



WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
PROPOSED REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
REVIEW OF RECORDS
ACCESS OF CIRCUIT COURT
DOCUMENTS

May 19, 2011

PRL 2011-09

Special Committee on Review of Records Access of Circuit Court Documents

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May 19, 2011

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PART I

KEY PROVISIONS OF COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Special Committee on Review of Records Access of Circuit Court Documents recommends the following bill draft to the Joint Legislative Council for introduction in the 2011-12 Session of the Legislature.

LRB-1736/1, Relating to Expungement of Court Records and Granting Rule-Making Authority

LRB-1736/1 does the following:

- Defines what it means for a court to expunge a court record, based on the expungement process outlined in SCR 72.06 in the Wisconsin Supreme Court Rules.
- Clarifies that an expunged court record may not be considered for employment or housing matters.
- Modifies current law to allow a person to petition **at any time** to the circuit court to expunge currently expungeable misdemeanors and felonies, as well as forfeitures.
- Creates the ability for a person to petition to the circuit court to expunge the person's court record of a forfeiture, misdemeanor, or felony if: (a) all charges resulted in a dismissal or judgment of acquittal; and (b) no count in complaint for which the offense was charged was a read-in crime.
- Prohibits a record related to an expunged court record under the control or possession of the Department of Justice (DOJ), or a law enforcement agency, from being disclosed to any unauthorized person, except as otherwise required by state or federal law.

PART II

COMMITTEE ACTIVITY

Assignment

The Joint Legislative Council established the Special Committee on Review of Records Access of Circuit Court Documents and appointed the chairperson by a May 7, 2010 mail ballot. The committee was directed to review how, and by whom, circuit court civil and criminal records may be accessed through the Wisconsin Circuit Court Access website (WCCA). The issues to be considered by the committee include: (a) the length of time a record remains accessible through WCCA; (b) whether accessibility of a record through WCCA should depend on how far a civil or criminal proceeding has progressed; and (c) whether records of proceedings that have: (a) been vacated or dismissed; or (b) resulted in acquittal or other form of exoneration should continue to be accessible through WCCA.

Membership of the Special Committee was appointed by June 30, 2010 and January 6, 2011 mail ballots. The final committee membership consisted of 15 members: three Representatives and 12 public members. A list of committee members is included as *Appendix 3* to this report.

Summary of Meetings

The Special Committee held three meetings on the following dates:

September 15, 2010
November 4, 2010
December 15, 2010

At the September 15, 2010 meeting, the Special Committee, chaired by Representative Roys, heard invited testimony from several speakers.

Jean Bousquet, Chief Information Officer, Consolidated Court Automation Programs, provided an overview of the Circuit Court Automation Project (CCAP). She described the history of CCAP and current operation, including the types of information currently available to the general public via the CCAP website. She clarified that CCAP receives all records from the circuit courts and that CCAP does not alter any records or display any records of confidential cases.

John Voelker, Director of State Courts, discussed the current privacy policy of CCAP and the background related to that policy. He indicated that the Wisconsin Supreme Court was in the midst of considering a new policy on the expunction of dismissed cases from the CCAP database.

Mr. Voelker explained the relationship between CCAP and private information brokers. He stated that his office created a private subscription system called "simple object access protocol" (SOAP) because private company inquiries overburdened the individual courts with requests for information. When asked how inaccurate information is corrected on CCAP, Mr. Voelker replied that the clerks of court make the changes that are ultimately uploaded to the WCCA website. He added that people often claim errors that are not actually errors and are angered when they cannot have the records changed. Mr. Voelker said that they do not keep records on the number of corrections but that, to his knowledge, not many corrections are made. Ms. Bousquet explained that name errors are corrected promptly, but that there is little that can be done for people who may have the same name as another person in the database. Mr. Voelker replied that periodic updates that include corrections are distributed through the subscription system so that private information providers who receive court information through SOAP subscriptions receive the corrections.

Carlo Esqueda, Clerk of Circuit Court, Dane County, testified on behalf of the Wisconsin Clerks of Circuit Court Association. He described the statutory authority for maintenance of circuit court records and types of records kept by the clerks. He clarified that WCCA does not contain any court information that is not available from each respective local clerk. He asserted that if WCCA were

to not exist, in-person traffic would overwhelm clerks statewide and the courts would lose control over the data supplier to for-profit information providers. He stated that the problem is best solved through retention guidelines and expunction of records where authorized.

Erik Guenther, Attorney, speaking on behalf of the State Bar of Wisconsin, told the committee about the risks associated with the easy access and misuse of court records, particularly in the case of individuals who have been wrongly accused. He described the Wisconsin Open Records Law and its relationship to court records, and advocated for the committee to consider promoting an expunction option for the courts. When asked how his recommendations differ from prior proposals to eliminate records of acquittals and dismissals, Mr. Guenther replied that he proposed that the records be sealed, not eliminated in their entirety. He also referred to the Illinois expungement law as an example for the committee to consider, explaining that Illinois law provides that an expungement is to be treated as if there was no conviction.

Phil Collins, Deputy Director, DOJ Crime Information Bureau (CIB), described the records that are available through the DOJ CIB and discussed their similarities and differences when compared to CCAP. Mr. Collins testified that the removal of arrest records from the DOJ Transaction Information for Management of Enforcement (TIME) records system if an individual is not charged with a violation is permitted, upon request of the individual arrested, when no charge is ultimately filed. He stated that there were no federal or state laws that make restrictions on the elimination of felony arrest records when no charge is filed.

At the November 4, 2010 meeting, the Special Committee, chaired by Representative Roys, heard testimony from several invited speakers.

John Voelker, Director of State Courts, provided an update on the Wisconsin Supreme Court's October Administrative Conference in which the Court discussed petition No. 09-07 by the State Bar of Wisconsin, relating to expunction of circuit court records. He said that, at that conference, he briefed the Court on the technical aspects of hiding or masking such information on WCCA. He explained that WCCA is based on the premise that public records are public and should be open to the public with very few exceptions, but that the Court and his office have been concerned about the issue of the effects of placing on WCCA the records of persons whose cases are dismissed or who are found not guilty. Mr. Voelker said that he told the Court, at that conference, that this legislative study committee would be a better forum to deal with the issues in the petition because the open records and confidentiality laws are products of the Legislature. He said that the Supreme Court did not resolve any issues at the conference and will not be addressing the general issue until next year.

Tim Costello, Attorney, Krukowski & Costello, stated that he was appearing to present part of an employer's perspective on the issues relating to openness and availability of records on WCCA, pointing out that he has defended employers in court on employment discrimination and related issues for 30 years. He then discussed: (a) the current status of employment discrimination law and the "substantially-related" test used in determining whether a violation has occurred (found in s. 111.335, Stats.); (b) why the "substantially-related" test is a significant balancing tool in discrimination cases; and (c) how the doctrines in current law are applied. He then addressed questions posed by Legislative Council staff relating to the use of WCCA by employers, including: (a) what information the employer needs from WCCA and the specific reasons for needing that information; (b) how employers use WCCA and the information in it in everyday practice; and (c) what employers would do if the information they needed was not found on WCCA.

Ken Barbeau, Director of Community Programs and Services, Housing Authority, City of Milwaukee (HCAM), commented on the importance of WCCA to HCAM. He noted that HCAM supported expunging "not guilty" verdicts from WCCA, but did not support expunction where a case is dismissed. When HCAM does not have a record of an arrest or prosecution to use as part of its decision-making in renting, HCAM will often rely on the observations of an HCAM public safety officer who, for example, may have observed a renter using drugs on the property. If after a hearing, an allegation proves to be correct, the renter will be forced to leave. He noted that the hearing process has several layers, including participation by the Milwaukee City Attorney's Office. He said that acquittal or dismissal after these proceedings could be used to make the decision, based on, for example, a renter's

documented history of disturbances. He added that this is in accordance with federal Housing and Urban Development regulations.

Lahny Silva, Attorney and Research Assistant, University of Wisconsin Law School, testified that the Legislature, and the committee, should take an incremental approach to changing the expunction laws and concentrate, for the time being, on expunction relating to cases that are dismissed or where there is an acquittal. Ms. Silva noted from her research in Wisconsin, as well as from her practice, that the consequences of a criminal history of any sort: (a) cost the individual socio-economic opportunities, which may work to deprive him or her of life's basic essentials (food and shelter); and (b) cost the community the exclusion of that individual's skills and labor from the employment pool. Ms. Silva testified that the committee should look at other jurisdictions to see how innovative they are in their use of expunctions, including Illinois (three-year sealing of records provision); Ohio (right to petition for expunction, but the right is not absolute); and Florida (use of expunction, sealing of records, and administrative expunction).

At the December 15, 2010 meeting, the Special Committee, chaired by Representative Roys, discussed 17 options for committee bill drafts. There was consensus to prepare bill drafts on the following topics:

- a. Clarify the definition of "expunge" and "expungement" under Wisconsin law;
- b. Permit judges to expunge misdemeanors, certain felonies, and ordinance violation records resulting in a dismissal or acquittal;
- c. Prohibit law enforcement from disclosing the historical fact of a conviction in an expunged case to non-law enforcement entities unless otherwise required to do so under federal or state law;
- d. Remove the phrase "at the time of sentencing" from s. 973.015, Stats.; and
- e. Create a "notification" provision that a records search on the WCCA website was conducted.

PART III

RECOMMENDATION INTRODUCED BY THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

This part of the report provides background information on, and a description of, the bill draft as recommended by the Special Committee on Review of Records Access of Circuit Court Documents.

LRB-1736/1, Relating to Expungement of Court Records and Granting Rule-Making Authority

Background

Expungement Law: Under current law, a court may generally order at the time of sentencing that a person's court record of conviction for a Class H felony or lesser offense be expunged upon successful completion of the sentence if all of the following apply:

- The person was under the age of 25 at the time of the commission of the offense for which the person was found guilty.
- The maximum period of imprisonment for the violation of the law is six years or less.
- The court determines the person will benefit and society will not be harmed by this disposition.

Certain Class H and I felonies, however, may not be expunged. No court may order that a record of conviction for a Class H or I felony be expunged if either of the following apply:

- The person has, in his or her lifetime, been convicted of a prior felony offense or the felony is a violent offense as defined in s. 301.048 (2) (bm), Stats.
- The offense is a violation of stalking, physical abuse of a child, sexual assault of a child by a school staff person or by a person who works or volunteers with children, or concealing the death of a child.

Committee members raised concerns about the fairness of court records of convictions being expungeable but court records where no guilt was found are not.

Juvenile court records of a juvenile adjudication may also be expunged. The juvenile court may order that the court's record of the adjudication be expunged if the juvenile, on attaining 17 years of age, petitions the juvenile court to expunge the record and the juvenile court finds that the juvenile has satisfactorily complied with the conditions of his or her dispositional order and that the juvenile will benefit from, and society will not be harmed by, the expungement. The juvenile court is required to expunge the court's record of the juvenile's adjudication if it was the juvenile's first adjudication for a violation of invasion of privacy under s. 942.08 (2) (b), (c), or (d), Stats., and if the court determines that the juvenile has satisfactorily complied with the conditions of his or her dispositional order.

Current law does not: (a) define what it means to expunge a court record; or (b) articulate whether an expunged court record may be considered in employment and housing decisions. Committee members raised concerns about the ambiguity this creates for an applicant for employment or various housing matters.

DOJ's CIB Records: Under current law, DOJ operates the CIB. CIB holds the central criminal fingerprint depository for the state and has a computerized criminal history database that contains detailed information of arrests, arrest charges prosecution, court findings and sentences, and state correctional system admissions and releases. The database is derived from information submitted by law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, and the Department of Corrections. All information about an individual in CIB's criminal history database is included in one single record. The information is based on submission of arrest fingerprint cards by law enforcement officers.

Current law does not prohibit CIB from disclosing information about a person's conviction even if the court record has been expunged. Generally CIB must, upon request, make these records available to state and federal law enforcement agencies and criminal identification agencies. Current law also does not prohibit other law enforcement agencies in Wisconsin from disclosing information about an expunged court record. Current law does not require the sentencing court to notify CIB when the court orders a person's record to be expunged. Thus, an authorized person could still be able to access the person's conviction record through CIB, law enforcement agencies in Wisconsin and in other states, and federal law enforcement agencies even though that record was expunged by the court.

Description

Expungement Law: This bill draft defines what it means for a court to expunge a court record, based on the expungement process outlined in SCR 72.06 in the Wisconsin Supreme Court rules. The bill draft also clarifies that an expunged court record may not be considered for employment or housing matters.

Under the bill draft, a person may petition to the circuit court at any time to expunge the following:

- The court record of a person who was under the age of 25 at the time of the commission of an offense and who has been found guilty of a forfeiture, misdemeanor, or certain felonies that are punishable by up to six years imprisonment.
- The court record of a person who has been charged with an offense punishable by a forfeiture, misdemeanor, or felony and all charges have resulted in a dismissal or a judgment of acquittal and no count in the complaint for which the offense was charged was a read-in crime.

The circuit court may grant the person's petition and order that the court record be expunged if the court determines the person will benefit and society will not be harmed by the expungement. The bill draft requires the court to notify DOJ after a person's court record has been expunged.

DOJ's CIB Records: The bill draft also prohibits a record related to an expunged court record under the control or possession of DOJ, or a law enforcement agency, from being disclosed to any unauthorized person, except as otherwise required by state or federal law. The bill draft allows records related to an expunged court record to be disclosed to the following:

- The person whose court record is expunged.
- A law enforcement officer, law enforcement officer of another state, or federal law enforcement officer acting within the scope of his or her duties in a criminal investigation.
- A law enforcement agency, law enforcement agency of another state, or federal law enforcement agency for purposes specifically related to employing the person in that agency.

The bill draft requires DOJ to promulgate rules to create a process for ensuring that once DOJ is notified that a person's court record has been expunged, DOJ, within a reasonable time period

established by DOJ, must notify law enforcement agencies of the restrictions on disclosure of any record related to the expunged court record. The bill draft also requires DOJ to promulgate rules to create a specific process: (a) to ensure that the person's expunged court record is not disclosed to an unauthorized person or entity; and (b) the process for recovering that part of the record if it is disclosed.

Letter to Joint Legislative Council Cochair Ballweg From
Special Committee Chair Brooks



EDWARD BROOKS

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

April 20, 2011

State Representative Joan Ballweg, Co-Chair
Joint Legislative Council
210 North
State Capitol

Dear Representative Ballweg,

As Chair of the Joint Legislative Council Special Committee on Review of Records Access of Circuit Courts Documents it was my responsibility to set forth a proposal that the committee would propose as legislation. In so doing, a proposal was put forth that I believed was a reasonable change to process. It was brought to my attention after ballots had been mailed to committee members that the Department of Justice had strong reservations about the proposal.

I requested from the Department of Justice a brief summary letter outlining a lengthy conversation held in my office where the department's concerns were made known to me. I am attaching the letter for your reference.

The mail ballot approved draft WLC: 0102/1 with two members voting no and two members, including myself, not voting.

While I believe the wishes of the committee are clear by the vote, I hesitate to ask that this draft move forward. The information provided to me by the Department of Justice is evidence that their participation in the committee was ignored and that they will be responsible for fulfilling the requirements set forth in this draft proposal at significant cost.

I am aware that the Joint Legislative Council Committee will meet on May 11, 2011 and that the report of this committee will be heard. It is important, I believe, that you and Co-Chair Lazich be aware of the concerns raised by the Department of Justice specifically because they were excluded from the special committee process. If you have questions regarding this matter please do not hesitate to call me.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ed Brooks".

Ed Brooks, Chair
Joint Legislative Council Special Committee
Review of Records Access of Circuit Courts
Documents

Attachments

Capitol Office: Post Office Box 8952 • Madison, WI 53708-8952
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STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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TTY 1-800-947-3529

April 7, 2011

State Representative Ed Brooks, Chairman
Joint Legislative Council Special Committee on
Review of Records Access of Circuit Courts Documents
Room 20 North
State Capitol

Dear Chairman Brooks:

Thank you for the opportunity to meet with you and share the Attorney General's concerns about a bill draft which is the product of the Special Committee on Review of Records Access of Circuit Courts Documents (WLC 0102/1). As we discussed, the draft also makes changes to the law relating to expungement of court records.

We appreciate your willingness to consider the matter with the benefit of the Attorney General's concerns. As we shared with you, at no time was the Attorney General invited to testify before the committee. Had DOJ been allowed to directly participate in a discussion with committee members, recommendations of the committee may have been much different.

In addition to the Attorney General's policy concerns, there are also issues of potential costs to government. You may best consult with the Legislative Fiscal Bureau to most fully contemplate these considerations, but I recommend to you a listing of areas that may be a starting point for financial exposure.

- Risk Management – It's not unreasonable to anticipate increased litigation arising from very significant technical changes to information handling at various levels and authorities of the government.
- Computing entry, maintenance and data-base changes - Legacy computing programs in each agency impacted by the revised law may require rewrites or new software to manage information inputs, maintenance, redaction and destruction.
- Reconciliation with existing public records laws - Construction, maintenance, availability, manipulation and likely destruction of records would need to be undertaken consistent with Wisconsin's existing public records and document retention laws.
- Training – Government employees, supervisors and responsible officers will require training and assistance to comply with the law.

State Representative Ed Brooks
April 7, 2011

- FTE time-on-task in each affected agency - Monitoring, handling, reviewing, changing, updating, removing and supervising these efforts at the appropriate level of responsibility to alter and monitor already created records.

In addition to the policy concerns we shared with you recently, the bullet-points above begin to address potential cost exposures to state government and other units of government.

Thank you for your interest and openness.

Sincerely,



Mark Rinehart
Legislative Liaison
Wisconsin Department of Justice

Committee and Joint Legislative Council Votes

The following bill draft was recommended by the Special Committee on Review of Records Access of Circuit Court Documents to the Joint Legislative Council for introduction in the 2011-12 Session of the Legislature.

Special Committee Vote

The Special Committee voted, by a March 10, 2011 mail ballot, to recommend the following bill draft to the Joint Legislative Council for introduction in the 2011-12 Session of the Legislature. The votes on the bill draft are as follows:

- WLC: 0102/1, relating to expungement of court records, passed by a vote of Ayes, 11 (Representative Roys; and Public Members Delaney, Findley, Fleishauer, Kinney, Scarborough, Seidel, Silva, Smith, Sullivan, and Tobin); Noes, 2 (Public Members Benedict and Lueders); and Not Voting, 2 (Representative Brooks; and Public Member Stephens). (WLC: 0102/1 subsequently became LRB-1736/1.)

Appendix 3

Joint Legislative Council

[Joint Legislative Council Members Who Selected and Appointed Committee and Its Membership]

Co-Chair

FRED A. RISSER

Senate President

100 Wisconsin Avenue, Unit 501
Madison, WI 53703

Co-Chair

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Representative

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TONY STASKUNAS

Speaker Pro Tempore
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West Allis, WI 53227

SPENCER BLACK

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MARK POCAN

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Racine, WI 53406

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Minority Leader
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Horicon, WI 53032

This 22-member committee consists of the majority and minority party leadership of both houses of the Legislature, the co-chairs and ranking minority members of the Joint Committee on Finance, and 5 Senators and 5 Representatives appointed as are members of standing committees.

Joint Legislative Council

[Current Joint Legislative Council Members Receiving Committee Report]

SENATE MEMBERS

MARY LAZICH, Co-Chair

4405 South 129th Street
New Berlin, WI 53151

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JOHN NYGREN

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SANDY PASCH

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Whitefish Bay, WI 53217

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102 South 4th Avenue
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Burlington, WI 53105

This 22-member committee consists of the majority and minority party leadership of both houses of the Legislature, the co-chairs and ranking minority members of the Joint Committee on Finance, and 5 Senators and 5 Representatives appointed as are members of standing committees.

Terry C. Anderson, Director, Legislative Council Staff
1 East Main Street, Suite 401, P.O. Box 2536, Madison, Wisconsin 53701-2536

REVIEW OF RECORDS ACCESS OF CIRCUIT COURT DOCUMENTS

Representative Kelda Roys, Vice-Chair
(Chair 6/10 to 1/11)
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Madison, WI 53708

Representative Ed Brooks, Chair
(Chair 1/11 to completion)
S 4311 Grote Hill Road
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Madison, WI 53713

Mike Tobin
Trial Division Director, State Public Defender
315 Henry St.
Madison, WI 53703

STUDY ASSIGNMENT: The Special Committee is directed to review how, and by whom, circuit court civil and criminal records may be accessed through the Wisconsin Circuit Court Access website (WCCA). The issues to be considered by the committee include: (a) the length of time a record remains accessible through WCCA; (b) whether accessibility of a record through WCCA should depend on how far a civil or criminal proceeding has progressed; and (c) whether records of proceedings that have: (1) been vacated or dismissed; or (2) resulted in acquittal or other form of exoneration should continue to be accessible through WCCA.

15 MEMBERS: 3 Representatives; and 12 Public Members.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL STAFF: Don Salm, Senior Staff Attorney; Dan Schmidt, Senior Analyst; Melissa Schmidt, Staff Attorney; and Kelly Mautz, Support Staff.

Appendix 5

Committee Materials List

(Copies of documents are available at www.legis.state.wi.us/lc)

March 10, 2011 Mail Ballot				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorandum, <i>Special Committee Status and Bill Draft for Mail Ballot</i>, to Members of the Special Committee on Review of Records Access of Circuit Court Documents from Chair Brooks (March 9, 2011). • WLC: 0102/1, relating to expungement of court records. 				
December 15, 2010	Notice	Agenda	Audio	Minutes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memo No. 3, <i>Committee Options for Possible Legislation Regarding the Wisconsin Circuit Court Access System</i> (December 7, 2010). 				
November 4, 2010	Notice	Agenda	Audio	Minutes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report, <i>Race and Sentencing in Wisconsin: A Monograph Series, Report Number 1: Starting Points: The State and National Landscape</i>, by Lisa Mueller, Michael Connelly, and Jim Pingel, Wisconsin Sentencing Commission (November 2004). • Memorandum to the Honorable Members of the Assembly Committee on State Affairs and Homeland Security, from Kevin St. John, Special Assistant Attorney General, Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ), relating to DOJ written comments provided as oral testimony provided on January 27, 2010 opposing Assembly Bill 663 (February 2, 2010). • Memorandum to David Schanker, Clerk, Wisconsin Supreme Court, from Raymond Taffora, Deputy Attorney General, Wisconsin DOJ, relating to Supreme Court Rule Petition 09-07; comments submitted on behalf of Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen and the Wisconsin DOJ (February 8, 2010). • Pamphlet, <i>Expungement General Guidelines for Expunging and Sealing Criminal Records in Illinois</i>. • Report, <i>How to Clear Your Illinois Criminal Record</i>, Office of the State Appellate Defender (January 2010). • Excerpts of report, <i>Wisconsin Public Records: Law Compliance Outline</i>, Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen, DOJ (August 2010). • Report, <i>Arrest and Conviction Record Complaints Based on Alleged Employment Discrimination Filed with the Madison Equal Opportunities Division</i>, submitted by Public Member Mary Delaney (October 2010). • Report, <i>Housing Discrimination Cases Based on Arrest or Conviction Record Filed with the Madison Equal Opportunities Division</i>, submitted by Public Member Mary Delaney (October 2010). • Email from Heiner Giese to Representative Kelda Roys, dated October 25, 2010, relating to written comments regarding the Special Study Committee on Review of Records Access of Circuit Court Documents. • Email from Public Member Bill Lueders regarding Discrimination and Ex-Offenders (October 26, 2010). • Memorandum, <i>Concerns Regarding Access</i>, to the Special Committee on Review of Records Access of Circuit Court Documents from Attorney Mary C. Delaney. • Presentation, <i>Access to Criminal Records and Expunction</i>, by Lahny R. Silva. • Testimony by Lahny R. Silva. • Presentation, <i>Special Committee on Review of Records Access of Circuit Court Documents</i>, by Ken Barbeau, Housing Authority of the City of Milwaukee. • Testimony by the Housing Authority of the City of Milwaukee to the Special Committee on Review of Records Access of Circuit Court Documents (November 4, 2010). • Handouts distributed at the request of Public Member Bill Lueders. • Brochure, <i>Expunging Court Records: Helpful Information and Frequently Asked Questions</i>, distributed at the request of Nancy Rottier, Office of the Director of State Courts (January 2010). • Testimony by Timothy G. Costello, Krukowski & Costello, S.C. (November 4, 2010). • Handout by Public Member Judge Robert Kinney. 				
September 15, 2010	Notice	Agenda	Audio	Minutes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memo No. 1, <i>Proposals Limiting Access to Consolidated Court Automation Programs Information Considered During the 2009 Legislative Session</i> (September 7, 2010). • Memo No. 2, <i>Legislative and Judicial Authority</i> (September 7, 2010). • 2009 Assembly Bill 340. • 2009 Assembly Bill 663. 				

- [Report](#), *Developing CCJ/COSCA Guidelines for Public Access to Court Records: A National Project to Assist State Courts*, Martha Wade Steketee and Alan Carlson, authors, State Justice Institute (October 18, 2002).
- [Final Report](#), Wisconsin Circuit Court Access Oversight Committee (March 2006).
- [Letter](#) from A. John Voelker, Director of State Courts, to David R. Schanker, Clerk, Wisconsin Supreme Court (February 3, 2010).
- [Presentation](#), *Access to Online Court Records and the Risk to the Innocent*, Erik R. Guenther, Hurley Burish, & Stanton, S.C. (September 15, 2010).
- [Presentation](#), *Department of Justice Criminal Justice Databases*, Phil Collins, Crime Information Bureau, Department of Justice.
- [Testimony](#) from Jean Bousquet, Chief Information Officer, Director of State Court's Office (September 15, 2010).
- [Testimony](#) from A. John Voelker, Director of State Courts (September 15, 2010).
 - [Wisconsin](#) Circuit Court Data Subscription Agreement, referred to by A. John Voelker, Director of State Courts, in his testimony.