

Each event (arrest and court hearing information for each case) is separated by asterisks like this: \* \* \* \*

Each incident on a California RAP sheet is identified by a -name and a date of birth. These are listed and numbered at the beginning of the RAP sheet. Sometimes people have several names or dates of birth associated with them, either as a result of typographical errors or incorrect information given.

Dates on Department of Justice RAP sheets are written with the year first, then month then day. For example, 20170630 means June 30, 2017.

1. An event is organized by first listing the arrest or detention information.

Next is the county in which you were arrested. On the next line you will find a file number. This is not the case number for court; it usually is a booking, police or District Attorney file number.

Next comes a list of charges, also called "counts" (CNT). There is a section of the law listed and a code (group of laws) listed. The section of law is listed before the Code. For example "484 PC" refers to section 484 of the California Penal Code.

Many encounters with law enforcement do not result in convictions. Often the DA will realize that he or she cannot prove that the person accused committed the offense(s) charged. In those cases, there are arrests or detentions only and no resulting convictions.

2. When the DA decides to proceed with a case, it goes to court. The portion of the RAP sheet after the arrest or detention information shows what happened in court. Each action ("cycle") within a fingerprinting event is reparated by dashes, like this: - - - -

Cycles do not necessarily involve fingerprinting, but are connected by law enforcement booking numbers or court case numbers.

You will see the letters "DISPO"; this shows what happened to each charge in court. Under "DISPO" if a person plead guilty or was found guilty at trial, you will see, the word "CONVICTED" after the count or charge. Usually the sentence is listed as well, showing jail or prison, probation, fines and fees.

Frequently, some of the charges are dropped, usually in exchange for a plea bargain. (A plea is an agreement where a person agrees to a lesser charge to avoid going to trial). If a charge is dropped, the RAP sheet will note "DISMISSED" after "DISPO."

Usually the RAP sheet will note the reason or section of the Penal Code that authorized its dismissal. "FOJ" means "in furtherance of justice." Notes referring to PC 1203.4, PC 1203.4a, PC 1203.41 and PC 1203.42 all mean the case was dismissed based on those laws. Similarly, if a felony was reduced, a note on the RAP sheet will show the law that permitted the reduction, often PC 17b, PC 1170.18 ("Prop 47") and HS 11361.8 (e)-(f) ("Prop 64").

## Key

**AKA** = Also Known As

**CONV** = Conviction

**COR** = Certificate of Rehabilitation

**DEJ** = Deferred Entry of Judgment

**DISM** = Dismissed

FEL RED = Felony Reduction

FTA = Failure to Appear

**IMP SENT SUSP** –A judge can hold off from either imposing or executing the punishment as long as the defendant fulf ills the condition of the suspension.

MISD = Misdemeanor

**NOLO CONTENDERE** = When you plead "no contest," you are not technically admitting guilt but are still allowing the court to determine your punishment.

OR = Released on Own Recognizance

P NC = Plead No Contest

PROS-REJ = Prosecution rejected

**17b** = felony is a wobbler, eligible for reduction to a misdemeanor by petition

**Prop 64** = provides for retroactive relief for prior marijuana-related convictions per HS 11361.8(e)-(k).

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