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This covers state action recorded on state legislature websites as of 10/23/25

Bills in **red** are no longer under consideration (failed to pass the legislature, vetoed, etc.)

- *After being reported as having failed to become law, these bills will be removed from future editions.*

Bills in **purple** have been signed into law.

Bills in **blue** have been carried over to the 2026 legislative session.

Yellow-highlighted bills denote new bills since the last report.

Green-highlighted bills denote a bill that has received an update.

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Important Bills*

** Bills identified by NCSI as important to monitor closely*

FLORIDA BACKGROUND SCREENING FOR ATHLETIC COACHES REQUIREMENTS BILL ([FL HB 431/FL SB 1546](#))

Summary: Modifies the date by which independent sanctioning authorities have to conduct level 2 background screenings for current and prospective athletic coaches. Specifically, it moves the effective date for mandatory background screenings to July 1, 2026, as opposed to January 1, 2025.

Status: Signed into law

NEW JERSEY YOUTH SPORTS ORGANIZATION BACKGROUND CHECK REQUIRING BILL ([NJ AB 5872/NJ SB 4727](#))

Summary: Would now require prospective employees, volunteers, and organizers of youth-serving organizations to undergo criminal history record background checks. Where before those organizations could do so, this bill would now require such. It would also change it so that it no longer was just non-profit youth-serving organizations, by removing the word "non-profit" from the definition section and further clarifies that "youth serving organization" includes "sports team, league, athletic association, any person or organization that provides private athletic lessons, or any other corporation, private or non-profit association, or other organization that provides recreational, cultural, charitable, social, or other activities or services for persons under 18 years of age", while maintaining and further clarifying that "[t]he term shall not include public and nonpublic schools for persons younger than under 18 years of age."

The new background check requirement would be annual. Individuals who had already received an equivalent background check through a school or recognized youth sports association would not be required to undergo an additional check within the same calendar year, but they would need to submit proof of that check to the organization. Youth-serving organizations that failed to request background checks could be subject to civil penalties. Additionally, if an employee or volunteer knowingly participated despite a disqualifying criminal history—or if an organizer or staff member knowingly disregarded

background check requirements—they could be guilty of a fourth-degree crime, punishable by up to 18 months in prison, a \$10,000 fine, or both.

As stated in the current statute, “Criminal history record background check” means a determination of whether a person has a criminal record by cross-referencing that person's name and fingerprints with those on file with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Identification Division, and the State Bureau of Identification in the Division of State Police.

The legislature provided an analysis of the bill that defines “equivalent” to include, but not limited to, “background checks utilized by national and international athletic associations dedicated to youth sports would not be required to obtain an additional background check during the same calendar year that the person is employed or volunteers with a youth-serving organization.”

Status: Both versions are awaiting committee action

NORTH CAROLINA OMNIBUS SOCIAL SERVICES BILL WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BACKGROUND CHECK REQUIREMENT AND EXPUNGEMENT AND CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECK REQUIREMENTS IN THE CHILD ADOPTION AND FOSTER CARE PROVISIONS ([NC HB 612](#))

Summary: Changes the previous law that gave local governments (towns, counties, etc.) the option of placing background check requirements on positions to now require such involvement working “with children in any capacity”. The background checks, both optional and the now required ones, are required to go through the State Bureau of Investigation (SBI). The new law also provides procedures for applying for expungement of the records of “responsible individuals” for child abuse and neglect, so long as at least one of the following conditions is satisfied:

1. At least one year has passed since the person was placed on the responsible individuals list without judicial review, though eligible for review.
2. At least five years have passed since the person was placed on the responsible individuals list after judicial review.
3. At least eight years have passed since the person, who was criminally convicted as a result of the same incident that placed the person on the responsible individuals list completed their sentence, complied with all post-release conditions and has not subsequently been convicted of any felony or misdemeanor other than a traffic violation under a jurisdiction in this State or any other United States jurisdiction. No person is eligible to petition for expungement of the individual's name from the responsible individuals list under this subsection if the conviction is related to sexual abuse of a child, human trafficking, or a child fatality related to abuse or neglect.

Status: Signed into law

Background Checks – Criminal

Background checks – Youth organizations

DC YOUTH SERVICES PROVIDERS RUNNING BACKGROUND CHECKS ALLOWING BILL ([DC B26-419](#))

Summary: Would allow covered youth services providers to perform background checks on behalf of their employees, not just the Mayor. Covered youth services providers means any District government agency providing direct services to children or youth and any private entity that is licensed by or contracts with the District to provide direct services to children or youth, or for the benefit of children or youth, that affect the health, safety, and welfare of children or youth, including individual and group counseling, therapy, case management, supervision, or mentoring.

Status: Awaiting committee action

NEW JERSEY YOUTH ORGANIZATION BACKGROUND CHECK REGISTRY ESTABLISHING ([NJ AB 1611/NJ SB 1249](#))

Summary: Would establish the “Youth Serving Organization Central Registry” to manage criminal background checks for employees and volunteers of youth organizations. The bill would require organizations to register, pay a fee, and conduct background checks every two years. The registry would track disqualifying offenses and allow organizations to verify the status of employees and volunteers through a secure system. It would also expand the definition of “youth-serving organizations” to include various groups serving minors, not limited to nonprofits.

Status: State assembly version passed the first committee and was referred to a second committee; the state senate version is awaiting committee action

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEER SPORTS OFFICIALS CRIMINAL HISTORY BACKGROUND CHECK REQUIRING BILL ([NJ AB 3073](#))

Summary: Would require criminal history record background checks on people who are applicants or who currently serve as volunteer sports officials for sports teams with members under age 16 at no cost to the official.

Status: Awaiting committee action

NEW YORK MENTORING PROGRAM FINGERPRINT CHECK APPLICANT FEE WAIVING BILL ([NY AB 1604/NY SB 1056](#))

Summary: Would prohibit processing fees on criminal background checks for mentoring programs operated by not-for-profit corporations. The bill would also prohibit the state’s Division of Criminal Justice Services from requesting or accepting any fees for searching its records and supplying a criminal history report to a mentoring program operated by a not-for-profit corporation. It would also define a “mentoring program” as a formalized program operated by a corporation, an educational institution, or a school district that matches

youth with adult volunteers to provide such youth with positive role models to enhance their development, or a youth sports program.

Status: State senate version passed the state senate; State assembly version is awaiting committee action

NEW YORK MENTORING PROGRAM BACKGROUND CHECK ALLOWING BILL ([NY AB 3195](#)/[NY SB 2577](#))

Summary: Would allow mentoring programs to conduct background clearances of prospective employees and volunteers to determine whether any such person has been reported for child abuse or maltreatment or is on the sex offender registry.

Status: Both versions are awaiting committee action

NEW YORK PERSONS WORKING WITH YOUTH BACKGROUND CHECKS BILL ([NY AB 6568](#)/[NY SB 5257](#))

Summary: Would require mandatory background checks for persons employed by or volunteering at any business, organization, or entity that regularly provides instructional, recreational or extracurricular services to minors, including but not limited to dance studios, gymnastic schools, martial arts academies, sports training facilities, music schools and performing arts schools, tutoring and academic enrichment centers.

Status: State assembly version awaiting committee action; state senate version passed the state senate and is awaiting committee action in the state assembly

NEW YORK YOUTH SERVICE PROVIDERS BACKGROUND CHECK REQUIREMENTS ESTABLISHING BILL ([NY SB 5257](#))

Summary: Would, as amended:

- Define “covered persons” as an operator, employee, volunteer, or independent contractor who has direct and substantial contact with minors through a youth service provider facility
- Define “youth service provider” as any business, organization, or entity that regularly provides instructional, recreational, or extracurricular services to minors, such as:
 - Dance, music, or performing arts studios or schools
 - Sports training facilities, including martial arts academies
 - Tutoring or academic enrichment centers
- Youth service provider facilities would not include any public or private schools or daycare centers
- Require the following background checks to be conducted for covered persons at the time and in the manner required by this section:
 - A search of the New York state sex offender registry
 - A search of any state sex offender registry or repository in each state where the person resides or resided during the previous 5 years
 - A search of the National Sex Offender Registry using the National Sex Offender Public Website or any successor website

- Require a covered person to undergo a background check before being employed at, volunteering at, or operating a youth service provider, and once every three years during employment at the youth service provider
- Establish employment disqualifications related to refusal to consent to a background check and registration on any sex offender registry
- Prohibit registered individuals from owning or operating a youth services provider facility
- Establish penalties for violations of these provisions and failure to comply with the background check requirements
- These provisions would not apply to individuals rendering emergency services at the youth service provider facility

Status: Passed the state senate and is awaiting state assembly committee action

Background checks – Childcare

CALIFORNIA CHILD CARE PRE-BACKGROUND CHECK WAIVING UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES BILL (CA AB 276)

Summary: Would allow a licensee of a community care facility to approve an individual to care for children before the completion of another state’s child abuse and neglect registry check if certain specified conditions are met. The bill would also require a licensee to remove an applicant from the community care facility immediately upon receipt of information that would disqualify the applicant.

Status: Awaiting committee action

NEVADA VULNERABLE POPULATIONS CARE ORGANIZATIONS ALLOWED TO REQUEST FBI BACKGROUND CHECKS BILL (NV SB 26)

Summary: Permits organizations that care for children, elderly individuals, or people with disabilities to request FBI criminal background checks on independent contractors and vendors, not just employees and volunteers. The law also updates state law to match federal rules by removing repeated terms for employees and volunteers.

Status: Signed into law

NEW HAMPSHIRE CHILDCARE LICENSURE CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK DISQUALIFIERS UPDATING BILL (NH SB 22)

Summary: Requires the state police to release a report of the childcare licensure applicant’s criminal history and record information, including confidential information to the state’s Department of Health and Human Services for child daycare licensing and residential care, and child-placing agency licensing. This bill would add “charged pending disposition of a felony relating to sexual abuse or assault of a child” to the list of disqualifiers for child day care licensing, residential care, and child-placing licensing.

Status: Signed into law

NEW YORK CHILD DAYCARE CENTER PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYEE OR VOLUNTEERS' CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD AND FINGERPRINT INFORMATION DISCLOSED FOR A CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD CHECK AUTHORIZING BILL ([NY AB 7747](#)/[NY SB 2054](#))

Summary: Would authorize the state's Education Department, upon the request from a prospective employee or volunteer for a child daycare center who has been cleared by the Commissioner of Education, to forward a copy of such individual's criminal history record and fingerprints to the Commissioner of the Office of Children and Family Services to conduct a criminal history record check. If the prospective employee has been cleared for employment, the Division of Criminal Justice would be authorized to provide subsequent criminal history notifications directly to the relevant Commissioner.

Status: Both version are awaiting committee action

Background checks – School

CALIFORNIA CHARTER SCHOOL OVERSIGHT OMNIBUS BILL WITH BACKGROUND CHECK STATUTE REAFFIRMATION PROVISION ([CA AB 84](#))

Summary: Would, as amended by the state senate, among other things, reaffirm a statute requiring K-12 school employees who interact with students to have a valid criminal record summary that includes any arrests and convictions.

Status: Passed state assembly; Amended; Passed state senate committee; Awaiting state senate consideration while in inactive file

FLORIDA FINGERPRINT CHECKS FOR SCHOOL EMPLOYEES DATABASE CHANGING BILL ([FL HB 1255](#))

Summary: As amended, and among other things:

- Revises several provisions of law to provide additional support for mathematics instruction and interventions, including incorporating mathematics instruction into teacher preparation programs and developing a pathway for a mathematics endorsement
- Establishes for private schools participating in educational scholarship programs that fingerprints submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement will be retained by the Care Provider Screening Clearinghouse

Status: Signed into law

ILLINOIS SCHOOL SPORTS GAME OFFICIAL APPLICANTS' BACKGROUND CHECKS REQUIRING BILL ([IL HB 2521](#))

Summary: As amended, would require licensed and non-licensed game official applicants for employment with a school district to undergo fingerprint-based criminal history record checks and checks of the Statewide Sex Offender Database and Statewide Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Database.

Status: Awaiting committee action; Eligible to be carried over to 2026

NEVADA SCHOOL OMNIBUS BILL WITH EDUCATOR RAP BACK PROVISION ([NV SB 460](#))

Summary: Introduces the Rap Back Program statewide for continuous criminal background checks on licensed educators.

Status: Signed into law

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL ATHLETIC OFFICIALS' CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK REQUIRING BILL ([NJ AB 4405](#)/[NJ SB 1239](#))

Summary: Would require the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association to request criminal history records checks for prospective and current officials of interscholastic athletics events. Officials would need to provide their name, address, fingerprints, and consent for the check. The State Bureau of Identification would conduct the check, with officials bearing associated costs. If a criminal record was found, officials could be disqualified. Any pending charges against officials would be reported, and convictions result in disqualification. Existing officials would need to undergo the same checks within 60 days of the bill's effective date.

Status: The State senate version passed the committee and was referred to the second committee; the state assembly version is awaiting committee action

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL SPORTS OFFICIAL BACKGROUND CHECK BILL ([NJ SB 1554](#))

Summary: Would require the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association to require criminal history records checks for persons to serve as officials at athletic events sanctioned by the association. If adopted, this bill would take effect immediately.

Status: Awaiting committee action

NEW YORK SCHOOL SERVICE PROVIDERS BACKGROUND CHECK AND FINGERPRINTING PROCESS ALLOWING BILL ([NY AB 8902](#)/[NY SB 8425](#))

Summary: Would provide modifications for fingerprinting and background check procedures for providers of contract services to K-12 schools. If a school district, charter school, or private K-12 school engages in contracted services of student support services, the school district could opt to allow the contracted service provider to oversee the fingerprinting process.

Status: Both versions are awaiting committee action

NEW YORK SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS BACKGROUND CHECKS REQUIRING BILL ([NY SB 2123](#))

Summary: Would require background checks and fingerprinting of certain construction contractors working in school facilities

Status: Awaiting committee action

NORTH CAROLINA K-12 EDUCATOR CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECK REQUIREMENT BILL ([NC HB 775](#))

Summary: Would, as amended, require criminal history checks for members of the Charter School Board of Directors, applicants for educator licensure, and applicants for employment with public school units.

Status: Passed the state house; awaiting committee action in the state senate

OKLAHOMA SCHOOL TEACHER BACKGROUND CHECK REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO REPORTING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND INAPPROPRIATE BEHAVIOR WITH STUDENTS ESTABLISHING BILL ([OK SB 553](#))

Summary: Among other things, it prohibits the Oklahoma State Department of Education from issuing a teaching license to anyone convicted of or who has received a suspended sentence or probationary term for knowingly and willfully failing to report suspected abuse or neglect of a child. Teachers who leave a full-time position in one school district for a similar position in another school district are required to provide the district with a letter indicating they left in good standing and whether they were the subject of any allegations of inappropriate behavior with a student. The bill also requires all school employees to annually sign an attestation regarding their responsibility to report suspected child abuse or neglect.

Status: Signed into law

Background checks - Other government/public entities

IDAHO IT EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES WHO WORK WITH EXTERNAL STATE AGENCY CUSTOMERS CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS REQUIRING BILL ([ID HB 277](#))

Summary: Allows the state Office of Information Technology Services to obtain a criminal history check on prospective employees and contractors who provide information technology (IT) services to external state agency customers and who work in certain disciplines. The criminal history check will be based on a completed 10-finger fingerprint card or scan and include information from the Idaho Bureau of Criminal Identification Database and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) criminal history database.

Status: Signed into law

NEW JERSEY STATE EMPLOYEES CHILD ABUSE BACKGROUND CHECKS REQUIRING BILL ([NJ AB 127/NJ SB 628](#))

Summary: Would require state employers and service providers to conduct child abuse record checks for employees and applicants in positions with regular contact with children. Refusal to cooperate or a conviction for child abuse would be considered grounds for ineligibility or immediate termination from employment in such positions.

Status: Awaiting committee action

NEW YORK COLLEGE CRIMINAL HISTORY ASSESSMENTS FOR ADMISSIONS, SUPPORT SERVICES, AND CAMPUS LIFE PARTICIPATION BILL ([NY SB 3795](#))

Summary: Would prohibit colleges in New York from inquiring into or considering an applicant’s criminal history during the admissions process. The bill would allow post-acceptance inquiries only to provide support services or assess participation in specific aspects of campus life, such as housing, using a written, individualized review process. Colleges would be barred from rescinding admission offers based on criminal history and must provide appeal rights and consider evidence of rehabilitation. Failure to comply would be considered an unlawful discriminatory practice under state law.

Status: Awaiting committee action

OREGON PUBLIC COLLEGE SPECIAL CAMPUS SECURITY OFFICERS BACKGROUND CHECKS REQUIRING BILL ([OR HB 2551](#))

Summary: Requires the governing board of a public college that commissions special campus security officers to provide security services to ensure that background information, including information on disciplinary action, is requested from the state’s Department of Public Safety Standards and Training.

Status: Signed into law

WASHINGTON SOCIAL SERVICE CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECK AND FINGERPRINT PROTOCOLS BILL ([WA HB 1490/WA SB 5318](#))

Summary: Requires the submission of fingerprints for working unsupervised as part of the Department of Social Services, the Department of Children and Families, or as a direct care worker, child placement provider, high-risk provider, habilitation center worker, transitional care worker, or contracted home service provider. The bill provides that applicants or service providers of the Department of Social and Health Services who have lived in the state for less than three years must undergo a mandatory state and federal background check for all categories of applicants and service providers. Amendments are adopted in the form of a substitute, which provides language changes.

Status: State house version signed into law

Background checks – Other positions

ARIZONA JUVENILE CORRECTION FACILITIES BACKGROUND CHECK REQUIREMENT EXPANDING BILL ([AZ HB 2730](#))

Summary: Expands those required to undergo a background check and receive fingerprinting concerning contact with youth inside juvenile correction facilities.

Status: Signed into law

COLORADO PROFESSIONS REQUIREMENTS FINGERPRINT BACKGROUND CHECKING

Summary: Allows regulators of certain professions to require fingerprint background checks when applying for licensure, excluding social workers.

Status: Signed into law

ILLINOIS HEALTHCARE PROVIDER BACKGROUND CHECK BILL ([IL HB 2830](#))

Summary: Would prohibit a person who failed to report to the Department of Public Health individuals who commit malpractice from being involved in direct care for clients, patients, or residents, or access to the living quarters or the financial, medical, or personal records of clients, patients, or residents unless they have been issued a waiver.

Status: Awaiting committee action; Eligible to be carried over to 2026

MAINE DIRECT ACCESS WORKERS BACKGROUND CHECK PROCEDURE CLARIFICATION BILL ([ME LD 1157](#))

Summary: Clarifies background check parameters applicable to direct access workers, which include physicians, physician assistants, and therapists. The Bureau of State Policy has to decide on state-level criminal history and forward fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history check.

Status: Signed into law

MONTANA HR PROFESSIONAL MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION BACKGROUND CHECKS NO LONGER REQUIRING BILL ([MT HB 254](#))

Summary: Removes the requirement of a fingerprint submission and background check for professional employer organization (PEO) staff.

Status: Signed into law

NEW JERSEY MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM STAFF FINGERPRINT BACKGROUND CHECK REQUIRING BILL ([NJ SB 977](#))

Summary: Would require behavioral assistance and intensive in-community mental health programs to ensure staff meet fingerprint background checks, licensing, and educational standards, with disqualifications for serious offenses or falsified information. Programs must certify compliance annually, with penalties for violations.

Status: Awaiting committee action

NEW YORK CHILDREN'S CHARACTER BACKGROUND CHECK REQUIRING BILL ([NY AB 5813](#)/[NY SB 3933](#))

Summary: Would require a background check for a position involving substantial contact with children while dressed as a children's character (i.e., Santa).

Status: Both versions are awaiting committee action

NORTH CAROLINA ATHLETES' AGENTS BACKGROUND CHECKS BILL ([NC HB 543](#))

Summary: Would, as amended, require applicants for registration or renewal as an athlete agent to undergo a criminal history record check. Refusal to consent could constitute grounds for the Secretary of State to deny registration. All information obtained would be kept confidential. The applicant would be responsible for the cost of the criminal history check and fingerprinting, and the Secretary of State would have collected and remitted the required fees to the Bureau for processing.

Status: Passed committee and referred to the secondary committee, currently awaiting committee action

NORTH DAKOTA EMERGENCY SERVICES EMPLOYEES CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECK REQUIRING BILL ([ND HB 1075](#))

Summary: Allows the Department of Emergency Services to require criminal history record checks for job applicants or current employees, both statewide and nationwide. Also includes the state Department of Emergency Services and the state Office of the Adjutant General in the list of entities eligible for criminal history checks.

Status: Signed into law

UTAH PROFESSIONAL LICENSES FINGERPRINT BACKGROUND CHECK REQUIREMENTS BILL ([UT SB 44](#))

Summary: Among other things, the bill:

- Requires applicants for professional licenses in the state to submit fingerprints and consent to a fingerprint background check conducted by the Bureau of Criminal Identification and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to fulfill an applicable criminal background check requirement for a professional license application.
- Requires the state’s Bureau of Criminal Identification to check the submitted fingerprints against state and regional criminal records databases, then forward the prints to the FBI for a national criminal history background check and provide the results of all checks to the division.
- Standardizes the requirements for a criminal background check for licensure if the applicant is a general building, general engineering, residential and small commercial, general plumbing, residential plumbing, general electrical, or residential electrical contractor.

Status: Signed into law

Background Check/Fingerprinting Practices and Protocols– Other

CALIFORNIA JUVENILE RECORDS ACCESSIBILITY FOR MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS PROVIDING TREATMENT, THERAPEUTIC PROVIDERS, AND COURT OFFICIALS ESTABLISHING BILL ([CA SB 794](#))

Summary: Would:

- Establish that juvenile case files can only be inspected by certain individuals, including but not limited to members of children’s multidisciplinary teams, persons, or agencies

providing treatment or supervision of the minor, or members of the parents' treatment teams

- Therapeutic providers for children and parents would be entitled to access case files, regardless of the timing of treatment.
- A judge, commissioner, or other hearing officer assigned to a family law or probate case with issues concerning custody or visitation involving the minor, and other individuals actively involved in the case would be able to access such documents
- Require the child welfare agency to permit its files and records relating to a minor, who is the subject of a family law, probate guardianship case, or child welfare agency involvement, to be inspected by and copied for specific individuals if the individuals are participating in such cases within 2 weeks of their written request.

Status: Awaiting committee action

CALIFORNIA CHANGE OF SEX OR GENDER IDENTIFIER COURT DOCUMENT CONFIDENTIALITY BILL (CA SB 59)

Summary: Expands existing statutory court confidentiality provisions so that they apply to filed petitions for gender and sex identifier or filed pretensions for a change of gender, sex identifier, and name, and any papers associated with the proceeding, regardless of the age of the person who filed the petition. Courts are required to limit access to court records in those proceedings. The law makes this provision retroactive and requires the Judicial Council to ensure that all courts have implemented a method to ensure the court maintains the confidentiality of those petitions and associated papers that were filed before the effective date of this bill.

Status: Signed into law

CALIFORNIA OMNIBUS BACKGROUND CHECK BILL WITH STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF CAL., MEDICAL STUDENTS AND PROFESSIONALS, AND OTHER PROVISIONS (CA SB 160)

Summary: Among other things:

- Requires a criminal justice agency to submit fingerprint images and related information for a specified individual to the department if the individual is subject to a state or national criminal history background check, as specified.
- Specifies what is to be provided as part of the criminal background check based on the purpose/authorization for the request.
- Allows the State Department of Education to require employees, prospective employees, volunteers, contractors, and subcontractors of the department, the state special schools, or the diagnostic centers to undergo a fingerprint-based state and national criminal history background check, as provided.

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- Allows the University of California to require background checks, to be completed by the DOJ as specified, during the final stages of the recruitment process for prospective staff employees, contractors, and volunteers.
- Requires the Medical Board of California and the Osteopathic Medical Board of California to require each licensure applicant to furnish a full set of fingerprints for purposes of conducting criminal history record checks. The law also requires the Board to submit those fingerprint images and related information to the state's Department of Justice (DOJ) and requires the DOJ to charge a fee for those costs, as prescribed.
- Removes the requirement that medical school graduates, within 180 days after beginning a board-approved postgraduate program, to obtain a physician's and surgeon's postgraduate training license and replace it with a requirement that those post-graduate students submit to the state DOJ fingerprint images and related information required by the DOJ of all applicants to determine whether the applicant has a criminal conviction record, as specified. The law requires the DOJ to provide a state- and federal-level response.
- Removes the requirement that each application for a medical license contain specified information, including either fingerprint cards or a copy of a completed Live Scan form from the applicant, in order to establish the applicant's identity and criminal conviction records, and replaces it with a requirement the applicants submit through their licensure board to the state's DOJ fingerprint images and related information required by the DOJ of all applicants to determine whether the applicant has a criminal conviction record, as specified. The law requires the DOJ to provide a state- and federal-level response, as described.
- Similarly, amends the background check requirements for physicians who are not citizens but who meet certain postgraduate requirements to participate in professional activities at a medical school, medical school full-time faculty, Mexico Program participants, those applying for a special faculty permit, and midwife licensure applicants, polysomnographic technologists, marriage and family therapists, educational psychologists, repossession agencies, private investigators, household movers, and yacht and ship broker or salesperson.
- Requires psychological students in training, through the licensure board, to undergo a fingerprint-based state and national criminal history background check by submitting to the state DOJ fingerprint images and related information for those

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individuals, and requires the Department to provide a state- and federal-level response, as described.

- Requires a law enforcement agency, as defined, to require peace officers and prospective peace officers to undergo a criminal history background check and to submit fingerprint images and related information to the DOJ, as specified. The law requires the DOJ to provide a state- or federal-level response, as described.
- Allows the Division of Boating and Waterways in the Department of Parks and Recreation to deny an application or suspend or revoke the license of a yacht broker or yacht salesperson who, within 4 years immediately preceding, has committed any of certain specified acts, including, among others, having been convicted of a felony or any crime involving moral turpitude or withholding information from the Department that they at any time have been convicted of a felony or any crime involving moral turpitude.
- Requires the state DOJ to inform the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the Senate Standing Committee on Public Safety, and the Assembly Public Safety Committee, as specified, within 30 days of determining that a legislative enactment is likely to be needed, for an entity that is authorized to receive criminal history information, to reestablish or retain proper authorization for an applicant population.
- Requires certain government entities, including, among others, the California State Summer School for the Arts and the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to submit fingerprint images and related information for various persons, including employees or prospective employees, to the DOJ, if the employees are subject to a state and national criminal history background check, as specified.
- Requires a law enforcement agency, if it performs a background check, to submit fingerprint images and related information for a retiring or retired peace officer seeking an endorsement for the officer to carry a concealed and loaded firearm.

Status: Signed into law

FLORIDA BACKGROUND CHECK AWARENESS EDUCATION WEBSITE BILL (FL HB 531/FL SB 614)

Summary: As amended, requires the Agency for Health Care Administration to develop and maintain a publicly available webpage that provides central sources for care provider background screening education and awareness. The webpage may be part of a current web-based clearinghouse system. The resources available on the webpage must be written in nontechnical and accessible language. The webpage must be active by January 1, 2026, and reviewed and updated annually on October 1.

Status: Signed into law

MAINE CRIMINAL RECORD REVIEWING COMMISSION ESTABLISHING BILL ([ME LD 259](#))

Summary: Would establish the Criminal Records Review Commission to conduct a continuing review of laws, rules, and procedures on criminal history record information and require the Commission to annually report its findings to the state legislature.

Status: Sent to the governor

NEBRASKA FINGERPRINT SENDING TO FBI BILL ([NE LB 453](#))

Summary: Allows the state police to submit fingerprints sent to them for background checks to the FBI. The law requires the applicant to pay for the check.

Status: Signed into law

NEW JERSEY NAME CHANGE REQUESTS CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK REQUIRING BILL ([NJ AB 1025](#))

Summary: Would require a criminal background check for name change applicants, prohibiting those convicted of violent or domestic violence crimes from changing their names, unless for religious reasons. The court must notify victims or their families if the applicant has such convictions.

Status: Awaiting committee action

NEW MEXICO CAREGIVER'S BACKGROUND CHECK AUTHORITY TRANSFERRING BILL ([NM HB 131](#))

Summary: Transfers the authority for overseeing a caregiver's criminal history checks from the Department of Health (DOH) to the Health Care Authority (HCA) and adds to the list of disqualifying felony convictions for employment as a caregiver. An amendment adds the creation of a new standard based on whether the person poses an unreasonable risk as a caregiver. It assures that the Health Care Authority assesses the totality of the circumstances using reasonably reliable information, such as court documents, based on the preponderance of the evidence to determine if the applicant poses an unreasonable risk based on the following: (a) two or more convictions related to abuse, neglect, or exploitation within the past ten years, regardless of the degree of the crime; or (b) a single conviction or pending charge, regardless of the degree of the crime, if the crime is related to: 1) abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a care recipient; 2) human trafficking; 3) criminal sexual penetration or related sexual offenses; 4) battery of a household member; or 5) child abuse. Provides for an administrative reconsideration process for applicants who are determined to pose an unreasonable risk, with the burden of proof on the Health Care Authority based on a preponderance of the evidence. Also provides the applicant a right to judicial review of any final decision made by the Health Care Authority.

Status: Signed into law

NEW YORK CRIMINAL HISTORY AND MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION DISSEMINATION BY POLICE BILL ([NY AB 3642](#)/[NY SB 7308](#))

Summary: Would prohibit police departments and prosecutorial agencies from publicly releasing criminal history or mental health information of individuals who were the subject of a use-of-force incident by police.

Status: Both versions are awaiting committee action

NEW YORK CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS ACCESS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH ABOUT MAINTENANCE EMPLOYEES AT ADULT RESIDENTIAL HEALTH OR ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES ESTABLISHING BILL ([NY SB 1396](#))

Summary: Would:

- Allow the Department of Health to access criminal history records maintained by the Division of Criminal Justice Services about any maintenance employees or such persons that the department deems it necessary to determine their criminal histories
- Require every court in which a maintenance employee of a provider is convicted of a crime while performing their intended duties at such facility to, within seven days after the entry of a plea of guilty or the verdict of the court of jury, notify the Department of Health in writing of such conviction
 - The department would then have the authority to access the criminal history records of said individual
 - A “provider” is defined as an assisted living facility, residential health care facility, skilled nursing facility, or any other type of facility that provides residential or institutional care to the elderly or disabled.
- Require any request for criminal history records to be accompanied by the fingerprints of the request’s subject.
- Update this bill’s definition of “employee” to include an individual who serves as a maintenance employee and the bill’s definition of “prospective employee” to include a potential maintenance employee.
- Allow an assisted living facility to temporarily approve a prospective employee while the results of the criminal history information check and the determination are pending, upon the condition that the provider conducts appropriate direct observation and evaluation of the temporary employee, while such person is temporarily employed, and the care recipient.

Status: Awaiting committee action

OHIO CRIMINAL BACKGROUND EMPLOYMENT QUESTIONS PROHIBITION BILL ([OH SB 143](#))

Summary: Would prohibit private employers from including on an employment application any question concerning the criminal background of the applicant.

Status: Received hearing and awaiting committee action

OREGON BACKGROUND CHECK REQUIREMENTS CONSOLIDATION REQUIRING BILL ([OR HB 3224](#))

Summary: Requires juvenile departments to initiate expunction proceedings for eligible individuals in the county of their most recent contact or adjudication. The law outlines three sets of eligibility criteria for automatic expunction depending on a person’s age, history with the juvenile justice system, and the nature of their offenses. Generally, individuals must be at least 18 years old, have no pending petitions or recent convictions, and not have been waived to adult court without their conviction being set aside. For certain misdemeanors and felonies, including violent offenses, expunction is delayed until at least four years after termination of jurisdiction and may be contested by a district attorney. Victims must be notified when applicable, and expunctions are granted without a hearing if all criteria are met.

Status: Signed into law

TEXAS CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD INFORMATION ACCESS AND USAGE AMENDING OMNIBUS BILL (TX HB 5097/TX SB 2587)

Summary: Establishes provisions related to the use and access of criminal history record information for the State Board of Pharmacy which requires prospective employees to submit a complete set of fingerprints in addition to the information required for issuance of a license, certificate, registration, or permit by the Texas State Board of Pharmacy, or for employment with the Board. This bill also establishes the Board’s authorization to obtain criminal history record information for certain pharmacy licensure holders or applicants.

Status: Signed into law

UTAH FINGERPRINT DATABASE NOTIFICATION OF NEW ARRESTS AND 10-YEAR REGISTRY REMOVAL PROCESS BILL (UT SB 41)

Summary: Requires the Bureau of Criminal Identification to maintain a separate file of fingerprints and notify the division if a new entry is made in state or regional databases regarding individuals arrested for offenses involving motor vehicles, controlled substances, fraud, or registerable sex offenses. This includes offenses that could result in lifetime sex offender registration. The bill makes grammatical changes.

Status: Signed into law

VIRGINIA JUVENILE FINGERPRINT RECORDS REQUIREMENTS ESTABLISHING BILL (VA HB 2472)

Summary: Requires policy authorities with the power of arrest to obtain fingerprints, palm prints with accompanying distal prints, and photographs of any juvenile taken into custody and charged with a delinquent act. If the act, when committed by an adult, would require reporting to the Central Criminal Records Exchange, these records must be maintained separately from adult records. The fingerprints, palm prints, and photographs must be filed with the juvenile court, and a copy must be submitted electronically, when possible, to the State Police. The State Police will maintain the records in a secure, confidential

area, accessible only by the manager or their designee. Copies of the fingerprints, palm prints, and photographs must be destroyed within 60 days if no petition or warrant is filed against the juvenile. The police authority that obtained the prints must notify the State Police to destroy the records. If a juvenile charged with a delinquent act other than a violent juvenile felony or related crime is found not guilty, or if a disposition is made that does not require forwarding fingerprints to the Central Criminal Records Exchange, the court must order the destruction of the records within 6 months. This bill will take effect on July 1, 2026.

Status: Signed into law

VIRGINIA JUVENILE FINGERPRINT INFORMATION TRANSFERRING PROTOCOL BILL ([VA SB 1261](#))

Summary: Requires law-enforcement officers to obtain, electronically when feasible, palm prints and photographs of any juvenile taken into custody and charged with a delinquent act. The fingerprints, palm prints, and photographs must be filed with the Central Criminal Records Exchange and submitted electronically, when possible, to the State Police to be maintained in a confidential and secure area. Adopted amendments prohibit the fingerprints from being electronically forwarded to the Central Criminal Records Exchange.

Status: Signed into law

WASHINGTON CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECK WITH FINGERPRINT PROTOCOLS INFORMATION EXCHANGE BILL ([WA HB 1385](#))

Summary: Directs the Washington State Patrol to execute the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact on behalf of the state to facilitate the authorized interstate exchange of criminal history information for noncriminal justice purposes. Fingerprints must be searched by the Washington State Patrol before being provided to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Adopted amendments for this bill define the term "covered individual."

Status: Signed into law

<i>Expungement/sealing records/non-disclosure</i>
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ARIZONA MISDEMEANOR EXPUNGING BILL ([AZ HB 2658](#))

Summary: Allows those who served their sentence or were wrongfully convicted of a misdemeanor to apply for expungement.

Status: Signed into law

ARKANSAS HUMAN TRAFFICKING RECORD ARREST SEALING BILL ([AR SB 249](#))

Summary: Authorizes the sealing of criminal records resulting from arrests for offenses committed while the person was a minor and a victim of human trafficking. The bill provides for mandatory no-contact orders in human trafficking cases.

Status: Signed into law

ARKANSAS DELINQUENCY RECORDS EXPUNGEMENT UPON 21ST BIRTHDAY BILL ([AR SB 487](#))

Summary: As amended, establishes that delinquency adjudication records are to be expunged after an individual's 21st birthday. Adopted amendments for this bill modify the sponsors.

Status: Signed into law

ARKANSAS VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING CONVICTION RECORDS SEALING BILL ([AR SB 429](#))

Summary: Will require the court to issue a no-contact order in addition to any other condition of release from custody that is imposed by the court if the defendant is charged with an offense related to human trafficking. The bill will also authorize a person to file a uniform petition to seal a conviction if the conviction was obtained as a result of the person being a victim of human trafficking at the time of the offense, and the person was either a minor or 18 years old or older with the conviction being for prostitution..

Status: Signed into law

CALIFORNIA AUTOMATIC CONVICTION RECORDS RELIEF AMENDMENTS FOR PENDING CRIMINAL CHARGES AND RECORDS OF RELIEF GRANTED ESTABLISHING BILL ([CA SB 834](#))

Summary: Would amend the state's Department of Justice's duty to review the records in the statewide criminal justice databases and identify individuals eligible for automatic conviction record relief by:

- Requiring the Department to conclude that there is no indication of pending criminal charges if at least 3 years have elapsed with no new activity related to the record when determining automatic relief
- Requiring local summary criminal history information provided by the court to any recipient to include notes for any entries for which relief had been granted, indicating that such action has taken place
- Requiring a court, upon request, to furnish a certificate of disposition confirming the court's receipt of notification and compliance with a grant of relief for a specified record

Status: Passed the state senate; received a hearing in the state assembly

DELAWARE EXPUNGEMENT COURT PROCEDURE CLARIFICATION BILL ([DE SB 124](#))

Summary: In the aftermath of *Cornette v. State*, 2024 Del. Super. Lexis 455 (June 11, 2024), in which the court held: "Pursuant to 11 Del. C. § 4372, for the Court to grant expungement, the entire case must be eligible for expungement," the bill would clarify that:

- The General Assembly's intent in enacting recent changes to Delaware's expungement laws is to make clear that Title 21 offenses do not operate as a bar to an individual seeking, or a court or the State Bureau of Identification granting, a

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discretionary or mandatory expungement—even if the Title 21 offenses are combined in the same case with other offenses eligible for expungement.

- A civil violation is not a bar to an individual seeking, or a court or the State Bureau of Identification granting, a discretionary or mandatory expungement—even if the civil violation is combined in the same case with other expungeable offenses.
- The definition of “case” does not include a Title 21 offense, an equivalent offense, or a civil violation that is or could be joined for prosecution with other charges related to the same complaint or incident. Therefore, a court or the State Bureau of Identification may not deny a request for a discretionary or mandatory expungement under this subchapter solely because the charges include a conviction of a Title 21 offense, an equivalent offense, or a finding of, or agreement to, responsibility for a civil violation.
- Driving after judgment prohibited, reckless driving, and operation of a motor vehicle causing death are not eligible for discretionary expungement, as they are not reported on certified criminal histories.
- References to Title 21 offenses include any offense under a county or municipal code, ordinance, or regulation that is equivalent to an offense under Title 21 of the Delaware Code.

Status: Eligible for carryover to the 2026 legislative session

HAWAII MARIJUANA EXPUNGEMENT EXPANSION BILL (HI HB 132)

Summary: Amends a current pilot project by expunging records related to possession of marijuana.

Status: Signed into law

HAWAII EXPUNGEMENT TRANSMISSION BILL (HI HB 145/HI SB 861)

Summary: Authorizes the state to transmit all expungement orders to the state Judiciary and seals publicly accessible records for those who have an expungement order transferred to the judiciary.

Status: Signed into law

ILLINOIS JUVENILE RECORDS AUTOMATIC EXPUNGEMENT EXCEPTION INCLUSION OF ATTEMPTING DISQUALIFIED OFFENSES BILL (IL SB 287)

Summary: Would preclude the court from ordering the automatic expungement of a delinquent minor’s juvenile records related to attempting to commit an array of disqualified offenses.

Status: Awaiting committee action; Eligible to be carried over to 2026

ILLINOIS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY BILL WITHOUT CLEAN SLATE MEASURE ([IL SB 1784](#))

Summary: Would authorize the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission to make recommendations to the General Assembly regarding the availability of youth services to reduce the use of detention, prevent deeper criminal involvement, discuss raising the minimum age of detention to 14 years old, and develop a process to assist in the implementation of these provisions. The bill would also establish that any minor 12 years old or older who was arrested with probable cause to believe that the minor is a delinquent and that secure custody is a matter of immediate necessity may be kept or detained in an authorized detention facility. The bill would also authorize minors 12-13 years old or older to be detained for certain crimes.

Efforts had been made to include an automatic sealing of eligible nonviolent criminal records, the Clean Slate Act, within this legislative package, but were ultimately not successful.

Status: Awaiting committee action; Eligible to be carried over to 2026

INDIANA RED FLAG LAW-RELATED CRIMINAL RECORDS SEALING AND EXPUNGING BILL ([IN HB 1137](#))

Summary: Requires red flag law-related records to be sealed and expunged if the court determines that the state has failed to prove that an individual is dangerous or if the court determines that an individual previously considered dangerous is no longer dangerous. The bill allows the sealed records to be disclosed to law enforcement officers.

Status: Signed into law

INDIANA JUVENILE COURT EXPUNGEMENT AND RECORD ACCESSIBILITY TO LAW ENFORCEMENT BILL ([IN SB 281](#))

Summary: Clarifies that records relating to juvenile delinquency proceedings are accessible to law enforcement officers acting within the scope of their duties and requires custodians of records to ensure these records are available to them. In juvenile court procedures, the bill allows for the expungement of official misconduct records if the person seeking expungement is not an elected official and the prosecuting attorney consents. The bill prohibits the expungement of convictions for unlawful possession of a firearm by a serious violent felon. Filed amendments provide court protocols for hearings.

Status: Signed into law

LOUISIANA ADJUDICATION PROCEEDING RECORDS EXPUNGEMENT BILL ([LA HB 682](#))

Summary: Allows for the expungement of adjudication proceeding records if the attorney general found that the interpretation of law relied upon by the state executive agency which resulted in a stipulation, agreed settlement, consent order, or default was erroneous, or if the agency instituted adjudication proceedings against a person who allegedly violated one or more provisions of law did not find a violation of the law at the end of the proceedings.

Status: Signed into law

MARYLAND EXPUNGEMENT DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY COURT GUIDANCE ESTABLISHING AND ELECTRONIC REFERENCES TO PARDONED CANNABIS-RELATED CHARGES PROHIBITING BILL ([MD HB 499/MD SB 432](#))

Summary: Will, among other things, require the court to consider when determining a person's eligibility for expungement, the person's success at probation, parole, or mandatory supervision, or if the person has paid any court-ordered monetary restitution or cannot pay such restitution. The bill will amend the waiting period to file a petition for expungement for misdemeanor records related to cannabis offenses. The bill would also prohibit the Maryland Judiciary Case Search from referring to the existence of records of a charge for the possession of cannabis in a case with electronic records if the charge resulted in a conviction that was later pardoned by the governor.

Status: State senate version signed into law

MICHIGAN HUMAN TRAFFICKED RELATED OFFENSES EXPUNGEMENT BILL ([MI HB 5009](#))

Summary: Would expand to include all offenses that one could get expunged when linked to being trafficked.

Status: Awaiting committee action

MICHIGAN EXPUNGEMENT EXPANDING BILL ([MI SB 78](#))

Summary: Would change the expungement protocol to allow an expungement petition to cover crimes committed at the same time in a single petition. The bill also states conditions that must be met by the petitioner.

Status: Passed state senate committee and now waiting for full state senate action

MINNESOTA OMNIBUS CANNABIS POLICIES BILL ([MN HF 1615/MN SF 2370](#))

Summary: Establishes various provisions regarding cannabis used for retail and medical distribution, including licensing requirements, and includes a provision to codify expungement and resentencing provisions for felony cannabis offenses.

Status: Signed into law

MONTANA CRIMINAL RECORD EXPUNGEMENT LAWS AND THEIR IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, AND DISCRIMINATION LEGISLATIVE STUDY ESTABLISHING JOINT RESOLUTION ([MT HJ 45](#))

Summary: Designates an appropriate interim committee or statutory committee to review existing criminal record expungement laws in Montana and investigate challenges related to collateral consequences of criminal convictions and the impact of discrimination and stigma on individuals with expunged criminal records.

Status: Enacted

NEBRASKA AUTOMATIC CLEAN SLATE RELIEF OF CERTAIN MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS OR ADJUDICATIONS AND SECOND CHANCE RELIEF FOR CERTAIN OFFENDERS AFTER SERVING IMPRISONMENT SENTENCES ESTABLISHING BILL, "CLEAN SLATE ACT," ([NE LB 215](#))

Summary: Would:

- Define qualified and unqualified offenses for clean slate relief
- Establish that a person would be automatically eligible for clean slate relief for a qualified misdemeanor offense if certain conditions had been met
- Allows individuals to petition the court for clean slate relief if they had not been convicted or adjudicated for a misdemeanor or felony during the eligibility period and had paid all financial obligations
- Require the relief-granting court to order that all records related to the case be prohibited from dissemination to anyone other than criminal justice agencies
- Allows committed offenders serving imprisonment, including life sentences, to be eligible for second chance relief under certain circumstances

Status: Eligible for carryover to the 2026 legislative session

NEW JERSEY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RECORDS EXPUNGEMENT PROHIBITING BILL ([NJ AB 663](#))

Summary: Would prohibit the expungement of any criminal conviction, arrest, or charge involving domestic violence.

Status: Awaiting committee action

NEW JERSEY EXPUNGEMENT ELIGIBILITY EXPANDING BILL ([NJ AB 3265](#))

Summary: As amended, would expand expungement eligibility by removing limits on the number of convictions a person can expunge and the number of times they can seek expungement relief. It would allow expungement of first- and second-degree drug distribution convictions if deemed in the public interest and permit expedited expungement for "young drug offenders" even with prior violations. The bill would also repeal existing limitations on expungement based on the number of convictions or previous expungement requests.

Status: Amended, awaiting committee action

NEW JERSEY CRIMINAL RECORDS EXPUNGEMENT ELIGIBILITY EXPANDING BILL ([NJ AB 4749/NJ SB 3846](#))

Summary: Would expand expungement eligibility by:

- Allowing full expungement for those who complete Recovery Court, including all offenses.
- Permitting a single expungement petition for multiple offenses, including municipal and juvenile violations.
- Expanding expungement eligibility for certain crimes, including second-degree robbery and some drug offenses.

- Excluding out-of-state and federal convictions from eligibility calculations.
- Requiring state agencies to provide petitioners with corrected documents during the e-filing process.
- Standardizing financial assessment rules for all expungement types.
- Allowing juvenile expungement for non-expungable adult crimes.
- Reducing the waiting period for automatic "Clean Slate" expungements from 10 to 7 years and expanding the program to include juvenile records.

Status: Both versions are awaiting committee action

NEW JERSEY EXPUNGEMENT ONLINE PORTAL BILL ([NJ AB 3881/NJ SB 5213](#))

Summary: Requires the state police to establish an online portal that allows individuals to obtain the status of expungement orders. Before the governor's recommendations, this bill aimed at preventing outdated criminal records from appearing on background checks if charges were being expunged.

Status: Became law after the governor's recommendations were adopted by the legislature

NEW JERSEY EXPUNGEMENT ELIGIBILITY EXPANSION BILL ([NJ AB 4209](#))

Summary: Would expand expungement eligibility to allow more persons to petition the Superior Court for expungement relief. Among other things, the bill would:

- Eliminate the cap on the number of convictions for crimes, disorderly persons offenses, and petty disorderly persons offenses that a person could expunge.
- Eliminate the limitation on the number of times a person could be granted expungement relief based on convictions for crimes, disorderly persons offenses, petty disorderly persons offenses; and
- Allow for convictions of first-degree and second-degree crimes for the sale or distribution of any form of controlled dangerous substance to be expunged if the court found that the expungement is consistent with the public interest.

Status: Awaiting committee action

NEW JERSEY EXPUNGED RECORDS DISSEMINATION PROCEDURES AND PENALTIES ESTABLISHING ([NJ AB 5669/NJ SB 4497](#))

Summary: Would require any person or entity regularly engaging in the business of collecting, assembling, evaluating, or disseminating criminal records in the state for a fee to:

- Report on or disseminate only those criminal records that the person has received from the State Bureau of Identification or the Judiciary within the previous 30 days
- Delete a record that the person or entity knows or should have known to have been expunged
- Provide a means by which an individual may request, at no cost, a correction of their record, which would include the completion of any necessary verification of records with the State Bureau of Identification or Judiciary within 14 business days of receipt

of a request for correction, and the deletion of an expunged record within 30 days of receipt of such request.

The bill would also establish a financial penalty for any person who disseminates a criminal record that has been expunged.

Status: Both versions are awaiting committee action

NEW JERSEY CRIMINAL RECORD EXPUNGEMENT PETITION TIMELINE ESTABLISHING BILL ([NJ AB 5700](#))

Summary: Would establish that if, after 60 days, no objection is filed by the Superintendent of State Police, the Attorney General, or the county prosecutor, objections would be considered waived and the court would consider the petition for the expungement of an individual's criminal record.

Status: Awaiting committee action

NEW JERSEY VICTIMS OF ABUSE EXPUNGEMENT BILL ([NJ AB 5969](#))

Summary: Would establish an expungement process for defendants who are victims of abuse if the associated conviction is related to the defendant's abuse.

Status: Awaiting committee action

NEW YORK LOITERING TO ENGAGE IN PROSTITUTION OFFENSES AUTOMATIC CRIMINAL RECORDS EXPUNGING BILL ([NY AB 588](#)/[NY SB 3040](#))

Summary: Would establish automatic records expungement for individuals convicted of the former crime of loitering to engage in a prostitution offense.

Status: Awaiting committee action

NEW YORK HYPODERMIC INSTRUMENT-RELATED CONVICTION RECORDS EXPUNGEMENT AMENDING BILL ([NY AB 2601](#)/[NY SB 1946](#))

Summary: Would amend the criminal procedure law regarding the expungement of syringe convictions for criminally possessing a hypodermic instrument.

Status: State senate version passed committee and is awaiting state senate consideration; state assembly version is awaiting committee action

NEW YORK STOP AND FRISK-RELATED ARRESTS AND CERTAIN QUALIFIED ARRESTS AUTOMATIC EXPUNGEMENT ESTABLISHING BILL ([NY AB 4962](#)/[NY SB 4002](#))

Summary: Would establish an automatic expunction system to expunge official and unofficial records of all voidable stops, defined as "stop and frisk" stops that occurred in New York City between January 2004 and June 2012, and qualified arrests, which means any arrest for resisting arrest, disorderly conduct, criminal possession of a weapon, or outdated offenses involving marijuana. The automatic expunction system would include an automatic notification process for qualified individuals and for all licensing agencies to notify them that the expunctions have occurred. This bill would also establish criminal

and financial penalties for violating these provisions and require the expunctions to be completed within one year of this act becoming effective.

Status: Both versions are awaiting committee action

NEW YORK VOIDABLE ARRESTS AUTOMATIC EXPUNGEMENT OF RECORDS ESTABLISHING BILL ([NY AB 6873](#)/[NY SB 895](#))

Summary: Would:

- Require a court with jurisdiction over an arrest that occurred where such arrest is voidable to issue an order expunging all records regarding the arrest, no later than 30 days after the arrest becomes voidable. A voidable arrest is defined as any arrest resulting in the individual being released without the filing of formal charges, a determination that the arrest was made without probable cause, or the dismissal of proceedings against the individual.
- Require that when an order for the expungement of records is issued:
 - The heads of all appropriate police departments, prosecutor's offices, and law enforcement agencies will be notified by the court to immediately expunge and destroy all records of or relating to the arrest including photographs of the individual and photographic plates or proofs, all palmprints, fingerprints, and retina scans made of the individual, and all duplicates of said information.
 - Any department, office, or agency that transmitted or forwarded personal information of the arrested individual to any agency of the US or any other state or jurisdiction out of the state of New York shall inform such agency in writing that the matter has been expunged and request in writing that all copies be destroyed or returned to any such department, office, or agency.
 - All official records and papers, not including public court decisions, opinions, records, or briefs, relating to the arrest would be marked as expunged and sealed.
 - Fingerprints that have been received by the Division of Criminal Justice Services and filed as digital images would be retained, provided that a fingerprint card of the individual is on file and has not been expunged.
- Require individuals whose records have been expunged to be notified
- Allow eligible individuals to submit a notification if the automatic expungement and record destruction have not taken place to the court with jurisdiction over the matter
- Allow individuals who received expungement to respond to any employment inquiry as though the arrest did not occur

Status: Both versions are awaiting committee action

NEW YORK IDENTITY THEFT OR MISTAKEN IDENTITY-RELATED ARREST RECORDS EXPUNGEMENT PROCEDURES BILL ([NY AB 7131](#))

Summary: Would establish expungement procedures for arrest records resulting from identity theft or mistaken identity.

Status: Awaiting committee action

NEW YORK ANIMAL ABUSE RECORDS OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS SEALING PROHIBITING BILL ([NY SB 1411](#))

Summary: Would prohibit youthful offender records from being sealed or protected from disclosure in convictions of animal abuse.

Status: Awaiting committee action

NEW YORK OFFICE OF EXPUNGEMENT AND AUTOMATIC SEALING ESTABLISHING BILL ([NY SB 4565](#))

Summary: Would establish an Office of Expungement and Automatic Sealing in the Division of Criminal Justice Services to oversee the sealing and expungement of all eligible convictions. The office would be responsible for:

- Informing defendants and their attorneys about eligible convictions
- Ensuring all eligible convictions are sealed and/or expunged
- Acting as an advocate for those with eligible convictions
- Advising the governor and the state legislature on the impact of having eligible convictions sealed and/or expunged
- Developing regulations, standards, guidelines, and best practices for ensuring accurate and timely sealing and/or expungement

Status: Awaiting committee action

NORTH DAKOTA UNCONDITIONAL PARDONS AND ORDERS OF NON-CONVICTION CRIMINAL RECORDS SEALING AND CLOSURE AUTHORIZING BILL ([ND HB 1166](#))

Summary: will, among other things, authorize an individual to file a petition to seal a criminal record if the individual was granted an unconditional pardon of the criminal conviction by the governor. This bill will also require court orders of non-conviction, entered after August 1, 2025, to have their records closed after 61 days and allow defendants to file a petition for closure. This provision does not apply to case dismissals resulting from plea agreements for another offense, dismissals resulting from the individual being deemed unfit to proceed, certain not guilty verdicts, and appeals.

Status: Signed into law

NORTH DAKOTA DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED COURT-ORDERED EVICTION RECORDS SEALING BILL ([ND SB 2238](#))

Summary: Allows, among other things, a person subjected to domestic violence at the time of the victim's tenancy and evicted from that tenancy as a result of a domestic violence incident to request all court records on the eviction proceedings to be sealed upon the conviction

of the assailant for domestic violence or the issuance of a disorderly conduct restraining order, sexual assault restraining order, or domestic violence protection order.

Status: Signed into law

OHIO CRIMINAL RECORD EXPUNGEMENT EXCLUDING CERTAIN FINANCIAL RECORDS BILL (OH HB 509)

Summary: Would exclude from expungement of court records financial records indicating:

- The amount of a transaction;
- The date and time of a transaction;
- The purpose of a transaction, absent any identifying information; or
- A clerical notation that the transaction was the result of a case that has been expunged.

Status: Awaiting committee action

OREGON JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR OR FELONY AUTOMATIC EXPUNGEMENT BILL (OR HB 2677)

Summary: Requires county juvenile departments to automatically apply to expunge a juvenile criminal record either four years after the youth has completed probation or a sentence, or when the person turns 18. This would apply to misdemeanors and felonies.

Status: Signed into law

PENNSYLVANIA CANNABIS LEGALIZATION AND RELATED CRIMINAL RECORDS EXPUNGEMENT ESTABLISHING BILL, "CANNABIS HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT," (PA HB 1200)

Summary: Would have, among other things:

- Required drug identification labs to prepare a report listing each item and substance submitted for identification by a law enforcement agency or officer and tested by the lab when the test had detected cannabis, which, upon receiving the report, would have been compared to the criminal history record information in law enforcement systems to identify every cannabis offense that would have been vacated by this act.
- Within 30 days of being provided the list of eligible records, the court of common pleas would have been required to order the vacating of cannabis convictions and sentences and the expungement of criminal history records.
- Required an individual whose records had been ordered expunged or whose cannabis conviction had been ordered vacated to be provided with an individualized copy of the applicable order upon request.
- Required automatic updates to criminal history records and expungements to have been completed within two years of this act's effective date.
- Required each record of arrest or prosecution for a criminal offense related to cannabis to have been expunged from the official and unofficial arrest and other criminal records concerning the individual if the charges had not been filed, had been withdrawn, had been dismissed, or if the individual had been acquitted.

- Established that an expunged record of arrest or prosecution would not have been regarded as an arrest or prosecution for a statute, regulation, license, questionnaire, or civil or criminal proceeding.
- Established that these provisions would have applied retroactively to each record of arrest or prosecution, dismissal, or acquittal that had occurred before the effective date of this subsection.

Status: Failed to pass the state senate committee and is unlikely to become law

PENNSYLVANIA DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE TREATMENT PROGRAM AND RELATED CRIMINAL RECORD EXPUNGEMENT ELIGIBILITY ESTABLISHING BILL ([PA HB 1615](#))

Summary: Would require the state’s courts of Common Pleas to establish a Driving Under the Influence Treatment Program for people charged with a related offense and who have entered a plea of guilty to the offense. The bill would also outline reasons for disqualification for the program’s eligibility, which include killing or seriously injuring someone as a result of the offense. The bill would also establish that once a person has completed the program, the court would order the expungement of the offense from their criminal record.

Status: Passed state house and awaiting state senate committee action

PENNSYLVANIA CANNABIS LEGALIZATION BILL, “CANNABIS ACT,” WITH CLEAN SLATE/EXPUNGEMENT PROVISION ([PA SB 120](#))

Summary: Would regulate the personal use and possession of cannabis, establish the Cannabis Control Board, and consolidate previously established provisions related to the medical use of cannabis. The bill would also provide for the expungement of certain non-violent cannabis offenses.

Status: Awaiting committee action

TENNESSEE AUTOMATIC EXPUNGING BILL ([TN HB 689](#)/[TN SB 1177](#))

Summary: Would allow court clerks to implement an automatic expunction without a petition in certain limited circumstances.

Status: Eligible for carryover to the 2026 legislative session

TENNESSEE FELONY EXPUNGEMENT TIME-SHORTENING BILL ([TN HB 835](#)/[TN SB 761](#))

Summary: Would shorten the length of time before certain felonies may be expunged.

Status: Eligible for carryover to the 2026 legislative session

TENNESSEE MISDEMEANOR EXPUNGEMENT TIME SHORTENING BILL ([TN HB 1081](#)/[TN SB 956](#))

Summary: Would lower the period of time that must elapse after completion of the sentence imposed before a petitioner could have an eligible criminal offense expunged for various misdemeanors.

Status: Eligible for carryover to the 2026 legislative session

TENNESSEE DUI RECORD EXPUNGING BILL (TN HB 1346/TN SB 1232)

Summary: Would allow a person to petition for expunction of an eligible criminal offense that occurred at least 10 years after a conviction for the offense of driving under the influence of an intoxicant.

Status: Eligible for carryover to the 2026 legislative session

VERMONT EXPUNGEMENT AND RECORD SEALING PROTOCOL BILL (VT SB 12)

Summary: Authorizes an individual to file a petition with the court to seal criminal history records related to convictions of offenses in which the underlying conduct is no longer prohibited by law.

Status: Signed into law

VIRGINIA AUTOMATIC/PETITIONED RECORDS SEALING POLICIES ESTABLISHING BILL (VA HB 2723/VA SB 1466)

Summary: Modifies existing provisions applicable to the expungement and sealing of records that are set to become effective on July 1, 2025. Specifically, the bill takes the following actions:

- Clarify that expunged records and sealed records would be prohibited from being released according to statute.
- Define “Sealing” to mean to prohibit public access to records relating to an arrest, charge, or conviction, including any ancillary matter ordered to be sealed in the possession of the Criminal Records Exchange, any court, any police department, or the Department of Motor Vehicles.
- Provide that any offense that has been sealed would not be available for online public viewing in the Online Case Information System.
- Upon entry of an order of expungement, the Department of State Police would validate the accuracy of any criminal history record ordered to be expunged, but it would not validate whether such a record is eligible for expungement.
- Automatically seal criminal and civil offenses for possession of marijuana without the entry of a court order.
- Repeal the sealing fee fund and revert existing funds to the state general fund.
- Prohibit an order to seal an arrest, charge, or conviction record from being entered unless the individual has fully paid their restitution for the offense being sealed.
- Prohibit an order to seal a charge or conviction record from restoring a person’s civil rights or their rights to possess, transport, or carry a firearm, firearm ammunition, or a stun weapon.

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- Require automatic sealing of records for individuals convicted of certain violations with an offense date on or after January 1, 1986, and allow individuals to petition for the sealing of a record if the offense occurred on or after January 1, 1986.

Status: Became law after the legislature adopted the governor’s recommendations

UTAH EXPUNGEMENT POLICIES, AUTOMATIC EXPUNGEMENT, AND EXPUNGEMENT ELIGIBILITY FOR REGISTERED OFFENDERS MODIFYING BILL (UT HB 297)

Summary: Provides for the following

- Redefines terms for expungement and reclassifies traffic offenses.
- "Special certificate" means a document issued by the state’s Bureau of Criminal Identification stating that the criminal record and all records of arrest, investigation, and detention associated with the case do not demonstrate whether the case is eligible for expungement.
- Allows the state’s Department of Public Safety to specify the procedure for notification of an order of expungement.
- Allows the Bureau of Criminal Identification to request that the court vacate an expungement order in certain circumstances.
- Prohibits cases that result in a plea held in abeyance or a conviction for driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or a combination of both, or with a specified or unsafe blood alcohol concentration, from being eligible for expungement.
- Prohibits eligibility for a certificate of eligibility to expunge the conviction records if the individual is convicted of an offense that requires registration as a sex offender, kidnap offender, or child abuse offender, or if there is a protective order or criminal stalking injunction in effect against the individual.
- For petitioners seeking a civil protective order based on facts related to an arrest, investigation, detention, charging, or conviction of the respondent, the court may consider those facts when determining whether to issue the order, even if the related records are expunged.

Status: Signed into law

Registries

FLORIDA SEXUAL OFFENDER RESTRICTIONS BILL (FL HB 45)

Summary: Would, for the purpose of restricting sexual offenders, define terms “public swimming pool,” “public pool,” and “public bathing place;” revise the residency restrictions for persons convicted of certain sexual offenses, revise the requirements for search of sexual predator or sexual offender registration information by state agency or governmental subdivision before appointing or employing person to work, revise special conditions for certain sexual offenders subject to conditional release supervision, and revise the standard conditions of probation or community control for certain sexual offenders.

Status: Prefiled for 2026

ILLINOIS SEX OFFENSE DEFINITION ADDING HOME INVASION-RELATED CRIMES BILL ([IL HB 1407/IL SB 286](#))

Summary: Would, among other things, amend the definition of “sex offense” by including home invasion in which the defendant commits criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual assault, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, criminal sexual abuse, or aggravated criminal sexual abuse against any person or persons within the dwelling place.

Status: Awaiting committee action; Eligible to be carried over to 2026

ILLINOIS SEX OFFENSE DEFINITION ADDS CRIMES INVOLVING INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE, INVOLUNTARY SEXUAL SERVITUDE OF A MINOR, AND TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AMENDING BILL ([IL HB 1469/IL SB 267](#))

Summary: Would, among other things, amend the definition of “sex offense” by including crimes related to involuntary servitude, involuntary sexual servitude of a minor, and trafficking in persons

Status: Awaiting committee action; Eligible to be carried over to 2026

IOWA SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION FOR GROOMING CRIMINAL OFFENSES ESTABLISHING BILL ([IA HF 180/IA SF 461](#))

Summary: Establishes that a person convicted of the criminal offense of grooming under Code section 709.8A must register as a tier I sex offender. Grooming is a class “D” felony in Iowa.

Status: State house version signed into law

MASSACHUSETTS SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY NAME REQUIREMENTS BILL ([MA HB 2008](#))

Summary: Would require registered sex offenders to register in the sex offender registry with the name they originally registered with, thereby prohibiting alternate names. Furthermore, married sex offenders may not use their spouse’s name to register.

Status: Awaiting further committee action after hearing scheduled

NEW JERSEY FEDERAL SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION AND NOTIFICATION ACT COMPLIANCE UPDATING BILL ([NJ AB 3758](#))

Summary: Would revise New Jersey’s Megan’s Law to comply with the federal Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA). It would update sex offender registration and notification procedures accordingly. Additionally, the bill would:

- Mandate public internet access to offender information
- Establish offense-based classification (15, 25 years, or lifetime)
- Set address verification intervals based on classification
- Require international travel notification

- Facilitate interstate information sharing to promote public safety and prevent legal evasion

Status: Awaiting committee action

NEW YORK SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY CHECK FOR YOUTH INTERACTING VOLUNTEERS BILL ([NY AB 5544](#))

Summary: Would require youth organizations to request a sex offender registry check for volunteers who will have direct contact with minors under the age of 18.

Status: Awaiting committee action

NEW YORK SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION OF THOSE MOVING INTO THE STATE DISCRETION BILL ([NY AB 9167](#))

Summary: Would give the state discretion on whether or not someone registered as a sex offender in another state would need to register as such in New York when moving to New York.

Status: Awaiting committee action

TEXAS SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY REPORTABLE CONVICTIONS BILL ([TX HB 1465](#))

Summary: Adds criminal offenses to those requiring reporting in the sex offender registry, such as:

- Continuous sexual abuse of a young child or disabled individual
- Indecency with a child
- Invasive visual recording
- Sexual assault/Aggravated sexual assault
- Possession or promotion of child pornography
- Online solicitation of a minor, etc.

Status: Signed into law

Child/Minor Abuse/Domestic

NEW JERSEY SEXUAL OFFENSES INVOLVING MINORS CLARIFYING BILL ([NJ AB 5004](#)/[NJ SB 3823](#))

Summary: Would update and clarify laws related to child pornography, obscenity, and invasion of privacy. It would separate child pornography from child endangerment laws, expand child pornography to include deepfakes, and update obscenity laws to cover manipulated depictions of children. The bill would also revise the penalties for leaders of child pornography networks and align them with possession laws, as well as amend the invasion of privacy statute to address non-consensual deepfakes and clarify consent regarding the distribution of intimate images.

Status: Both versions are awaiting committee action

Other

Data/Records

Data Rights/Protections/Privacy

ILLINOIS DATA PRIVACY PROTECTION BILL ([IL HB 3041](#))

Summary: Would establish that any entity or person, other than individuals acting in a non-commercial context, that jointly collects, processes, or transfers data may not collect, process, or transfer covered data unless the collection, processing, or transfer is limited to what is reasonably necessary and proportionate.

Status: Awaiting committee action; Eligible to be carried over to 2026

ILLINOIS HEALTH DATA PRIVACY BILL ([IL HB 3494](#)/[IL SB 2273](#))

Summary: Would require individuals, partnerships, corporations, limited liability companies, and associations that conduct business in the state to disclose and maintain a health data privacy policy that clearly and conspicuously discloses types of health data collected, the categories of sources from which the health, and whether the regulated entity collects health data when an individual is not directly interacting with the entities' services. The processing and sale of data would be prohibited without first obtaining an individual's consent.

Status: Awaiting committee action; Eligible to be carried over to 2026

MASSACHUSETTS OPEN DATA STANDARD BILL ([MA SB 34](#))

Summary: Would establish the Massachusetts Open Data Standard, which outlines the requirements for agencies to make public data available, including how frequently data should be updated, searchability, accessibility without registration, format for updates, access through APIs, and standardization for analysis. The bill would:

- Require state and municipal agencies to publish their data on an open data portal.
- Define key terms like "open data" and "public data."
- Establish the role of the Chief Data Officer, who is responsible for creating an inventory of public data and setting up the open data portal.

Status: Passed committee and awaiting consideration by the state house

MASSACHUSETTS DATA PRIVACY BILL, "MASSACHUSETTS DATA PRIVACY ACT," ([MA SB 2619](#) formerly [MA SB 2516](#)/[MA SB 2025](#)/[MA SB 2516](#)/[MA SB 2608](#)/[MA SB 45](#)/[MA SB 33](#)/[MA SB 29](#))

Summary: Among other things, would:

- Apply to persons that during the preceding calendar year: (i) collected or processed the personal data of not less than 60,000 consumers, excluding personal data controlled or processed solely for the purpose of completing a payment transaction; (ii) collected or processed the personal data of not less than 20,000 consumers and

derived not less than 20 per cent of its gross revenue from the sale of personal data; or (iii) collected, processed or transferred reproductive or sexual health data of consumers.

- Grant a consumer the right to: (i) confirm whether a controller is collecting or processing the consumer’s personal data; (ii) obtain from a controller a list of third parties to which the controller has transferred the consumer’s personal data; (iii) correct inaccuracies in the consumer’s personal data; (iv) delete personal information; (v) and obtain a copy of the consumer’s personal data collected or processed by the controller in a portable format.
- Require a controller to limit the collection of personal data to what is reasonably necessary to provide or maintain a specific product or service requested by the consumer.
- Prohibit a controller from processing personal data for a purpose that is neither reasonably necessary to nor compatible with the disclosed purposes for which the personal data is processed unless the controller obtains the consumer’s affirmative consent.
- Define “sensitive data” to include: (i) a government-issue identifier; (ii) any personal information that describes or reveals a consumer’s mental or physical health condition, diagnosis, disability or treatment, including, but not limited to, gender-affirming health data, reproductive or sexual health data, legally-protected health care data and neural data; (iii) biometric data or genetic information; (iv) precise geolocation information; (v) account or device log-in credentials, or security or access codes for an account or device; (vi) personal data of an individual that a controller or processor knows or should have known that an individual is a child; (vii) an individual’s race, color, ethnicity, religion, national origin, citizenship or immigration status; (viii) information revealing individual’s sex life, sexual orientation or status as transgender or non-binary; or (ix) information that reveals the status of a consumer as a victim of a crime.
- Prohibit a controller from collecting, processing, or transferring sensitive data concerning a consumer except when such collection, processing, or transfer is strictly necessary to provide or maintain a specific product or service requested by the consumer.
- Prohibit a controller from selling sensitive data.
- Prohibit a controller from transferring sensitive data concerning a consumer without obtaining the consumer’s affirmative consent.
- Require controllers to provide consumers with a reasonably accessible and understandable privacy notice that includes a detailed and accurate representation of: (i) the categories of personal data collected and processed by the controller; (ii) the purpose for collecting and processing each category of personal data the controller collects or processes; (iii) how consumers may exercise their consumer

rights; (iv) the categories of personal data that the controller transfers to third parties, if any, and the purposes for those transfers; (v) the categories of third parties, if any, to which the controller transfers personal data; and (vi) an active electronic mail address or other online mechanism that the consumer may use to contact the controller for privacy and data security inquiries.

Status: Amended and awaiting further committee action after encapsulating other bills

NEW YORK PERSONAL IDENTIFYING INFORMATION DEFINITION UPDATING BILL ([NY AB 920/NY SB 785](#))

Summary: Updates the definition of “personal identifying information” in the New York penal law and New York general business law to include medical information and health insurance information.

Status: Assembly version signed into law

OHIO PUBLIC RECORD INSPECTION HARASSMENT PREVENTING BILL ([OH HB 314](#))

Summary: Would authorize public offices or individuals to bring an action in the court of common pleas if a requester submits multiple related or unrelated requests for copying or inspection of public records that are intended to harass the public office or individual. If the court finds that harassing the public office or individual was the intention, then the court would be authorized to limit or deny the requests. This provision would not apply to requesters who are a state agency, including public colleges or universities.

Status: Awaiting committee action

Motor Vehicle/Driver Data

Other

Other Sports-Related Measures

Concussion and Other Sports Safety

MASSACHUSETTS SOCCER CONCUSSION PREVENTION HEADGEAR ALLOWING BILL ([MA HB 508](#))

Summary: Would require participants in soccer competitions and practice to be permitted to wear protective headgear on the field, provided that such headgear satisfies relevant federal standards for headgear used in soccer.

Status: Awaiting committee action

MASSACHUSETTS YOUTH SPORTING QUALITY COMMISSION BILL ([MA HB 744](#))

Summary: Would establish a commission to study and make recommendations on the quality of coaching staff at club sports facilities, with a focus on ensuring proper training, vetting,

and reporting mechanisms for coaches who work with children and young adults. The bill would provide for the composition of the Commission, along with its duties.

Status: Awaiting committee action

NEW JERSEY YOUTH SPORTS COACHES CPR AND FIRST AID REQUIRING BILL ([NJ AB 4274](#)/[NJ SB 3198](#))

Summary: Would require youth sports team coaches to be certified in CPR and first aid. Coaches must complete training and certification by the Commissioner of Health, who will establish the requirements, including CPR and first aid instruction. The commissioner will also issue certificates to individuals who meet the standards.

Status: Awaiting committee action

NEW YORK YOUTH SPORTS AND CONCUSSION AWARENESS BILL ([NY AB 5383](#)/[NY SB 7266](#))

Summary: Would require school, adult, public, or private league-organized soccer, lacrosse, ice hockey, and field hockey programs to provide informational packets about concussions to parents and guardians of children participating in those programs.

Status: Both versions are awaiting committee action

NORTH CAROLINA YOUTH COACHES' MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID TRAINING REQUIREMENT BILL ([NC SB 550](#))

Summary: Would require the State Board of Education to consult with the Center for Safer Schools, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the University of North Carolina School of Social Work on the selection of mental health first aid training programs. The Board would be required to adopt rules that require all coaches and athletic directors to possess certification from a training program approved by the State Board of Education.

Status: Awaiting committee action

OHIO SCHOOL AND YOUTH SPORTS CARDIAC ARREST PREVENTION AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PARTICIPANTS BILL ([OH HB 437](#))

Summary: Would, among other things, require school students and youth sports athletes to complete a cardiac health screening, and require the State's Department of Health to develop and post various cardiac safety information and create a cardiac health training module for health care professionals.

Status: Awaiting committee action

WEST VIRGINIA K-12 CARDIAC EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN FOR SCHOOL PERSONNEL AND PROVISION OF SUCH PLAN TO YOUTH SPORTS COACHES PRACTICING ON SCHOOL GROUNDS REQUIRING BILL ([WV SB 652](#))

Summary: Requires elementary and secondary schools to develop a cardiac emergency response plan that addresses the appropriate use of school personnel to respond to incidents involving an individual experiencing sudden cardiac arrest or a similar life-threatening

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emergency while on school grounds outside of athletic events. Also requires coaches and any other personnel supervising a youth sports league team that plays or practices on school grounds to receive a copy of the cardiac emergency response plan, be aware of automated external defibrillators located on school grounds, maintain ongoing staff training in CPR/AED use, and practice such skills.

Status: Signed into law

Sports Personnel Assault

NEW JERSEY SPORTS OFFICIAL ASSAULT AND HARASSMENT PENALTIES INCREASING BILL ([NJ 1358/NJ SB 1358](#))

Summary: Would increase penalties for assault and harassment against sports officials and participants under certain standards.

Status: Awaiting committee action

PENNSYLVANIA CRIMINAL OFFENSE FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT BY SPORTS OFFICIALS, NONPROFIT VOLUNTEERS, OR EMPLOYEES CODIFYING BILL ([PA SB 255](#))

Summary: Codifies sexual assault by a sports official, volunteer, or employee of a nonprofit association as a Tier II sexual offense.

Status: Signed into law

Other

CALIFORNIA YOUTH SPORTS CENTRALIZED SUPPORTING ENTITY CREATION EXPLORING BY A REVIEW COMMISSION BILL, "YOUTH SPORTS FOR ALL ACT" ([CA AB 749](#))

Summary: Requires the Secretary of California Health and Human Services to establish and convene the Blue Ribbon Commission on the Development of a California Department of Youth Sports or an Equivalent Centralized Entity to conduct a comprehensive study to review the need for and feasibility of creating a centralized entity to support and regulate youth sports.

Status: Signed into law

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY YOUTH ATHLETIC PROGRAM GENDER-BASED DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITING BILL ([CA AB 932](#))

Summary: Prohibits schools from discriminating against a person because of their sex or gender in the operation, conduct, or administration of community youth athletics programs, or in the allocation or rental to the third-party community youth athletics program of school and recreation facilities.

Status: Signed into law

ILLINOIS YOUTH SPORTS COMMISSION CREATING BILL ([IL HB 2418](#))

Summary: Establishes a state Commission on Youth Sports with the mission of increasing access, equity, and quality in youth sports. The Commission is to identify barriers and recommend policies so that every child has access to safe, high-quality opportunities regardless of neighborhood or family income.

Status: Signed into law

ILLINOIS SPORTS FACILITIES, INCLUDING COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND YOUTH, SEX BASED DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITION BILL ([IL HB 2772/IL SB 2274](#))

Summary: Adds professional sports entities to those sports entities prohibited from engaging in unlawful discrimination, as defined in the Illinois Human Rights Act, with respect to programs or activities that are offered at facilities that are funded by the state-funded sports authority, including facilities established or supported by bonds issued by the authority.

Status: State house version signed into law

NEW JERSEY YOUTH SPORTS TASK FORCE ESTABLISHING BILL ([NJ AB 4119/NJ SB 1114](#))

Summary: Would establish a Youth Sports Task Force consisting of 13 members, including experts and public representatives. The task force would study issues in youth sports, such as protection from unethical practices, financial oversight, coach training on bullying, and promoting proper conduct among parents, spectators, and sports officials. It would issue a final report with recommendations within one year of its first meeting, and the task force would dissolve 30 days after submission.

Status: Awaiting committee action

NEW YORK YOUTH SPORTS MINORS EMPLOYING ALLOWING BILL ([NY AB 5993](#))

Summary: Would authorize minors of 12 and 13 to be employed as referees, umpires, or officials at youth sporting events; however, the minors are only allowed to handle one sporting event per week.

Status: Awaiting committee action

NEW YORK YOUTH SPORTS GRANT PROGRAM BILL ([NY SB 4861](#))

Summary: Would establish the New York State youth sports initiative grants fund under the Commissioner of Children and Family Services for eligible not-for-profit youth sports organizations based on criteria set by the Commissioner.

Status: Awaiting committee action

NORTH CAROLINA YOUTH SPORTS EDUCATION COURSE FOR COACHING PERSONNEL BILL ([NC HB 602](#))

Summary: would, as amended, require high-risk youth athletic activities organizations to require that their personnel and coaching staff complete youth sports injury education courses.

Status: Amended, passed the state house, and awaiting state senate committee action

Other Childcare-Related Measures

**Other childcare-related measures may be added to this section if introduced*