

PROTECTED INNOCENCE CHALLENGE

STATE ACTION . NATIONAL CHANGE.

NEW JERSEY REPORT CARD 2015

New Jersey's human trafficking law does not require proof of force, fraud, or coercion when the victim is a minor. Offenders convicted of sex trafficking face serious penalties but are not required to register as sex offenders. Testifying victims are provided with the trauma reducing protection of the rape shield statute.

FINAL SCORE

79

FINAL GRADE

C



10

10

22

25

12

15

7.5

10

18

27.5

9.5

15



CRIMINALIZATION OF DOMESTIC MINOR SEX TRAFFICKING

New Jersey's human trafficking law includes sex trafficking and does not require proof of force, fraud, or coercion when the victim is a minor. Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) laws include endangering the welfare of children through creating pornography of a child under 18, and prostitution—which covers promoting prostitution of a minor, and soliciting or engaging in prostitution with a minor. The general prostitution law contains an affirmative defense that refers to the human trafficking statute, helping to identify commercially sexually exploited minors as sex trafficking victims. The state racketeering law includes human trafficking and CSEC offenses as predicate offenses, allowing this law to be used to prosecute sex trafficking enterprises.



CRIMINAL PROVISIONS ADDRESSING DEMAND

The state human trafficking law applies to buyers who “obtain” a child for commercial sex acts, following federal precedent. The solicitation of prostitution law distinguishes between buying sex with an adult versus a minor by providing higher penalties for buyers who patronize minors, making this a CSEC law. Age mistake defenses are prohibited in prosecutions for prostitution with a minor and human trafficking, but a rebuttable presumption is permitted in prosecutions for human trafficking in the second degree. The general luring statute, which includes luring via electronic means to commit a criminal offense against a child, might apply to buyers who use the Internet to solicit or purchase commercial sex acts with minors. A court may order a convicted buyer of commercial sex with minors to pay restitution for most offenses, and must order restitution for sex trafficking convictions. Buyers will be required to forfeit assets, including vehicles, used in, intended to be used in, or derived from illegal activity. Buyers convicted of sex trafficking or CSEC crimes are not required to register as sex offenders.



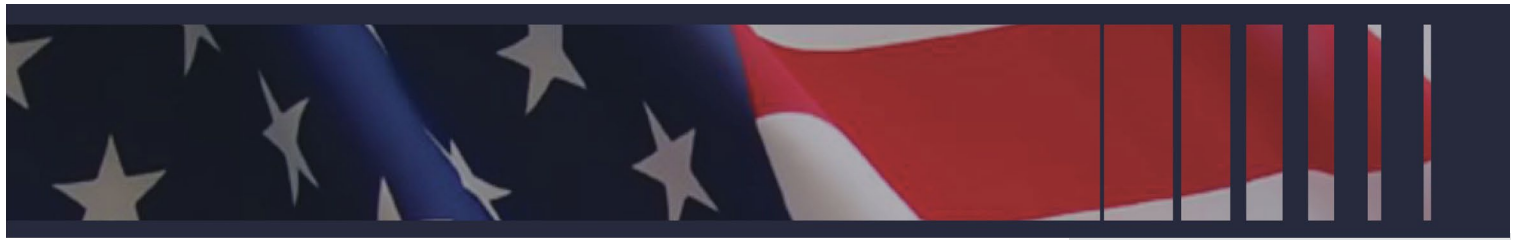
CRIMINAL PROVISIONS FOR TRAFFICKERS

Penalties for trafficking are comparable to federal trafficking penalties (10 years–life), and for any offense traffickers are subject to asset forfeiture of any property or vehicle intended to be used, used in, or derived from the commission of an offense. Sex trafficking of a minor is punishable by 20 years to life imprisonment and a fine of \$25,000 to \$200,000. The CSEC crime of promoting prostitution is punishable by 10–20 years imprisonment and a possible fine of \$200,000. Endangering the welfare of children by creating pornography of a child under 18 is punishable by 5–10 years imprisonment and a possible fine up to \$150,000. No statute expressly makes using the Internet to recruit a minor for commercial sex acts a crime; however, the general luring statute, which includes luring via electronic means to commit a criminal offense against a child, might apply. If convicted of sex trafficking, traffickers are required to pay victim restitution, and a court may order restitution for convictions of other felonies. Sex offender registration is required for endangering the welfare of children through creating child pornography, but not for sex trafficking or prostitution of children. Grounds for termination of parental rights do not expressly include convictions of human trafficking or CSEC crimes but abuse, which is defined to include some forms of CSEC, is included.

DEMAND | SELECTED COMMERCIAL SEX CRIMES

| Crime (name of law abridged) | Classification | Sentence | Fine | Asset Forfeiture (available) |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Human trafficking (§ 2C:13-8(3)) | 1st degree crime | 20 years– life | \$25,000– \$200,000 | ● |
| Soliciting or engaging in prostitution with a minor (§ 2C:34-1(b)(7)) | 3rd degree crime | 3–5 years | Max. \$15,000 | ● |
| Possessing child pornography (minor under 16) (§2C:24-4(5)(b)) | 3rd degree crime | 3–5 years | Max. \$15,000 | ● |

All criminal penalties are statutory; many states also have sentencing guidelines that are not codified which affect sentencing.



PROTECTIVE PROVISIONS FOR THE CHILD VICTIMS

Sex trafficking of a minor and CSEC crimes do not prohibit a defense based on the consent of the minor, leaving victims vulnerable to this claim by a defendant. Prostitution laws apply to minors under 18 and juvenile sex trafficking victims face criminalization for commercial sex acts committed as a result of their victimization, although the court must take into consideration in a delinquency proceeding that the minor is a victim of human trafficking. Juvenile sex trafficking victims face several possible responses, ranging from services to diversion to possible detention, depending on whether the child is classified as dependent, delinquent, or “involved in a juvenile-family crisis,” which is defined to include a prostituted or sex trafficked minor. The definitions of an abused child and caretaker are sufficiently broad to allow child protective services to intervene. Victims of sex trafficking are expressly eligible for crime victims’ compensation, but even if eligible, several ineligibility criteria may limit victims’ access to compensation, including requirements to cooperate with law enforcement, to report the crime to law enforcement within three months of reasonable discovery, and to file a claim within two years unless good cause is shown. The “rape shield” statute, which reduces the trauma of cross-examination for testifying victims, is available to sex trafficking and CSEC victims of endangering the welfare of children through pornography. Upon motion, a minor’s records may be sealed two years after discharge. Restitution is mandatory for trafficking convictions, and may be ordered in any CSEC felony. A CSEC victim may bring a civil action for sexual abuse and sex trafficking victims have specific civil remedies against their exploiter. Criminal actions for sex trafficking and most CSEC crimes must be brought within five years; however, the statute of limitations for endangering the welfare of children, which includes pornography offenses, is extended until the victim is 23. A civil action related to sexual abuse must be brought within two years after reasonable discovery.



CRIMINAL JUSTICE TOOLS FOR INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION

Development of training materials for law enforcement on the handling, response procedures, investigation, and prosecution of human trafficking cases is required. New Jersey law allows single party consent for audiotaping and wiretapping is available as an investigative tool in sex trafficking cases and most CSEC cases and racketeering. No CSEC or trafficking statute specifically authorizes law enforcement to utilize live decoys but the Internet may be used for investigations under the general luring statute. Law enforcement must report missing and recovered children in New Jersey.



CRIMINAL PROVISIONS FOR FACILITATORS

New Jersey’s human trafficking law applies to facilitators who benefit financially from human trafficking. Under the endangering welfare of children statute, selling or promoting pornography of minors under 18 is punishable by 5–10 years imprisonment and a possible fine up to \$150,000. The CSEC crime of promoting prostitution is applicable to some actions by facilitators and is punishable by 10–20 years imprisonment and a possible fine up to \$200,000. A facilitator convicted of human trafficking must pay restitution to the victim, and although not mandatory, a court may order a facilitator to pay restitution for convictions of other felonies. Facilitators will be required to forfeit any assets used in, intended to be used in, or derived from illegal activity. No laws in New Jersey make sex tourism a crime.

The Report Card is based on the Protected Innocence Legislative Framework, an analysis of state laws performed by the American Center for Law & Justice and Shared Hope International, and sets a national standard of protection against domestic minor sex trafficking. To access the Protected Innocence Legislative Framework Methodology, each completed Report Card, and foundational analysis and recommendations, please visit: www.sharedhope.org.