

# PROTECTED INNOCENCE CHALLENGE

STATE ACTION. NATIONAL CHANGE.

## Issue Brief

### SECTION 2.5

#### Area of Law

Criminal Provisions Addressing Demand

#### The Policy Point

Using the Internet to lure, entice, or purchase, or attempt to lure, entice, or purchase commercial sex acts with a minor is a separate crime or results in an enhanced penalty for buyers.

#### The Legislative Solution

Buyers of commercial sex acts with minors are increasingly turning to the anonymity of the Internet to identify and solicit minors, and arrange for commercial sex acts. Law enforcement operations across the country have revealed minors being sold for sex on the Internet, often on online classified websites, and have netted scores of adults seeking to buy commercial sex with minors. Child pornography also is widely available on the Internet, facilitated through peer-to-peer networks that webcast and sell live child sexual performance and images of sexual abuse. Laws prohibiting this Internet solicitation and exploitation are critical to deterring this activity and protecting children from this form of commercial sexual exploitation.

#### Select Statute Highlights

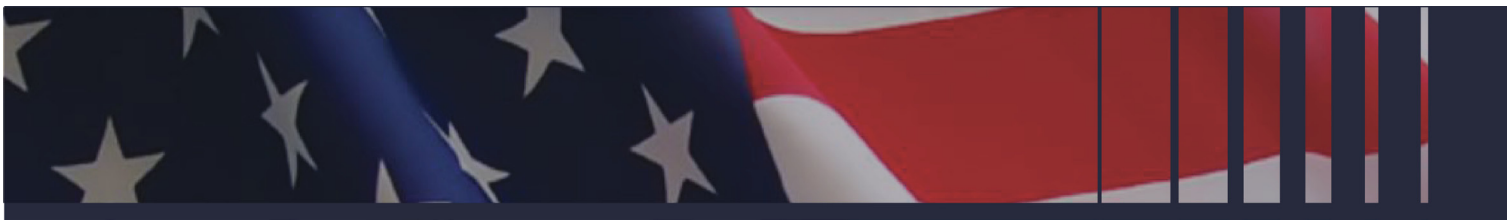
The following statutes were selected because they apply to the crime of exploitation of any minor younger than 18, include specific language making the use of the Internet for the purposes of soliciting children for commercial sexual acts a crime, and clearly apply to purchasers of sex acts with minors.

##### Illinois

Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. § 720 ILCS 5/11-25 (Grooming) specifically criminalizes the use of the Internet for the purposes of purchasing commercial sex acts with a child. Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. § 720 ILCS 5/11-25(a), states, “A person commits the offense of grooming when he or she knowingly uses a computer on-line service, Internet service, local bulletin board service, or any other device capable of electronic data storage or transmission to seduce, solicit, lure, or entice, or attempt to seduce, solicit, lure, or entice, a child, a child’s guardian, or another person believed by the person to be a child or a child’s guardian, to commit any sex offense as defined in Section 2 of the Sex Offender Registration Act [730 ILCS 150/2, includes patronizing a minor engaged in prostitution] or to otherwise engage in any unlawful sexual conduct with a child or with another person believed by the person to be a child.” Grooming is a Class 4 felony punishable with 1–3 years imprisonment and a possible fine not to exceed \$25,000 for each offense or the amount specified in the offense, whichever is greater.

##### Kentucky

Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 510.155(1) (Unlawful use of electronic means originating or received within the Commonwealth to induce a minor to engage in sexual or other prohibited activities) criminalizes the “knowing[] use [of] a communications system, including computers, computer networks, computer bulletin boards, cellular telephones, or any other electronic means, for the purpose of procuring or promoting the use of a minor, or a peace officer posing as a minor if the person believes that the peace officer is a minor or is wanton or reckless in that belief, for any activity in violation” of certain listed crimes, including the crimes of human trafficking pursuant to Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 529.100 “where that offense involves commercial sexual activity” or Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. Chapter 531 (pornography). Furthermore, pursuant to Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 510.155(3) “[t]he solicitation of a minor through electronic communication under subsection (1) of this section shall be prima facie evidence of the person’s intent to commit the offense even if the meeting did not occur.” This crime is a Class D felony with 1–5 years imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000-\$10,000 “or double [the] gain from commission of the offense, whichever is the greater.”



### Massachusetts

Pursuant to Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 265, § 26D (Enticement of children to engage in prostitution or commercial sexual activity), “Whoever, by electronic communication, knowingly entices a child under the age of 18 years, to engage in prostitution in violation of section 50 or section 53A of chapter 272, human trafficking in violation of section 50 (Human trafficking – sexual servitude), 51 (Human trafficking – forced services), 52 (Human trafficking – subsequent violations of sections 50 or 51) or 53 (Human trafficking – organ trafficking) or commercial sexual activity as defined in section 49, or attempts to do so, shall be punished by imprisonment in a house of correction for not more than 2 ½ years or in the state prison for not more than 5 years or by a fine of not less than \$2,500, or by both such fine and imprisonment.”

### Rhode Island

R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-37-8.8(a) (Indecent solicitation of a child) prohibits the use of the Internet by any person who “knowingly solicits another person under eighteen years of age or one whom he or she believes is a person under eighteen years of age for the purpose of engaging in prostitution or any act in violation of chapter 9 [Children], 34 [Prostitution and lewdness], or 37 [Sexual assault] of this title.” A violation is punishable by a sentence of at least 5 years imprisonment.

### Virginia

Virginia law outlines a range of violations involving the use of the Internet and other electronic devices to commit a sexual offense or produce child pornography. One of these provisions is Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-374.3(E), which states, “Any person 18 years of age or older who uses a communications system, including but not limited to computers or computer networks or bulletin boards, or any other electronic means, for the purposes of soliciting any person he knows or has reason to believe is a child less than 18 years of age for (i) any activity in violation of § 18.2-355 [Taking, detaining, etc., person for prostitution, etc., or consenting thereto] or 18.2-361 [Crimes against nature; penalty], (ii) any activity in violation of § 18.2-374.1 [Production, publication, sale, financing, etc., of child pornography; presumption as to age; severability], or (iii) a

violation of § 18.2-374.1:1 [Possession, reproduction, distribution, and facilitation of child pornography; penalty] is guilty of a Class 5 felony.” This is punishable by imprisonment of 1–10 years, “or in the discretion of the jury or the court trying the case without a jury, confinement in jail for not more than twelve months and a fine of not more than \$2,500, either or both.” Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-10.

### West Virginia

W. Va. Code § 61-3C-14b (Soliciting, etc. a minor via computer; penalty) makes the use of a computer to lure or entice commercial sex acts with a minor illegal. Pursuant to W. Va. Code § 61-3C-14b, “[a]ny person over the age of eighteen, who knowingly uses a computer to solicit, entice, seduce or lure, or attempt to solicit, entice, seduce or lure, a minor known or believed to be at least four years younger than the person using the computer or a person he or she reasonably believes to be a minor, to commit any illegal act proscribed by the provisions of article eight [Crimes against chastity, morality and decency, includes engaging in prostitution], eight-b [Sexual offenses], eight-c [Filming of sexually explicit conduct of minors], or eight-d [Child abuse] of this chapter . . . is guilty of a felony.” A violation is a felony punishable by 2–10 years imprisonment and/or a fine up to \$5,000.

Issues Briefs are derived from the 41 legal components contained in the Protected Innocence Legislative Framework, an analysis of state laws performed by Shared Hope International, under the Protected Innocence Challenge. This initiative is designed to set a national standard of protection against domestic minor sex trafficking.

To access the Protected Innocence Legislative Framework Methodology, and Report Cards, foundational analysis and recommendations for each state, please visit: [www.sharedhope.org](http://www.sharedhope.org).

