

# ISSUE BRIEF

## COMPONENT 5.9

<b>Area of Law</b>	Protective Provisions for the Child Victims
<b>The Policy Goal</b>	Child sex trafficking victims may vacate delinquency adjudications and expunge related records for prostitution and other offenses arising from trafficking victimization, without a waiting period.
<b>The Reason</b>	Juvenile delinquency records serve as barriers to the restoration and healing process for survivors of child sex trafficking. Though generally not publicly available like records for adult convictions, juvenile records may still prevent survivors from securing an academic scholarship and may result in expulsion from the survivor's school. Such academic consequences will follow a survivor from school to school and potentially bar access to higher education. Additional collateral consequences associated with juvenile delinquency records include denial of professional licenses and ineligibility for certain types of employment, including work with children. A juvenile record may also prevent survivors from joining the military, obtaining or retaining driver's licenses, or accessing benefits such as public housing and crime victims' compensation. Each of these collateral consequences results in further victimization and hinders a survivor's ability to rebuild his or her life. As such, state law must allow delinquency adjudications to be vacated and related records to be expunged. Expungement keeps juvenile records from public view or access, while vacatur sets aside the underlying adjudication, thereby acknowledging a survivor's status as a victim rather than as a criminal. Although many states already permit human trafficking victims to vacate convictions for certain crimes, those laws generally do not apply to delinquency adjudications since the juvenile code in many states distinguishes between convictions and adjudications. As such, state law must specifically allow survivors of child sex trafficking to vacate delinquency adjudications and expunge related records in order to prevent the child from systemic victimization. Our analysis focuses on the threshold issue of application to delinquency adjudications, but other procedural requirements, including approval of the prosecutor, may also pose barriers to accessing the protection of vacatur and expungement laws.

### Examples of Legislative Solutions

#### California

Cal. Penal Code § 236.14(g) (Petition for vacatur relief of arrest for or conviction of nonviolent offense committed while victim of human trafficking) states, "(g) After considering the totality of the evidence presented, the court may vacate the conviction and expunge the arrests and issue an order if it finds all of the following: (1) That the petitioner was a victim of human trafficking at the time the nonviolent crime was committed. (2) The commission of the crime was a direct result of being a victim of human trafficking. (3) The victim is engaged in a good faith effort to distance himself or herself from the human trafficking scheme. (4) It is in the best interest of the petitioner and in the interests of justice . . . ."

Under subsection (j), "[a] person who was arrested as, or

found to be, a person described in Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code [Persons subject to jurisdiction of juvenile court and to adjudication as ward for violation of law or ordinance defining crime; Persons subject to prosecution in criminal court] because he or she committed a nonviolent offense while he or she was a victim of human trafficking, including, but not limited to, prostitution, as described in subdivision (b) of Section 647, may petition the court for relief under this section. If the petitioner establishes that the arrest or adjudication was the direct result of being a victim of human trafficking the petitioner is entitled to a rebuttable presumption that the requirements for relief have been met."

#### Florida

Fla. Stat. Ann. § 943.0583(3) (Human trafficking victim expunction) states, "[a] person who is a victim of human

trafficking may petition for the expunction of a criminal history record resulting from the arrest or filing of charges for an offense committed or reported to have been committed while the person was a victim of human trafficking, which offense was committed or reported to have been committed as a part of the human trafficking scheme of which the person was a victim or at the direction of an operator of the scheme, including, but not limited to, violations under chapters 796 [Prostitution] and 847 [Obscenity], without regard to the disposition of the arrest or of any charges. However, this section does not apply to any offense listed in s. 775.084(1)(b)1 [Violent career criminals] . . . . A conviction expunged under this section is deemed to have been vacated due to a substantive defect in the underlying criminal proceedings . . . .

Under subsection (8), “(a) Any criminal history record of a minor . . . that is ordered expunged pursuant to this section must be physically destroyed or obliterated by any criminal justice agency having custody of such record . . . . (b) The person who is the subject of a criminal history record that is expunged under this section may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge the arrests covered by the expunged record . . . .”

Further, “[o]fficial documentation of the victim’s status creates a presumption that his or her participation in the offense was a result of having been a victim of human trafficking but is not required for granting a petition under this section . . . .” Fla. Stat. Ann. § 943.0583(5).