records to comply
7	with the Secure and Fair Enforcement for Mortgage Licensing
8	Act (12 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) or regulations adopted under the
9	Secure and Fair Enforcement for Mortgage Licensing Act;
10	(G) the bureau of motor vehicles, the Federal Motor Carrier
11	Administration, and the Commercial Drivers License
12	Information System (CDLIS), if disclosure is required to
13	comply with federal law relating to reporting a conviction for
14	a violation of a traffic control law; and
15	(H) a school (as defined in IC 22-4-2-37), for the purpose of
16	determining whether to:
17	(i) employ a person seeking employment, including
18	volunteer employment, with the school;
19	(ii) continue a person's employment, including volunteer
20	employment at the school; or
21	(iii) grant access or admission to the school to an applicant
22	contractor or a contractor;
23	if the person, contractor, or applicant contractor is likely to
24	have contact with a student enrolled in the school, regardless
25	of the age of the student.
26	(4) Notify the clerk of the supreme court to seal any records in the
27	clerk's possession that relate to the conviction, including any
28	records concerning a collateral action.
29	A probation department may provide an unredacted version of a
30	presentence report disclosed under subdivision (3)(C) to any person
31	authorized by law to receive a presentence report.
32	(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), if a petition to expunge
33	conviction records, including any records relating to the conviction and
34	any records concerning a collateral action, is granted under sections 2
35	through 3 of this chapter, the records of:
36	(1) the sentencing court;
37	(2) a court that conducted a collateral action;
38	(3) a juvenile court;
39	(4) a court of appeals; and
40	(5) the supreme court;
41	concerning the person shall be permanently sealed. However, a petition
42	for expungement granted under sections 2 through 3 of this chapter
	101 enpangement granted under sections 2 unough 5 of this enapter



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- (c) If a petition to expunge conviction records, including any records relating to the conviction and any records concerning a collateral action, is granted under sections 2 through 3 of this chapter with respect to the records of a person who is named as an appellant or an appellee in an opinion or memorandum decision by the supreme court or the court of appeals, or who is identified in a collateral action, the court shall:
 - (1) redact the opinion or memorandum decision as it appears on the computer gateway administered by the office of technology so that it does not include the petitioner's name (in the same manner that opinions involving juveniles are redacted); and
 - (2) provide a redacted copy of the opinion to any publisher or organization to whom the opinion or memorandum decision is provided after the date of the order of expungement.

The supreme court and court of appeals are not required to destroy or otherwise dispose of any existing copy of an opinion or memorandum decision that includes the petitioner's name.

- (d) Notwithstanding subsection (b), a prosecuting attorney may submit a written application to a court that granted an expungement petition under this chapter to gain access to any records that were permanently sealed under subsection (b), if the records are relevant in a new prosecution of the person. If a prosecuting attorney who submits a written application under this subsection shows that the records are relevant for a new prosecution of the person, the court that granted the expungement petition shall:
 - (1) order the records to be unsealed; and
 - (2) allow the prosecuting attorney who submitted the written application to have access to the records.

If a court orders records to be unsealed under this subsection, the court shall order the records to be permanently resealed at the earliest possible time after the reasons for unsealing the records cease to exist. However, if the records are admitted as evidence against the person in a new prosecution that results in the person's conviction, or are used to enhance a sentence imposed on the person in a new prosecution, the court is not required to reseal the records.

- (e) If a person whose conviction records, including any records relating to the conviction and any records concerning a collateral action, are expunged under sections 2 through 5 of this chapter is required to register as a sex offender based on the commission of a felony which has been expunged:
 - (1) the expungement does not affect the operation of the sex



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1	offender registry web site, website, any person's ability to access
2	the person's records, records required to be maintained concerning
3	sex or violent offenders, or any registration requirement imposed
4	on the person; and
5	(2) the expunged conviction records must be clearly marked as
6	expunged on the sex offender registry web site. website.
7	(f) Expungement of:
8	(1) a crime of domestic violence under section 2 of this chapter;
9	or
10	(2) a serious violent felony involving the possession or use of
11	a firearm;
12	does not restore a person's right to possess a firearm. The right of a
13	person convicted of a crime of domestic violence to possess a firearm
14	may be restored only in accordance with IC 35-47-4-7. The right of a
15	person convicted of a serious violent felony involving the possession
16	or use of a firearm to possess a firearm may be restored only if the
17	court finds, following a hearing, that restoration of the person's
18	right to possess a firearm is unlikely to present a danger to the
19	public.
20	(g) If a court issues an order granting a petition for expungement
21	under sections 2 through 3 of this chapter, the court shall also order any
22	related records described in section 1(h) of this chapter sealed or
23	redacted in the manner described in section 1 of this chapter, unless the
24	records described in section 1(h) of this chapter have been ordered
25	sealed and redacted under this section.
26	(h) If the court issues an order granting a petition for expungement
27	under sections 2 through 3 of this chapter, the court shall include in its
28	order the information described in section 8(b) of this chapter.
29	(i) If the court issues an order granting a petition for expungement
30	under sections 2 through 5 of this chapter, the court shall include in its
31	order the information described in section 10(c) of this chapter.
32	(j) If the court issues an order granting a petition for
33	expungement of a serious violent felony involving the possession or
34	use of a firearm, the court shall include in its order whether or not
35	the person's right to possess a firearm has been restored.

the person's right to possess a firearm has been restored.

