



OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Bill Analysis

Jeff Hobday

H.B. 56

132nd General Assembly
(As Introduced)

Reps. Dever and Gavarone

BILL SUMMARY

- For an offender convicted of any of six specified offenses, including soliciting and prostitution, expands the types of criminal offenses for which records may be expunged to include any record of conviction, except records that cannot be sealed under continuing law, if the person's participation in the offense resulted from the offender being a victim of human trafficking.
 - Enacts a mechanism for the expungement of records related to a finding of not guilty or to a dismissed criminal charge, if the finding or charge was the result of the person having been a victim of human trafficking.
 - Specifies that, for either type of expungement, an application may request expungement of the record for more than one offense, but if it does, the court must consider the request for each offense separately as if a separate application had been made for each offense.
 - Authorizes intervention in lieu of conviction for a person whose criminal activity resulted from the person's status as a victim of compelling prostitution.
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CONTENT AND OPERATION

Expungement of criminal conviction records

The bill expands the list of criminal offenses for which the conviction records may be expunged if the person who was convicted was a victim of human trafficking.

Under current law, a person convicted of soliciting, engaging in solicitation after a positive HIV test, loitering to engage in solicitation, loitering to engage in solicitation after a positive HIV test, prostitution, or prostitution after a positive HIV test may apply

to the sentencing court for expungement of the conviction record if the conviction resulted from the person's being a victim of human trafficking (current law, unchanged by the bill, contains a similar provision regarding delinquent child adjudications¹). The bill expands the list of convictions, the records of which a person convicted of one of the six specified offenses may have expunged, to include any record of conviction, other than a record that cannot be sealed under continuing law, if the person's participation in the offense was a result of the person having been a victim of human trafficking.² Related to this, the bill modifies the definition of "record of conviction" that applies to the provision so that it means "any" record related to a conviction of or plea of guilty to an offense – currently it means "the" record related to a conviction of or plea of guilty to an offense.³

The bill also specifies that an application for expungement under the mechanism may request an order to expunge the record of conviction for more than one offense, but if it does, the court must consider the request for each offense separately as if a separate application had been made for each offense and all references in the mechanism to "the offense" or "that offense" mean each of those offenses that are the subject of the application.⁴

Under current law, unchanged by the bill: (1) "expunge" means to destroy, delete, or erase a record as appropriate for the record's physical or electronic form or characteristic so that the record is permanently irretrievable, and (2) "victim of human trafficking" means a person who is or was a victim of the offense of trafficking in persons, regardless of whether anyone has been convicted of that offense or any other offense for victimizing the person.⁵

Expungement of records if finding of not guilty or dismissal of charges

The bill enacts a mechanism for the expungement of records related to a finding of not guilty or to a dismissed criminal charge, if the finding or charge was the result of the person having been a victim of human trafficking. Under the mechanism, any person who is found not guilty of an offense by a jury or a court or who is the defendant named in a dismissed complaint, indictment, or information may apply to the court for an order to expunge the person's official records in the case, if the charge

¹ R.C. 2151.358(E), not in the bill.

² R.C. 2953.38(B).

³ R.C. 2953.38(A)(3).

⁴ R.C. 2953.38(B).

⁵ R.C. 2953.38(A).



or finding that is the subject of the application was the result of the applicant having been a victim of human trafficking. The application may be filed at any time after the not guilty finding or the dismissal of the charge is entered upon the court's minutes or the journal, whichever entry occurs first. The application may request an order to expunge official records for more than one offense, but if it does, the court must consider the request for each offense separately as if a separate application had been made for each offense and all references in the mechanism to "the offense" or "that offense" mean each of those offenses that are the subject of the application.⁶

The court may deny an application if it finds that the application fails to assert grounds on which relief may be granted. If the court does not deny an application, it must set a date for a hearing and notify the prosecutor of the hearing on the application. The prosecutor may file an objection, specifying the reasons for believing a denial is justified, with the court prior to the hearing date. At the hearing, the court must consider and determine four things. First, it must consider the reasons the prosecutor specified against granting the application, if the prosecutor filed an objection. Second, it must determine whether the applicant demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence that the dismissed charge or not guilty finding that is the subject of the application was the result of the applicant having been a victim of human trafficking. Third, if the application pertains to a dismissed complaint, indictment, or information, it must determine whether the dismissal was with prejudice or without prejudice and, if the dismissal was without prejudice, whether the period of limitations applicable to the offense that was the subject of that dismissed charge has expired. And fourth, it must determine whether any criminal proceedings are pending against the applicant.⁷

If the court finds that the applicant demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence that the dismissed charge or not guilty finding that is the subject of the application was the result of the applicant having been a victim of human trafficking and makes one additional finding, the court must grant the application and order that the official records be expunged. The additional finding specifies that the court cannot grant the application and order that the official records be expunged unless it determines that the applicant's interests in having the official records pertaining to the subject dismissed charge or not guilty finding are not outweighed by any legitimate needs of the government to maintain those records.⁸

⁶ R.C. 2953.521(B).

⁷ R.C. 2953.521(C), (D), and (E).

⁸ R.C. 2953.521(F).



If the court orders an expungement, it must send notice of the expungement order to each public office or agency that the court has reason to believe may have an official record pertaining to the case. The proceedings in the case that is the subject of the expungement order must be considered not to have occurred, the official records must be expunged and may not be used for any purpose (including a criminal records check under R.C. 109.572), and the applicant may, and the court must, reply that no record exists with respect to the applicant upon any inquiry into the matter.⁹

For purposes of this provision, "expunge" has the same meaning as under the conviction record expungement provisions described above.¹⁰ The bill does not define "victim of human trafficking" for purposes of this provision.

Intervention in lieu of conviction

The bill allows a victim of the offense of compelling prostitution to request intervention in lieu of conviction (ILC) under the same conditions that currently apply to a victim of the offense of trafficking in persons.

Under current law, a person charged with a criminal offense may request ILC if: (1) drug or alcohol usage by the offender was a factor leading to the criminal offense, or (2) at the time of committing that offense, the offender had a mental illness, was a person with intellectual disability, or was a victim of a violation of trafficking in persons and the mental illness, status as a person with intellectual disability, or fact that the offender was a victim of trafficking in persons was a factor leading to the offender's criminal behavior. To be eligible for ILC, a person must not have a prior conviction of an offense of violence, must not have a conviction of any other felony unless the prosecutor recommends ILC eligibility, the current offense must not be a first, second, or third degree felony, and the person must meet other criteria, depending on the circumstances of the offense or the grounds on which the person requests ILC. For example, a person who bases the request on status as a victim of trafficking in persons must be assessed by a psychiatrist or other specified professional for the purposes of determining the person's eligibility and recommending an intervention plan. Also, in any case, the court must find that ILC will not demean the seriousness of the offense and that intervention will substantially reduce the likelihood of future criminal activity. If the court grants ILC, the person enters a guilty plea and waives certain trial-related rights, the court stays all criminal proceedings and imposes intervention terms and conditions, and the person remains under court supervision while undergoing intervention. If the person successfully completes the plan of intervention, the criminal

⁹ R.C. 2953.521(G) and (H).

¹⁰ R.C. 2953.521(A).



proceeding is dismissed; if not, the court enters a finding of guilty and imposes a sentence.¹¹

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	02-13-17

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¹¹ R.C. 2951.041.

