



Sentencing, Resentencing and Post-Conviction Relief Laws for Criminalized Survivors

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1. Preface & Scope

Prisons and jails across the United States are filled with criminalized survivors - survivors of gender-based violence (GBV)¹ who have been punished by the criminal legal system for acts they took to survive and protect their children. Increasingly, the plight of these survivors is coming to light. Over the past seven years, media attention has increased, and states have passed legislation or created other measures to give survivors relief from unjust judgments and harsh sentences. The National Defense Center for Criminalized Survivors (the Defense Center), the first and only national technical assistance and training center focusing exclusively on criminalized survivors, offers this compilation of sentencing, resentencing and other post-conviction relief laws applicable to criminalized survivors' efforts to get relief following conviction.

This compilation is a work-in-progress as new sentencing, resentencing, post-conviction and other laws allowing relief for convicted criminalized survivors continue to be introduced and make their way through state governments.²

Section 1 includes laws current as of August 2025 which relate to sentencing and “second look” measures, including resentencing, post-conviction relief, clemency and parole. It includes only those provisions which expressly refer to abuse, domestic violence, intimate partner violence, or other terms signaling **specific applicability to criminalized survivors**. For example, sentencing statutes often include emotional distress or acting under another's domination as factors in mitigation. Though these factors are often applicable to criminalized survivors, they are not included because they do not specifically refer to criminalized survivors or their experiences. The collection includes only laws applicable to adults; it does not include those which apply to juveniles. Further, it is intended as a post-conviction resource. Accordingly, it focuses on measures which apply at that stage, not those which apply at pre-trial or trial stages, such as immunity from prosecution, deferred adjudication, affirmative defenses and others which apply before the sentencing phase of a case.

Entries are listed by state and cite to publicly accessible websites when available. Entries include direct quotations of selected language from the source. These quoted excerpts are intended to help the reader home in on relevant language but are incomplete; readers must consult the laws directly to understand the precise requirements and limitations.

¹ “Gender-based violence is harm, or threats to harm, committed against a person(s) based on actual or perceived sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression or other such sex/gender related characteristics. Gender-based violence may include physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and financial abuse, or threats of abuse. People of all genders, sexual orientations and gender-identities may experience gender-based violence, but women and girls are impacted the most.” NY Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence, <https://opdv.ny.gov/about-gender-based-violence> (accessed 1/15/26.)

² The information contained in this document has been taken from various legal research sources, including Lexis, state legislative and other websites, articles and reports. Sources are quoted in part to reflect key language; however, the full text of each source must be reviewed in its entirety to capture the full meaning and important provisions not necessarily reproduced here.

Section 2 sets forth measures relating to relief for criminalized survivors which have been introduced but not enacted.

Section 3 covers laws which provide record relief from convictions of trafficking survivors for crimes related to their being trafficked. Trafficking victimization record relief is a highly specialized area. State law varies widely in important respects, such as which offenses are eligible for relief. For example, the more restrictive statutes allow relief only for certain offenses such as prostitution, or limit relief to non-violent offenses. The more favorable statutes cover a wider range including violent offenses. Laws vary across other critical domains and include specific substantive and procedural requirements.³ This section cites only statutes which expressly refer to trafficking survivors. (If the law applies more broadly to domestic violence survivors, it is included in Part 1.)⁴ Only selected provisions are included. For a complete summary of record relief laws, see Survivor Reentry Project, *Criminal Record Relief Laws for Survivors*, <https://freedomnetworkusa.org/advocacy/survivor-reentry-project/> (accessed 1/20/26); Restoration of Rights Project, *50-State Comparison: Expungement, Sealing & Other Record Relief, Updated July 2024*, <https://ccresourcecenter.org/state-restoration-profiles/50-state-comparisonjudicial-expungement-sealing-and-set-aside-2-2/> (accessed 1/15/26) and Polaris, *Criminal Record Relief for Trafficking Survivors Updating Grades and Rubric to Reflect Current Improvements and Changes*, <https://polarisproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Criminal-Record-Relief-for-Trafficking-Survivors-by-Polaris.pdf> (accessed 1/15/26.) Sources are cited in part to reflect key language; however, the full text of each source must be reviewed in its entirety to capture the full meaning and important provisions not necessarily reproduced here.

Need for Verification and Further Research

Please verify these materials with your own research in your jurisdiction. The information is not offered as legal advice and should not be considered complete or up to date. It is an introduction requiring further research. Each law must be consulted directly and in its entirety.⁵

³ See generally, *Criminal Record Relief for Trafficking Survivors Updating Grades and Rubric to Reflect Current Improvements and Changes*, Polaris, <https://polarisproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Criminal-Record-Relief-for-Trafficking-Survivors-by-Polaris.pdf> (accessed 1/17/25)

⁴ Information about trafficking relief laws for this compilation is based on various sources from experts in the field, including primarily: Survivor Reentry Project, *Criminal Record Relief Laws for Survivors*, <https://freedomnetworkusa.org/advocacy/survivor-reentry-project/> (accessed 1/20/26); *50-State Comparison: Expungement, Sealing & Other Record Relief*, a resource of the Collateral Consequence Resource Center, Restoration of Rights Project, at <https://ccresourcecenter.org/state-restoration-profiles/50-state-comparisonjudicial-expungement-sealing-and-set-aside/> (accessed 7/2/25); *Criminal Record Relief for Trafficking Survivors Updating Grades and Rubric to Reflect Current Improvements and Changes*, Polaris, <https://polarisproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Criminal-Record-Relief-for-Trafficking-Survivors-by-Polaris.pdf> (accessed 1/17/25); and Post-Conviction Advocacy for Survivors of Human trafficking: A Guide for Attorneys, AM. BAR ASS'N COMMISSION ON DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE (2016), <https://freedomnetworkusa.org/app/uploads/2020/02/survivor-reentry-project-guide-for-attorneys.pdf> (accessed 1/17/25); Justice for Youth Survivors Initiative, *50-State Survey, Laws that Reduce the Criminalization of Survivors of Gender-Based Violence*, <https://jysi.org/state-survey/> (accessed 1/20/26).

⁵ Further, this compilation is one piece of information to add to jurisdiction-specific research on all possible avenues for relief. Other factors may be equally or more compelling to get the client relief (e.g., youth, military service), especially with the proliferation of second-look laws generally. See, e.g., resources of The Sentencing Project, <https://www.sentencingproject.org/> including The Second Look Movement: A Review of the Nation's Sentence Review Laws, <https://www.sentencingproject.org/reports/the-second-look-movement-a-review-of-the-nations-sentence-review-laws/>.

Please contact the Defense Center if you have questions or would like additional information at defensecenter@bwjp.org.

2. Criminalized Survivor-Specific Sentencing, Resentencing, and Post-Conviction Laws (Updated 8/1/25)

Statutes highlighted in pink are those that have been passed since Illinois passed their original survivor resentencing statute in 2015.

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
AK	Alaska Stat. § 12.55.155 (d)(16) (2025)	Mitigating factor at sentencing for homicide, attempted homicide, assault, attempted assault, where the defendant acted in response to domestic violence perpetrated by the victim against the defendant and the domestic violence consisted of aggravated or repeated instances of assaultive behavior.	Alaska Stat. § 12.55.155 Factors in Aggravation and Mitigation ... (b) Sentences under this section that are outside of the presumptive ranges set out in AS 12.55.125 shall be based on the totality of the aggravating and mitigating factors set out in (c) and (d) of this section. ... (d) The following factors shall be considered by the sentencing court if proven in accordance with this section, and may allow imposition of a sentence below the presumptive range set out in AS 12.55.125: ... (16) in a conviction for assault or attempted assault or for homicide or attempted homicide, the defendant acted in response to domestic violence perpetrated by the victim against the defendant and the domestic violence consisted of aggravated or repeated instances of assaultive behavior...
AR	Ark. Code Ann. § 16-90-804 (c)(5) (2025)	Allows a sentencing departure where the offender or offender's children suffered physical or sexual abuse by the victim, and the offense is a response to the abuse.	Ark. Code Ann. § 16-90-804 Departures from the voluntary presumptive sentence range. ... (c) The following is a nonexclusive list of mitigating factors that may be considered as a reason or reasons for departure from the voluntary presumptive sentence range under § 16-90-803: ... (5) The offender or the offender's children suffered a continuing pattern of physical or sexual abuse by the victim of the current offense, and the current offense is a response to the physical or sexual abuse...
CA	Cal. Penal Code § 1016.7	Requires prosecutor to consider during plea negotiations that	§ 1016.7. Factors in support of a mitigated sentence to consider during plea negotiations

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
	(West, Deering 2025)	defendant experienced a history of trauma including abuse, and prior to or during commission of the offense, they were a victim of intimate partner violence or human trafficking.	(a) In the interest of justice, and in order to reach a just resolution during plea negotiations, the prosecutor shall consider during plea negotiations, among other factors, the following circumstances as factors in support of a mitigated sentence if any of the following were a contributing factor in the commission of the alleged offense: (1) The person has experienced psychological, physical, or childhood trauma, including, but not limited to, abuse, neglect, exploitation, or sexual violence. ... (3) Prior to the instant offense, or during the commission of the offense, the person is or was a victim of intimate partner violence or human trafficking. ...
CA	Cal. Penal Code § 1170 (b)(6)(West, Deering 2025)	Allows sentencing to lower term where abuse, intimate partner violence or trafficking was a contributing factor to commission of the offense.	§ 1170. Determinate sentencing; Sentence recall; Medical release ... (b) (1) When a judgment of imprisonment is to be imposed and the statute specifies three possible terms, the court shall, in its sound discretion, order imposition of a sentence not to exceed the middle term, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2). ... (6) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), and unless the court finds that the aggravating circumstances outweigh the mitigating circumstances that imposition of the lower term would be contrary to the interests of justice, the court shall order imposition of the lower term if any of the following was a contributing factor in the commission of the offense: (A) The person has experienced psychological, physical, or childhood trauma, including, but not limited to, abuse, neglect, exploitation, or sexual violence. ... (C) Prior to the instant offense, or at the time of the commission of the offense, the person is or was a victim of intimate partner violence or human trafficking. ...
CA	California Ct. R. 4.423 (2025)	Mitigation factors include that: defendant suffered repeated or	Rule 4.423. Circumstances in mitigation Circumstances in mitigation include factors relating to the crime and factors relating to the

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
		continuous abuse by the victim of the crime who was an intimate or family member though not amounting to a defense; defendant experienced abuse or other victimization that was a factor in commission of the crime; the offense is connected to prior victimization; defendant is a victim of intimate partner violence or human trafficking at time of offense that was a factor in commission of the offense.	defendant. (a) Factors relating to the crime Factors relating to the crime include that: (9) The defendant suffered from repeated or continuous physical, sexual, or psychological abuse inflicted by the victim of the crime, and the victim of the crime, who inflicted the abuse, was the defendant's spouse, intimate cohabitant, or parent of the defendant's child; and the abuse does not amount to a defense. ... (b) Factors relating to the defendant Factors relating to the defendant include that: ... (3) The defendant experienced psychological, physical, or childhood trauma, including, but not limited to, abuse, neglect, exploitation, or sexual violence and it was a factor in the commission of the crime; (4) The commission of the current offense is connected to the defendant's prior victimization or childhood trauma, or mental illness as defined by section 1385(c); (5) The defendant is or was a victim of intimate partner violence or human trafficking at the time of the commission of the offense, and it was a factor in the commission of the offense...
CA	Cal. Penal Code § 1172.1 (a)(5) (West, Deering 2025)	Allows for recall of sentence and resentencing upon court's own motion (within 120 days or anytime if new law) or anytime upon recommendation of secretary of Corrections, Board of Parole, or	ARTICLE 1.5. Recall and Resentencing [1172 - 1172.75] 1172.1. (a) (1) When a defendant, upon conviction for a felony offense, has been committed to the [state or county], the court may, on its own motion, within 120 days of the date of commitment or at any time if the applicable sentencing laws [change], at any time upon the recommendation of the secretary or the Board of Parole Hearings [for state prisoners or county authorities for county prisoners], the district attorney of the county in which the defendant was sentenced, or the Attorney General if the Department of Justice originally prosecuted the case, recall the sentence and commitment previously ordered and resentence the defendant in the same manner as if they had not previously been sentenced,

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
		prosecuting attorney. Factors include whether defendant experienced prior abuse, was a victim of intimate partner violence or human trafficking at the time of offense and such abuse was a contributing factor in the offense.	whether or not the defendant is still in custody, and provided the new sentence, if any, is no greater than the initial sentence. ... (5) ... The court shall consider if the defendant has experienced psychological, physical, or childhood trauma, including, but not limited to, abuse, neglect, exploitation, or sexual violence, if the defendant was a victim of intimate partner violence or human trafficking prior to or at the time of the commission of the offense, or if the defendant is a youth or was a youth as defined under subdivision (b) of Section 1016.7 at the time of the commission of the offense, and whether those circumstances were a contributing factor in the commission of the offense. https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=PEN&sectionNum=1172.1.
CA	Cal. Penal Code § 1473.5 (West, Deering 2025)	Allows habeas filing where evidence of battering was not introduced and there is a reasonable possibility that the result would have been different had the omitted evidence been considered. Was amended to include convictions which occurred before 1996.	§ 1473.5. Writ of habeas corpus when evidence relating to intimate partner battering not presented at trial; Limited application; Burden of proof; Grounds for denial (a) A writ of habeas corpus also may be prosecuted on the basis that competent and substantial expert testimony relating to intimate partner battering and its effects, within the meaning of Section 1107 of the Evidence Code, was not presented to the trier of fact at the trial court proceedings and is of such substance that, had the competent and substantial expert testimony been presented, there is a reasonable probability, sufficient to undermine confidence in the judgment of conviction or sentence, that the result of the proceedings would have been different. ... (b) This section is limited to violent felonies as specified in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 that were committed before August 29, 1996, and that resulted in judgments of conviction or sentence after a plea or trial as to which expert testimony admissible pursuant to Section 1107 of the Evidence Code may be probative on the issue of culpability. ... https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=PEN&sectionNum=1473.5

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 15, § 2281 (d)(5) (2025)	Includes as parole suitability factor that “the prisoner suffered from Battered Woman Syndrome” at the time of the offense.	2281. Determination of Suitability ... (d) Circumstances Tending to Show Suitability. The following circumstances each tend to show that the prisoner is suitable for release. The circumstances are set forth as general guidelines; the importance attached to any circumstance or combination of circumstances in a particular case is left to the judgment of the panel. Circumstances tending to indicate suitability include: ... (5) Battered Woman Syndrome. At the time of the commission of the crime, the prisoner suffered from Battered Woman Syndrome, as defined in section 2000(b), and it appears the criminal behavior was the result of that victimization.
CA	Cal. Penal Code § 236.15 (West, Deering 2025)	Record relief for arrests, convictions, adjudications of nonviolent offenses committed as a direct result of being a victim of intimate partner violence or sexual violence that demonstrates the person lacked the requisite intent.	§ 236.15. Petition for vacatur relief of convictions, arrests, and adjudications for nonviolent offense committed while victim of intimate partner violence or sexual violence (a) If a person was arrested for or convicted of any nonviolent offense committed while the person was a victim of intimate partner violence or sexual violence, the person may petition the court for vacatur relief of their convictions, arrests, and adjudications under this section. The petitioner shall establish, by clear and convincing evidence, that the arrest or conviction was the direct result of being a victim of intimate partner violence or sexual violence that demonstrates that the person lacked the requisite intent to commit the offense. Upon this showing, the court shall find that the person lacked the requisite intent to commit the offense and shall therefore vacate the conviction as invalid due to legal defect at the time of the arrest or conviction. ... (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 intimate partner violence or sexual violence at the time of the alleged commission of the qualifying crime.(2) The arrest or conviction of the crime was a direct result of being a victim of intimate partner violence or sexual violence.(3) It is in the best interest of justice.
CA	Cal. Penal	Authorizes Board of	§ 4801.

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
	Code § 4801 (a) (West, Deering 2025)	Parole Hearings to refer prisoners to the Governor for consideration of clemency based on evidence of battering, giving great weight to such evidence for offenses occurring before August 1996.	(a) The Board of Parole Hearings may report to the Governor, from time to time, the names of any and all persons imprisoned in any state prison who, in its judgment, ought to have a commutation of sentence or be pardoned and set at liberty on account of good conduct, or unusual term of sentence, or any other cause, including evidence of intimate partner battering and its effects. For purposes of this section, intimate partner battering and its effects may include evidence of the nature and effects of physical, emotional, or mental abuse upon the beliefs, perceptions, or behavior of victims of domestic violence if it appears the criminal behavior was the result of that victimization. (b)(1) The board, in reviewing a prisoner’s suitability for parole pursuant to Section 3041.5, shall give great weight to any information or evidence that, at the time of the commission of the crime, the prisoner had experienced intimate partner battering, but was convicted of an offense that occurred prior to August 29, 1996. The board shall state on the record the information or evidence that it considered pursuant to this subdivision, and the reasons for the parole decision. The board shall annually report to the Legislature and the Governor on the cases the board considered pursuant to this subdivision during the previous year, including the board’s decisions and the specific and detailed findings of its investigations of these cases. ... (3) The fact that a prisoner has presented evidence of intimate partner battering cannot be used to support a finding that the prisoner lacks insight into his or her crime and its causes. ...
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit 15, § 2239 (2025)	Instructs parole boards to consider any information or evidence of “battered woman syndrome” (BWS)	15 CCR § 2239 § 2239. Battered Woman Syndrome. At parole consideration hearings, the Board panel shall consider any information or evidence of Battered Woman Syndrome (BWS), as defined in section 2000(b), where it appears the criminal behavior was the result of that victimization.
GA	GA HB 582 (2025) Georgia	Comprehensive Bill, Georgia Survivor’s Justice Act, HB 582 ,	Ga. Code Ann. 16-3-21. Use of force in defense of self or others; evidence of belief that force was necessary in murder or manslaughter prosecution... .

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
	Survivor Justice Act , amending Ga. Code Ann. Including 16-3-21, § 17-10-1(f), 17-10-22 (2025)	provides for admissibility of evidence of abuse, consideration of family violence at sentencing, and procedure for resentencing where defendant shows that abuse was “significant contributing factor” to the offense. Allows death or life sentence to be reduced to one to thirty years, and other felony sentences to be reduced to less than one year to one-half of the maximum. Amended multiple section of Georgia code effective July 2025; relevant statute sections are quoted.	(d) (1) In a prosecution for any offense prohibited under Chapter 5 of this title, if a defendant raises as a defense a justification provided by subsection (a) of this Code section, the defendant may offer relevant evidence that the defendant had been subjected to acts of family violence, dating violence, or child abuse committed by the alleged victim, as such acts are described in Code Sections 19-13-1, 19-13A-1, and 19-15-1, respectively, in order to establish the defendant’s reasonable belief that the threat or use of force or deadly force was immediately necessary. (2) Relevant evidence includes, but is not limited to: [omitted.]] Ga. Code Ann. 16-3-26. Coercion. A person is not guilty of a crime, except for the offense of murder provided for in subsection (a) of Code Section 16-5-1, if the act upon which the supposed criminal liability is based is performed under such coercion that he or she reasonably believes that performing the act is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily injury to himself or herself or a third person. Ga. Code Ann. 17-10-1. Fixing of sentence; suspension or probation of sentence; change in sentence; eligibility for parole; prohibited modifications; exceptions. ... (f) (2) (A) A person who is serving a sentence may submit a petition to the court requesting to be sentenced under Code Section 17-10-22 if: (i) The offense was committed before July 1, 2025; or (ii) The petition includes evidence that was not part of the record of the case at any sentencing hearing.. (C) There shall be a presumption in favor of granting a hearing on a petition filed pursuant to this paragraph unless the court determines that there is a lack of circumstantial guarantees

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
			of trustworthiness, an inherent unreliability of the facts asserted, or a deficiency in the factual allegations in the petition. If the court decides that the petitioner is not entitled to a hearing, the court shall enter an order denying relief and shall include written findings of fact outlining the reasons for such order. . . . (E) (i) If, based upon evidence presented at the hearing, the court determines that the petitioner has met the criteria provided in subsection (b) of Code Section 17-10-22, the court shall enter an order reducing the defendant's sentence pursuant to subsection (c) of Code Section 17-10-22. . . Ga. Code Ann. 17-10-22. Consideration of past violence or abuse against defendant during sentencing. (a) At the time of sentencing, the defendant may present evidence that he or she was subjected to acts of family violence, dating violence, or child abuse, as such acts are described in Code Sections 19-13-1, 19-13A-1, and 19-15-1, respectively, and that such acts were a significant contributing factor for the offense for which the defendant is being sentenced. The rules of evidence shall apply to such presentation of evidence except that the following evidence shall be admissible: [omitted]. ... (b) The court shall impose a sentence as provided in subsection (c) of this Code section if the court finds that: (1) By a preponderance of the evidence, the defendant was subjected to acts of family violence, dating violence, or child abuse, as such acts are described in Code Sections 19-13-1, 19-13A-1, and 19-15-1, respectively, and such acts were a significant contributing factor to the offense; or (2) The best interest of justice and welfare of society would be served; provided, however, that such finding shall only be entered with the consent of the state. (c) Upon a finding provided for in subsection (b) of this Code section: (1) A person convicted of a crime punishable by death or by life imprisonment shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than ten years nor more than 30 years. In the court's

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
			discretion, the judge may depart from such mandatory minimum sentence when the prosecuting attorney and the defendant have agreed to a sentence that is below such mandatory minimum. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, such sentence may be reduced by any form of parole or early release administered by the State Board of Pardons and Paroles or by any earned time, early release, work release, leave, or other sentence-reducing measures under programs administered by the Department of Corrections. (2) A person convicted of a felony other than a felony punishable by death or life imprisonment shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than one-half the maximum period of time for which he or she could have been sentenced, by one-half the maximum fine to which he or she could have been subjected, or both.
IL	730 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/5-5-3.1 (2024)	Mitigating factor where the defendant was a victim of domestic violence and its effects tended to excuse or justify defendant's conduct.	Sec. 5-5-3.1. Factors in mitigation. (a) The following grounds shall be accorded weight in favor of withholding or minimizing a sentence of imprisonment: (15) At the time of the offense, the defendant is or had been the victim of domestic violence and the effects of the domestic violence tended to excuse or justify the defendant's criminal conduct. As used in this paragraph (15), "domestic violence" means abuse as defined in Section 103 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986.
IL	735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/2-1401 (2024)	Allows postconviction relief where the offense was related to domestic violence, there is substantial evidence of domestic violence not presented at sentencing, and evidence is material and noncumulative.	735 ILCS 5/2-1401 Relief from Judgments (b-5) A movant may present a meritorious claim under this Section if the allegations in the petition establish each of the following by a preponderance of the evidence: (1) the movant was convicted of a forcible felony; (2) the movant's participation in the offense was related to him or her previously having been a victim of domestic violence or gender-based violence; (3) there is substantial evidence of domestic violence or gender-based violence against the movant that was not presented at the movant's sentencing hearing; (4) (blank); and

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
			(5) the evidence of domestic violence or gender-based violence against the movant is material and noncumulative to other evidence offered at the sentencing hearing, or previous hearing under this Section filed on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly, and is of such a conclusive character that it would likely change the sentence imposed by the original trial court.
IN	Ind. Code Ann. § 35-38-1-7.1 (b)(11) (2025)	Mitigating circumstances or factor favoring suspended sentence and probation where crime involved force against a person who had repeatedly inflicted abuse and resulted in defendant suffering effects of battery due past conduct of victim of the offense.	Ind. Code Ann. § 35-38-1-7.1 Criteria for Sentencing. ... (b) The court may consider the following factors as mitigating circumstances or as favoring suspending the sentence and imposing probation: (11) The person was convicted of a crime involving the use of force against a person who had repeatedly inflicted physical or sexual abuse upon the convicted person and evidence shows that the convicted person suffered from the effects of battery as a result of the past course of conduct of the individual who is the victim of the crime for which the person was convicted. ...
KS	Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-6815 (1) (D) (2025)	Mitigating factor where the defendant or defendant's children suffered a continuing pattern of physical or sexual abuse by the victim and the offense was a response to the abuse.	21-6815. Imposition of presumptive sentence; jury requirements; departure sentencing; substantial and compelling reasons for departure; mitigating and aggravating factors. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (c)(3) and (e), the following nonexclusive list of mitigating factors may be considered in determining whether substantial and compelling reasons for a departure exist: (D) The defendant, or the defendant's children, suffered a continuing pattern of physical or sexual abuse by the victim of the offense and the offense is a response to that abuse. ...
KY	Ky. Rev. Stat. § 439.3402 (LexisNexis)	Exempts domestic violence survivors who committed violent	439.3402 Exemption from KRS 439.3401 for victims of domestic violence and abuse -- Procedures -- Effect

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
	2025)	crimes in self-defense from certain parole restrictions.	(1) Any violent offender as defined in KRS 439.3401 who was convicted prior to July 14, 1992, who claims to come within the definitions of KRS 503.050 and 533.060 and the purview of this section as the victim of domestic violence and abuse may be exempt from KRS 439.3401 under the conditions set forth in this section. (2) (a) The offender shall file a motion in the Circuit Court in which the offender was convicted stating the facts which qualify the offender for exemption under this section.
NJ	N.J. Exec. Order No. 362 (6/19/2024)	Executive Order establishing as a category for expedited clemency applicants who are survivors of domestic violence, sexual violence or trafficking convicted of a crime against the perpetrator or under duress or coercion of the perpetrator.	Executive Order No. 362 9. The Board shall expedite its consideration of clemency applications from individuals who are presently serving a term of incarceration, probation, or parole supervision, or who are in a court-based diversionary program, and consider the individual merits of such applications before others that do not qualify for expedited consideration under Paragraph 8 or 9, if the application satisfies at least one of the following requirements and none of the exceptions in Paragraph 10 apply. a. The applicant is a victim of domestic or sexual violence or sex trafficking who was convicted of a crime or offense against the perpetrator of the domestic or sexual violence or sex trafficking, or of a crime or offense committed under the duress or coercion of such perpetrator; ...
NJ	https://www.njleg.state.nj.us/bill-search/2024/S4870 Senate Bill 4870	Providing that for certain offenses, mitigating factors includes domestic violence or other substantial abuse which was a contributing factor to the conviction; where this factor is found, providing for	1. N.J.S.2C:44-1 is amended to read as follows: ... 1. b. In determining the appropriate sentence to be imposed on a person who has been convicted of an offense, the court may properly consider the following mitigating circumstances: ... (15) For an offense other than murder or a crime for which the defendant would be required to register as a sex offender pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1994, c.133 (C.2C:7-2), whether the defendant's status as a victim of domestic violence as that term is defined in subsection a. of section 3 of P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-19), or other evidence that the defendant was otherwise

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
	2024-2025 Regular Session Status: (Introduced) 2025-12-04 - Reported out of Asm. Comm. with Amendments, and Referred to Assembly Public Safety and Preparedness Committee 1.12.26 – Passed Assembly (Passed Both Houses) (70-1-1) 2026-01-20 Assembly Approved P.L.2025, c.328.	reduced sentences. Provides for resentencing.	subjected to substantial physical, sexual, or psychological abuse, and the domestic violence or abuse was a contributing factor to the defendant's conviction. i. Notwithstanding any provision of N.J.S.2C:43-6 or any other provisions of law to the contrary, in sentencing a defendant for whom the court finds that the mitigating factor in paragraph (15) of subsection b. of this section applies, the court may impose sentence as follows: 1[(a) for a crime of the third degree, a term of not more than 18 months; (b) for a crime of the second degree, a term of at least three years but not more than five years; (c) for a crime of the first degree, a term of at least five years but not more than 10 years; and (d) for a non-indictable offense, a sentence of probation or conditional discharge] (a) for a crime of the first degree, a term of at least five years but not more than 10 years; (b) for a crime of the second degree, a term of at least three years but not more than five years; (c) for a crime of the third degree, a term of not more than 18 months; (d) for a crime of the fourth degree, a term of not more than six months; and (e) for a non-indictable offense, a sentence of probation or conditional discharge¹ ... 2. (New section) a. A defendant convicted of a crime prior to the effective date of section 2 of P.L. , c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) may petition the court for resentencing in accordance with the provisions of this section, if the defendant: (1) was convicted of a crime, other than murder or a crime for 1 which the defendant would be required to register as a sex offender pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1994, c.133 (C.2C:7-2); . . . (5) was a victim of domestic violence as that term is defined in subsection a. of section 3 of P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-19), or was otherwise subjected to substantial physical, sexual, or psychological abuse; (6) was convicted of a crime in which the domestic violence or abuse was a contributing factor; and (7) has not been resentenced or previously [sought] granted¹ relief under this section. . . . c. Notwithstanding any court rule or any other provision of law to the contrary, the court, upon consideration of a petition filed pursuant to this section, may, in its discretion, modify, reduce, or suspend the sentence, including any minimum or mandatory sentence or a portion of the sentence imposed upon the person. . .

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
NJ	Senate Bill 4871 (2024-2025) 2024-2025 Regular Session Status: “Received in the Assembly without Reference, 2nd Reading 1/12/2026 Substituted for A5969 (2R) 1/12/2026 Passed Assembly (Passed Both Houses) (66-4-2)” Approved P.L.2025, c.329.	Providing for expungement of records, of conviction, other than murder or crimes requiring registration as sex offender where person was victim of domestic violence or otherwise subjected to substantial abuse and the violence or abuse was a contributing factor to the conviction.	a. Notwithstanding the requirements of N.J.S.2C:52-2 and 1[N.J.S.52-3] N.J.S.2C:52-31 or any other provision of law to the contrary, a person convicted of an offense or other violation of law, except for murder or a crime for which the defendant would be required to register as a sex offender pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1994, c.133 (C.2C:7-2), may file a petition with the Superior Court in the county in which the person resides or a county in which one or more of the person's convictions were adjudged at any time, in accordance with the Rules of Court 1,1 to have each conviction, finding of guilt, or, in the case of an offense committed while a juvenile, adjudication of delinquency expunged if: (1) the person was a victim of domestic violence as that term is defined in subsection a. of section 3 of P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-19), or has otherwise been subjected to substantial physical, sexual, or psychological abuse; and (2) the domestic violence or abuse was a contributing factor to the person's conviction. b. A person, if eligible, may present the expungement application immediately following the person's most recent conviction, payment of any court-ordered financial assessment, satisfactory completion of probation or parole, or release from incarceration, whichever is later. The application may include any other prior disposition which the person is seeking to expunge, regardless of where that prior disposition occurred. c. (1) The court may expunge any conviction, finding of guilt, or adjudication of delinquency pursuant to this section if it finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the person: (a) was a victim of domestic violence as that term is defined in subsection a. of section 3 of P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-19), or was otherwise subjected to substantial physical, sexual, or psychological abuse; unless the court determines that granting the expungement is not in the interest of justice, or that the person was the primary 1 aggressor in any such incident2and (b) the domestic violence or abuse was a contributing factor to the person's conviction. . .

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
NY	N.Y. Penal Law § 60.12 (2025)	Allows alternative sentences for certain crimes where defendant was a victim of domestic violence, and the abuse was a significant contributing factor to the criminal behavior.	§ 60.12. Authorized disposition; alternative sentence; domestic violence cases. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, where a court is imposing sentence upon a person pursuant to section 70.00, 70.02, 70.06 or subdivision two or three of section 70.71 of this title, other than for an offense defined in section 125.26, 125.27, subdivision five of section 125.25, or article 490 of this chapter, or for an offense which would require such person to register as a sex offender pursuant to article six-C of the correction law, an attempt or conspiracy to commit any such offense, and is authorized or required pursuant to sections 70.00, 70.02, 70.06 or subdivision two or three of section 70.71 of this title to impose a sentence of imprisonment, the court, upon a determination following a hearing that (a) at the time of the instant offense, the defendant was a victim of domestic violence subjected to substantial physical, sexual or psychological abuse inflicted by a member of the same family or household as the defendant as such term is defined in subdivision one of section 530.11 of the criminal procedure law; (b) such abuse was a significant contributing factor to the defendant's criminal behavior; (c) having regard for the nature and circumstances of the crime and the history, character and condition of the defendant, that a sentence of imprisonment pursuant to section 70.00, 70.02, 70.06 or subdivision two or three of section 70.71 of this title would be unduly harsh may instead impose a sentence in accordance with this section. A court may determine that such abuse constitutes a significant contributing factor pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subdivision regardless of whether the defendant raised a defense pursuant to article thirty-five, article forty, or subdivision one of section 125.25 of this chapter. At the hearing to determine whether the defendant should be sentenced pursuant to this section, the court shall consider oral and written arguments, take testimony from witnesses offered by either party, and consider relevant evidence to assist in making its determination.

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
			Reliable hearsay shall be admissible at such hearings... 2. Where a court would otherwise be required to impose a sentence pursuant to section 70.02 of this title, the court may impose a definite sentence of imprisonment of one year or less, or probation in accordance with the provisions of section 65.00 of this title, or may fix a determinate term of imprisonment as follows: (a) For a class B felony, the term must be at least one year and must not exceed five years; (b) For a class C felony, the term must be at least one year and must not exceed three and one-half years; (c) For a class D felony, the term must be at least one year and must not exceed two years; and (d) For a class E felony, the term must be one year and must not exceed one and one-half years. 3. Where a court would otherwise be required to impose a sentence for a class A felony offense pursuant to section 70.00 of this title, the court may fix a determinate term of imprisonment of at least five years and not to exceed fifteen years. 4. Where a court would otherwise be required to impose a sentence for a class A felony offense pursuant to subparagraph (i) of paragraph (b) of subdivision two of section 70.71 of this title, the court may fix a determinate term of imprisonment of at least five years and not to exceed eight years. 5. Where a court would otherwise be required to impose a sentence for a class A felony offense pursuant to subparagraph (i) of paragraph (b) of subdivision three of section 70.71 of this title, the court may fix a determinate term of imprisonment of at least five years and not to exceed twelve years.

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
			6. Where a court would otherwise be required to impose a sentence for a class A felony offense pursuant to subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (b) of subdivision two of section 70.71 of this title, the court may fix a determinate term of imprisonment of at least one year and not to exceed three years. 7. Where a court would otherwise be required to impose a sentence for a class A felony offense pursuant to subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (b) of subdivision three of section 70.71 of this title, the court may fix a determinate term of imprisonment of at least three years and not to exceed six years. 8. Where a court would otherwise be required to impose a sentence pursuant to subdivision six of section 70.06 of this title, the court may fix a term of imprisonment as follows: (a) For a class B felony, the term must be at least three years and must not exceed eight years; (b) For a class C felony, the term must be at least two and one-half years and must not exceed five years; (c) For a class D felony, the term must be at least two years and must not exceed three years; (d) For a class E felony, the term must be at least one and one-half years and must not exceed two years. 9. Where a court would otherwise be required to impose a sentence for a class B, C, D or E felony offense pursuant to section 70.00 of this title, the court may impose a sentence in accordance with the provisions of subdivision two of section 70.70 of this title. 10. Except as provided in subdivision seven of this section, where a court would otherwise be required to impose a sentence pursuant to subdivision three of section 70.06 of this title, the

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
			court may impose a sentence in accordance with the provisions of subdivision three of section 70.70 of this title. 11. Where a court would otherwise be required to impose a sentence pursuant to subdivision three of section 70.06 of this title, where the prior felony conviction was for a felony offense defined in section 70.02 of this title, the court may impose a sentence in accordance with the provisions of subdivision four of section 70.70 of this title. ...
NY	N.Y. Crim. Proc. Law § 440.47 (LexisNexis 2025)	Allows for a motion for resentencing under certain circumstances for persons who meet the requirements for alternative sentencing under N.Y. Penal Law § 60.12 (see previous entry) whose crimes occurred prior to the effective date [August 12, 2019]; outlines evidence of corroboration of the abuse required.	§ 440.47 Motion for resentencing; domestic violence cases. 1.(a) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, any person confined in an institution operated by the department of correction* and community supervision serving a sentence with a minimum or determinate term of eight years or more for an offense committed prior to the effective date of this section and eligible for an alternative sentence pursuant to section 60.12 of the penal law may, on or after such effective date, submit to the judge or justice who imposed the original sentence upon such person a request to apply for resentencing in accordance with section 60.12 of the penal law. Such person must include in his or her request documentation proving that she or he is confined in an institution operated by the department of corrections and community supervision serving a sentence with a minimum or determinate term of eight years or more for an offense committed prior to the effective date of this section and that she or he is serving such sentence for any offense eligible for an alternative sentence under section 60.12 of the penal law. ... [See full text for notice provisions, attorney, and specifics.] (c) An application for resentencing pursuant to this section must include at least two pieces of evidence corroborating the applicant's claim that he or she was, at the time of the offense, a victim of domestic violence subjected to substantial physical, sexual or psychological abuse inflicted by a member of the same family or household as the applicant as such term is defined in subdivision one of section 530.11 of this chapter.

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
			At least one piece of evidence must be either a court record, pre-sentence report, social services record, hospital record, sworn statement from a witness to the domestic violence, law enforcement record, domestic incident report, or order of protection. Other evidence may include, but shall not be limited to, local and state department of corrections records, a showing based in part on documentation prepared at or near the time of the commission of the offense or the prosecution thereof tending to support the person's claim, or when there is verification of consultation with a licensed medical or mental health care provider, employee of a court acting within the scope of his or her employment, member of the clergy, attorney, social worker, or rape crisis counselor as defined in section forty-five hundred ten of the civil practice law and rules, or other advocate acting on behalf of an agency that assists victims of domestic violence for the purpose of assisting such person with domestic violence victim counseling or support.
OK	Okla. Stat. Tit. 22, § 1090.1-1090.5 (2025) Domestic Violence Survivor Act	Allows evidence of domestic violence as a mitigating factor to reduce sentencing ranges; allows survivors to apply for resentencing to lesser sentencing ranges under certain circumstances.	[Note: The Oklahoma statute is cited at some length due to the highly specific language. However significant portions are omitted here; consult the full text for definitions, specific burdens of proof, crimes which are ineligible and further details.] § 1090.3. Survivor of Domestic Violence Charged with a Crime – Domestic Violence as a Mitigating Factor - Defendant's Burden - Sentencing A. During a hearing to: 1. Sentence a person; or 2. Accept a plea of guilty, for a person who is a survivor of domestic violence and has been charged with a crime, the court shall consider as a mitigating factor that the person has been abused physically, sexually, or psychologically by the person's sexual partner, family member or member of the household, the trafficker of the person, or other individual who used the person for financial gain. B. The defendant shall provide to the court evidence including but not limited to: 1. Documentary evidence corroborating that the defendant was, at the time of the offense, a victim of domestic violence; and 2. At least one piece of documentary evidence that is [recites types of acceptable evidence.]

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
			C. If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that at the time of the offense the defendant was a survivor of domestic violence or subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological abuse inflicted by a sexual partner, a family member or member of the household, the trafficker of the defendant, or any person who used the defendant for financial gain, and that the violence or abuse was related to and was a substantial contributing factor in causing the defendant to commit the offense or to the defendant's criminal behavior, the court shall depart from the applicable sentence to the ranges provided as follows: 1. Sentences of life without the possibility of parole shall be reduced to thirty (30) years or less; 2. Sentences of life with the possibility of parole shall be reduced to twenty-five (25) years or less; 3. Sentences of thirty (30) years or more shall be reduced to twenty (20) years or less; 4. Sentences of twenty (20) years or more shall be reduced to fifteen (15) years or less; 5. Sentences of fifteen (15) years or more shall be reduced to seven and one-half (7 1/2) years or less; and 6. Sentences of eight (8) years or more shall be reduced to five (5) years or less. D. If the offense is one listed in Section 571 of Title 57 of the Oklahoma Statutes, the defendant must prove by clear and convincing evidence that either the victim was the perpetrator of the domestic violence, physical, sexual, or psychological abuse by a sexual partner, a family or household member, the trafficker of the defendant, or a person who used the defendant for financial gain, or the offense was coerced by the perpetrator. ... § 1090.4. Lessening Sentence of Defendant Serving Sentence - Hearing

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
			Where a court has imposed a criminal judgment and sentence upon a defendant other than for an offense described in subsection E of Section 3 of this act and the defendant is serving the sentence in the custody of the Department of Corrections, the court shall impose a new, lesser sentence following a hearing if the court determines: 1. At the time of the offense for which the sentence is being served, the defendant was a victim of domestic violence or subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological abuse inflicted by a sexual partner, a family member or member of the household, the trafficker of the defendant, or any person who used the defendant for financial gain; and 2. Such violence or abuse was related to and was a substantial contributing factor in causing the defendant to commit the offense for which he or she is presently in custody or to the defendant's criminal behavior. At the hearing to determine whether the defendant should be resentenced pursuant to this section, the court shall take testimony from witnesses offered by either party and consider oral and written arguments and any other relevant evidence to assist in making its determination. The court may determine that such violence or abuse was related to and was a substantial contributing factor to the offense regardless of whether the defendant raised an affirmative defense. § 1090.5. Request to Apply for Resentencing - Evidence Required to Corroborate Claim that Defendant was a Victim of Domestic Violence A. Any person who is: 1. Confined in an institution under the custody and control of the Department of Corrections; 2. Serving a sentence for an offense committed prior to the effective date of this act;

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
			and 3. Eligible for an alternative sentence pursuant to the provisions of Section 3 of this act, may, on or after the effective date of this act, submit to the judge who imposed the original sentence a request to apply for resentencing in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of this act. The person shall include in the request documentation showing that he or she is confined in an institution under the custody and control of the Department of Corrections and is serving a sentence for an offense committed prior to the effective date of this act. The person shall also declare that he or she is eligible for an alternative sentence under the provisions of Section 3 of this act...
SC	S.C. Code Ann. § 16-25-90 (2025)	Parole eligibility at one-fourth of prison term where defendant plead or was convicted of offense against “household member,” and at the time of plea, conviction or in post-conviction proceedings, presented “credible evidence” of a history of criminal domestic violence (as defined) by the household member.	§ 16-25-90. Parole eligibility as affected by evidence of domestic violence suffered at hands of household member. Notwithstanding any provision of Chapters 13 and 21 of Title 24, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, an inmate who was convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, an offense against a household member is eligible for parole after serving one-fourth of his prison term when the inmate at the time he pled guilty to, nolo contendere to, or was convicted of an offense against the household member, or in post-conviction proceedings pertaining to the plea or conviction, presented credible evidence of a history of criminal domestic violence, as provided in Section 16-25-20, suffered at the hands of the household member. This section shall not affect the provisions of Section 17-27-45.
TX	Texas Board of Pardon and Paroles BPP-DIR. January 29, 2025 (3 pages)	Provides for clemency consideration where person was convicted or adjudicated while under fraud, duress, coercion resulting from being a victim of trafficking or	“The Board shall review and consider applications for persons who have been convicted of or received a deferred adjudication for an offense while under force, fraud, duress or coercion resulting from being a victim of an offense under Chapter 20A Texas Penal Code, or a victim of family violence as defined in Chapter 71, Texas Family Code. “

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
		family violence.	
TX	Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Art. 42A.054	Allows community supervision for specified offenses where the judge finds that defendant committed the offense solely as a victim of trafficking and other specified prostitution crimes.	“Texas Code of Crim. Proc. Article 42A.054 Limitation on Judge-ordered Community Supervision Notwithstanding Subsection (a), with respect to an offense committed by a defendant under Section 43.04 (Aggravated Promotion of Prostitution) or 43.05 (Compelling Prostitution), Penal Code, a judge may place the defendant on community supervision as permitted by Article 42A.053 if the judge makes a finding that the defendant committed the offense solely as a victim of an offense under Section 20A.02 (Trafficking of Persons), 20A.03 (Continuous Trafficking of Persons), 43.03 (Promotion of Prostitution), 43.04 (Aggravated Promotion of Prostitution), or 43.05 (Compelling Prostitution), Penal Code.”
TN	Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-35-113 (2025)	Mitigating factor where defendant acted under duress or domination not rising to a defense, including misdemeanor or non-violent felony committed while a victim of trafficking or commercial sex act	2024 Tennessee Code Section 40-35-113 (2024) ... If appropriate for the offense, mitigating factors may include, but are not limited to: ... (12) The defendant acted under duress or under the domination of another person, even though the duress or the domination of another person is not sufficient to constitute a defense to the crime, including a misdemeanor or non-violent felony committed while the defendant was a victim of human trafficking or a commercial sex act; ...
WA	Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 9.94A.535(1)(h) (2025)	Mitigating factors where defendant or defendant’s children suffered a continuing pattern of abuse by the victim and the offense was a response to the abuse; and where the offense involves domestic violence, the defendant suffered a continuing pattern of	RCW 9.94A.535 Departures from the guidelines. ... (1) Mitigating Circumstances - Court to Consider The court may impose an exceptional sentence below the standard range if it finds that mitigating circumstances are established by a preponderance of the evidence. The following are illustrative only and are not intended to be exclusive reasons for exceptional sentences. ... (h) The defendant or the defendant’s children suffered a continuing pattern of physical or sexual abuse by the victim of the offense and the offense is a response to that abuse. ... (j) The current offense involved domestic violence, as defined in RCW 10.99.020, and the defendant suffered a continuing pattern of coercion, control, or abuse by the victim of the

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
		coercion, control or abuse by victim, and the offense was a response.	offense and the offense is a response to that coercion, control, or abuse.
WA	Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 9.94A.648 (1)(a) (2025)	Allows victim of certain sex crimes, sex trafficking, or domestic violence to apply to vacate record of conviction for class B or C felony; see list of crime exceptions	RCW 9.94A.648 Victims of certain crimes—Vacating records of conviction for a class B or class C felony. (1)(a) A victim of sex trafficking, prostitution, or commercial sexual abuse of a minor; sexual assault; or domestic violence as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 may apply to the sentencing court or the sentencing court's successor to vacate the victim's record of conviction for a class B or class C felony offense. ... (b) [allowing prosecutor to file] (2) In order to vacate a record of conviction for a class B or class C felony offense committed as a result of being a victim of sex trafficking, prostitution, or commercial sexual abuse of a minor; domestic violence; or sexual assault, the applicant must meet the following requirements: (a) Provide an affidavit under penalty of perjury stating the specific facts and circumstances proving, by a preponderance of evidence, that the offense was committed as a result of being a victim of sex trafficking, prostitution, or commercial sexual abuse of a minor; domestic violence; or sexual assault; ... [additional requirements omitted]
WA	Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 9.96.080 (1)(a) (2021); 9.96.060	Allows victims of certain sex crimes or domestic violence to apply to vacate convictions of misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors. <i>See also</i> , Wash Rev. Code Ann. § 9.96.060 (3)	9.96.080. Victims of certain crimes vacating records of conviction. (1)(a) A victim of sex trafficking, prostitution, or commercial sexual abuse of a minor; sexual assault; or domestic violence, as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 may apply to the sentencing court or the sentencing court's successor to vacate the applicant's record of conviction for the offense; or (b) [allowing prosecutor to file]

State	Statute or Rule	Summary of Relief	Key Provisions (quoted)
		(similar language)	... (2) In order to vacate a record of conviction for a gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor offense committed as a result of being a victim of sex trafficking, prostitution, or commercial sexual abuse of a minor; sexual assault; or domestic violence as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, the applicant must meet the following requirements: (a) Provide an affidavit, under penalty of perjury, stating the specific facts and circumstances proving, by a preponderance of evidence that the offense was committed as a result of being a victim of sex trafficking, prostitution, or commercial sexual abuse of a minor; sexual assault; or domestic violence as defined in RCW 9.94A.030; ... [additional requirements omitted]

3. Criminalized Survivor-Specific Sentencing, Resentencing, And Post-Conviction - Bills Introduced (Updated 1/26/26)

The following section references bills and measures proposed or introduced but which have not yet passed. This compilation is updated periodically; readers should not assume it is a complete or exhaustive list of all measures.

State	Bill	Explanatory Information	
CA	A.B.-938 Criminal procedure: sentencing. 2025-2026 Reg. Sess. (Cal. 2025) Status: 2025-08-29 “– In committee: Held under submission” (California Legislative Information, https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB938), (accessed 1/15/26)	Amends 236.14 and 236.15 of Cal. Penal Code to allow for record relief for any offenses (not only nonviolent offenses) where petitioner can establish by clear and convincing evidence, that the arrest or conviction was the direct result of being a victim of human trafficking, intimate partner violence, or sexual violence that establishes that the person lacked the requisite intent to commit the offense and other factors. Amends Section 236.23 and 236.240, which provides an affirmative defense if the person was coerced as a direct result of being a victim of trafficking or abuse. Extends the defense to violent felonies, except murder.	1 SECTION 1. Section 236.14 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 236.14. (a) (1) If a person was arrested for or convicted of an offense committed while they were a victim of human trafficking, including, but not limited to, prostitution as described in subdivision (b) of Section 64, the person may petition the court for vacatur relief of their convictions, arrests, and adjudications (2) The petitioner shall establish, by clear and convincing evidence, that the arrest or conviction was the direct result of being a victim of human trafficking that establishes that the person lacked the requisite intent to commit the offense. Upon this showing, the court shall find that the person lacked the requisite intent to commit the offense and shall therefore vacate the conviction as invalid due to legal defect at the time of the arrest or conviction. (b) (1) The petition for relief shall be submitted under penalty of perjury and shall describe all of the available grounds and evidence that the petitioner was a victim of human trafficking and the arrest or conviction of an offense was the direct result of being a victim of human trafficking. This petition for relief does not apply to a conviction for the offense of murder, except in cases of felony murder pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 189. ... SEC. 2. Section 236.15 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 236.15. (a) (1) If a person was arrested for or convicted of an offense committed while the person was a victim of intimate partner violence or sexual violence, the person may petition the court for vacatur relief of their convictions, arrests, and adjudications under this section.

State	Bill	Explanatory Information	
		See California's Legislative Information, Legislative Counsel's Digest for more information	(2) The petitioner shall establish, by clear and convincing evidence, that the arrest or conviction was the direct result of being a victim of intimate partner violence or sexual violence that establishes that the person lacked the requisite intent to commit the offense. Upon this showing, the court shall find that the person lacked the requisite intent to commit the offense and shall therefore vacate the conviction as invalid due to legal defect at the time of the arrest or conviction. (b) (1) The petition for relief shall be submitted under penalty of perjury and shall describe all of the available grounds and evidence that the petitioner was a victim of intimate partner violence or sexual violence and the arrest or conviction of an offense was the direct result of being a victim of intimate partner violence or sexual violence. This petition for relief does not apply to a conviction for the offense of murder, except in cases of felony murder pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 189. ...
CT	Raised Bill No. 5306, February Session 2026 An Act Concerning Sentence Reduction or Relief for Survivors of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking or Human Trafficking	Comprehensive bill allowing multiple forms of relief where defendants can show they are survivors of trafficking, domestic violence, stalking or sexual assault which was a contributing factor in commission of the offense. Allows for survivors who can make the showing to receive reduced sentences to specific terms, modifications to their sentences, including mandatory sentences, applications for parole under certain circumstances, favorable	Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened: Section 1. Section 53a-35a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective January 1, 2027): ... (b) (1) Prior to a court imposing a sentence of imprisonment for a felony offense, a defendant may move for application of this subsection to such defendant's sentence. Upon such motion and a determination by the court that (A) the defendant is a survivor of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or trafficking in persons, and (B) domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or trafficking in persons was a contributing factor in the commission of the offense, the court shall impose a sentence in accordance with this subsection. ... (5) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes providing a term of imprisonment for a felony offense, including a mandatory minimum sentence, if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or trafficking in persons

State	Bill	Explanatory Information	
		rules for parole suitability determinations, applications for commutation including persons who are not otherwise eligible.	was a contributing factor in the commission of the offense, the court shall depart from the applicable sentence under subsection (a) of this section or the sentence provided under the section of the general statutes for the applicable offense, to the ranges provided as follows: (A) A term of life imprisonment without the possibility of release shall be reduced to a term of thirty years imprisonment or less; (B) a term of fifty years of imprisonment or more, but not life imprisonment without the possibility of release, shall be reduced to a term of twenty-five years imprisonment or less; (C) a term of forty years of imprisonment or more, up to, but not including, fifty years imprisonment, shall be reduced to a term of twenty years imprisonment or less; (D) a term of thirty years of imprisonment or more, up to, but not including, a term of forty years imprisonment, shall be reduced to a term of fifteen years imprisonment or less; (E) a term of twenty-five years of imprisonment or more, up to, but not including, a term of thirty years imprisonment, shall be reduced to a term of twelve and one-half years imprisonment or less; (F) a term of twenty years of imprisonment or more, up to, but not including, a term of twenty-five years imprisonment, shall be reduced to a term of ten years imprisonment or less; (G) a term of ten years of imprisonment or more, up to, but not including, a term of twenty years imprisonment, shall be reduced to a term of five years imprisonment or less; (H) a term of five years imprisonment or more, up to, but not including, a term of ten years imprisonment, shall be reduced to a term of five years imprisonment or less; and (I) a term of three years of imprisonment or more, up to, but not including, a term of five years imprisonment, shall be reduced to a term of eighteen months imprisonment or less. The court shall state on the record that sentencing was determined in accordance with this subsection. ... (g) (1) Any defendant filing a motion for sentence modification pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall have the opportunity to present evidence demonstrating that (A) the defendant

State	Bill	Explanatory Information	
			is a survivor of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or trafficking in persons, and (B) domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or trafficking in persons was a contributing factor in the commission of the offense. ... (6) Regardless of whether the defendant is subject to a mandatory minimum sentence, if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that (A) the defendant is a survivor of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or trafficking in persons, and (B) domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or trafficking in persons was a contributing factor in the commission of the offense, the court shall reduce the sentence in accordance with subdivision (5) of subsection (b) of section 53a-35a, as amended by this act. ... (h) (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) to (g), inclusive, of this section, any person who is a survivor of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or trafficking in persons and for whom domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or trafficking in persons was a contributing factor in the commission of such person's offense or conviction, and who received a definite sentence or total effective sentence of more than ten years, may submit an application for a parole suitability hearing before a panel of the Board of Pardons and Paroles for the institution in which such person is confined, provided (A) if such person is serving a sentence of fifty years or less, such person shall be eligible for parole after serving sixty per cent of the sentence or twelve years, whichever is greater, or (B) if such person is serving a sentence of more than fifty years, such person shall be eligible for parole after serving thirty years. A person shall have the opportunity to apply for

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			parole under this subsection regardless of whether or not evidence regarding such person's survival of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or trafficking in persons had been presented or disclosed at such person's trial, sentencing hearing or any previous application for parole. ... (6) At such hearing, the board shall give substantial weight to any evidence that (A) the person is a survivor of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or trafficking in persons, and (B) domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or trafficking in persons was a contributing factor in the commission of the offense, in determining parole suitability as it may pertain to (i) whether there is a reasonable probability that such person will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and (ii) whether the benefits to such person and society that would result from such person's release to community supervision substantially outweigh the benefits to such person and society that would result from such person's continued incarceration. (7) After such hearing, the board shall articulate for the record its decision and the reasons for its decision. If the board determines that the person is suitable for parole under this subsection, the board may allow such person to go at large on parole with respect to any portion of a sentence that was based on an offense or offenses committed for which domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or trafficking in persons was a contributing factor. ... Sec. 4. Section 54-130a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective January 1, 2027): ... (h) (1) For purposes of this subsection, "domestic violence", "sexual assault", "stalking", "trafficking in persons" and "contributing factor" have the same meaning as provided in subsection (b) of section 53a-35a, as amended by this act.

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			(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) to (f), inclusive, of this section, the board shall accept applications for commutations of sentences from any person who has a total effective sentence of an aggregate term or terms of imprisonment of ten years or more and who has served at least ten years of such term, including any person who is not otherwise eligible for sentence commutation, (A) if such person is a survivor of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or trafficking in persons, and (B) for whom domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or trafficking in persons was a contributing factor in the commission of such person's offense. An applicant shall have the opportunity to apply for commutation under this subsection regardless of whether or not evidence regarding such person's survival of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or trafficking in persons had been presented or disclosed at such person's trial, sentencing hearing or any application for parole. If any person applied for and was denied commutation before January 1, 2026, such person may apply for sentence commutation under this subsection if such denial was for an application filed on or after January 1, 2021, and prior to January 1, 2026. ... Statement of Purpose: To permit survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or trafficking in persons for whom violence or abuse suffered by such survivors was a contributing factor influencing such survivor to commit an offense to be eligible for a sentence reduction or relief.
HI	Hawaii SB 2479 Status: 2/6/2026 committee(s) on HHS, PASSED, WITH	Allows alternative sentences where defendants prove by a preponderance of evidence that they were subjected to family violence, dating	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII: SECTION 1. Chapter 706, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by adding a new section to part IV to be appropriately designated and to read as follows: "\$706- Procedure for sentencing when, subjected to acts of family violence, dating violence, or child abuse. (1) At the time of sentencing for a felony under chapter 707, the defendant may present evidence that they were subjected to acts of family

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	AMENDMENTS.	violence or child abuse which was a significant contributing factor to the offense; provides for resentencing	violence, dating violence, or child abuse, and that the acts were a significant contributing factor for the offense for which the defendant is being sentenced. ... (2) The court shall impose a sentence as provided in subsection (3) if the court finds that: (a) By a preponderance of the evidence, the defendant was subject to acts of family violence, dating violence, or child abuse, and the acts were a significant contributing factor to the offense; or (b) The best interest of justice and welfare of society would be served; provided that the finding shall only be entered with the consent of the State. (3) Upon a finding provided for in subsection (2): (a) The court shall sentence a person convicted of a crime punishable by life imprisonment to a term of imprisonment of not less than ten years and not more than thirty years; provided that in the court's discretion, the judge may depart from the mandatory minimum sentence when the prosecution and the defendant have agreed to a sentence that is below the mandatory minimum; provided further that notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the defendant may be eligible for parole; and (b) The court shall sentence a person convicted of a felony other than a felony punishable by life imprisonment to a term of imprisonment of not less than one year and not more than one-half the maximum period of time for which the defendant could have been sentenced, by one-half the maximum fine to which the defendant could have been subjected, or both. ... SECTION 8. Section 806-71, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows: "§806-71 Sentence[—]; ... (b) Within one year of the date upon which the sentence is imposed, or within one hundred twenty days after receipt by the sentencing court of the remittitur upon affirmance of the judgment after direct appeal, whichever is later, the court imposing the sentence shall have the jurisdiction, power, and authority to correct or reduce the

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			sentence and to suspend or probate all or any part of the sentence imposed. The time periods prescribed in subsection (c) shall require the defendant to file a motion within the time periods; provided that the court shall not be constrained to issue its order or hear the matter within the time periods. Before entering any order correcting, reducing, or modifying any sentence, the court shall afford notice and an opportunity for a hearing to the State. ... {c}A person who is serving a sentence may submit a petition to the court requesting to be sentenced under section 706- if: (1) The offense was committed before July 1, 2026; or (2) The petition includes evidence that was not part of the record of the case at any sentencing hearing. . . .
MD	S.B. 138/H.B. 84 Criminal Procedure - Sentencing - Domestic Violence as a Mitigating Factor (Providing Alternatives Through Healing for Justice-Involved Individuals (PATH) Act) Status: Hearing 1/27/26	Provides for evidence of domestic violence that was a significant contributing factor to the offense to be introduced as a mitigating sentencing factor and authorizes sentencing departures from mandatory minimums and guidelines; allows motions to modify or reduce sentence on this basis filed within 5 years of sentencing.	6-238 (C) (1) Evidence that a defendant was the victim of domestic violence and that the domestic violence was a significant contributing factor to the commission of the crime of which the defendant has been convicted may be introduced as a mitigating factor in a prosecution of an offense listed in subsection (B) of this section at: (I) Sentencing; or (II) If a motion to modify sentence or reduce the duration of a sentence is filed within 5 years of the date of the original sentencing, at a hearing on the motion for modification or reduction of the sentence. ... (e) The defendant has the burden to establish, by a preponderance of the evidence, that domestic violence was a significant contributing factor to the defendant's commission of the crime. (f) (1) if the court finds that domestic violence was a significant contributing factor to a defendant's commission of the crime, the court shall: (i) treat the domestic violence as a mitigating factor in sentencing; and (ii) consider whether it is warranted to depart from: 1. a mandatory minimum sentence; or 2. the sentencing guidelines. (2) If the court finds that domestic violence was a significant contributing factor to

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			the defendant's commission of the crime, the court may impose a sentence: (i) less than the mandatory minimum sentence required by law; (ii) below the sentencing guidelines; or (iii) that is otherwise just and appropriate in light of the circumstances.
MA	H.B. 1587, An Act Relative to Justice for Survivors, 194th Gen. Ct., 2025 Leg. Sess. (Mass. 2025) (S1256) Status: Referred to Joint Committee on the Judiciary "2/27/2025 House Referred to the Committee on The Judiciary, 10/20/2025 Joint Hearing scheduled for 06/17/2025 from 01:00 PM-05:00 PM in A-2" The 194th General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	Allows survivors of abuse, sexual assault or human trafficking whose offenses were related to their victimization to file motions requesting pretrial diversion, reduced sentence or postconviction relief. Authorizes significant departures where the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the crime was related to their experience as a survivor.	SECTION 1. Chapter 263 of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after Section 9 the following section: Section 10. Massachusetts Survivors Act ... b) Any adult or child charged with a crime may file a motion alleging that they are subject to relief pursuant to the Massachusetts Survivors Act because (1) they are a survivor of abuse, sexual assault, or human trafficking and (2) their alleged offenses were related to their experiences of abuse, sexual assault, or human trafficking. ... SECTION 2. Chapter 263 of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after Section 10, the following section Section 10A: Diversion Pursuant to the Massachusetts Survivors Justice Act a) A defendant may bring a motion seeking pretrial diversion under this Act wherein criminal or delinquency proceedings are suspended without a plea of guilty for a period of not less than 3 months and not more than 24 months. The motion shall include 1) a statement that the defendant is a survivor as defined in Section 2 of this Act and 2) the defendant's plan for the diversion period, which may include programs, services, restorative justice activities, employment, and/or community service. If such a motion has been filed, the court shall not proceed with pre-trial hearings until it issues a decision on the motion. Where the defendant requests a hearing and has made a prima facie showing that they meet the requirements of this Act, the court shall order a hearing. ...

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	https://malegislature.gov/Bills/194/H1587#:~:text=An%20Act%20relative%20to%20justice,or%20children%20charged%20with%20crimes)		SECTION 3. Chapter 263 of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after Section 10A, the following section Section 10B: Sentencing Relief Pursuant to the Massachusetts Survivors Act a) During a hearing to impose a sentence or accept a plea of guilty, the court shall consider a motion for relief pursuant to Section 2 of this Act. If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant is a survivor of abuse, sexual assault, or human trafficking and that their criminal offense or delinquent behavior was related to their experience as a survivor, the court shall depart from the applicable sentence to the ranges provided as follows, or as provided in subsection B of this Section. i. Sentences of life without the possibility of parole shall be reduced to 10 years or less; ii. Sentences of life with the possibility of parole shall be reduced to 7 years or less; iii. Sentences of 25 years or more shall be reduced to 5 years or less; iv. Sentences between 20 and 25 years shall be reduced to 4 years or less; v. Sentences between 15 and 20 years shall be reduced to 3 years or less; vi. Sentences between 8 and 15 years shall be reduced to 2 years or less; and vii. Sentences between 2.5 and 8 years shall be reduced by 1 year; viii. Sentences of 2.5 years or less shall be suspended or imposed as probation. b) The court may impose a sentence that does not include incarceration, or may direct that the execution of the sentence, or any part thereof, be suspended and that

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			the defendant be placed on probation for such time and on such terms and conditions as it shall fix, as set forth in Chapter 279 of the Massachusetts General Laws, Sections 1-2. SECTION 4. Chapter 263 of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after Section 10B the following section: Section 10C. Postconviction Relief Pursuant to the Massachusetts Survivors Justice Act a) Any person who is (1) confined in an institution under the custody and control of the Department of Correction or the Department of Youth Services and (2) eligible for a reduced sentence pursuant to the provisions of this Act may file a petition for relief pursuant to this Act. b) The administrative justices of the superior court, district court, juvenile court and the Boston municipal court departments shall jointly promulgate a motion form for use under this section that allows petitioners to provide: i. A declaration by the petitioner that they are eligible for relief under this Act; ii. The petitioner's case number and year of conviction or adjudication of delinquency; and iii. Whether the petitioner requests appointment of counsel. c) The Department of Correction, Department of Youth Services, and courts with criminal or delinquency jurisdiction will make the petition form available to all incarcerated people free of cost. The petition form will be available for download on a publicly available court website and the Department of Correction website. The petition form will be available by phone or in-person request to a designated clerk at each state trial and appellate court with criminal or delinquency jurisdiction.

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			... https://malegislature.gov/Bills/194/H1587
MI	House Bill 5009 of 2025 https://legislature.mi.gov/documents/2025-ts/2026/billintroduce-d/House/htm/2025-HIB-5009.htm Status: 9/18/2025 HJ 85 Pg. 1009: introduced by Rep. Kelly Breen, read a first time referred to Committee on Judiciary; 9/24/2025 HJ 86: bill electronically reproduced 09/18/2025	Expands eligible crimes for setting aside conviction where the offense was a direct result of person being a victim of human trafficking.	A bill to amend 1965 PA 213, entitled "An act to provide for setting aside the conviction in certain criminal cases . . . 3) A Notwithstanding any other provision of this act and except as to a conviction for an offense prohibited from being set aside under section 1c, a person who is convicted of . . . any crime may apply to have that conviction set aside if the person committed the offense as a direct result of the person being a victim of a human trafficking violation. The limitations provided for under subsection (1) apply to an application under this subsection.
MN	HF 2976 / SF 3002 Status in the House - 94th	Allows for mitigated sentencing departure for victims of domestic abuse, sexual assault or sex	Section 1. [609.1057] CRIMES COMMITTED BY DOMESTIC ABUSE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS; DEPARTURE AUTHORIZED. . . Subd. 2. Mitigated departure for certain domestic abuse, sexual assault, and sex trafficking victims. (a) Before sentencing an offender for a felony offense, the court

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	Legislature (2025 - 2026): introduction and first reading 4/1/25, https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/94/2025/0/HF/2976/	trafficking which was a contributing factor in the offense; provides avenue for survivors to petition for pardon; allows courts to mandate survivors to complete mental health/behavioral treatment as condition of probation.	shall consider whether the person has been the victim of domestic abuse, sexual assault, or sex trafficking. (b) A court may order a mitigated departure from the presumptive sentence under the Sentencing Guidelines if the court determines: (1) the offender has been the victim of domestic abuse, sexual assault, or sex trafficking; (2) that experience was a contributing factor in the offense the person committed; and (3) a mitigated departure from the presumptive sentence under the Sentencing Guidelines is in the public interest.. . Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 609.115, subdivision 1, is amended to read: Subdivision 1. Presentence investigation. . . (e) The report shall also include information about whether the defendant has been the victim of domestic abuse, sexual assault, or sex trafficking and, if so, any connection between that experience and the offense the offender committed. . . . Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 609.133, subdivision 7, is amended to read: Subd. 7. Nature of remedy; standard. [In making the determination whether there are substantial and compelling reasons to adjust the individual's sentence . . .]the court may consider factors . . . including . . . (7) whether the individual has been the victim of domestic abuse, sexual assault, or sex trafficking and that experience was a contributing factor in the crime for which the individual was convicted; . . . Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 638.12, subdivision 2, is amended to read: Subd. 2. Pardon eligibility; waiver. . . (c) An individual sentenced before August 1, 2025, may apply for a pardon upon the sentence's expiration or discharge date if the individual has been the victim of domestic abuse, sexual assault, or sex trafficking and that experience was a contributing factor in the crime for which the applicant was convicted. . . Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 638.15, subdivision 1, is amended to read: Subdivision 1. Grounds for recommending clemency. (a) When recommending whether to grant clemency, the commission must consider any factors that the commission deems appropriate, including but not limited to: . . . (13) whether the applicant has been the victim of domestic abuse, sexual assault, or

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			sex trafficking and, if so, the extent to which that experience was a contributing factor in the crime for which the applicant was convicted; and . . . Sec. 7. SENTENCING GUIDELINES DIRECTED TO AMEND THE LIST OF MITIGATING FACTORS. The Sentencing Guidelines Commission is directed to amend the nonexclusive list of mitigating factors that may be used as reasons for departure to include situations where the person has been the victim of domestic abuse, sexual assault, or sex trafficking; that experience was a contributing factor in the offense the person committed; and departure is in the public interest as described in Minnesota Statutes, section 609.1057, subdivision 2.
MO	Missouri HB 1872 2026 Regular Session “Introduced 1/8/26 – Read second time.”	Requires court to consider at sentencing or guilty plea that person is a survivor; specifies evidence defendant must provide; mandates departure from applicable sentence ranges if court finds that defendant is a survivor of domestic abuse and that the abuse was substantial contributing factor to the criminal liability; provides for resentencing.	Section A. Chapter 557, RSMo, is amended by adding thereto five new sections, to be known as sections 557.600, 557.602, 557.604, 557.606, and 557.608, to read as follows: 557.600. Sections 557.600 to 557.608 shall be known and may be cited as the "Missouri Survivors' Act". . . 557.604. 1. During a hearing to: (1) Sentence a person; or (2) Accept a plea of guilty for a person who is a survivor of domestic abuse and who has been charged with an offense, the court shall consider as a mitigating factor that the person has been abused physically, sexually, or psychologically by the person's intimate partner or family or household member. 2. The defendant shall provide to the court evidence including, but not limited to: . . . 3. If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant is a survivor of domestic abuse within one year prior to or on the date of the offense and

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			that abuse was a substantial contributing factor to the defendant's criminal liability, the court shall depart from the applicable sentence to the ranges provided as follows: (1) Class A felonies shall be sentenced as class B felonies; (2) Class B felonies shall be sentenced as class C felonies; (3) Class C felonies shall be sentenced as class D felonies; (4) Class D felonies shall be sentenced as class E felonies; (5) Class E felonies shall continue to be sentenced as class E felonies. 557.606. If a court has imposed a criminal judgment and sentence upon a defendant other than for an offense that would require such defendant to register as a sexual offender under sections 589.400 to 589.425, an attempt or conspiracy to commit any such offense, or any offense for which the defendant has been sentenced to death and the defendant is serving the sentence in the custody of the department of corrections, the court shall impose a new, lesser sentence upon a determination following a hearing in accordance with section 557.608 that: (1) At the time of the offense for which the sentence is being served, the defendant was a victim of domestic abuse and subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological abuse inflicted by a member of the same family or household as the defendant or someone who was an intimate partner of the defendant; and (2) Such abuse was a significant contributing factor to the criminal behavior of the defendant. . . 557.608. 1. Any person who is: (1) Confined in an institution under the custody and control of the department of corrections; (2) Serving a sentence for a class A, B, C, or D felony for an offense committed prior to November 1, 2026; and (3) Eligible for an alternative sentence under the provisions of section 557.604, may, on or after November 1, 2026, submit to the judge who imposed the original sentence a request to apply for resentencing in accordance with the provisions of section 557.604. . .

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	UNITED STATES (FEDERAL) H.R.6471 – 119th Congress (2025-2026) <u>Justice in Sentencing for Survivors Act of 2025</u> Status: “Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary, Introduced in House, 12/4/25”	Authorizes sentences below minimum, probation, community confinement, where one has experienced sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, or severe forms of trafficking in persons which abuse was a significant contributing factor in the offender’s criminal behavior; excludes sex offenses.	... SEC. 3. Sentencing offenders who are survivors of abuse. (a) Sentencing victim offenders.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the case of a victim offender, the court shall have the authority to impose a sentence that is below the minimum sentence established by statute in consideration of any sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, or severe forms of trafficking in persons experienced by the victim offender. (b) Imposing alternative sentence.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall have the authority to impose a sentence of probation, community confinement or a combination thereof, in consideration of any sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, or severe forms of trafficking in persons experienced by the victim offender. (c) Certain considerations.—A victim offender may be eligible for the imposition of a sentence pursuant to subsection (a) or an alternative sentence pursuant to subsection (b) even if— (1) any sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, or severe forms of trafficking in persons experienced by victim offender— (A) did not result in physical injury; (B) was not experienced for a long period of time; or (C) did not occur contemporaneously with the commission of the offense; or (2) the offense was committed against someone other than the perpetrator of the sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, or severe forms of trafficking in persons experienced by the victim offender. ...

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			(e) Applicability.— (1) PENDING CASES.—This Act shall apply to any sentence imposed on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act. (2) PAST CASES.—In the case of a victim offender who, before the date of enactment of this Act, was convicted or sentenced for a Federal offense, the sentencing court may, on motion of the victim offender, the Bureau of Prisons, the attorney for the Government, or on its own motion, impose a sentence in accordance with subsections (a) or (b). (f) Directive to United States Sentencing Commission.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994(p) of title 28, United States Code, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and amend the Federal sentencing guidelines and the policy statements of the Commission, as appropriate, to include as a factor to be considered in imposing a sentence any sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, or severe forms of trafficking in persons experienced by a victim offender. (g) Definitions.—In this Act: ... (7) VICTIM OFFENDER.—The term “victim offender” includes an individual— (A) who has experienced sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, or severe forms of trafficking in persons; (B) for whom such abuse was a significant contributing factor in the offender’s criminal behavior; and (C) who has not been convicted of a sex offense.

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VA	SB 748 2026 Regular Session Status: “Referred to Committee for S-Courts of Justice 1/19/2026 Senate Presented and ordered printed.” https://lis.virginia.gov/bill-details/20261/SB748/text/SB748	Expands vacatur for human trafficking victims to include non-violent felonies, misdemeanors and ancillary matters as defined.	§ 19.2-327.15. Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context requires a different meaning: "Ancillary matter" means any (i) violation or alleged violation of the terms and conditions of a suspended sentence, probation, or parole; (ii) violation or alleged violation of contempt of court; (iii) charge or conviction for failure to appear; or (iv) appeal from a bail, bond, or recognizance order related to a qualifying offense. ... "Qualifying offense" means a conviction or adjudication of delinquency for any attempted, completed, or conspired (i) violation of § 18.2-250 or (ii) felony that is not a violent felony offense listed under subsection C of § 17.1-805, (ii) misdemeanor violation of [list omitted] or (iii) specifically identified ancillary matter. ... § 19.2-327.16. Issuance of writ of vacatur for victims of human trafficking. A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or rule of court, upon a petition of a person who was arrested for, charged with, or convicted or adjudicated delinquent of a qualifying offense, the circuit court of the county or city in which the such arrest, charge, conviction, or adjudication of delinquency was entered shall have the authority to issue writs of vacatur under this chapter. Such court shall also have the authority to issue writs of vacatur under this chapter for any specifically identified ancillary matter. . . .
WA	HB 1591 - 2025-26 2025 Regular Session In the House Status: Jan 24 First reading, referred to Community Safety.	Establishes alternate sentences for certain survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault or human trafficking subject to substantial physical, sexual, or psychological abuse inflicted by an intimate partner or family	AN ACT Relating to providing remedies for defendant survivors of 1domestic violence, sexual assault, or human trafficking; amending RCW 29.94A.501, 9.94A.533, 9.94A.535, 9.94A.540, 9.94A.570, 9.94A.640, and 39.96.060; reenacting and amending RCW 9.94A.501; adding new sections to chapter 9.94A RCW; adding a new section to chapter 9.96 RCW; providing an effective date; and providing an expiration date.6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON: Sentencing Alternative NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A 9RCW to read as follows: (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the court may reduce any term

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	Feb 10 Public hearing in the House Committee on Community Safety at 1:30 PM. Feb 11 Public hearing in the House Committee on Community Safety at 4:00 PM.	or household member; where the abuse was a significant contributing factor; and general sentencing would be unduly harsh. Authorizes resentencing and vacating convictions where criteria are met.	of incarceration or other criminal penalties under this chapter or impose available alternatives as provided under subsection (2) of this section when sentencing any defendant for one or more crimes where: At the time of the offense, the defendant was a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or human trafficking, and subjected to substantial physical, sexual, or psychological abuse inflicted by an intimate partner or family or household member; the domestic violence or abuse suffered by the defendant was a significant contributing factor to the defendant's criminal conduct; and the generally applicable sentencing requirements under this chapter would be unduly harsh given the nature and circumstances of the crime and the history, character, and condition of the defendant. ... (3) If the court finds that a defendant qualifies under this section, the court may, in its discretion: (a) Impose a sentence below the standard range under RCW 19.94A.510, and below any mandatory minimum terms under RCW 9.94A.540 2and 9.94A.570;3 (b) Depart downward from any sentencing enhancements under RCW 49.94A.533; or (c) Impose the sentencing alternative under section 2 of this act. (4) Nothing in this section modifies the authority of the court to impose any other available sentencing alternatives for a 9qualifying defendant including, but not limited to, alternatives under RCW 9.94A.650, 9.94A.655, 9.94A.660, 9.94A.670, or 9.94A.711. (5) Defendants sentenced for offenses under any of the following 12are not eligible for alternative sentencing under this act. Resentencing NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A 25RCW to read as follows: (1)(a) Any person who is currently incarcerated and serving a sentence of at least eight years imposed prior to the effective date of this section may petition the sentencing court for resentencing on the basis that he or she meets the requirements described in section 1(1) of this act. . .

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			. . .

4. Trafficking Record Relief Laws (updated 8/1/25)

See Section 1., Preface and Scope, for information related to this collection of laws.

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AL	Ala. Code § 15-27-1 (8) 15-27-2 (8) (2025)	<u>Section 15-27-1 Petition to Expunge Records - Misdemeanor Offense, Violation, Traffic Violation, or Municipal Ordinance Violation.</u> (a) A person who has been charged with a misdemeanor offense, violation, traffic violation, or municipal ordinance violation may file a petition [to expunge] ... (8) When the person proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the person is a victim of human trafficking, that the person committed the misdemeanor offense, violation, traffic violation, or municipal ordinance violation during the period the person was being trafficked, and that the person would not have committed the offense or violation but for being trafficked. <u>Section 15-27-2 Petition to Expunge Records - Felony Offense.</u> (a) A person who has been charged with any felony offense may file a petition [to expunge] ... (8) When the person proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the person is a victim of human trafficking, that the person committed the felony offense during the period the person was being trafficked, and that the person would not have committed the felony offense but for being trafficked. ... (b) Subsection (a) notwithstanding, convictions for any of the following violent offenses, as defined in Section 12-25-32, may be expunged upon a showing that the person committed the felony offense during the period the person was trafficked, and that the person would not have committed the felony offense but for being trafficked: (1) Promoting prostitution in the first degree pursuant to Section 13A-12-111. (2) Domestic violence in the third degree pursuant to subsection (d) of Section 13A-6-132. (3) Production of obscene matter involving a person under the age of 17 years pursuant to Section 13A-12-197.
AZ	https://www.azleg.gov/ars/13/00909.htm Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-	13-909. <u>Vacating the conviction of a sex trafficking victim; requirements</u> A. A person who was convicted of a violation of section 13-3214 or a city or town ordinance that has the same or substantially similar elements as section 13-3214 may apply to the court that pronounced sentence to vacate the

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	909 (Lexis Nexis 2025)	person's conviction. The court shall grant the application and vacate the conviction if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the person's participation in the offense was a direct result of being a victim of sex trafficking pursuant to section 13-1307 or 13-3212. ...
AR	Ark. Code Ann. § 16-90-1412 (2025)	§ 16-90-1412 (2024) ... (b) (1) A person convicted of prostitution, § 5-70-102, may file a uniform petition to seal the conviction under this section if it was obtained as a result of the person's having been a victim of human trafficking.
CA	Cal. Penal Code § 236.14 (West, Deering 2025)	236.14. (a) If a person was arrested for or convicted of any nonviolent offense committed while they were a victim of human trafficking, including, but not limited to, prostitution as described in subdivision (b) of Section 647, the person may petition the court for vacatur relief of their convictions, arrests, and adjudications under this section. The petitioner shall establish, by clear and convincing evidence, that the arrest or conviction was the direct result of being a victim of human trafficking that demonstrates that the person lacked the requisite intent to commit the offense. Upon this showing, the court shall find that the person lacked the requisite intent to commit the offense and shall therefore vacate the conviction as invalid due to legal defect at the time of the arrest or conviction.
CO	Colo.Rev.Stat 18-1-410.7 (2025)	18-1-410.7. Vacating certain criminal convictions for victims of human trafficking. (1) (a) An individual may file a motion with the court where a conviction was obtained against the individual requesting that the conviction be vacated if the underlying offense resulting in the conviction was committed as a result of the individual being a victim of human trafficking. The individual shall serve a copy of the motion on the district attorney's office or municipal attorney's office that obtained the conviction. (b) This section applies to all state and municipal convictions for crimes except for crimes defined in section 24-4.1-302 (1). (c) This section does not apply to a conviction if the individual raised an affirmative defense described in section 18-7-201.3 or 18-3-504 (2.5) at trial and was still convicted after raising the defense. ...
CT	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 54-95c(d) (2025)	Sec. 54-95c. Application to vacate certain convictions on basis of being a victim of trafficking in persons. . . . (a) At any time after a court enters a judgment of conviction for any misdemeanor offense or a class C, D or E felony or any unclassified felony offense carrying a term of imprisonment of not more than ten years, the defendant may apply

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		to the Superior Court to vacate such judgment of conviction on the basis that his or her participation in the offense was a result of having been a victim of conduct of another person that constitutes (1) trafficking in persons under section 53a-192a, or (2) a criminal violation of 18 USC Chapter 77, as amended from time to time. ...
DE	Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 787(j) (2025)	§ 787. Trafficking an individual, forced labor and sexual servitude; class D felony; class C felony; class B felony; class A felony. ... (j) Application for pardon and petition to expunge; motion to vacate adjudication of delinquency or conviction and expungement record. — (1) Notwithstanding any provision of Chapter 43 of this title or any other law to the contrary, a person arrested or convicted of any crime, except those deemed to be violent felonies pursuant to § 4201 of this title committed as a direct result of being a victim of human trafficking may file an application for a pardon pursuant to article VII of the Delaware Constitution and § 4361 et seq. of this title and may file a petition requesting expungement of such criminal record pursuant to § 4371 et seq. of this title. (2) A person convicted or adjudicated delinquent of any crime, except those deemed to be violent felonies pursuant to § 4201 of this title, committed as a direct result of being a victim of human trafficking may file a motion in the court in which the adjudication of delinquency or conviction was obtained to vacate the adjudication or judgment of conviction. ...
DC	D.C. Code § 22-1844(a) (2025)	§ 22–1844. Motion to vacate conviction or expunge criminal records for victims of trafficking. (a) A person convicted of an eligible offense may apply by motion to the Superior Court for the District of Columbia to vacate the judgment of conviction and expunge all records identifying the movant as having been arrested, prosecuted, or convicted of the offense if the conduct of the person that resulted in the conviction was a direct result of the person having been a victim of trafficking. (b) A person arrested but not prosecuted, or whose prosecution was terminated without conviction, for an eligible offense or an ineligible offense, may apply by motion to the Superior Court for the District of Columbia to expunge all records identifying the movant as having been arrested or prosecuted for the offense if the conduct of the person that resulted in the arrest or prosecution was a direct result of the person having been a victim of trafficking. ...
FL	Fla. Stat. § 943.0583 (2025)	943.0583 Human trafficking victim expunction.— ... 3) 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 one or more offenses 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

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		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 and 847, 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. Determination of the petition under this section should be by a preponderance of the evidence. ...
GA	Ga. Code Ann. § 17-10-21 (2025)	17-10-21. Vacating of sentence for trafficking victim defendants. (a) (1) A defendant convicted of an offense and sentenced, or a defendant who was sentenced pursuant to Code Section 42-8-60 or 16-13-2, as a direct result of the defendant being the victim of an offense of trafficking under Code Section 16-5-46 may petition the court imposing the sentence to vacate such conviction and sentence or the sentence imposed pursuant to Code Section 42-8-60 or 16-13-2. Such court shall maintain the jurisdiction, power, and authority to vacate such conviction and sentence. ...
HI	Haw. Rev. Stat. § 712-1209.6 (2025)	§ 712-1209.6. Prostitution; motion to vacate conviction. (1)A person convicted of committing the offense of prostitution under section 712-1200, loitering for the purpose of engaging in or advancing prostitution under section 712-1206(2), street prostitution and commercial sexual exploitation in designated areas under section 712-1207(1)(a) or (2)(a), or convicted of a lesser offense when originally charged with a violation of section 712-1200, 712-1206(2), or 712-1207(1)(a) or (2)(a), may file a motion to vacate the conviction if the defendant is not subsequently convicted of any offense under the Hawaii Penal Code within three years after the date of the original conviction. ...
ID	Idaho Code § 67-3014 (2025)	67-3014. Expungement for victims of human trafficking. (1) The provisions of this section shall only apply to individuals who are victims of human trafficking pursuant to chapter 86, title 18, Idaho Code, and shall only apply to arrests, criminal prosecutions and convictions that are the result of acts induced by human traffickers. (2) Any person who was arrested, prosecuted and/or convicted of a violation of section 18-5613, Idaho Code, or any other offense determined by the court to be appropriate, except convictions for offenses for which a defense of coercion would not be available and that was committed during a period of time when the person was a victim of human trafficking and that was the result of acts required by the human trafficker, may bring a petition under the provisions of this section to vacate such conviction and/or to expunge the criminal history records taken in connection with the conviction, including the arrest and prosecution resulting in such conviction or to expunge any criminal history records related to any arrest or prosecution that resulted in a dismissal or acquittal. Actions brought

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		under this section are civil actions and the petitioner shall not be entitled to the appointment of counsel. Jury trial shall not be available in actions brought under this section. (3) Relief shall not be available under this section if the petitioner raised the affirmative defense of coercion at trial and was convicted. ...
IL	725 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/116-2.1 (2024)	725 ILCS 5/116-2.1) Sec. 116-2.1. Motion to vacate prostitution convictions for sex trafficking victims. (a) A motion under this Section may be filed at any time following the entry of a verdict or finding of guilty where the conviction was under Section 11-14 (prostitution) or Section 11-14.2 (first offender; felony prostitution) of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 or a similar local ordinance and the defendant's participation in the offense was a result of having been a trafficking victim under Section 10-9 (involuntary servitude, involuntary sexual servitude of a minor, or trafficking in persons) of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012; or a victim of a severe form of trafficking under the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act (22 U.S.C. Section 7102(13)); provided that: ...
IN	Ind. Code Ann. § 35-38-10-2 (2024) 35-38-10-3 (2024)	... 35-38-10-2. <u>Vacating conviction for offense not resulting in bodily injury to another person.</u> Sec. 2. A person who committed an offense that did not result in bodily injury to another person is entitled to have the person's conviction vacated if the person proves by a preponderance of the evidence that:(1) the person was a trafficked person at the time the person committed the offense;(2) the offense did not result in bodily injury to another person; and(3) at the time the person committed the offense, the person was:(A) coerced; or(B) under the control of;another person. 35-38-10-3. <u>Postconviction Relief Available to Vacate Conviction of Certain Trafficked Persons</u> Sec. 3. A person may bring an action to enforce the right described in section 2 of this chapter in accordance with the Indiana rules of postconviction relief. ...
KS	Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-6614 (2025)	21-6614. ... (b) Any person convicted of prostitution, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3512, prior to its repeal, convicted of a violation of K.S.A. 21-6419, and amendments thereto, or who entered into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings for such violation, may petition the convicting court for the expungement of such conviction or diversion agreement and related arrest records if:

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		... (2) such person can prove they were acting under coercion caused by the act of another. For purposes of this subsection, "coercion" means: Threats of harm or physical restraint against any person; a scheme, plan or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in bodily harm or physical restraint against any person; or the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process. ...
KY	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 529.160 (LexisNexis 2025)	529.160 Expungement of records relating to violation of chapter when person charged or convicted was a victim of human trafficking at time of offense -- Motion -- Finding -- Presumption. (1) When a person is charged or convicted under this chapter, or with an offense which is not a violent crime as defined in KRS 17.165, and the person's participation in the offense is determined to be the direct result of being a victim of human trafficking, the person may make a motion in the court in which the charges were filed to expunge all records of the offense. ...
ME	1.15 MRSA c. 308-A, 2192	Sec. 1. 15 MRSA c. 308-A is enacted to read: CHAPTER 308-A POST-JUDGMENT MOTION WHEN PERSON HAS BEEN VICTIM OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OR SEX TRAFFICKING § 2191. Definitions . . . As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings. ... 2. Sex trafficking. "Sex trafficking" means promoting sexual exploitation by compelling a person to enter into, engage in or remain in sexual exploitation, promoting the sexual exploitation of a person less than 18 years of age or promoting the sexual exploitation of a person who suffers from a mental disability that is reasonably apparent or known to the actor and that in fact renders the other person substantially incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct involved. 3. Sexual exploitation. "Sexual exploitation" means engaging in the exchange of sex for money or resources because of a person's history of trauma, adverse childhood experiences, substance use disorder or other circumstances of victimhood, exploitation or oppression. § 2192. Post-judgment motion for vacating and correcting record 1. Motion; persons who may file. A person for whom one or more criminal convictions in which a final judgment has been entered were the result of the person's sexual exploitation or being subjected to sex trafficking may file a written motion in the underlying criminal proceeding seeking to vacate the conviction and to correct the court records and related criminal justice agency records. The same motion may also be filed on behalf of such a person by an attorney

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		for the State or by the court. 2. Timing for filing. A motion under this section to vacate and correct the record must be filed with due diligence, after the person moving for relief has ceased to be a victim of sexual exploitation or sex trafficking or has sought services for victims of sexual exploitation or sex trafficking, subject to reasonable concerns for the safety of the person moving for relief, family members of the person or other victims of sexual exploitation or sex trafficking who may be jeopardized by the bringing of such a motion or for other reasons consistent with the purpose of this subsection.
MD	MD Code Crim. Proc. § 8-302 (West 2025)	§8-302. (a) (1) In this section the following words have the meanings indicated. (2) “Qualifying offense” means: ... [offenses omitted] (b) A person convicted of a qualifying offense may file a motion to vacate the judgment if the person’s participation in the offense was a direct result of being a victim of human trafficking. ...
MA	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 265, § 59(a)(2) (2025)	Section 59: Human trafficking victimization as affirmative defense to certain offenses; grounds to vacate conviction, adjudication of delinquency or continuance without finding and to withdraw guilty plea Section 59. (a) At any time after the entry of a judgment of disposition on an indictment or criminal or delinquency complaint for an offense under section 26, subsection (a) of section 53 or subsection (a) of section 53A of chapter 272 or under section 34 of chapter 94C for simple possession of a controlled substance, the court in which it was entered shall, upon motion of the defendant, vacate any conviction, adjudication of delinquency or continuance without a finding and permit the defendant to withdraw any plea of guilty, plea of nolo contendere, plea of delinquent or factual admission tendered in association therewith upon a finding by the court of a reasonable probability that the defendant's participation in the offense was a result of having been a human trafficking victim as defined by section 20M of chapter 233 or a victim of trafficking in persons under 22 U.S.C. 7102; provided, however, that: ... [specifications omitted]
MI	Mich. Comp. Laws § 780.621 (2025)	780.621 Application for order setting aside conviction; felony or misdemeanor conviction; setting aside of certain convictions prohibited; victim of human trafficking violation; definitions. Sec. 1. ... (3) A person who is convicted of a violation of section 448, 449, or 450 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.448, 750.449, and 750.450, or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to section 448, 449, or 450 of the

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		Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.448, 750.449, and 750.450, may apply to have that conviction set aside if the person committed the offense as a direct result of the person being a victim of a human trafficking violation. ...
MI	Mich. Comp. Laws 750.451c (2025)	750.451c Individual as victim of human trafficking violation; applicability of subsection (2); deferred proceedings; determination of court; violation of term or condition of probation; adjudication of guilt; circumstances; discharge and dismissal. . . . Sec. 451c. ... (1) This section applies only if the violation described in subsection (2) was committed as a direct result of the individual being a victim of a human trafficking violation. (2) When an individual pleads guilty to, or is found guilty of, a violation of section 448, 449, 450, or 462 or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to section 448, 449, 450, or 462, the court, without entering a judgment of guilt and with the consent of the accused and of the prosecuting attorney, may defer further proceedings and place the accused on probation as provided in this section. However, before deferring proceedings under this subsection, the court shall determine whether the accused has met the conditions described in subsection (1) as follows: ...
MS	Miss. Code Ann. § 97-3-54.6 (2024)	§ 97-3-54.6. Human Trafficking Act; injunctive and other relief for victims of trafficking; confidentiality. (5)At any time after a conviction under this act [Human Trafficking Act], the court in which the conviction was entered may, upon appropriate motion, vacate the conviction if the court finds the defendant's participation in the offense was the result of being a victim.
MT	Mont. Code Ann. § 46-18-608 (2025)	46-18-608. Motion to vacate conviction -- human trafficking victims. (1) On the motion of a person, a court may vacate a person's conviction of prostitution, sex trafficking or prior similar laws in effect at the time the act occurred, or another 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 Trafficking Victims Protection Act, 22 U.S.C. 7103 through 7112. (2) The motion must:. . .
NE	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-3005 (2025)	29-3005. Victim of sex trafficking; motion to set aside conviction or adjudication; procedure; court; findings; considerations; hearing; order; effect. ...

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		(2) At any time following the completion of sentence or disposition, a victim of sex trafficking convicted in county or district court of, or adjudicated in a juvenile court for, (a) a prostitution-related offense committed while the movant was a victim of sex trafficking or proximately caused by the movant's status as a victim of sex trafficking or (b) any other offense committed as a direct result of, or proximately caused by, the movant's status as a victim of sex trafficking, may file a motion to set aside such conviction or adjudication. The motion shall be filed in the county, district, or separate juvenile court of the county in which the movant was convicted or adjudicated. ...
NV	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 179.247 (2025)	NRS 179.247 Vacating judgment and sealing of records after conviction of certain offenses: Persons eligible; petition; notice; order. ... 2. A person may file a petition pursuant to subsection 1 if the person was convicted of: (a) A violation of NRS 201.353 or 201.354, for engaging in prostitution or solicitation for prostitution, provided that the person was not alleged to be a customer of a prostitute; (b) A crime under the laws of this State, other than a crime of violence; or (c) A violation of a county, city or town ordinance, for loitering for the purpose of solicitation or prostitution. 3. A petition filed pursuant to subsection 1 must satisfy the requirements of NRS 179.245. 4. The court may grant a petition filed pursuant to subsection 1 if: (a) The petitioner was convicted of a violation of an offense described in subsection 2; (b) The participation of the petitioner in the offense was the result of the petitioner having been a victim of: (1) Trafficking in persons as described in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, 22 U.S.C. §§ 7101 et seq.; or (2) Involuntary servitude as described in NRS 200.463 or 200.4631; and (c) The petitioner files a petition pursuant to subsection 1 with due diligence after the petitioner has ceased being a victim of trafficking or involuntary servitude or has sought services for victims of such trafficking or involuntary servitude. ...
NH	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 633:7 (VI)-(VIII) (2025)	633:7 Trafficking in Persons. – ... VI. No victim of human trafficking shall be prosecuted for any offense, where the otherwise chargeable conduct was committed as a direct result of being trafficked, provided that the conduct chargeable did not involve an act of violence or a threat of violence as defined in RSA 625:9, VII.

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		VII. A victim of human trafficking who was under 18 years of age at the time of the offense shall not be subject to juvenile delinquency proceedings under RSA 169-B for any otherwise chargeable offense, where the conduct was committed as a direct result of being trafficked, provided that the conduct chargeable did not involve an act of violence or a threat of violence as defined in RSA 625:9, VII... . VIII. (a) This paragraph shall apply to: (1) An individual convicted for an offense which was committed as a direct result of being trafficked; (2) An individual who was under 18 years of age at the time of the offense, who was adjudicated as delinquent for an offense which was committed as a direct result of being trafficked; or (3) An individual who entered into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings for an offense which was committed as a direct result of being trafficked. (b) A victim of human trafficking who was subject to adjudication as specified in subparagraph (a), may, at any time, file a motion with the circuit court, district division or superior court to vacate a conviction, adjudication of delinquency, or diversion agreement, and the related court records and arrest records, for any offense. A copy of the motion to vacate shall be provided to the agency that prosecuted the offense. (c) After a hearing, the court shall grant the motion to vacate the conviction, adjudication of delinquency, or diversion agreement upon a finding by a preponderance of the evidence that the petitioner's participation in the offense underlying the conviction, delinquency adjudication, or diversion agreement was the direct result of being trafficked. A finding by the court that the petitioner was a victim of human trafficking at the time of the offense shall be a prima facie evidence that the petitioner's participation in the offense was a direct result of being trafficked. ...
NM	N.M. Stat. Ann. § 30-52-1.2 (2025)	30-52-1.2. Sealing of records of human trafficking victims. A. On petition to the district court, a person who is a victim of human trafficking who has been charged with crimes arising out of the actions of someone charged with human trafficking may have all legal and law enforcement records of the charges and convictions in the person's case sealed. The court may issue an order sealing records and files if the court finds: (1) the petitioner is a victim of human trafficking; (2) the charge or conviction is for a non-homicide crime; and (3) the petitioner's involvement in the offense was due to duress, coercion, use of force, threat to or fraud committed against the petitioner by a person who has committed human trafficking involving the petitioner.

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		...
NJ	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:44-1.1 (West 2025)	2C :44-1.1 Certain convictions vacated, expunged. 10. a. (1) A person convicted of an offense or other violation of law, except for murder pursuant to N.J.S.2C:11-3, manslaughter or aggravated manslaughter pursuant to N.J.S.2C:11-4, kidnapping pursuant to N.J.S.2C:13-1, luring or enticing a child pursuant to N.J.S.2C:13-6, and sexual assault pursuant to N.J.S.2C:14-2, committed as a result of the person's status as a victim of human trafficking as described in section 1 of P.L.2005, c.77 (C.2C:13-8) or 22 U.S.C. s.7102, and which offense was committed as a result of the trafficking scheme or other course of conduct in violation of either of those acts that resulted in the person's victimization, or committed at the direction of an organizer, supervisor, financier, or manager of that scheme or other course of conduct as described in paragraph (2) of subsection a. of section 1 of P.L.2005, c.77 (C.2C:13-8), may file an application with the Superior Court in accordance with the Rules of Court to have each conviction, finding of guilt, or, in the case of an offense committed while a juvenile, adjudication of delinquency vacated at any time following entry of a judgment of conviction, finding of guilt, or adjudication of delinquency. ...
NY	N.Y. Crim. Proc. Law § 440.10 (LexisNexis 2025)	§ 440.10 Motion to vacate judgment. . At any time after the entry of a judgment, the court in which it was entered may, upon motion of the defendant, vacate such judgment upon the ground that: ... (i) The judgment is a conviction where the defendant's participation in the offense was a result of having been a victim of sex trafficking under section 230.34 of the penal law, sex trafficking of a child under section 230.34-a of the penal law, labor trafficking under section 135.35 of the penal law, aggravated labor trafficking under section 135.37 of the penal law, compelling prostitution under section 230.33 of the penal law, or trafficking in persons under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (United States Code, title 22, chapter 78); provided that.
NC	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-145.9 (2025) NC Gen. Stat. 15A-1416.1,	§ 15A-145.9. Expunctions of certain offenses committed by human trafficking victims. (a) Definition. - For purposes of this section, the following terms apply: (1) Nonviolent offense. - Any misdemeanor or felony except the following: ...[a. through h. omitted] ... (b) Expunction Authorized. - A person who has been convicted of a nonviolent offense may file a petition in the court of the county where the person was convicted for expunction of the nonviolent offense from the person's criminal

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	15A-1415 (10)	record if the court finds that the person was coerced or deceived into committing the offense as a direct result of having been a trafficking victim. ----- § 15A-1416.1. Motion by the defendant to vacate a nonviolent offense conviction for human trafficking victim. (a) A motion for appropriate relief seeking to vacate a conviction for a nonviolent offense based on the grounds set out in G.S. 15A-1415(b)(10) shall be filed in the court where the conviction occurred. The motion may be filed at any time following the entry of a verdict or finding of guilty. . . (b) The court may grant the motion if, in the discretion of the court, 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. ...
ND	N.D. Cent. Code Ann. § 12.1-41-14(2025)	CHAPTER 12.1-41 UNIFORM ACT ON PREVENTION OF AND REMEDIES FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING ... 12.1-41-14. Motion to vacate and seal conviction. 1. 2. 3. An individual convicted of prostitution or an offense listed in subsection 1 of section 12.1-41-12 which was committed as a direct result of being a victim may apply by motion to the court to vacate the conviction and seal the record of conviction. The court may grant the motion on a finding that the individual's participation in the offense was a direct result of being a victim. ...
OH	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2953.36 (LexisNexis 2024)	Section 2953.36 Expungement of certain convictions for victims of human trafficking. ... (A)(1) Any person who is or was convicted of a violation of section 2907.24, 2907.241, or 2907.25 of the Revised Code may apply to the sentencing court for the expungement of the record of conviction of any offense, other than a record of conviction of a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, or 2907.02 of the Revised Code, the person's participation in which was a result of the person having been a victim of human trafficking. (2) Any person who is or was convicted of a misdemeanor or a felony of the fourth or fifth degree may apply to the sentencing court for the expungement of the record of conviction of that offense, the person's participation in which was a result of the person having been a victim of human trafficking. ...
OK	Okla. Stat. tit.	§ 19c. Expungement of Prostitution-Related Offenses for Victims of Human Trafficking

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	22-§ 19c (2025)	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. ...
OR	Or. Rev. Stat. § 137.221 (2025)	Vacation of judgment of conviction for prostitution (1) Notwithstanding ORS 138.540 (Petition for relief as exclusive remedy for challenging conviction), a court may vacate a judgment of conviction for the crime of prostitution under ORS 167.007 (Prostitution) or for violating a municipal prostitution ordinance as described in this section. ... (c) The motion must contain an explanation of facts supporting a claim that the person was the victim of sex trafficking at or around the time of the conduct giving rise to the prostitution conviction. The motion must further contain an explanation of why those facts were not presented to the trial court.
PA	18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3019 (2025)	§ 3019. Victim protection during prosecution. ... (d) Motion to vacate conviction.-- (1) An individual convicted under section 3503 (relating to criminal trespass), 5503 (relating to disorderly conduct), 5506 (relating to loitering and prowling at night time), 5507 (relating to obstructing highways and other public passages) or 5902 or an offense for simple possession of a controlled substance committed as a direct result of being a victim of human trafficking may file a motion to vacate the conviction. ...
RI	R.I. Gen. Laws ST § 11-67.1-17 (2025)	§ 11-67.1-17. Motion to vacate and expunge conviction. (a) An individual convicted of prostitution or solicitation to commit a sexual act, committed as a direct result of being a victim, may apply by motion to the court having jurisdiction over the offense to vacate the conviction and seal or expunge the record of conviction. The court may grant the motion after a hearing and upon a finding that the individual's participation in the offense was a direct result of being a victim. ...

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SC	S.C. Code Ann. § 16-3-2020 (2025)	§ 16-3-2020. Trafficking in persons; penalties; defenses. ... (F) . . . A victim of trafficking in persons convicted or adjudicated delinquent of a violation of this article, prostitution, or any other nonviolent misdemeanor or Class F felony offenses may motion the court to expunge the record of the conviction or adjudication for a nonviolent misdemeanor or Class F felony offense committed as a direct result of, or interrelated to trafficking. ...
TN	Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-32-105 (2025)	40-32-105. Expunction of person's public records involving offenses related to status as victim of human trafficking. (a) Notwithstanding § 40-32-101, a person may file a petition for expunction of that person's public records involving offenses related to the person's status as a victim of human trafficking.(b) In order to be eligible for expunction pursuant to this section, the petitioner must meet the following requirements: ... (7) Each of the convictions to be expunged resulted from the petitioner's status as a victim of human trafficking, under § 39-13-314. ...
TX	Tex. Gov't Code § 411.0728	Sec. 411.0728. Procedure for Certain Victims of Trafficking of Persons or Compelling Prostitution.(a)This section applies only to a person:(1) (a) This section applies only to a person: (1) who is convicted of or placed on deferred adjudication community supervision for: (A) a misdemeanor under: (i) Subchapter D, Chapter 481, Health and Safety Code; or (ii) Section 30.05, 31.03, 37.10, or 49.02, Penal Code; or (B) an offense under Section 43.02, Penal Code; and (2) who, if requested by the applicable law enforcement agency or prosecuting attorney to provide assistance in the investigation or prosecution of an offense under Section 20A.02, 20A.03, or 43.05, Penal Code, or a federal offense containing elements that are substantially similar to the elements of an offense under any of those sections: (A) provided assistance in the investigation or prosecution of the offense; or (B) did not provide assistance in the investigation or prosecution of the offense due to the person's age or a physical or mental disability resulting from being a victim of an offense described by this subdivision. (b)Notwithstanding any other provision of this subchapter or Subchapter F, a person described by Subsection (a) who satisfies the requirements of Section 411.074(b) may petition the court that convicted the person or placed the person on deferred adjudication community supervision for an order of nondisclosure of criminal history record

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		information under this section on the grounds that the person committed the offense solely as a victim of an offense under Section 20A.02, 20A.03, or 43.05, Penal Code. ... Tex. Gov't Code § 411.0728 (LexisNexis, Lexis Advance through the 2025 Regular Session of the 89th Legislature bills [omitted]) ...
US	<u>H.R.4323 - Trafficking Survivors Relief Act</u> 119th Congress (2025-2026) 01/23/2026 Signed by President, Became Public Law No: 119-73	(b) Motions To vacate convictions or expunge arrests.— (1) In general.— (A) Convictions of level A offenses.— A person convicted of any level A offense (or an attorney. . .) may move the court that imposed the sentence for the level A offense to vacate the judgment of conviction if the level A offense was committed as a direct result of the person having been a victim of trafficking. “(B) ARRESTS FOR LEVEL A OFFENSES.— A person arrested for any level A offense (or an attorney representing such a person) may move the district court of the United States for the district and division embracing the place where the person was arrested to expunge all records of the arrest if the conduct or alleged conduct of the person that resulted in the arrest was directly related to the person having been a victim of trafficking. “(C) ARRESTS FOR LEVEL B OFFENSES.— A person arrested for any level B offense (or an attorney representing such a person) may move . . . to expunge all records of the arrest if— “(i) the conduct or alleged conduct of the movant that resulted in the arrest was directly related to the movant having been a victim of trafficking; and “(ii)(I) the movant was acquitted of the level B offense; “(II) the Government did not pursue, or the Government moved to dismiss, criminal charges against the movant for the level B offense; or “(III)(aa) the charges against the movant for the level B offense were reduced to an offense that is a level A offense; and “(bb) the movant was acquitted of the level A offense, the Government did not pursue, or the Government moved to dismiss, criminal charges against the movant for the level A offense, or any subsequent conviction of the level A offense was vacated. ... SEC. 6. HUMAN TRAFFICKING DEFENSE. (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: “§ 28. Human trafficking defense “(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section— “(1) the term ‘covered Federal offense’ means a level A offense or level B offense, as those terms are defined in section 3771A; and “(2) the term ‘victim of trafficking’ has the meaning given the term in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102). •HR 4323 EH1 18 “(b) DURESS.—In a prosecution for a covered Federal offense, a defendant may

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		establish duress by demonstrating that the defendant was a victim of trafficking at the time at which the defendant committed the offense. “
UT	Utah Code Ann. § 78B-9-104 (2025)	Effective 5/7/2025 78B-9-104. Grounds for relief -- Retroactivity of rule. (1) Unless precluded by Section 78B-9-106 or 78B-9-107, an individual who has been convicted and sentenced for a criminal offense may file an action in the district court of original jurisdiction for postconviction relief to vacate or modify the conviction or sentence upon the following grounds: ... (h) the petitioner committed any of the following offenses while subject to force, fraud, or coercion, as defined in Section 76-5-308: (ii) Section 76-5d-206, aiding prostitution; (iii) Section 76-6-206, criminal trespass; (iv) Section 76-6-413, theft; (v) Section 76-6-502, possession of forged writing or device for writing; (vi) any offense in Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 6, Retail Theft; (vii) Subsection 76-6-1105(2)(a)(i)(A), unlawful possession of another's identification document; (viii) Section 76-5-419, lewdness; (ix) Section 76-5d-202, engaging in prostitution; (x) Section 76-5d-209, sexual solicitation by an actor offering to engage in sexual activity for compensation; or (xi) Section 76-5d-210, sexual solicitation of a child.
VT	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 13, § 2658 (2025)	§ 2658. Motion to vacate by victim of human trafficking ... (b) 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. ... https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/13/060/02658
VA	Va. Code Ann. § 19.2-327.16-18 (2025)	... § 19.2-327.17. Contents and form of the petition for vacatur. A. Any victim of human trafficking may file a petition for vacatur setting forth the relevant facts and requesting that the judgment of a conviction or adjudication of delinquency be vacated. Such petition shall allege categorically and with specificity, under oath, all of the following:

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		1. The petitioner was convicted or adjudicated delinquent of a qualifying offense. . . . 2. The petitioner was a victim of human trafficking at the time he committed the qualifying offense and his status as a victim of human trafficking was the proximate cause of the commission of the qualifying offense; and ... § 19.2-327.18. Hearing on petition for vacatur. ...
WA	Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 9.96.080 (1)(a) & 9.94A.648 (1)(a) (2025)	See entries above in Section 1.
WV	W. Va. Code § 61-14-9 (2025)	§61-14-9. Petition to vacate and expunge conviction or juvenile delinquency adjudication of sex trafficking victim. (a) Notwithstanding the age and criminal history limitations set forth in §61-11-26 of this code or the provisions in §49-4-103 of this code, an individual convicted of prostitution in violation of §61-8-5(b) of this code as a direct result of being a victim of trafficking, may apply by petition to the circuit court in the county of conviction or juvenile adjudication to vacate the conviction or adjudication of juvenile delinquency and expunge the record of conviction or record of adjudication of juvenile delinquency. 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.
WI	Wis. Stat. § 973.015 (2025)	(2m) At any time after a person has been convicted, adjudicated delinquent, or found not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect for a violation of s. 944.30, a court may, upon the motion of the person, vacate the conviction, adjudication, or finding, or may order that the record of the violation of s. 944.30 be expunged, if all of the following apply: (a) The person was a victim of trafficking for the purposes of a commercial sex act, as defined in s. 940.302 (1) (a), under s. 940.302 or 948.051 or under 22 USC 7101 to 7112. (b) The person committed the violation of s. 944.30 as a result of being a victim of trafficking for the purposes of a commercial sex act. ...
WY	Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 6-2-708 (2025)	§ 6-2-708. Victim defenses; vacating convictions. (a) A victim of human trafficking 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 in violation of W.S. 6-2-702 through 6-2-707. (b) A victim of human trafficking who is a minor shall be deemed a child in need of supervision in accordance with the

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		Children in Need of Supervision Act or a neglected child in accordance with the Child Protection Act. (c) At any time after the entry of a conviction, the court in which it was entered may vacate the conviction if the defendant's participation in the offense is found to have been the result of having been a victim. ...

APPENDIX 1: Selected Bills Recently Introduced, Not Progressed

CT: [S.B. No. 1502, An Act Concerning Sentence Reduction or Relief for Survivors of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking or Human Trafficking, Conn. Gen. Assemb. \(2025\)](#), “4/23/2025(LCO), File Number 742, 4/23/2025 Senate Calendar Number 395 4/23/2025 Favorable Report, Tabled for the Calendar, Senate 4/23/2025 (LCO) Reported Out of Legislative Commissioners' Office).”

https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/cgabillstatus/cgabillstatus.asp?selBillType=Bill&which_year=2025&bill_num=1502

LA: [SB 152, 2025 Regular Session](#), Provides relative to sentencing of defendants who are victims of domestic abuse, sexual assault, or human trafficking. Status: 04/14 Introduced in the Senate; read by title. Rules suspended. Read second time and referred to the Committee on Judiciary C. 04/04/25. Prefiled and under the rules provisionally referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

See also: [H.B. 631, CRIMINAL/SENTENCING: Provides relative to sentencing for victims of domestic abuse, human trafficking, or sexual assault, 2024 Reg. Sess. \(La. 2024\)](#), Status: “2024-03-11 Read by title, under the rules, referred to the Committee on Administration of Criminal Justice..

(Introduced – Dead),” <https://legiscan.com/LA/research/HB631/2024>, Considered 4/9/24 [failed], Louisiana State Legislature,

<https://www.legis.la.gov/legis/BillInfo.aspx?s=24rs&b=HB631&sbi=y>, accessed 7/9/25),

<https://www.legis.la.gov/legis/ViewDocument.aspx?d=1352207>

MO: [Missouri HB 989, Missouri Survivors Act](#), 2025 Regular Session, Status: “2/27/2025 Referred: Judiciary; 3/26/2025 Public Hearing Completed (H), 4/23/25 Action postponed, Bill currently not on a House calendar” <https://archive.house.mo.gov/Bill.aspx?bill=HB989&year=2025&code=R>

NE: [Nebraska LB 159, 2025](#). <https://legiscan.com/NE/bill/LB159/2025> .

NC: [SB 676, GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2025 S 1](#), Status: 3/26/2025, Referred To Com On Rules and Operations of the Senate

OR: [SB 1070](#), Regular Session 2023, Status: “6-25-23 (S) In committee upon adjournment.” See also: [SB 1179](#) Regular Session 2025, Status: “6-27 (S) In committee upon adjournment.”

PA: [SB 385 Session of 2023](#). “Introduced on February 21 2023 - 25% progression, died in committee, Action: 2023-02-21 - Referred to JUDICIARY, Legiscan, <https://legiscan.com/PA/bill/SB385/2023>

SD: [2026 South Dakota Legislature H.B. 1214](#), 01/29/2026 First read in House and referred to House Judiciary H.J. 178, 02/09/2026 House Judiciary

Tabled.