

Laws Permitting Vacating Convictions for Human Trafficking Victims

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Issue

This report summarizes state laws that provide vacatur relief to human trafficking victims convicted of crimes committed as a result of their exploitation as trafficking victims. Vacatur relief laws authorize courts to vacate criminal convictions that were the result of the person being trafficked.

Summary

Many states have enacted vacatur laws that apply in human trafficking cases. In these cases, the laws provide relief for victims who were forced to engage in, arrested for, and convicted of certain offenses, usually prostitution or prostitution-related crimes or violation of related municipal ordinances. These laws vary by state. In many states, an order to expunge or seal arrest, prosecution, or conviction records accompanies the vacatur order.

At least 32 states, including Connecticut, have created procedures for survivors to petition the court to vacate convictions for certain offenses committed as a result of being trafficked (Louisiana's law applies to minors only). These laws have specific provisions and processes and are limited to certain crimes and prosecutors are generally given the opportunity, at a hearing, to object to the vacatur petition. Generally, the petitioner must provide evidence that he or she was a trafficking victim. Depending on the state, the petitioner's burden of proof is specified in the law and may be either by a preponderance of the evidence or by clear and

Related Federal Laws

- *Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA)* ([22 U.S.C. § 7102, et al.](#))
- *Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act* ([42 U.S.C. § 1314b](#))
- *Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act* (amends TVPA) ([22 U.S.C. § 7102, et al.](#))

convincing evidence. In some states, certain documentation of the petitioner’s status as a human trafficking victim generally creates a presumption of victim status but is not required for vacatur or expungement relief. Table 1 below provides a summary of the primary provisions of each of these states’ laws.

Background Information

Human trafficking is a crime under federal law and in all states. The federal government and most states (including Connecticut) follow the “3P” human trafficking eradication strategy which consists of prevention, prosecution, and protection. (OLR Report [2020-R-0005](#) provides more detail on the 3P strategy, federal laws, and Connecticut and other states’ human trafficking laws in general.)

Protections for victims of human trafficking include immunity from prosecution or diversion to rehabilitative services to prevent arrested victims from entering the justice system. Many states apply these protections only to the most vulnerable population, such as trafficked youth. Additionally, most states allow victims to assert an affirmative defense to criminal charges that were the result of actions they were forced to commit by their traffickers. (For more information on immunity, diversion, or affirmative defense laws see this National Council of State Legislatures [report](#).)

As stated earlier, this OLR report focuses on the judicial protections under state laws that give vacatur relief to human trafficking victims convicted of certain criminal offenses.

Vacatur Relief and Expungement Laws

Connecticut

Under Connecticut law, after a conviction for prostitution, the defendant may apply to the Superior Court to vacate the judgment on the basis that his or her participation in the offense was a result of being a human trafficking victim. Prior to rendering a decision on a defendant, the court must give the prosecutor a reasonable opportunity to investigate the defendant’s claim and an opportunity to be heard to contest the defendant’s application. If the defendant proves that he or she is a trafficking victim, the court must vacate any judgment of conviction and dismiss any charges related to the offense ([CGS § 54-95c](#)).

Under the law, if a child has a criminal record as a result of being a human trafficking victim, the court must order all related police and court records erased. Upon the entry of such an erasure order, all references must be removed from all agency, official, and institutional files and a finding of delinquency must be deemed to have never occurred. The law prohibits individuals in charge of

the records from disclosing information pertaining to the erased record, except that the fact of such erasure may be substantiated when the court believes it is in the child’s best interest to do so ([CGS § 46b-146](#)).

Other States

At least 31 other states have vacatur-specific provisions and processes, some specify the crimes to which they apply. Louisiana’s vacatur relief law applies to minors only. Additionally, at least five states (Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, and Texas) do not have vacatur relief laws for trafficked victims but provide for the expungement or sealing of records only. Table 1 provides a summary of the primary provisions of each of these state’s laws.

Table 1: Summary of Other State’s Vacatur Relief and Expungement Laws

State (Statute)	<i>Vacatur Relief and Expungement Provisions</i>
<p>Arizona <i>(Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-907.01)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person convicted of prostitution may apply to the court to vacate the conviction • Court must vacate the conviction if it finds by clear and convincing evidence that the person’s participation was a direct result of being a trafficking victim • Vacated conviction allows the person to state that he or she has never been arrested for, charged with, or convicted of the crime (except in cases requiring fingerprint clearance for (1) employment or (2) to obtain a particular permission, such as being approved to be an adoptive parent)
<p>Arkansas <i>(Ark. Code Ann. § 16-90-1412)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expungement only • A person convicted of prostitution as a result of being a victim of human trafficking may petition the court to seal conviction • If proven by a preponderance of the evidence, the court must issue a uniform order to seal the criminal conviction and redact the petitioner’s name from all records related to the arrest, investigation, adjudication of guilt, and any other related records
<p>California <i>(Cal. Penal Code § 236.14)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person arrested for or convicted of any nonviolent offense (e.g., prostitution) committed while he or she was a victim of human trafficking may petition the court for vacatur relief • If established by clear and convincing evidence, the court may vacate the conviction, expunge the arrests, and issue an order to seal the records of the arrest for three years from the date of the arrest, or within one year after the court order is granted, whichever occurs later, and then to destroy the records of the arrest; the court order to seal and destroy the records must itself be sealed and destroyed in the same manner • A vacatur order must, among other things, set aside the verdict of guilty or the adjudication and dismiss the accusation or information against the petitioner

Table 1 (continued)

State (Statute)	Vacatur Relief and Expungement Provisions
<p>Colorado <i>(Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 18-7-201.3 & 24-72-706)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expungement only • A person charged with or convicted of certain crimes committed as a direct result of being a victim of human trafficking may apply to the court to seal his or her conviction records, except for basic identifying information • Court must grant order if, among other things, petitioner establishes victim status by a preponderance of the evidence • Applies to conviction records pertaining to prostitution, soliciting for or keeping a place of prostitution, or public indecency
<p>Delaware <i>(Del. Code Ann. Tit. 11, § 787(i))</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person convicted of prostitution, loitering, or obscenity as a direct result of being a victim of human trafficking, may file a petition for vacatur and expungement with the court in which the conviction was obtained • If certain conditions are met, the court must grant the motion and enter an order vacating the conviction and dismissing the accusatory pleading, and may take such additional action as is appropriate in the circumstances or as justice requires • If the court grants the motion to vacate and the person also requested expungement, the court's order must require expungement of the police and court records relating to the charge and conviction
<p>Florida <i>(Fla. Stat. Ann. § 943.0583)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person convicted certain offenses may petition the court for the expunction of a criminal history record • Official government agency documentation of the person's status as a human trafficking victim creates a presumption that the person's participation in the offense was a result of having been a victim, and thus the standard of proof is by a preponderance of the evidence; without official documentation, the standard of proof is clear and convincing evidence • A conviction expunged is deemed to have been vacated due to a substantive defect in the underlying criminal proceedings • Expungement law applies to arrests, charges, or convictions if they occurred when a person was a victim of trafficking but does not apply to any offense that is a serious felony, such as murder (<i>Fla. Stat. Ann. § 775.084(1)(b)1</i>)
<p>Georgia <i>SB 435 (2020) (Ga. Code Ann. § 17-10-21)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A defendant convicted of an offense and sentenced as a result of being a trafficking victim may petition the court to vacate the conviction • Petition must be submitted at least six months after conviction and sentencing for a misdemeanor offense or at least one year following completion of the sentence for a felony offense • If, after a hearing, the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the defendant committed the offense as a direct result of being trafficked, the court may issue an order vacating the conviction and sentence • If the court issues an order to vacate, it must also issue an order restricting access to criminal history record information for such offense and no fee can be charged for doing so

Table 1 (continued)

State (Statute)	<i>Vacatur Relief and Expungement Provisions</i>
(Ga. Code Ann. § 15-11-32)	<p>Delinquency of a Minor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A court order of delinquency adjudication of a minor may be modified or vacated if the child was adjudicated for a delinquent act for a sexual crime that resulted from the child being (1) trafficked for sexual servitude or (2) a victim of sexual exploitation • After a petition seeking relief and a hearing, the court must deny or grant relief as the evidence warrants
Hawaii (Haw. Rev. Stat. § 712-1209.6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person convicted of committing prostitution, loitering for the purpose of engaging in or advancing prostitution, street solicitation of prostitution, or a lesser offense when charged with a violation of these crimes, may file a motion to vacate the conviction if the defendant's participation in the offense was the result of the person having been a victim of (1) sex trafficking, (2) promoting prostitution, or (3) severe human trafficking under federal law • Motion must generally be made within six years after the date that the person ceases to be a victim • Burden of proof is by a preponderance of the evidence • If the court grants the motion it must vacate the conviction • Not applicable to convictions for sex trafficking; promoting prostitution; or paying, agreeing to pay, or offering to pay another person to engage in sexual conduct
Idaho (Idaho Code § 67-3014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person arrested, prosecuted, or convicted of prostitution or other offenses that the court deems appropriate may petition the court for vacatur relief • Petition must be filed within a reasonable time after arrest, prosecution, and conviction (except if an arrest was not prosecuted, petition cannot be filed until two years after the arrest) • Petitioner's burden of proof is by a preponderance of the evidence • If the court finds that the petitioner has demonstrated that the petitioner's participation in the activities was as a result of being trafficked, the court must vacate the conviction, if any, and order that related criminal history records be expunged • Under an order of expungement, (1) the arrest and proceedings that are the subject of the order must be considered not to have occurred and (2) the related criminal history records must be expunged and must not be used against the petitioner • Vacatur relief and record expungement must not be available if the petitioner raised the affirmative defense of coercion at trial and was convicted
Illinois (725 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. § 5/116-2.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person may file motion with the court to vacate convictions for prostitution or first offender felony prostitution if the defendant's participation in the offense was a result of being a trafficking victim • The court may grant the motion if, in the court's discretion, the violation was a result of the defendant having been a victim of human trafficking • Evidence of victim status may include federal or state certified court records; certain certified federal immigration records; or a sworn statement from certain professionals (e.g., doctor) • Alternatively, the court may consider other evidence it deems credible and of probative value in determining whether the defendant is a trafficking victim or victim of a severe form of trafficking • If the court vacates the conviction, it may take additional action it deems appropriate

Table 1 (continued)

State (Statute)	Vacatur Relief and Expungement Provisions
<p>Kansas <i>(Ks. Stat. Ann. § 21-6614)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expungement only • A person convicted of prostitution may petition the court for the expungement of the conviction if, among other things, the person can prove they were acting under coercion caused by another person's act
<p>Kentucky <i>(Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 529.160)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person charged with or convicted of prostitution, or a non-violent offense, whose participation in the offense is a direct result of being a victim of human trafficking, may make a motion in court to expunge all records of the offense • Motion must be filed at least 60 days following the final judgment date • Charges must be dismissed with prejudice upon the court's finding that the person's participation in the offense was a direct result of being a victim of human trafficking
<p>Louisiana <i>(La. Stat. Ann. Child. Code Tit. 8, Art. 923)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child victims only • A motion to set aside an adjudication may be filed at any time following an adjudication of delinquency involving prostitution, prostitution by massage, or crime against nature by solicitation when the child's participation in the offense was a result of having been a victim of human trafficking or a victim of a severe form of trafficking under federal law • The court must grant the motion if it finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the violation was a result of the child having been a victim of human trafficking • If a motion is granted, the court must order the expungement and sealing of the record and report of the juvenile proceedings, including records related to the arrest, citation, investigation, charge, delinquency proceedings, adjudication, and probation
<p>Maryland <i>(MD Code, Crim. Proc., § 8-302)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person convicted of prostitution may file a motion to vacate the judgment if he or she was acting under duress as a victim of human trafficking as defined under state or federal law • The motion must be filed within a reasonable period after the conviction • If the court grants the motion on a finding that the person committed the qualifying offense as a direct result of being a victim of human trafficking, the court must vacate the conviction and state the reasons for its ruling on the record
<p>Michigan <i>(Mi. Comp. Laws Ann. § 780.621, as amended by Act 191 (2020), effective Apr. 11, 2021)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person convicted of prostitution, or any other lewd or immoral act, may apply to have that conviction set aside if he or she committed the offense as a direct result of being a victim of a human trafficking violation • The person may apply at any time after the date of the conviction to be set aside and he or she may apply to have more than one conviction set aside • The applicant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the conviction was a direct result of his or her being a victim of human trafficking • The court may enter an order setting aside the conviction, if it determines that the circumstances and behavior of the applicant from the date of the conviction to the filing of the application warrant setting aside the conviction, and that setting aside the conviction is consistent with the public welfare

Table 1 (continued)

State (Statute)	Vacatur Relief and Expungement Provisions
Mississippi (Miss. Code Ann. § 97-3-54.6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At any time after a conviction, upon a defendant's appropriate motion the court in which the conviction was entered may vacate the conviction if the court finds the defendant's participation in the offense was the result of being a human trafficking victim
Montana (Mon. Code Ann. § 46-18-608)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the motion of a person, a court may vacate a person's conviction of prostitution, promoting prostitution, or other nonviolent offense if the court finds that the person's participation in the offense was a direct result of having been a victim of human trafficking or of sex trafficking under the federal law The motion must generally (1) be made within a reasonable time after the person ceased to be involved in human trafficking or sought services for human trafficking victims and (2) state why the facts giving rise to the motion were not presented to the court during the prosecution
Nevada (Nev. Rev. Stat. § 179.247)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person convicted of prostitution, solicitation of prostitution (with some exceptions), state crimes other than certain violent crimes, or violating municipal ordinances for loitering for solicitation or prostitution may petition the court to vacate the judgement and seal the records The court may grant the petition if the person's participation in the offense was the result of having been a victim of (1) human trafficking under the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act or (2) involuntary servitude If the court grants the petition, it must vacate the judgment and issue an order to seal the petitioner's records which relate to the vacated judgement
New Jersey (N.J. Crim. Proc. Code § 2C:44-1.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person convicted of prostitution and related offenses or violating prostitution-related local ordinances, may file an application with the court to have the conviction vacated at any time following entry of a judgment of conviction, if the person's participation in the offense was a result of having been a victim of human trafficking The person may also seek an order for the expungement of records in the same application The application must generally be made and heard within a reasonable time after the later of when the person (1) ceased to be a human trafficking victim or (2) sought services for being a victim of human trafficking If the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the person was a victim of human trafficking, it must enter an order vacating the conviction and directing that all court records be revised accordingly When the person's application also seeks an order for expungement, the court's order must require that all criminal records be expunged
New Hampshire (N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 633:7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An individual convicted, or adjudicated as delinquent, for the commission of specified offenses committed as a direct result of being a victim of human trafficking may file a motion to vacate the conviction or adjudication Applies to prosecution for indecent exposure and lewdness, prostitution, or any other misdemeanor or class B felony, where the conduct was committed as a direct result of being trafficked and did not involve an act of violence After a hearing, the court may grant the request upon a finding, by clear and convincing evidence, that the defendant's participation in the offense was a direct result of being trafficked

Table 1 (continued)

State (Statute)	Vacatur Relief and Expungement Provisions
<p>New Mexico (N.M. Stat. Ann. § 30-52-1.2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who is a human trafficking victim and has been charged or convicted for a non-homicide crime arising out of the actions of someone charged with human trafficking may petition the court to have his or her records sealed • To qualify, the individual's involvement must have been due to duress, coercion, use of force, threat to or fraud committed against him or her by someone convicted of human trafficking involving the individual
<p>New York (N.Y. Crim. Pro. Law § 440.10)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A defendant, at any time after conviction for certain prostitution-related crimes, may ask the court to vacate a judgment on the grounds that his or her participation in the offense was a result of being a victim of sex trafficking, sex trafficking of a child, compelling prostitution, or human trafficking under federal law, among other crimes • The motion must generally be made with due diligence, after the defendant has ceased to be a victim of such trafficking or prostitution crime or has sought services for victims of such crimes
<p>North Carolina (N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 15A-1416.1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A motion seeking to vacate a conviction for prostitution may be filed by a human trafficking victim at any time following the entry of a guilty verdict • The motion must state why the facts giving rise to the vacatur relief motion were not presented to the trial court and must be made with due diligence after the defendant has ceased to be a human trafficking victim or has sought services for victims of such offenses • The court may grant the motion if, in its discretion, the defendant has demonstrated, by the preponderance of the evidence, that the violation was a direct result of the defendant having been a victim of human trafficking or sexual servitude and that the offense would not have been committed but for the defendant having been a victim of human trafficking or sexual servitude • If the court grants a motion it must vacate the conviction and may take any additional appropriate action
<p>North Dakota (N.D. Cent. Code Ann. § 12.1-41-14)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual convicted of prostitution or certain other non-serious offenses committed as a direct result of being a human trafficking victim may motion the court to vacate the conviction and seal the record • The court may grant the motion on a finding that the individual's participation in the offense was a direct result of being a human trafficking victim • Official determination or documentation is not required to grant a motion but an official determination or documentation from a government agency that the individual was a victim at the time of the offense creates a presumption that the individual's participation was a direct result of being a victim
<p>Ohio (Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2953.38)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person may apply to the court for an order to expunge their conviction record for certain offenses, including prostitution and loitering to engage in solicitation • The applicant must prove, by a preponderance of the evidence, that his or her participation in the offense was a result of having been a victim of human trafficking • Generally, if the court finds that the interests of the applicant in having the conviction record expunged are not outweighed by any legitimate needs of the government to maintain that record, the court must grant the application and order that the record be expunged

Table 1 (continued)

State (Statute)	Vacatur Relief and Expungement Provisions
<p>Oklahoma <i>(Okla. Stat. Ann. Tit. 22, § 19c)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The court, upon its own motion or upon petition by the defendant and for good cause shown, may enter an order for expungement of law enforcement and court records relating to a charge or conviction for a prostitution-related offense committed as a result of the defendant having been a victim of human trafficking
<p>Oregon <i>(Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 137.221)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person may request to have a conviction for prostitution or for violating a municipal prostitution ordinance vacated by filing a motion (1) containing an explanation of facts supporting a claim that he or she was the victim of sex trafficking at or around the time of the conduct giving rise to the prostitution conviction and (2) explaining why those facts were not presented to the trial court If the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the person was the victim of sex trafficking at or around the time of the conduct giving rise to the prostitution conviction, the court must grant the motion and vacate the conviction
<p>Pennsylvania <i>(18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3019)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An individual convicted of certain non-violent offenses, such as disorderly conduct relating to loitering and prowling at night time as a direct result of being a victim of human trafficking may file a motion to vacate the conviction The motion must describe the supporting evidence including copies of any documents showing that he or she is entitled to relief due to having been a trafficked victim No official determination or documentation is required to grant a motion, but official documentation from a government agency indicating that the defendant was a victim at the time of the offense creates a presumption that the defendant's participation in the offense was a direct result of being a victim The court must grant the motion if it finds that the moving party's conviction was obtained as a result of having been a victim of human trafficking; if granted, the court must vacate the conviction, strike the adjudication of guilt, and order the records expunged
<p>South Carolina <i>(S.C. Code Ann. § 16-3-2020)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A victim of human trafficking convicted of trafficking or prostitution may motion the court to vacate the conviction and expunge its record The court may grant the motion on a finding that the person's participation in the offense was a direct result of being a victim
<p>Texas <i>(Tex. Gov't. Code Ann. § 411.0728)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person (1) convicted of, or placed on deferred adjudication community supervision for, certain non-violent offenses, such as prostitution, who committed the offense solely as a victim of human trafficking, continuous human trafficking, or compelling prostitution and (2) who provided assistance in the investigation or prosecution of the offense (or did not provide assistance due to certain attributes, such as the person's age) may petition the court for an order of nondisclosure of criminal history record information
<p>Utah <i>(Utah Code Ann. § 78B-9-104)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unless otherwise precluded by law, a person who has been convicted and sentenced for a criminal offense may file an action to vacate or modify the conviction or sentence on grounds that they committed specified offenses (e.g., prostitution) while subject to force, fraud, or coercion as a human trafficking victim The court may not grant relief unless the petitioner establishes that there would be a reasonable likelihood of a more favorable outcome considering the facts proved in the post-conviction proceeding, viewed with the evidence and facts introduced at trial or during sentencing

Table 1 (continued)

State (Statute)	Vacatur Relief and Expungement Provisions
<p>Vermont <i>(Vt. Stat. Ann. Tit. 13, § 2658)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person convicted of a qualifying crime may file a motion to vacate the conviction if it was obtained as a result of the person having been a victim of human trafficking • The court, after a hearing, must grant the motion if it finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the (1) moving party was convicted of a qualifying crime and (2) conviction was obtained as a result of the moving party's having been a victim of human trafficking • If granted, the court must vacate the conviction, strike the adjudication of guilt, and expunge the record
<p>Washington <i>(Wash. Rev. Code §§ 9.96.060 & 9.96.070)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person convicted of prostitution who committed the offense as a result of being a victim of specified crimes committed against them, including human trafficking and commercial sexual abuse of a minor, may apply to the sentencing court to vacate his or her conviction record • An applicant may not have the record vacated if he or she has (1) certain criminal charges pending or (2) other criminal convictions since the conviction he or she seeks to vacate • In order to vacate a record of conviction for prostitution as a result of being a victim of trafficking, the applicant must prove certain elements by a preponderance of the evidence, such as evidence that the applicant was recruited, harbored, transported, provided, obtained, bought, purchased, or received by another person
<p>West Virginia <i>(W. Va. Code § 61-14-9)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual convicted of prostitution as a direct result of being a victim of trafficking may apply to the court to vacate the conviction and expunge the record • The court may grant the petition upon a finding that the individual's participation in the offense was a direct result of being a victim of trafficking • A victim of trafficking seeking vacatur relief is not required to complete any type of rehabilitation in order to obtain expungement
<p>Wisconsin <i>(Wis. Stat. Ann. § 973.015)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At any time after a person has been convicted, adjudicated delinquent, or found not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect for prostitution a court may, upon the motion of the person, vacate the conviction, adjudication, or finding or may order that the record be expunged • The court may do so if, among things, the person (1) was a victim of trafficking for the purposes of a commercial sex act and committed the crime as a result of being such a victim and (2) submitted a motion containing a statement of facts and, if applicable, the reason the person did not previously raise an affirmative defense or allege that the violation was committed as a result of being such a victim
<p>Wyoming <i>(WY Stat. Ann. § 6-2-708)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A human trafficking victim is not criminally liable for any commercial sex act or other criminal acts committed as a direct result of, or incident to, being a victim of human trafficking • At any time after the conviction, the court may vacate the conviction if the defendant's participation in the offense is found to have been the result of having been trafficking victim

Source: OLR analysis of state statutes

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