



# Safe Harbor: State Efforts to Combat Child Trafficking

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## Overview

Child trafficking crimes—actions that facilitate the commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor of youth—present difficult criminal justice and human services challenges for government officials. State legislators, through the deliberation and enactment of policy, are at the forefront of the current intergovernmental effort to identify and implement effective procedures to combat child traffickers and pursue justice for survivors.

A recent trend in state child trafficking policy focuses on treating trafficked youth as survivors of trauma who should be provided rehabilitative services rather than as perpetrators of crimes they were forced to commit. Policies created for this purpose are a subset of child trafficking measures often referred to as “safe harbor” laws.

This brief identifies six themes in state safe harbor laws and provides policy alternatives within each theme. The six themes are:

- 1 Collaboration and coordination of state entities and resources.
- 2 Decriminalization and/or diversion for actions of trafficked youth.
- 3 Funds for anti-trafficking efforts and survivor services.
- 4 Provision of services for youth survivors.
- 5 Increased penalties for traffickers of children.
- 6 Training to recognize and respond to trafficking crimes and its victims.

## WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

Under the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act, sex and labor trafficking are considered “severe forms of trafficking in persons,” and are defined as:

- **Sex trafficking:** A commercial sex act induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age.
- **Labor trafficking:** The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

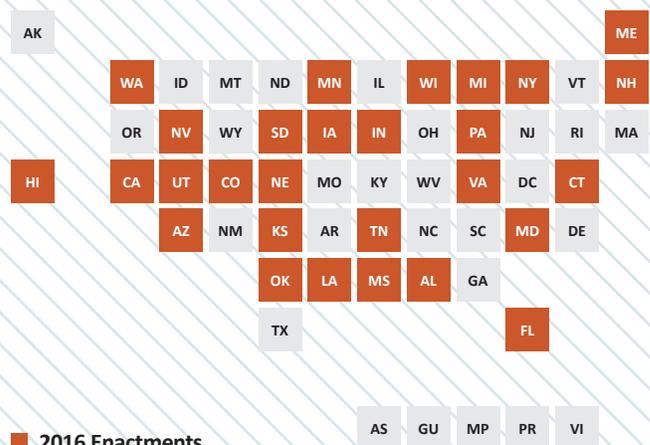
For more information on human trafficking generally, please visit [NCSL’s Human Trafficking Website](#).

## WHO ARE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS?

There is no single profile of a trafficking victim according to the federal Office for Victims of Crime. Victims of human trafficking can be anyone—regardless of race, color, national origin, disability, religion, age, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, socioeconomic status, education level or citizenship status.

## RECENT SAFE HARBOR ENACTMENTS

In 2016, 28 states enacted 51 bills addressing the trafficking of minors:



■ 2016 Enactments

## Quantifying Child Trafficking

Assessing the prevalence of child trafficking crimes within the United States is challenging. Existing statistics vary greatly and are mostly limited to sex trafficking. For example, current estimates for the number of American youth who are commercially sexually exploited range from 1,400 to 2 million according to the Institute of Medicine and National Research Council. Due to the difficulty in refining

national estimates, in their report, [Confronting Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking of Minors in the United States](#), the institute recommended instead focusing resources on identifying the prevalence of trafficking crimes and needed services among vulnerable and difficult-to-reach populations, including male, LGBT, homeless, rural, systems-involved and minority youth.

**While it is believed human trafficking occurs more frequently than state data captures, the true extent is “simply unknown.”**

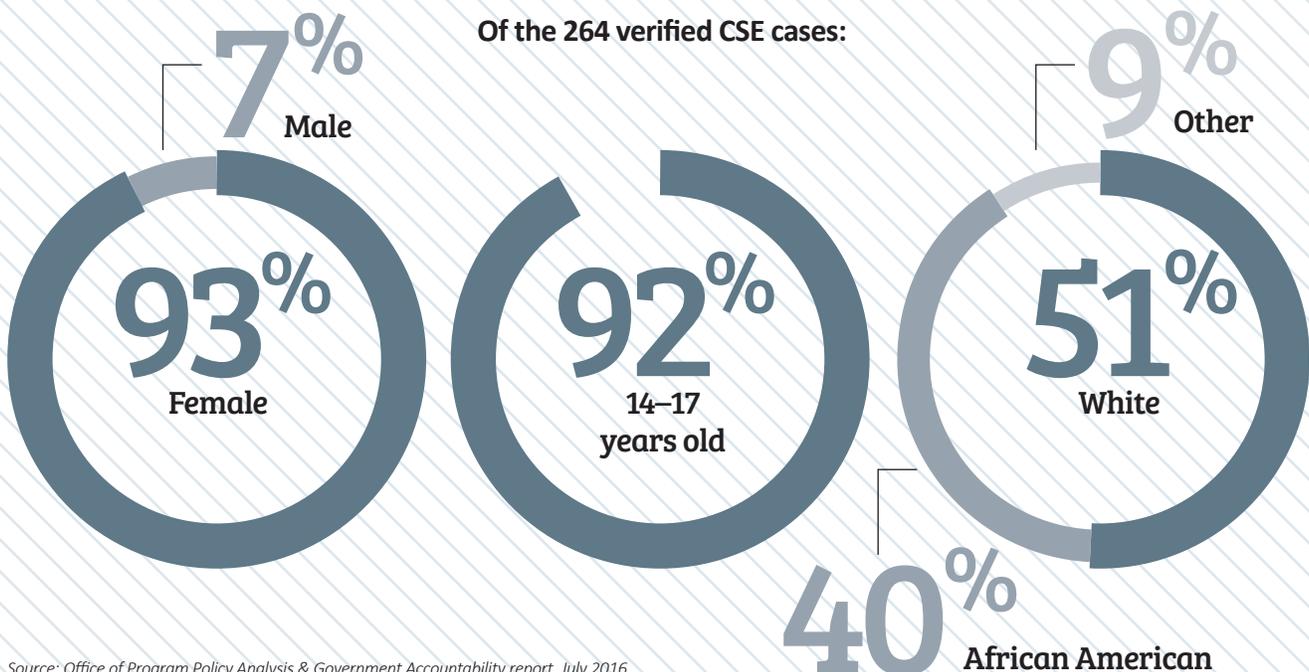
A [June 2016 report](#) by the Center for Court Innovation gauged that the number of youth involved in the sex trade nationally is between 4,500 and 21,000. The study based its estimates on interviews with 949 youth from six cities and national data on juvenile prostitution arrests. The report produced demographic data comparing youth populations amongst the six sites, but noted estimating the true scale of trafficking crimes is difficult because it is impossible to know how any dataset compares to the national body of underground criminal activity.

Several states have also attempted to measure the scope of child trafficking within their borders. For example, a [2012 Georgia survey](#) of law enforcement agencies and victim service providers revealed that law enforcement investigated 110 trafficking cases involving at least one child survivor (five cases involved labor trafficking), and victim service organizations provided services to 242 youth (one received labor trafficking services). A [2016 study](#) from the Iowa Department of Human Rights found that 16 children had been charged with prostitution since 2006 and that 41 survivors of trafficking had received services during the 2014 fiscal year. The Iowa authors concluded that, while it is believed human trafficking occurs more frequently than state data captures, the true extent is “simply unknown.”

## Social Characteristics of Commercially Sexually Exploited (CSE) Children in Florida in 2015

Florida lawmakers require (§409.16791) the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) to conduct an annual study of child commercial sexual exploitation in the state. The study must assess the extent of exploitive activity, identify specialized services and analyze the effectiveness of different treatment and service programs. By July 1st of each year, beginning in 2015, OPPAGA is required to report its findings to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

OPPAGA’s 2016 report provided demographic data for 264 commercially sexually exploited children.



Source: Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability report, July 2016

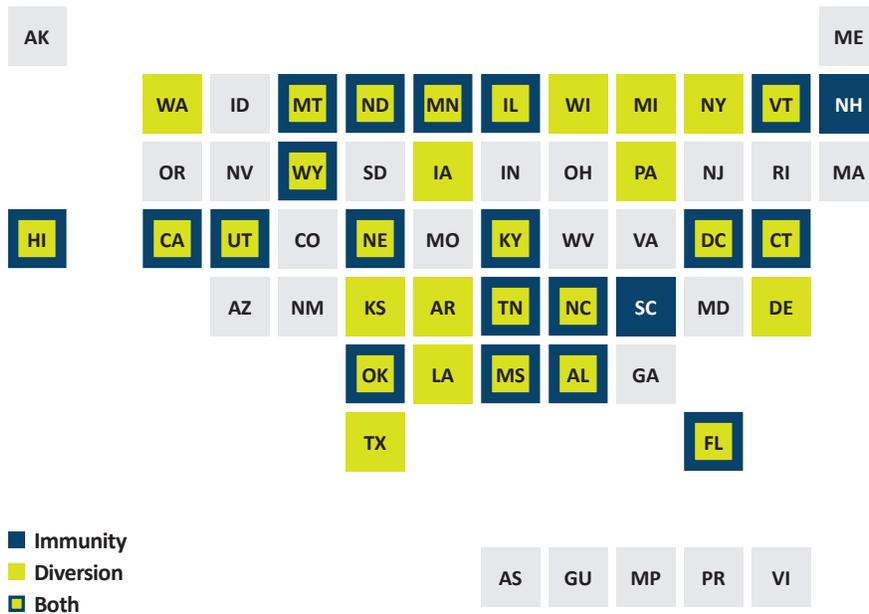


At least two states, Minnesota and Mississippi, have created special positions with the authority to lead their state’s anti-trafficking initiatives. In Mississippi, lawmakers created a [statewide human trafficking coordinator](#) position to evaluate their efforts to combat human trafficking. The coordinator collects trafficking data, promotes human trafficking awareness and develops rules for the use of the state’s survivor fund. In Minnesota, the legislature created a similar position, the director of child sex trafficking prevention, to lead the state’s safe harbor program.

## 2. Decriminalization or Diversion for Actions by Trafficked Youth

In order to prevent child survivors of trafficking from entering the justice system, states have enacted laws to provide prosecutorial immunity for certain crimes as well as opportunities for diversion to survivor services. Proponents of immunity and diversion policies contend that they keep youth from continued trauma in the justice system and prevent them from compiling criminal records that can make it difficult to pursue future housing, employment and education opportunities.

### STATES WITH IMMUNITY AND DIVERSION LAWS



Twenty states and the District of Columbia have legislated prosecutorial immunity for trafficked youth, meaning children cannot be charged with certain statutorily specified crimes. Laws differ in that some states provide criminal immunity to every person under 18, while other states require proof that the child is a trafficking survivor. The majority of states that provide criminal immunity do so for prostitution, but some state laws also extend immunity to other crimes committed as a result of being trafficked.

Kentucky, Montana, North Dakota and Oklahoma, for example, require proof that a child is trafficked before they can benefit from criminal and/or juvenile court immunity. Kentucky provides immunity to trafficked youth for status offenses, crimes like truancy and underage drinking, if the child committed the act as a result of being trafficked. Montana’s law provides youth with immunity from prostitution, promoting prostitution and non-violent offenses if they were being trafficked at the time of the offense. Oklahoma’s law requires that any criminal charges filed against a youth be dropped if, at a preliminary hearing, it is found to be more likely than not that the youth is a victim of human trafficking or sexual abuse. In addition to prostitution, North Dakota’s law provides trafficked youth with immunity from misdemeanor forgery, misdemeanor theft, credit offenses and controlled substances crimes, if they committed the acts as a direct result of being trafficked.

Tennessee’s law, on the other hand, provides that if police determine that a person suspected of prostitution is under 18 years of age, they automatically become immune from prosecution for prostitution. Alabama also prohibits sexually exploited children from being prosecuted for prostitution. The state defines a sexually exploited child as any child who is a victim of human trafficking or any child that has engaged in prostitution.

At least 29 states and the District of Columbia provide diversion opportunities for youth. Diversion provides officials with the ability to divert trafficked youth away from the justice system to programs and services that address their underlying needs. Laws vary on which officials have the authority to divert, whether youth must first admit guilt or be charged with a crime before they can receive services and whether the child will be designated as a youth in need of services. Proponents of immunity provisions contend that diversion, specifically diversion contingent upon an admission of guilt, harms youth by treating them as an offender in the justice system rather than as a survivor of trauma.

Washington’s law, for example, provides prosecutors with the ability to divert juveniles charged with prostitution for the second time into programs that provide safe housing, chemical dependency treatment, trauma treatment, employment training and other services. Utah’s law requires police to refer children engaging in prostitution to the Department of Child and Family Services. The department is required to provide the child with services and the youth cannot be subjected to delinquency proceedings. Florida’s law similarly provides that if law enforcement has probable cause to believe that a child has been sexually exploited, they should be considered a dependent child and taken to the Division of Children and Families where they may be placed into short-term safe housing. In New York, children ages 15 and under cannot be prosecuted for prostitution. For 16- and 17-year-olds, diversion is available if, after a guilty plea, the judge, with consent of counsel, converts the youth’s charge to a person in need of supervision proceeding where the youth can receive social services.

Eighteen states and the District of Columbia provide both immunity and diversion opportunities for trafficked youth. Vermont’s law prohibits anyone under 18 from being charged in adult court for prostitution, but allows them to be considered a juvenile or referred to the Department for Children and Families for treatment. In Nebraska, the law provides prosecutorial immunity to juveniles arrested for prostitution. When police take trafficked youth into custody, they must immediately report them to the Department of Health and Human Services, which then must initiate an investigation into their needs within 24 hours.

### 3. Funds for Anti-Trafficking Efforts and Survivor Services

At least 25 states have created funds in their treasury to pay for anti-trafficking efforts. The funds are supported by legislative appropriations, fines and forfeited proceeds from trafficking crimes. Funding is used for many purposes, including to arrest and prosecute child sex traffickers, to provide services to survivors and at-risk youth, and to fund training for state personnel. At least 6 states have funds created specifically to address anti-child trafficking efforts while many others have funds that apply to all trafficking activity.

#### FUNDS CREATED TO SUPPORT ANTI-TRAFFICKING EFFORTS OR SURVIVOR SERVICES



For example, California’s law distributes 50 percent of forfeited funds from trafficking crimes to the Victim-Witness Assistance Fund and the other 50 percent to the agency administering the forfeiture. During each of the 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 fiscal years, California appropriated \$256,500 from the Victim-Wit-

ness Assistance Fund, and \$200,000 in federal VOCA dollars, to services for sex trafficked youth. The funds helped to provide 120 child trafficking survivors with in-person crisis intervention services, 67 with counseling sessions and 120 with support and referral services. [California's budget](#) also allocated \$10 million for the human trafficking victim assistance program (fiscal year 2016/2017), \$250,000 for the minor victims of human trafficking program (fiscal year 2015/2016), which provides support to community-based organizations for comprehensive treatment and referral services to minor victims of human trafficking, and just over \$1 million for the human trafficking advocate program (fiscal year 2015/2016). The advocate program reported that previous funds (fiscal year 2014/2015) were used to hire 26 victim/witness advocates to assist in providing direct services to human trafficking victims and that, as a result, 399 victims of sex and/or labor trafficking were identified.

In Minnesota, fines for trafficking crimes are distributed to the Safe Harbor for Youth Account. The state reported that between 2012 and 2015, a total of \$63,217 was transferred to the account. In addition to these funds, in 2016 Minnesota appropriated \$820,000 for grants to state and local units of government to support new or existing multijurisdictional entities to investigate, provide technical assistance for and train law enforcement on sex trafficking crimes. Minnesota also appropriated \$800,000 per year for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 to fund emergency shelters, transitional housing and long-term housing beds for sexually exploited youth and youth at risk of sexual exploitation. Furthermore, the state appropriated \$700,000 per year for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for the continued operation of the state's [safe harbor program](#). The money will be used for general operating costs, to train professionals who engage with exploited or at-risk youth, and for implementing statewide protocols and best practices. Overall, since 2011 Minnesota has invested over \$8 million dollars into their safe harbor program.

## About the Crime Victims Fund

The federal Crime Victims Fund, established by the Victims of Crime Act, assists victim service providers with funding. According to OVC, the fund is financed by fines and penalties paid by convicted federal offenders.

Louisiana established the Exploited Children's Special Fund, which is financed by legislative appropriation. The law enables the fund to pay for services and treatment administered by the Department of Children and Family Services including residential housing, health services, and social services. Funds can also be used to develop child trafficking training for law enforcement and to provide grants to other service providers.

Illinois similarly created the Specialized Services for Survivors of Human Trafficking Fund to make grants to nongovernmental organizations for the purpose of providing specialized trauma-informed services associated with prostitution and human trafficking. Priority services include community based drop-in centers, emergency housing, and long-term safe homes. State officials are required to consult with prostitution and human trafficking advocates, survivors, and service providers to identify priority service needs in their respective communities. In 2016, Illinois lawmakers appropriated \$100,000 into the fund.

Montana created a human trafficking education account in the state special revenue fund for the purpose of preventing and detecting human trafficking. Funds are used by the Department of Justice to raise awareness about human trafficking and to educate the public and law enforcement on how to prevent and detect human trafficking in the state.

## 4. Provision of Services to Youth Survivors

State laws may also set requirements for the types of services that child survivors of trafficking receive. Providing treatment to trafficked youth can be challenging, because they may be in need of diverse services including housing, mental health, medical treatment and substance abuse.

Texas law, for example, requires the governor to create a program that provides comprehensive, individualized rehabilitation and treatment services to child sex trafficking survivors. Each victim is provided a caseworker who coordinates with local service providers to create a customized package of services to fit the victim's immediate and long-term rehabilitation and treatment needs. Services provided under the program must address all aspects of medical, psychiatric, psychological, safety and housing needs. Texas estimates that operating the program will cost \$2 million in general revenue each year through 2020.

## MINNESOTA'S SAFE HARBOR LEGISLATIVE TIME LINE

Date	Legislation/Legislative Reports	Issues Addressed
July 2011	Minn. Sess. Law Serv. 1st Sp. Sess. Ch. 1	Decriminalization; Collaboration; Funding; Services
January 15	No Wrong Door Report	
May 2013	Minn. Sess. Law Serv. Ch. 108	Collaboration; Funding; Services
May 2013	Minn. Sess. Law Serv. Ch. 86	Funding; Training
July 2013	2013 Minn. Sess. Law Serv. Ch. 80	Funding
May 2013	Minn. Sess. Law Serv. Ch. 144	Funding; Services
May 2014	Minn. Sess. Law Serv. Ch. 312	Coordination; Training; Services; Funding
May 2015	Minn. Sess. Law Serv. Ch. 71	Collaboration; Services
May 2015	Minn. Sess. Law Serv. Ch. 65	Collaboration; Training; Funding
May 2015	Minn. Sess. Law Serv. Ch. 71	Collaboration; Services; Funding; Training
June 2015	Minn. Sess. Law Serv. Ch. 1	Funding; Services
June 2015	Minn. Sess. Law Serv. Ch. 6	Funding; Services; Training; Collaboration
September 2015	Safe Harbor: First Year Evaluation Report	
June 2016	Minn. Sess. Law Serv. Ch. 189	Funding; Services; Training

Source: NCSL

In 2016, Alabama enacted a law requiring all social and community services to be made available to child trafficking survivors. Services can include forensic evidence collection, counseling, shelter, substance abuse treatment, medical and mental health treatment and legal and education services. Michigan law requires agencies currently supervising a child to give special attention to information that may indicate they are a trafficking survivor. If the child is a trafficking survivor then the supervising agency shall place the child in a setting that provides mental health services, counseling, or other specialized services that are necessary.

In 2013, Minnesota began funding the “No Wrong Door initiative,” providing services to sexually exploited youth for many different trafficking related issues, including homelessness, domestic violence and sexual assault. They also established additional services focusing on trauma-informed care and culturally specific services and housing.

According to the Minnesota Department of Health, No Wrong Door is a comprehensive, multidisciplinary, and multi-state agency approach to serving trafficked youth. It ensures communities across Minnesota have the knowledge, skills and resources to effectively identify sexually exploited and at-risk youth. Youth are provided with victim-centered trauma-informed services and safe housing. In 2016, Minnesota lawmakers raised the upper age of eligibility for services under No Wrong Door from 18 to 24.

## 5. Increased Penalties for Child Traffickers

Every state has criminal penalties for traffickers, and at least 44 of them have increased penalties for those who commit these crimes, or related offenses, against children. For example, in Pennsylvania, the trafficking of adults is a second degree felony, while the trafficking of minors is a first degree felony. Under Mississippi law, it is a misdemeanor to solicit a prostitute, but if the person solicited is under 18, then the solicitation is a felony. Delaware raises labor trafficking from a class C to a class B felony when committed against a minor.

Nevada lawmakers in 2015 created graduated penalties for soliciting a child for prostitution. For a first offense, a person soliciting or buying sex from a child is guilty of a category E felony and a fine of up to \$5,000. For a second offense, they are guilty of a category D felony (one to four years and \$5,000 fine), and for a third



In California, when police officers come into contact with a child that has engaged in a commercial sex act, the officer is required to assess numerous factors to determine if indications of trafficking are present. Signs officers must look for include: trauma, fatigue or injury; fear to speak; living and working in the same place and debt bondage.

Washington law requires the office of crime victim's advocacy to establish a statewide human trafficking training program for criminal justice personnel, including police, prosecutors, and court officials. The training must cover Washington's anti-trafficking laws and investigation methods for sex trafficking cases. The training must be designed to encourage interdisciplinary coordination, build cultural competency and develop an understanding of diverse victim populations. The crime victim's advocacy office is required to provide a biennial report to the legislature on the effectiveness of the statewide training program. Washington law recently added a similar training requirement for physicians, with specific instruction on recognizing trafficked youth.

## Policy Effectiveness and Process Evaluations for Safe Harbor Laws

In November 2015, a National Institute of Justice funded report, "[Identifying Effective Counter-Trafficking Programs and Practices in the U.S.](#)," was released, detailing the effect different state policy choices had on trafficking arrests and prosecutions.

Findings from the study identified benefits related to several safe harbor provisions. The report stated that the creation of task forces was the policy with the strongest overall link to successful state trafficking prosecutions. The report also noted that granting prosecutorial immunity to minors benefited prosecutions. Authors speculated that minors may be more likely to cooperate in investigations given safe harbor guarantees.

Another important prosecutorial tool identified by the study is granting survivors a civil cause of action, or other means of financial recovery, against their traffickers. While not considered an aspect of safe harbor, these provisions similarly facilitated survivor cooperation with investigations. The report also stated that research on the impact of trafficking policies had previously been sparse given that many of the enactments and implementation efforts have been recent.

Additional national research, supported by the [Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention](#), is underway to evaluate safe harbor laws. Research conducted by the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health will specifically focus on analyzing how safe harbor laws have affected arrests for sexually exploited children, affected justice outcomes for youth survivors and altered stakeholder responses to exploited youth. A separate evaluation conducted by Development Services Group, Inc. will assess both the process and impact of implementing safe harbor laws on the provision of services to victims of commercial sexual exploitation.

Research has also evaluated the services provided to child trafficking survivors and identified potential improvements. An evaluation of three service programs funded by OVC was conducted by the Research Triangle Institute. The resulting 2015 report, "[Evaluation of Services for Domestic Minor Victims of Human Trafficking](#)," made several recommendations including:

- Improved collaboration amongst service providers.
- More extensive training for staff.
- Diversified services to target specific vulnerable groups (e.g. male and LGBTQ youth).

In addition, the authors mentioned the need for more resources and echoed the importance of treating youth as survivors of trafficking and not as criminal offenders.

At the state level, the Minnesota Legislature requires biannual reports on the status of the state's [No Wrong Door/Safe Harbor](#) initiative. The [first report was issued in 2015](#) and produced results and process recommendations similar to the federal evaluation of OVC sites.

Recommendations in the report included:

- Increased funding for services.
- Creation of more housing and 24-hour care options.
- Creation of services targeted at specific groups of trafficked youth.

- Training for service providers and other state personnel.
- Increased collaboration among service providers.
- Raising the age of safe harbor protections and services.

## Conclusion

State legislators continue to evaluate and implement policies to address the criminal and human service challenges presented by child trafficking. Research on the effectiveness of different safe harbor approaches is in its early stages, but some positive evidence is emerging. For example, collaboration and criminal immunity for survivors are among the state policies that have been identified as having a beneficial correlation to the successful prosecution of traffickers. However, little is known about the effectiveness of specific survivor services. Research is underway to better understand the overall impact that different safe harbor policies have on outcomes for child survivors of trafficking.

## Selected Resources

### REPORTS

[An Analysis of Safe Harbor Laws for Minor Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation: Implications for Pennsylvania and Other States](#), The Field Center for Children’s Policy, Practice & Research University of Pennsylvania, March, 2016.

[Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking](#), National District Attorney Association, March 2015.

[Office for Victims of Crime Snapshot Report Data Summary From OVC’s Trafficking Information Management System \(TIMS\) January 1 through December 31, 2012](#). Department of Justice, March 2016.

[Confronting Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking of Minors in the United States](#), Institute of Medicine and National Research Council of the National Academies, 2013.

[Evaluation of Services for Domestic Minor Victims of Human Trafficking](#). Deborah Gibbs, Jennifer L. Hardison Walters, Alexandra Lutnick, Shari Miller, Marianne Kluckman, National Institute of Justice. January 2015.

[JuST Response State System Mapping Report A Review of Current Statutes, Systems, and Services Responses to Juvenile Sex Trafficking](#), Shared Hope International, March 2015.

[Safe Harbor First Year Evaluation Report](#), Julie Atella, Laura Schauben, Emma Connell. Wilder Research. September 2015.

[Human Trafficking in Georgia: A Survey of Law Enforcement Assessing Georgia Law Enforcement’s Awareness of and Involvement in Human Trafficking Activity](#). Meredith Bailey, Jennifer Wade, May 2014.

[An Analysis of Human Trafficking in Iowa January 1, 2016](#). Sarah Johnson, Iowa Department of Human Rights Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Statistical Analysis Center.

[Identifying Effective Counter-Trafficking Programs and Practices in the U.S.: Legislative, Legal, and Public Opinion Strategies that Work](#) Author(s): Vanessa Bouche, Ph.D., Amy Farrell, Ph.D., Dana Wittmer, Ph.D. Document No.: 249670 Date Received: January 2016

[Unsafe Harbor](#), Lauren Jekowsky, [Human Trafficking Center](#). March 2014.

Jessica A. Pingleton, [Finding Safe Harbor: Eliminating the Gap in Colorado’s Human Trafficking Laws](#), University of Colorado Law Review. 87 U. Colo. L. Rev. 257. Winter 2016.

VictimLaw, <https://www.victimlaw.org/>, Office of Justice Programs.

## STATUTES

### Collaboration and Coordination

Arkansas § 12-19-101  
California Welfare and Institutions Code §16524.8  
Colorado § 18-3-505  
Connecticut § 46a-170  
Delaware 11 § 787  
Florida § 16.617  
Georgia §§ 49-5-8, 15-21-202  
Illinois 20 § 5085/5  
2015 Maryland Laws Ch. 91 (H.B. 456)  
Maryland HB 863 (2016)  
Michigan § 752.973  
Minnesota § 145.4716  
Mississippi § 97-3-54.9  
Nebraska § 43-4218  
New Jersey § 52:17B-237  
New Mexico § 30-52-3  
New York Social Services Law § 483-ee  
Nevada § 432.157  
North Carolina § 114-70  
North Dakota § 54-12-33  
Rhode Island § 11-67-7  
South Carolina § 16-3-2050  
Tennessee § 4-3-3001  
Texas Government Code § 772.0062  
Texas Government Code § 772.0063  
Washington § 13.60.110  
Washington § 7.68.360  
Washington § 13.68.801

### Decriminalization or Diversion for Actions by Trafficked Youth

Alabama § 13A-12-123  
Alabama § 12-15-701  
Alabama § 13A-6-181  
Arkansas § 9-27-323  
California Penal Code § 236.13  
California Penal § 647  
California Welf. & Inst. § 18259  
California Welf. & Inst. § 300  
California Welf. & Inst. § 305  
Connecticut § 53a-82  
Connecticut § 7a-106f  
Delaware 11 § 787  
District of Columbia § 22-2701  
Florida § 409.1754  
Florida § 796.07  
Florida § 39.524  
Hawaii § 712-1200  
Illinois 720 § 5/11-14  
Iowa § 725.1  
Louisiana § 725.3  
Kansas § 38-2231  
Kansas § 38-2232  
Kentucky § 15A.068  
Kentucky § 630.125  
Kentucky § 620.029  
Kentucky § 529.120  
Michigan § 750.451

Minnesota § 145.4716  
Minnesota § 260B.007  
Minnesota § 260C.007  
Minnesota § 626.558  
Mississippi § 97-3-54.1  
Montana § 45-5-709  
Nebraska § 28-801  
New Hampshire § 645:2  
New York Crim. Pro. § 170.80  
North Carolina § 14-204  
North Carolina § 14-205.1  
North Dakota § 12.1-41-12  
North Dakota § 12.1-41-17  
Oklahoma 21 § 748.2  
Pennsylvania 18 § 3019  
South Carolina § 16-3-2020  
Tennessee § 39-13-513  
Texas Fam. § 54.0326  
Utah § 76-10-1302  
Vermont 13 § 2652  
Washington § 13.40.213  
Washington § 13.40.219  
Wisconsin § 944.30  
Wyoming § 6-2-708  
Wyoming § 6-2-709

### Provision of Services to Youth

#### Survivors

Arkansas § 12-19-103  
California Welfare & Institution Code §16524.7  
Connecticut § 17a-106f  
Connecticut § 54-234  
Florida § 409.1678  
Georgia § 49-5-8  
Louisiana § 46-2161  
Michigan § 722.954e  
Minnesota §§ 145.4711 – 4718  
Minnesota § 299A.795  
Missouri § 566.223  
New Jersey. § 52:4B-44  
New Jersey § 52:4B-44.1  
New Mexico § 30-52-2  
New York Soc. Serv. § 483-BB  
Oklahoma 21, § 748.2  
Pennsylvania 18 § 3051  
Pennsylvania 43 § 1499  
Tennessee § 71-1-135  
Texas Family Code § 262.011  
Texas Government Code § 531.381.  
Texas Government Code § 772.0063  
Texas Human Res. Code § 42.0531  
Wisconsin § 48.48  
Wyoming § 6-2-709

### Increased Penalties for Child Traffickers

Alabama § 13A-6-152  
Arizona § 13-705  
Arizona § 13-1307  
Arkansas § 5-18-103  
California Penal § 236.1

California Penal §309  
California Penal § 266i  
California Penal § 266h  
California Penal § 266k  
Colorado § 18-3-503  
Colorado § 18-3-504  
Connecticut § 53a-192a  
Delaware 11 § 787  
District of Columbia § 22-1834  
Florida § 796.001  
Georgia § 16-5-46  
Hawaii § 712-1202  
Illinois 720 § 5/10-9  
Indiana § 35-42-3.5-1  
Iowa § 710A.2  
Kansas § 21-5426  
Kentucky § 529.100  
Kentucky § 529.010  
Louisiana § 14:46.2  
Louisiana § 14:46.3  
Maine § 853  
Massachusetts 265 § 50  
Massachusetts 265 § 51  
Michigan § 750.451  
Minnesota § 609.282  
Minnesota § 609.322  
Mississippi § 97-3-54.1  
Missouri § 566.210  
Missouri § 566.211  
Montana § 45-5-702  
Nebraska § 28-831  
Nevada § 201.300  
New Hampshire § 633:7  
New Jersey § 2C: 13-8  
New Mexico § 30-52-1  
North Carolina § 14-43.11  
North Dakota § 12.1-41-02  
North Dakota § 12.1-41-03  
North Dakota § 12.1-41-04  
Oklahoma 21 § 748  
Oregon § 163.266  
Oregon § 163.263  
Pennsylvania 18 § 3011  
Pennsylvania 18 § 3012  
Pennsylvania 18 § 3017  
Pennsylvania 18 § 5902  
Rhode Island § 11-67-6  
South Carolina § 16-3-2020  
South Dakota § 22-49-2  
Tennessee § 39-13-309  
Texas Penal § 20a.02  
Utah § 76-5-308.5  
Utah § 76-5-310  
Vermont 13 § 2653  
Virginia § 18.2-357.1  
Washington § 9A.40.100  
Wisconsin § 948.051  
Wyoming § 6-2-702

**Funds for Anti-Trafficking Efforts and Survivor Services**

Arizona §41-114  
Arkansas § 19-5-1252  
California Revenue Code § 18809.1  
California Government Code §8590.7  
Georgia § 15-21-202  
Hawaii § 706-650.5  
Illinois 730 § 5/5-9-1.21, 30 § 105/5.865  
Indiana § 5-2-6-25  
Iowa § 915.95  
Kansas § 75-758  
Kentucky § 529.140  
Louisiana § 15:539.2  
Massachusetts 10 § 66A  
Michigan § 752.975  
Minnesota §§ 609.3241, 5315  
Mississippi § 97-3-54.8  
Montana § 44-4-1504  
Nebraska § 81-1429.02  
Nevada § 217.530  
New Jersey § 52:17B-238  
North Dakota § 54-12-14  
Ohio § 5101.87  
Oregon § 147.480  
Tennessee § 39-13-312  
Texas Government Code § 420.008  
Washington § 43.63A.740

**Training to Recognize and Respond to Trafficking Crimes**

Arkansas § 12-19-101  
Arkansas § 12-18-1202  
California Penal § 236.2  
California Penal § 13519.14  
California Education § 51950  
Colorado § 18-3-505  
Connecticut § 17a-106f  
2016 Connecticut P.A. 16-71  
Connecticut § 46a-4b  
Delaware 11 § 787  
District of Columbia § 22-1842  
Florida § 787.06  
Florida § 409.1754  
Georgia § 35-1-16  
Idaho § 18-8601  
Illinois 725 § 5/124B-305  
Indiana § 5-2-1-9  
Iowa § 710A.6  
Kansas § 75-756  
Kentucky § 15.334  
Kentucky § 15.718  
Kentucky § 15A.068  
Kentucky § 620.029  
Louisiana § 40:2405.7  
Louisiana § 46:2161  
Maryland Education § 7-432  
Massachusetts 119, § 39K  
Michigan § 333.16148  
Michigan § 752.974  
Michigan § 333.17060

Minnesota § 299A.79  
Minnesota § 145.4716  
Mississippi § 97-3-54.8  
Missouri § 566.223  
Nebraska § 81-1431  
New Jersey § 2C:13-12(a) through (d)  
New Jersey § 52:4B-47  
New Jersey § 52:17B-237  
New York Soc. Serv. § 483-ee  
New York Exec. § 840  
North Carolina § 14-43.11  
North Carolina § 114-70  
North Dakota § 54-12-33  
Ohio § 4743.07  
Ohio § 109.745  
Ohio § 3319.073  
Oklahoma 10A § 1-9-123  
Oregon § 181A.480  
Pennsylvania 18 § 3031  
Rhode Island 11 § 11-67-7  
South Carolina § 16-3-2050  
Tennessee § 38-6-114  
Texas Health & Safety Code § 171.082  
Texas Gov't Code § 402.035  
Texas Gov't Code § 22.110  
Texas Gov't Code § 22.011  
Utah § 62A-4a-105  
Virginia § 22.1-16.5  
Washington § 43.280.095  
Washington § 18.71.080  
Washington § 7.68.350  
West Virginia § 30-29-3  
Wyoming 6, Ch. 2, Art. 7 Note

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