

State	Applicable Statutes	References HT and/or CSEC crimes	Civil, Criminal or Both	Mandatory or Discretionary	Where Does Money Go?	Seizure Procedure
<b>Alabama</b>	Ala. Code § 13A-6-156 (Penalties—Forfeiture of property)	Applicable to §13A-6-152 and 153 (Human trafficking in first and second degrees).	Criminal	Mandatory	Any assets seized shall first be used to pay restitution to trafficking victims and subsequently to pay any damages awarded to victims in a civil action. Any remaining assets shall go toward the cost of the investigation and prosecution and the remaining assets shall be remitted to funding the Alabama Crime Victims Compensation Fund.	No specific seizure procedure authorized
<b>Alaska</b>	Alaska Stat. § 11.66.145 (Forfeiture) / Alaska Stat. § 11.41.468 (Forfeiture of property used in sexual offense) / Alaska Stat. § 11.61.129(a) (Forfeiture of property used in indecent viewing or photography or child pornography)	§145: Applicable to §11.66.100(c) or §11.66.110-135 (Sex Trafficking) / §468: Applicable to §§ 11.41.410-458 (Sexual assault in the first through fourth degrees; Sexual abuse of a minor in the first through fourth degrees; Incest; Online enticement of a minor; Unlawful exploitation of a minor; and Indecent exposure in the first degree) / § 129: Applicable to §§ 11.61.123-11.61.128 (Indecent viewing or photography; Distribution of child pornography; Possession of child pornography; and Distribution of indecent material to minors). Also permitted for attempt, solicitation or conspiracy under §468 and §129.	§ 145: Unsure - does not state dependent upon conviction, but no civil procedure provided / § 11.41.468: Criminal ("upon the conviction of the offender") / §11.61.129: Criminal ("upon conviction of the offender")	§ 11.66.145: Mandatory ("shall be forfeited") / § 11.41.468: Discretionary ("may be forfeited") / § 11.61.129: Discretionary ("may be forfeited")	§11.66.145: no designation / §§ 11.41.468 and 11.61.129 : property forfeited "to the state"	No specific seizure procedure authorized. Property may be seized on process, or without process where the seizure is incident to an arrest or search, where the property has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state or the peace officer has probable cause to believe the property is subject to forfeiture. §13-4305.
<b>Arizona</b>	AZ. Rev. Stat. § 13-3557 (Equipment; Forfeiture); § 13-4301 et seq. (Chapter 39: Forfeiture);	§13-3557: Applicable to §13-3552 (Commercial sexual exploitation of a minor), § 13-3553 (Sexual exploitation of a minor), § 13-3554 (Luring a minor for sexual exploitation) or § 13-3560 (Aggravated luring a minor for sexual exploitation) / §§ 13-4301 et seq: Forfeiture Procedure	Both	Discretionary	Property shall be transferred as requested by the attorney for the state to the seizing agency or the agency employing the attorney for the state, which may then sell the property, destroy the property, pay claims against the property or any other disposition of the property authorized by law. §13-4315.	(c)(1) "Contraband shall be destroyed." If contraband may be capable of lawful use it may be retained by the law enforcement agency responsible for arrest or sold, and the proceeds paid into the general fund of the county/city/town whose agency performed the seizure.
<b>Arkansas</b>	Ark. Code Ann. § 5-5-101(Disposition of Contraband and Seized Property)	Does not specifically apply to trafficking crimes. Requires the forfeiture of contraband only (including pornography from acts prohibited under §5-27-304 and §5-27-403)	Criminal - property "shall" be returned to the rightful owner except contraband owned by a defendant.	Mandatory		No specific seizure procedure authorized.

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California	Cal. Penal Code §312.3	Applies to any matter that depicts a minor (under age 18) personally engaging in or simulating sexual conduct (defined in § 311.4)	Criminal	Mandatory	Contraband will be destroyed	No specific seizure procedure authorized.
Colorado	Col. Rev. Stat. §16-13-303 (Class 1 Public Nuisance)	Applicable to buildings, land, vehicles and any real property that were used as a public or private place of prostitution or used as a place where the commission of soliciting for prostitution (§ 18-7-202), pandering (§ 18-7-203), keeping a place of prostitution (§18-7-204), pimping (§ 18-7-206), prostitution of a child (§ 18-7-401), used as a place where the commission of soliciting for child prostitution (§18-7-402), pandering of a child (§18-7-403), keeping a place of child prostitution (§ 18-7-404), pimping of a child (§ 18-7-405) or inducement of child prostitution (§ 18-7-405.5) occurs. Applicable to buildings, land, vehicles and real property used for the sexual exploitation of children pursuant to part 4 of article 6 of title 18.	Civil	Mandatory - "shall be deemed Class 1 public nuisances and be subject to forfeiture"	§ 16-13-311: Property is to be sold, then used to pay any liens, compensate an innocent partial owner, then to any person who suffers bodily injury, property damage/loss as a result of the nuisance, to the law enforcement agency in possession of the property to fees and costs, to the prosecuting agency for costs of prosecuting the forfeiture, one percent to the clerk of the court. The balance shall be delivered as follows: 50% to the general fund of the governmental body with budgetary authority over the seizing agency, 50% to the managed service organization that administers behavioral health programs where the forfeiture was prosecuted.	§ 16-13-302: All seizures of real property shall be made pursuant to a temporary restraining order or injunction based upon a judicial finding of probable cause. §16-13-315: Personal property may be seized pursuant to any writ, order or injunction, under the authority of a search warrant, by any peace officer with probable cause to believe that such property is a public nuisance or otherwise subject to confiscation and ofrfeiture.
Connecticut	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 54-36p (Forfeiture of moneys and property related to sexual exploitation and human trafficking)	Enumerated statutes subject to forfeiture include: § 53a-86 (Promoting prostitution in the first degree), §53a-87 (Promoting prostitution in the second degree), § 53a-90a (Enticing a minor. Penalties), § 53a-192a (Trafficking in persons), § 53a-196a (Obscenity as to minors), § 53a-196b (Promoting a minor in an obscene performance) or §53a-196c (Importing child pornography)	Civil	Discretionary	Property shall be sold and the moneys used to pay balance on any lien, pay any costs incurred in storage/maintenance etc, pay court costs. The balance is deposited in the general fund.	No specific seizure provision.

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Delaware	No applicable AF; civil AF for controlled substances only; RICO AF permitted.					§ 1838: No procedure indicated. Likely to be seized in the course of investigation based upon probable cause /§ 2723: Pursuant to § 48-905.02 "(b) Property subject to forfeiture under this chapter may be seized by law enforcement officials, as designated by the Mayor, or designated civilian employees of the Metropolitan Police Department, upon process issued by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia having jurisdiction over the property, or without process if authorized by other law."
District of Columbia	D.C. Criminal Code §22-1838 (Forfeiture) / §22-2723 (Property subject to seizure and forfeiture)	§1838: Applicable to human Trafficking / § 2723: Applicable to prostitution and pandering offenses; vehicle could be impounded under D.C. Code § 22-2724, which allows for impoundment of "[a]ny vehicle used in furtherance of a violation of a prostitution-related offense." D.C. Code § 22-2724(a)	§ 1838: Criminal - "in addition to any sentence imposed" / § 2723: Civil - follows procedure outlined in D.C. Stat. § 48-905.02.	§ 1838: Mandatory - "shall order" / § 2723: Discretionary - no "shall/must" language provided. Property is simply "subject to forfeiture."	§1838: Does not indicate where money is to go. Likely to be distributed in the same manner as § 2723 / § 2723: Conveyances (see § 48-905.02) - may be retained for official use. May also be sold. Money goes first to expenses, then to finance law enforcement. Any remaining balance to go to programs which shall serve to rehabilitate drug addicts, educate citizens, or prevent drug addiction. Monies (see § 23-532, which references § 48-907.02) are to be deposited into the Fund, which is used to fund law enforcement and substance abuse education, prevention and treatment.	
Florida	Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act, §§ 932.701-932.707	Any felony, including: Human Trafficking (§787.06(7)) / Any property used in the commission of a felony (§ 932.701(2)(a)) Among the statutes for which a trafficker could be charged with a felony are the following: Fla. Stat. Ann. § 787.06 (Human trafficking); § 796.035 (Selling or buying of minors into sex trafficking or prostitution; penalties); § 796.03 (Procuring person under age of 18 for prostitution); § 827.071 (Sexual performance by a child; penalties); § 787.01 (Kidnapping; kidnapping of child under age 13, aggravating circumstances); § 787.02 (False imprisonment; false imprisonment of child under age 13, aggravating circumstances); § 787.025 (Luring or enticing a child); § 796.045 (Sex trafficking; penalties); § 800.04 (Lewd or lascivious offenses committed upon or in the presence of persons less than 16 years of age); § 827.04 (Contributing to the delinquency or dependency of a child; penalty); § 827.071 (Sexual performance by a child; penalties); § 847.0145 (Selling or buying of minors; penalties).	Civil	Mandatory - "may be seized and shall be forfeited" (§ 932.703)(1)(a))	§ 932.704(8): The court "shall order the seized property forfeited to the seizing law enforcement agency."	§932.703(2)(a): Personal property may be seized at the time of the violation or subsequent to the violation, if the person entitled to notice is notified at the time of the seizure or by certified mail...that there is a right to an adversarial preliminary hearing after the seizure to determine whether probable cause exists to believe that such property has been or is being used in violation of the FCFA. (b) Real property may not be seized or restrained, other than by lis pendens, subsequent to a violation of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act until the persons entitled to notice are afforded the opportunity to attend the pre-seizure adversarial preliminary hearing. (d) If the court determines that probable cause exists to believe that such property was used in violation of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act, the court shall order the property restrained by the least restrictive means to protect against disposal, waste, or continued illegal use of such property pending disposition of the forfeiture proceeding

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<b>Georgia</b>	GA Code § 16-5-46 (Human Trafficking) to be read with § 16-14-7 (Forfeiture Provision), § 16-6-13.2-13.3 (Forfeiture for Prostitution, Pimping, Pandering), and § 16-12-100 (Sexual Exploitation of Children)	Applicable to the following statutes: Human Trafficking (§ 16-5-46 and § 16-14-7) / Prostitution, Keeping a Place of Prostitution, Pimping and Pandering (§ 16-6-13.2 and § 13.3) / Sexual Exploitation of Children (§16-12-100)	§ 16-5-46: Civil / § 16-6-13.2: Civil (only applies to forfeiture of vehicles in specific pimping and pandering circumstances) / § 16-6-13.3: Both (applies to proceeds from pimping and governed by § 16-13-49 (forfeitures of controlled substances)) § 16-12-100: Criminal	§ 16-5-46: Mandatory / § 16-6-13.2: Likely discretionary (No mandatory language incorporated) / § 16-6-13.3: Mandatory / § 16-12-100: Mandatory.	§ 16-14-7(k): The court may order the retention of forfeited property for official use by any agency or sale of the property. (l): The net proceeds of any sale or disposition after satisfaction of the interest of any innocent party, less the greater of one-half thereof or the costs borne by the county in bringing the forfeiture action, shall be paid into the general fund of the state treasury. § 16-6-13.2: Motor vehicle may beretained by seizing agency for official use or sold and the proceeds used for expenses. Any remainder after expenses shall be expended by the local governing authority for drug treatment, rehab, prevention or education or any other program which reponse to problems created by sunstance abuse. 16-6-13.3: Dispose of property pursuant to §16-13-49(u), which states that (once property is sold), the money shall be disbursed as follows - to court costs, to state and local governments according to the role their law enforcement agencies played in seizure. Remaining funds may go to local law enforcement agency, for representation of indigent defendants, for drug treatment and rehab, for use as matching funds for grant programs related to drug treatment and prevention, to fund victim-witness assistance programs. § 16-12-100 (Sexual Exploitation of Children) : Dispose of property pursuant to § 16-13-49(u).	§ 16-14-7(f) Seizure may be effected by a law enforcement officer authorized to enforce the penal laws of this state prior to the filing of the complaint and without a writ of seizure if the seizure is incident to a lawful arrest, search, or inspection and the officer has probable cause to believe the property is subject to forfeiture and will be lost or destroyed if not seized. § 16-6-13.2: Motor vehicle may be seized by law enforcement pursuant to a warrant authorizing seizure or without process if there is probable cause that the vehicle is subject to forfeiture, or the seizure is incident to arrest or search warrant. § 16-6-13.3: May be seized by any law enforcement officer based upon a warrant or without process if there is probable cause to believe the property is subject to forfeiture and the seizure is incident to an arrest or search pursuant to a warrant. § 16-12-100(d)(2): In any action under this Code section, the court may enter such restraining orders or take other appropriate action, including acceptance of performance bonds, in connection with any interest that is subject to forfeiture.
<b>Hawaii</b>	Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 712A (Forfeiture)	Pursuant to § 712A-4, offenses for which property is subject to forfeiture include: promoting child abuse, or electronic enticement of a child which is chargeable as a felony offense under state law; promoting pornography, promoting pornography for minors, or promoting prostitution, which is chargeable as a felony or misdemeanor offense, but not as a petty misdemeanor, under state law.	§§ 712A-12, 13 provides for both.	§ 712A-9: Mandatory where the prosecuting attorney determines there is probable cause to initiate proceedings.	§ 712A-16: Property may be transferred to any local or state government entity, municipality or law enforcement agency or sold. Property not transferred and the sale proceeds thereof shall be first used to pay expenses, then disbursed as follows: 25% to the unit of state or local government that conducted the investigation or arrest which led to the seizure, 25% to the prosecuting attorney, 50% to the criminal forfeiture fund.The criminal forfeiture fund is to be used to pay expenses, pay awards for information, pay supplemental sums to state and county agencies for law enforcement purposes, pay expenses arising for training and education of LEO, pay expenses arising in connect with enforcement pursuant to the drug nuisance abatement unit.	§ 712A-6: Personal property may be seized pusuant to rules of civil procedure, pursuant to process, or without process where the seizure is incident to an arrest or search, the property seized has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state, the law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe the property is subject to seizure. Real property may be seized pusuant to a court order following a pre-seizure hearing.
<b>Idaho</b>	Idaho Stat. § 52-415 (Civil Penalty - Forfeiture - Accounting - Lien As to Expenses of Abatement)	Applicable to "personal property declared to be a moral nuisance."	Civil	Discretionary.	Used to pay the costs of abatement of a nuisance including investigative, court costs, attorneys' fees and printing costs. Property forfeited is not authorized for other uses.	Seizure permitted following final judgment and order of the property as a nuisance.

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Illinois	725 ILCS § 5/124B et seq. (Forfeiture); 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/36.5-5(a), (b) (Vehicle impoundment)	<b>720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/36.5-5(a), (b) (Vehicle impoundment)</b> is applicable to 10-9 (Trafficking in persons, involuntary servitude, and related offenses), 10-14 (Prostitution), 11-14.1 (Solicitation of a sexual act), . . . 11-14.4 (Promoting juvenile prostitution), . . . or 11-18.1 (Patronizing a minor engaged in prostitution); The impoundment is temporary pending payment by the defendant of a mandatory fee of \$1,000. <b>725 ILCS § 5/124B et seq. (Forfeiture)</b> is applicable to the following sections of the Criminal Code of 1961: § 10A-10 or 10-9 (Involuntary servitude; Involuntary servitude of a minor; Trafficking of persons for forced labor or services) [10A-10 was repealed and recodified at 10-9], § 11-14.4(a)(1) (Promoting juvenile prostitution) or a violation of § 11-17.1 (Keeping a place of juvenile prostitution) [Repealed], § 11-14.4(a)(4) (Promoting juvenile prostitution) or a violation of § 11-19.2 (Exploitation of a child-Repealed), § 11-20 (Obscenity), § 11-20.1 (Child pornography),§§ 11-20.1B or 11-20.3 (Aggravated child pornography-Repealed).	Criminal	Mandatory	Property forfeited from involuntary servitude and human trafficking violations shall be distributed as follows: 50% shall be divided between all state agencies and units of local government who conducted the investigation that led to forfeiture; 50% shall be deposited into the Violent Crime Victims Assistance Fund, and targeted to services for victims of the offenses of involuntary servitude and trafficking of persons. (§ 124B-305) / Property forfeited from obscenity offenses shall be distributed as follows: 50% to the local government who conducted the investigation, arrests and prosecution, 25% to the county in which the prosecution was instituted, deposited into a special fund for use in the enforcement of laws governing obscenity and child pornography, 25% to the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor and deposited into the Obscenity Profits Forfeiture Fund (§ 124B-420); Property forfeited for other sex offenses shall be distributed as follows: 50% to state agencies and local government who conducted the investigation and 50% to the Violent Crime Victims Assistance Fund. (§124B-505).	Upon application of the State, the circuit court presiding over the trial of the person or persons charged with the offense giving rise to forfeiture may enter a restraining order or injunction, or take other appropriate action, to preserve the availability of property for forfeiture under this Article. (§ 124B-150)
Indiana	Ind. Code Ann. § 34-24-1-1 (Seizure of vehicles and property commonly used as consideration for controlled substances offenses; seizure of tobacco products and personal property owned and used to facilitate violation)	Applicable to "(a)ny portion of real or personal property purchased with money that is traceable as a proceed of a violation of a criminal statute." (§ 34-24-1-1(a)(3)). Also applicable to vehicles (only) used to "commit,attempt to commit, or conspire to commit; (B) facilitate the commission of; or (C) escape from the commission of; . . . kidnapping (IC 35-42-3-2) . . . child molesting (IC 35-42-4-3), or child exploitation (IC 35-42-4-4)" (§ 34-24-1-1(a)(4)).	Civil	Discretionary	Any property seized under this chapter must be transferred to the appropriate federal authority for disposition. Money received by a law enforcement agency as a result of forfeiture under federal provisions must be deposited into a nonreverting fund and may only be expended with the approval of the executive (if the money is received by a local law enforcement agency) or the governor. The money received under this subsection must be used solely for the benefit of any agency directly participating in the seizure or forfeiture for purposes consistent with federal laws and regulations. (§ 34-24-1-9)	Property may be seized incident to a lawful arrest, search or administrative inspection, if it has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state or where the court issues an order for seizure. (§ 34-24-1-9)
Iowa	Iowa Stat. § 809A (Forfeiture Reform Act)	Applicable to "(a)n act or omission which is a public offense and which is a serious or aggravated misdemeanor or felony." Thus the following offenses are subject to asset forfeiture - a violation of § 710A.2 (Human trafficking), § 725.3(2) (Pandering), § 728.12(1) (Sexual exploitation of a minor), § 710A.2A (Solicitation of commercial sexual activity), § 709.2 - 709.4 (Sexual abuse, first - third degrees), § 709.8 (Lascivious acts with a child) as felonies; § 709.12 (Indecent contact with a child) as an aggravated misdemeanor; § 710.10 (Enticing a minor) as, depending upon the subsection, a felony or aggravated misdemeanor; § 725.1 (Prostitution) and § 728.12(3) as aggravated misdemeanors	Civil	Mandatory (if authorized)	Forfeited property may be used by the department of justice in the enforcement of the criminal law. The department may give, sell, or trade property to any other state agency or to any other law enforcement agency within the state if, in the opinion of the attorney general, it will enhance law enforcement within the state. Law enforcement may retain the property for official use or sell the property. The proceeds of any sale shall be disbursed as follows - to satisfy any lien or security interest, payment of any expenses incurred in the proceedings, reasonable attorney fees, payment of law enforcement funds expended in purchasing contraband. Any remaining proceeds shall be credited to the state treasury in the agency's forfeiture fund or trust fund.	A peace officer may seize property upon process issued by a judge or without process on probable cause to believe that the property is subject to forfeiture and if exigent circumstances exist or if the property had already been seized for a purpose other than forfeiture. Real property may be seized pursuant to a preseizure adversarial judicial determination of probable cause. Property may also be seized constructively by posting or giving notice, or filing or recording in public records. Property may be seized upon process issued by the court, based on probable cause. Property may be seized without process where the law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe it was subject to forfeiture. Property may be seized constructively by posting/giving notice or filing/recording notice.
Kansas	Kan. Stat. Ann. §§ 60-4101-4126 (Kansas Standard Asset Seizure and Forfeiture Act)	Pursuant to §60-4104, it is applicable to the following: § 21-5426 (Human trafficking), § 21-3447 (Aggravated Human Trafficking), § 21-6421 (Patronizing a prostitute) and 21-3513 (Promoting prostitution)	Civil	Mandatory (if authorized)		

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Kentucky	KY Rev. Stat. § 500.092 (Forfeiture of personal property not used as a residence); §§ 218A.405-420 (Definitions; Property subject to forfeiture; Procedure for seizure of property; Procedure for disposal of seized and forfeited property)	The following are subject to forfeiture pursuant to § 500.092 (Forfeiture of personal property): § 508.140 (Stalking in the first degree) and § 508.150 (Stalking in the second degree) involving the use of any equipment, instrument, machine, or other device by which communication or information is transmitted, including computers, the Internet or other electronic network, cameras or other recording devices, telephones or other personal communications devices, scanners or other copying devices, and any device that enables the use of a transmitting device; § 510.155 (Unlawful use of electronic means originating or received within the Commonwealth to induce a minor to engage in sexual or other prohibited activities); § 530.064(1)(a) (Unlawful transaction with a minor in the first degree); § 531.030 (Distribution of obscene matter to minors); § 531.040 (Using minors to distribute obscene material); § 531.310 (Use of a minor in a sexual performance); § 531.320 (Promoting a sexual performance by a minor); § 531.335 (Possession of matter portraying a sexual performance by a minor); § 531.340 (Distribution of matter portraying a sexual performance by a minor); § 531.350 (Promoting sale of material portraying a sexual performance by a minor); § 531.360 (Advertising material portraying a sexual performance by a minor); and § 531.370 (Using minors to distribute material portraying a sexual performance by a minor).	Criminal	Mandatory	Property may be sold for cash value and distributed as follows: Eighty-five percent (85%) shall be paid to the law enforcement agency or agencies which seized the property, to be used for direct law enforcement purposes; Fifteen percent (15%) shall be paid to the Office of the Attorney General or, in the alternative, the fifteen percent (15%) shall be paid to the Prosecutors Advisory Council for deposit on behalf of the Commonwealth's attorney or county attorney who has participated in the forfeiture proceeding. (§ 218A.420)	Property may be seized upon process issued by the court, based on probable cause. Property may be seized without process where the seizure is incident to arrest or a search under search warrant, the property has been the sibjct of a prior judgment in favor of the state, the law enforcement agency has probable cause to believe the property is dangerous to health or safety, or subject to forfeiture. (§ 218A.415)
Louisiana	La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 14:46.2 (Human trafficking), 14:46.3 (Trafficking of children for sexual purposes), § 14:86 (Enticing persons into prostitution), § 14:81.1 (Pornography involving juveniles), § 14:80 (Felony carnal knowledge of a juvenile), § 14:81 (Indecent behavior with juveniles), § 14:81.2 (Molestation of a juvenile), § 14:81.3 (Computer-aided solicitation of a juvenile), and § 14:86 (Enticing persons into prostitution).	Applicable to human trafficking, trafficking of children for sexual purposes, felony carnal knowledge of a juvenile, indecent behavior with juveniles, pornography involving juveniles, molestation of a juvenile, computer-aided solicitation of a minor, and enticing persons into prostitution.	Criminal	Mandatory	The proceeds of the public sale or public auction shall pay the costs of the public sale or public auction, court costs, and fees related to the seizure and storage of the personal property. Any proceeds remaining shall be distributed by the district attorney in the following manner: (1) Sixty percent to the seizing agency or agencies in an equitable manner, (2) Twenty percent to the prosecuting agency, (3) Twenty percent to the criminal court fund of the parish in which the offender was prosecuted.	Personal property used in the commission of the offense may be seized and impounded and after conviction may be sold at public sale or public auction. § 15-5821: Property may be seized upon process or without process where the seizure is incident to arrest with probable cause, a search under a valid search warrant or inspection under a valid inspection warrant, the property has been the sibjct of a prior judgment in favor of the state, there is probable cause to believe the property is dangerous to health or safety or there is probable cause to believe the property has been used/intended to be used in violation of any criminal law.
Maine	ME Rev. Stat. § 15-5821 (Asset forfeiture: subject property); § 17-a.285 (Forfeiture of equipment used to facilitate violations)	§ 15-5821: Applicable to human trafficking offenses ("All assets, including money instruments, personal property and real property, used or intended for use in or traceable to a human trafficking offense as defined in Title 5, section 4701, subsection 1, paragraph C"); § 17-a.285: Applicable to sexual exploitation of minors (§§ 17-a.282 - 284).	Civil	Discretionary	§ 15-5821: To the General Fund unless specifically approved. Under § 17-a.285, the government may move for the equipment forfeited to be transferred to the agency that made a substantial contribution to the investigation/prosecution.	
Maryland	No available asset forfeiture for human trafficking violations					

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<b>Massachusetts</b>	MA Gen. Laws §§ 265-55, 56 (Property subject to forfeiture from violations of Secs. 50 or 51; procedure; exceptions; records; preliminary orders for seizure; referral to office of seized property management; homestead exemptions; recording of certificate of fact of final judgment)	Applicable to violations of §265-50 (Trafficking of persons for sexual servitude, of minors for sexual servitude) and § 51(Trafficking of persons for forced service, victims under 18)	Both	Mandatory	§ 55: Shall be made available to any victim ordered restitution / § 56: Forfeiture shall be deposited into the Victims of Human Trafficking Trust Fund.	During the pendency of the proceedings, the court may issue at the request of the commonwealth ex parte any preliminary order or process as is necessary to seize or secure the property for which forfeiture is sought and to provide for its custody.  (1) For removing and selling the movable property, the officer is entitled to charge and receive the same fees as he would for levying upon and selling like property upon execution, and for closing the building or place and keeping it closed, a reasonable sum shall be allowed by the court. § 600.3830
<b>Michigan</b>	Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. §§ 600.3801, 3830	[a]ny building, vehicle, boat, aircraft, or place used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation or prostitution or. . .or used by, or kept for the use of prostitutes or other disorderly persons. . . and the furniture, fixtures, and contents of the building, vehicle, boat, aircraft	under Judiciary Act. Forfeiture and injunction are the main remedies unless ordered in contempt, then fine and jail time are possible	mandatory if found guilty of nuisance	expenses of sale, lienors without knowledge, state treasury. See § 600.38.25	Property may be seized by the appropriate agency upon process, or without process where the seizure is incident to a lawful arrest or lawful search, the property has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state, there is probable cause that delay would result in the removal or destruction of the property, the property was used/intended to be used in the commission of a felony or the property is dangerous to health or safety. See 609.531.
<b>Minnesota</b>	Minn. Stat. Ann. § 609.531 (Forfeitures), § 609.5312 (Forfeiture of Property Associated with Designated Offenses)	Applicable to felony violations of, or felony-level attempts and conspiracies to violate Minn. Stat. Ann. § 609.352 (Solicitation of children to engage in sexual conduct; communication of sexually explicit materials to children), § 617.247 (Possession of pornographic work involving minors), Minn. Stat. Ann. § 617.246 (Use of minors in sexual performance prohibited),or any violation of § 609.324 (Patrons; prostitutes; housing individuals engaged in prostitution; penalties), § 609.322 (Solicitation, inducement, and promotion of prostitution; sex trafficking) See 609.531(f).	Civil, but proof of designated offense may only be established by a criminal conviction (See § 609.531 (6a)(a))	Discretionary	Forfeited property vests in the appropriate agency upon the act. Deemed to be in the custody of that agency subject to the orders and decrees of the court.	Property may be seized by the appropriate agency upon process, or without process where the seizure is incident to a lawful arrest or lawful search, the property has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state, there is probable cause that delay would result in the removal or destruction of the property, the property was used/intended to be used in the commission of a felony or the property is dangerous to health or safety. See 609.531.
<b>Mississippi</b>	AF only available pursuant to RICO statute	Applicable to Chapter 566 (Sexual offenses, including Sexual trafficking of a child, Promoting online sexual solicitation, Enticement of a child, Statutory rape, Sexual misconduct involving a child), 568 (Offenses against the family, including Child used in sexual performance, Promoting sexual performance by a child, Abuse of a child), 567 (Prostitution), 573 (Pornography and related offenses, including Sexual exploitation of a minor)				Seizure may be effected by a law enforcement officer authorized to enforce the criminal laws of this state prior to the filing of the petition and without a writ of seizure if the seizure is incident to a lawful arrest, search, or inspection and the officer has probable cause to believe the property is subject to forfeiture and will be lost or destroyed if not seized.
<b>Missouri</b>	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 513.607 (Property subject to forfeiture - procedure - report required, when)		Civil	Discretionary	Forfeited property to be sold. Proceeds, after satisfaction of interests of any innocent party and payment of costs, shall be reinvested in registered bonds of the US or in bonds of the state or in approved bonds of any city or school district etc, pursuant to Article IX Section 7 of the Missouri Constitution	
<b>Montana</b>	No forfeiture statute for human trafficking offenses (permitted for drugs)					
<b>Nebraska</b>	No forfeiture permitted for HT/CSEC					
<b>Nevada</b>	Nev. Rev. Stat. . § 200.760 (Forfeiture); § 179.121 (Forfeiture of personal property and conveyances used in the commission of crime); 179.1164 (Property subject to seizure and forfeiture; exceptions)	§ 200.760: Applicable to §§ 200.366, 200.710 - 200.730 (Sexual assault; Unlawful to use minor in producing pornography or as subject of sexual portrayal in performance; Promotion of sexual performance of minor unlawful; Preparing, advertising or distributing materials depicting pornography involving minor unlawful; Use of Internet to control visual presentation depicting sexual conduct of person under 16 years of age; Possession of visual presentation depicting sexual conduct of person under 16 years of age unlawful) / § 179.121: Applicable to §§ 200.463-200.468 (Involuntary servitude; Trafficking in persons), Applicable to all pandering statutes (§§ 201.300-201.340) / § 179.1164: Applicable to a vehicle used or attempted to be used in the commission or attempted commission of any felony.	Civil	Discretionary	Proceeding for forfeiture may be brought pursuant to § 179.1156 to § 179.119. Section § 179.1175 states that property may be retained for official use, sold or removed for disposition.	Proceeding for forfeiture may be brought pursuant to § 179.1156 to § 179.119. §179.1165 states that property may be seized upon process or without process if the seizure is made incident to arrest, a search pursuant to a search warrant, an inspection pursuant to a warrant, where the property is the subject of a final judgment in a proceeding for forfeiture or where the law enforcement agency has probable cause to believe the property is dangerous or is subject to forfeiture.

State	Applicable Statutes	References HT and/or CSEC crimes	Civil, Criminal or Both	Mandatory or Discretionary	Where Does Money Go?	Seizure Procedure
<b>New Hampshire</b>	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 633:8 (Forfeiture of items used in connection with trafficking in persons)	Applicable to human trafficking offenses (§ 633:7)	Civil	Mandatory	N.J. Stat. § 2C:64-6(a). (Disposal of forfeited property):Property which has been forfeited shall be destroyed if it can serve no lawful purpose or it presents a danger to the public health, safety or welfare. All other forfeited property or any proceeds resulting from the forfeiture and all money seized pursuant to this chapter shall become the property of the entity funding the prosecuting agency involved and shall be disposed of, distributed, appropriated and used in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The prosecutor or the Attorney General, whichever is prosecuting the case, shall divide the forfeited property, any proceeds resulting from the forfeiture or any money seized pursuant to this chapter with any other entity where the other entity's law enforcement agency participated in the surveillance, investigation, arrest or prosecution resulting in the forfeiture, in proportion to the other entity's contribution to the surveillance, investigation, arrest or prosecution resulting in the forfeiture, as determined in the discretion of the prosecutor or the Attorney General, whichever is prosecuting the case. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, such forfeited property and proceeds shall be used solely for law enforcement purposes, and shall be designated for the exclusive use of the law enforcement agency which contributed to the surveillance, investigation, arrest or prosecution resulting in the forfeiture.	§ 2C:64-1(b): Any article subject to forfeiture under this chapter may be seized by the State or any law enforcement officer as evidence pending a criminal prosecution pursuant to section 2C:64-4 or, when no criminal proceeding is instituted, upon process issued by any court of competent jurisdiction over the property, except that seizure without such process may be made when not inconsistent with the Constitution of this State or the United States, and when (1) The article is prima facie contraband; or (2) The property subject to seizure poses an immediate threat to the public health, safety or welfare.
<b>New Jersey</b>	N.J. Stat. § 2C:64-1 (Property subject to forfeiture)	Applicable to all property which has been, or is intended to be, utilized in furtherance of an unlawful activity New Mexico has not enacted any asset forfeiture provision that specifically references a human trafficking statute or any CSEC crime.	Both	Mandatory		
<b>New Mexico</b>	None					
<b>New York</b>	N.Y. CVP. Law § 1311(1) (Forfeiture actions); N.Y. Penal Law § 410.00(1) (Seizure and forfeiture of equipment used in photographing, filming, producing, manufacturing, projecting or distributing pornographic still or motion pictures)	§1311: Applicable to proceeds of, substituted proceeds of, instrumentalities of any felony. § 410.00: Applicable to equipment used in making pornography, and vehicle used to transport obscene matter	§1311: Civil § 410.00 Criminal	§1311: Discretionary §410.00: Mandatory	§ 1311: Property may be used to reimburse costs. The court may direct that any vehicles be retained by the claiming agent for law enforcement purposes. If not retained, the property may be sold and distributed in the following order: satisfaction of a lien or claim, to satisfy amounts ordered to be paid by the defendant including restitution, reparations or damages, to satisfy amount expended by a claiming authority (which amounts are substantiated by vouches or other evidence),. Additionally, 5% of all money go to the claiming agent. 40% of the now-remaining money goes to the chemical dependence service fund. The remaining moneys shall be distributed as follows: 75% shall be deposited to a law enforcement purposes subaccount of the general fund, 25% to a prosecution services subaccount of the general fund. §410.00: The property shall be sold and the net proceeds of any such sale, after deduction of the lawful expenses incurred, shall be paid into the general fund of the county wherein the seizure was made except that the net proceeds of the sale of property seized in the cities of New York and Buffalo shall be paid into the respective general funds of such cities. (See § 1349)	§ 1311: Civil levy procedures provided in §§ 1320, 1321 and 1323. Includes levy upon personal property by order of attachment, and by seizure (where directed by the claiming authority). Real property may be levied by filing a notice of attachment with the clerk of the court. §410.00: Property may be seized by any peace officer acting pursuant to his special duties

State	Applicable Statutes	References HT and/or CSEC crimes	Civil, Criminal or Both	Mandatory or Discretionary	Where Does Money Go?	Seizure Procedure
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-2.3 (Forfeiture of gain acquired through criminal activity); N.C. Gen. Stat. § 19-6 (Civil penalty; forfeiture; accounting; lien as to expenses of abatement; invalidation of lease)	§ 14-2.3: Applicable to "a general statute constituting a felony." § 19-6: Applicable to nuisances, defined as real property used for the purposes of prostitution or a sexually oriented business (See § 19-1) or personal property to include the following: (1) All moneys paid as admission price to the exhibition of any lewd film found to be a nuisance;(2) All valuable consideration received for the sale of any lewd publication which is found to be a nuisance;(3) All money or other valuable consideration, vehicles, conveyances, or other property received or used in gambling, prostitution, the illegal sale of alcoholic beverages or the illegal sale of substances proscribed under the North Carolina Controlled Substances Act, as well as the furniture and movable contents of a place used in connection with such prohibited conduct. (§ 19-1.3)	§ 14-2.3: Criminal § 19-6: Civil	§ 14-2.3: Mandatory § 19-6: Discretionary	§ 14-2.3: The property shall be forfeited to the State of North Carolina, including any profits, gain, remuneration, or compensation directly or indirectly collected by or accruing to any offender. § 19-6: Property shall be forfeited to the general funds of the city and county governments where the nuisance activity took place to be shared equally as forfeiture of the fruits of an unlawful enterprise and as partial restitution for damages done to public welfare.	§ 14-2.3: No specific seizure procedure authorized for forfeited property. § 19-6: Upon filing of the civil action, the plaintiff may file a notice of lis pendens in the official recorders of the county where the property is located.
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code § 29-31.1-04	Applicable to human trafficking and CSEC laws when involving forfeitable property which is defined under § 29-31.1-01 as: a. Property that is illegally possessed or is contraband. b. Property that has been used or is intended to be used to facilitate the commission of a criminal offense or to avoid detection or apprehension of a person committing a criminal offense. For purposes of this subdivision, property does not include a residence or other real estate where a coowner, whether by joint tenancy, tenancy in common, or tenancy by the entireties, of the residence or other real estate, has not been convicted of the criminal offense that was facilitated by the use or intended use of the property. c. Property that is acquired as or from the proceeds of a criminal offense. d. Property offered or given to another as an inducement for the commission of a criminal offense. e. A vehicle or other means of transportation used in the commission of a felony, the escape from the scene of the commission of a felony, or in the transportation of property that is the subject matter of a felony. f. Personal property used in the theft of livestock or the transportation of stolen livestock.	Civil	Discretionary	29-31.1-03, in relevant part, requires "(i)f the court finds that the forfeiture is warranted, an order transferring ownership to the seizing agency must be entered and the property must be delivered to the seizing agency for disposition as directed by the court. Property that has been seized for forfeiture, and is not already secured as evidence in a criminal case, must be safely secured or stored by the agency that caused its seizure."	29-31.1-03, in relevant part, states that "(f)orfeitable property may be seized whenever and wherever the property is found within this state. Forfeitable property may be seized by taking custody of the property or by serving upon the person in possession of the property a notice of forfeiture and seizure

State	Applicable Statutes	References HT and/or CSEC crimes	Civil, Criminal or Both	Mandatory or Discretionary	Where Does Money Go?	Seizure Procedure
Ohio	ORC Ann. 2981.02 (Property subject to forfeiture; determination of use or intended use of instrumentality; motor vehicle law exclusion )	Section 2981.02 is applicable to human trafficking or CSEC crimes under the criminal or delinquent process or civil process. For asset forfeiture to be applicable to these crimes, 2981.02 requires (1) Contraband involved in an offense; (2) Proceeds derived from or acquired through the commission of an offense; (3) An instrumentality that is used in or intended to be used in the commission or facilitation of any of the following offenses when the use or intended use, consistent with division (B) of this section, is sufficient to warrant forfeiture under this chapter:(a) A felony; (b) A misdemeanor, when forfeiture is specifically authorized by a section of the Revised Code or by a municipal ordinance that creates the offense or sets forth its penalties; (c) An attempt to commit, complicity in committing, or a conspiracy to commit an offense of the type described in divisions (A)(3)(a) and (b) of this section.	Both	Discretionary	§ 2981.13(A) (Disposal of contraband, proceeds, and instrumentalities; local and state funds; community preventive education programs): "Except as otherwise provided in this section, property ordered forfeited as contraband, proceeds, or an instrumentality pursuant to this chapter shall be disposed of, used, or sold pursuant to section 2981.12 of the Revised Code." Once costs incurred in the seizure are paid, the remaining balance is applied to victim restitution, a balance on a security interest, ten percent to one or more certified drug and alcohol programs if the seizure was ordered by juvenile court, and then the law enforcement trust fund of the prosecutor and to the following fund supporting the law enforcement agency that substantially conducted the investigation.	forfeiture order): Upon the entry of a forfeiture order under section 2981.04 or 2981.05 of the Revised Code, if necessary, the court shall order an appropriate law enforcement officer to seize the forfeited property on conditions that the court considers proper. If necessary, the court shall order the person in possession of the property to deliver the property by a specific date to the law enforcement agency involved in the initial seizure of the property. . . " Additionally, under a civil action, " (w)ith respect to property that is the subject of a forfeiture order. . . , the court that issued the order, upon petition of the prosecutor who prosecuted the underlying offense or act or brought the civil forfeiture action, may do any of the following: (1) Enter any appropriate restraining orders or injunctions; require execution of satisfactory performance bonds; appoint receivers, conservators, appraisers, accountants, or trustees; or take any other action necessary to safeguard and maintain the forfeited property; (2) Authorize the payment of rewards to persons who provide information resulting in forfeiture of the property under this chapter from funds provided under division (F) of section 2981.12 of the Revised Code; (3) Authorize the prosecutor to settle claims; (4) Restore forfeited property to victims and grant petitions for mitigation or remission of forfeiture;
Oklahoma	21 Okl. St. § 1738 (Seizure and forfeiture proceedings-- Vehicles, airplanes, vessels, etc. used in attempt or commission of certain crimes)	21 Okl. St. § 1738 is applicable to human trafficking or if used in any manner by a prostitute, pimp or panderer to facilitate or participate in the commission of any prostitution offense provided, however, that the vehicle or conveyance of a customer or anyone merely procuring the services of a prostitute shall not be included. Additionally, certain property is forfeitable for the following offenses: Section 1040.12a [Aggravated possession of child pornography], Section 1021(a)(1) [Indecent exposure—Indecent exhibitions—Obscene material or child pornography—Solicitation of minors], Section 1021.2 [Minors—Procuring for participation in pornography], Section 1111(A)(1) [Rape defined], Section 1123(A)(2)-(3) [Lewd or indecent proposals or acts as to child under 16], Sections 1028 [Setting up or operating place of prostitution], 1029 [Engaging in prostitution, etc.] or 1030 [Definitions]. Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, Section 1738(A), (B)(9)-(12).	Discretionary	Civil	§ 1738(P) The proceeds of the sale of any property shall be distributed as follows, in the order indicated: 1. To the bona fide or innocent purchaser, conditional sales vendor, or mortgagee of the property, 2. To the payment of the actual reasonable expenses of preserving the property; 3. To the victim of the crime to compensate said victim for any loss incurred as a result of the act for which such property was forfeited; and 4. The balance to a revolving fund in the office of the county treasurer of the county wherein the property was seized, to be distributed as follows: one-third to the investigating law enforcement agency; one-third of said fund to be used and maintained as a revolving fund by the district attorney to be used to defray any lawful expenses of the office of the district attorney; and one-third to go to the jail maintenance fund, with a yearly accounting to the board of county commissioners in whose county the fund is established.	§ 1738(A)(1), (C): "Any commissioned peace officer of this state is authorized to seize any equipment, vehicle, airplane, vessel or any other conveyance that is used . . . in any manner to facilitate or participate in the commission of any human trafficking offense in violation of Section 748 of this title, or used by any defendant when such vehicle or other conveyance is used in any manner by a prostitute, pimp or panderer to facilitate or participate in the commission of any prostitution offense. . . ." and "(p)roperty . . . may be held as evidence until a forfeiture has been declared or a release ordered."

State	Applicable Statutes	References HT and/or CSEC crimes	Civil, Criminal or Both	Mandatory or Discretionary	Where Does Money Go?	Seizure Procedure
<b>Oregon</b>	Or. Rev. Stat. § 131.553(1)(e) (Legislative findings; effect on local laws; remedy not exclusive)	Or. Rev. Stat. § 131.553(1)(e) makes traffickers subject to forfeiture for "prohibited conduct," including felonies and class A misdemeanors, particularly Or. Rev. Stat. § 131.602 (Prohibited conduct for purposes of instrumentalities of crime) which includes the following crimes: Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 163.670 (Using a child in a display of sexually explicit conduct), § 163.684 (Encouraging child sexual abuse in the first degree), § 163.686 (Encouraging child sexual abuse in the second degree), § 163.687 (Encouraging child sexual abuse in the third degree), § 163.688 (Possession of materials depicting sexually explicit conduct of a child in the first degree), § 163.689 (Possession of materials depicting sexually explicit conduct of a child in the second degree), § 167.007 (Prostitution), patronizing a prostitute as prohibited by enacted House Bill 2714, § 167.012 (Promoting prostitution), § 167.017 (Compelling prostitution), § 163.264 (Subjecting another person to involuntary servitude in the first degree), § 163.263 (Subjecting another person to involuntary servitude in the second degree), § 163.266 (Trafficking in persons), § 167.057 (Luring a minor), § 163.432 (Online sexual corruption of a child in the second degree), § 163.433 (Online sexual corruption of a child in the first degree), and an attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit one of those crimes if it would result in either a felony or a Class A misdemeanor.	Criminal	Discretionary	Where the seizing agency is the state, the forfeited property shall be distributed pursuant to Or. Rev. Stat. § 131.597, which provides that the property shall be distributed as follows: 1) to pay costs, 2) to the victim any amount ordered. Of the remaining amount, 3% to the Asset Forfeiture Oversight Account, 7% to the Illegal Drug Cleanup Fund, 10% to the General Fund, 40% to the Dept. of State Police, 40% to the Drug Prevention and Education Fund. Where the seizing agency is not the state, the forfeited property shall be distributed pursuant to Or. Rev. Stat. § 131.594	131.561(4)(a):A police officer may seize property pursuant to an order of the court. Forfeiture counsel or a seizing agency may apply for an ex parte order directing seizure of specified property.
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3004	Applicable to 18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3002 (Human Trafficking)	Civil	Mandatory	If the property is forfeited, the property shall be transferred to the custody of the district attorney. The district attorney, where appropriate, may retain the property for official use or sell the property, but the proceeds from any such sale shall be used to pay all proper expenses of the proceedings for forfeiture and sale, including expenses of seizure, maintenance of custody, advertising and court costs. The balance of the proceeds shall be used for the enforcement of the criminal laws of Pennsylvania.	Property subject to forfeiture under this section may be seized by the law enforcement authority upon process issued by any court of common pleas having jurisdiction over the property.
<b>Rhode Island</b>	R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 11-67-5 (Forfeitures) ; R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 11-34.1-6 (Soliciting from motor vehicles for indecent purposes—Forfeiture of motor vehicle)	§ 11-67-5 is specifically applicable to § 11-67-2 (Involuntary servitude) and § 11-67-3 (Trafficking of persons for forced labor or commercial sexual activity) ; § 11-34.1-6 only applies to itself (Soliciting from motor vehicles for indecent purposes)	Criminal	§ 11-67-5: Mandatory; Discretionary	§ 11-67-5: All monies forfeited and the sale proceeds of all other property forfeited and seized under this section shall be deposited in the general fund." § 12-21-27 (Sale of property pending judgment on forfeiture) governs criminal forfeitures related to the commission of a crime and states that "(i)f any person shall appear and claim the property, it may be sold, by consent of parties, provided it is of such nature that it may be lawfully sold and used, and the law does not require it to be destroyed or otherwise in some special manner disposed of, or under like provision it may in any case be sold, if of a perishable, wasting, or expensive character to keep, in like manner as is provided for the sale of similar property when attached on civil process, in which case the proceeds of the sale, after deducting the charges of the sale, shall for all purposes represent the thing sold and be subject to the judgment and order of the court." § 11-34.1-6 "Any funds received from the forfeiture shall be deposited in the victim's of crimes indemnity fund (VCIF). "	No specific seizure provision

State	Applicable Statutes	References HT and/or CSEC crimes	Civil, Criminal or Both	Mandatory or Discretionary	Where Does Money Go?	Seizure Procedure
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. §16-3-2090 ( To provide for the forfeiture of monies and property used in violation of a trafficking in persons offense); § 16-15-445 (Seizure and forfeiture of equipment used in committing violation)	<p>§ 2090: Applicable to human trafficking (§ 16-3-2020) §16-15-445: Applicable to all equipment used directly by a person in committing a violation of Sections 16-15-305 (Disseminating, procuring or promoting obscenity unlawful), 16-15-342 (Criminal solicitation of a minor), 16-15-395 (First degree sexual exploitation of a minor defined), 16-15-405 (Second degree sexual exploitation of a minor defined), or 16-15-410 (Third degree sexual exploitation of a minor defined)</p> <p>Applicable, in relevant part, to S.D. Codified Laws §§ 22-19A-1 (Stalking), 22-24A-1 to 22-24A-20 (Including sale of child pornography; possession, manufacture, or distribution of child pornography; solicitation of minor), and 22-24B-1 (Sex crimes) which includes § 22-24A-3 (Possession, manufacture, or distribution of child pornography), § 22-24A-5 (Solicitation of a minor), § 22-22-24.3 (Sexual exploitation of minor), § 22-22-7 (Sexual contact with child under sixteen), and § 22-23-2(2) (Promotion of prostitution of a minor).</p>	§ 16-3-2090: Civil §16-15-445: Criminal	§ 16-3-2090: Discretionary §16-15-445: Discretionary	<p>§16-3-2090: Disposition of forfeited property under this section must be accomplished as follows: (a) Property forfeited under this subsection shall first be applied to payment to the victim. The return of the victim to his home country or other absence of the victim from the jurisdiction shall not prevent the victim from receiving compensation. (b) The victim and the South Carolina Victims' Compensation Fund shall each receive one-fourth, and law enforcement shall receive one-half of the value of the forfeited property. (c) If no victim is named, or reasonable attempts to locate a named victim for forfeiture and forfeiture fails, then all funds shall revert to the South Carolina Victims' Compensation Fund and law enforcement to be divided equally. (d) If federal law enforcement becomes involved in the investigation, they shall equitably split the share local law enforcement. § 16-15-445: property forfeited pursuant to court order must be destroyed by the arresting law enforcement agency, unless that law enforcement agency can show good cause for retaining the property. If retained, law enforcement may use it or sell it at public auction. After payment of the expenses of the auction, one-half of the net proceeds may be retained by the arresting law enforcement agency, and one-half must be remitted to the State Treasurer for deposit to the credit of the Victim's Compensation Fund.</p>	<p>§ 16-3-2090: Property may be seized by the investigating agency upon warrant issued or without a warrant where seizure is incident to arrest, search under a search warrant or inspection under an administrative inspection warrant, where property has been the subject of a prior judgment, the agency has probable cause to believe the property is either dangerous or used/intended to be used in violation of Section 16-3-2020. §16-15-445: Property may be seized by law enforcement making the arrest for the applicable sections.</p>
South Dakota	S.D. Codified Laws § 22-24A-15 (Civil liability for sexual offense -- Forfeiture of property upon conviction)		Criminal	Mandatory	<p>§ 22-24A-15: Any property described in subdivision (1) of this section shall be deemed contraband and shall be summarily forfeited to the state. Any other property seized and forfeited shall be used to reimburse the actual costs of the criminal investigation and prosecution. Any amount over and above the amount necessary to reimburse for the investigation and prosecution shall be used to satisfy any civil judgments.</p>	No specific seizure provision

State	Applicable Statutes	References HT and/or CSEC crimes	Civil, Criminal or Both	Mandatory or Discretionary	Where Does Money Go?	Seizure Procedure
<b>Tennessee</b>	Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-11-703 (Criminal proceeds subject to forfeiture) / Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-33-101 (Conveyances subject to forfeiture) / § 39-13-530 (Forfeiture of any conveyance or real or personal property used in a sexual offense committed against minors) / § 39-17-1008 (Forfeiture of any conveyance or real or personal property used in commission of an offense under this part) / § 29-3-101(e) (Definitions—Maintenance and abatement of nuisance—Forfeiture of property—Payment of moneys from forfeiture into general funds)	§ 39-11-703: Applicable to Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 39-13-309 (Trafficking for commercial sex acts) and § 39-13-515 (Promoting prostitution) / § 40-33-101: Applicable to conveyances used in sexual offenses in Title 39, Chapter 13, Part 5, inclusive (Including, but not limited to: Statutory rape, Prostitution, Patronizing prostitution, Promoting prostitution, Aggravated prostitution, Rape of a child, Solicitation of a minor, Soliciting sexual exploitation of a minor) / § 39-13-530: Applicable to property used in Title 39, Chapter 13, Part 5 where the victim was under 18 / § 39-17-1008: Applicable to property used in the commission of an offense in Title 39, Chapter 17, Part 1000. / § 29-3-101(e) applicable to second and subsequent convictions for promoting prostitution or patronizing prostitution	Criminal	§ 39-11-703: Mandatory / All others: Discretionary	the property and the use of sale proceeds for expenses incurred. If the investigating/seizing agency is a state agency, the court shall award the remainder of the funds to the state general fund. If the investigating/seizing agency is the TN Bureau of Investigation, the funds shall be distributed to the state treasurer, who shall deposit the funds in a designated account for the agency to be used in its operations. If the investigating/seizing agency is a local public agency, then the funds shall be distributed to its local government, when, upon ratification of this part . . . the municipality, metropolitan government or county has authorized the receipt of the distributed funds and has designated how the funds are to be distributed, which shall be designated for law enforcement, and the court shall make the award and distribution consistent with such ordinance or resolution by the local governing body. Where more than one type of agency participates in the investigation/seizure, the court shall order a distribution according to the participation of each. / § 40-33-101: Disposition of the forfeited property is governed by Tenn. Code Ann. §40-33-110, which provides that the property “shall inure to the benefit of the county in which the goods were seized . . . provided, that the forfeited conveyance or the funds derived from the confiscated goods shall go to the law enforcement agency that seized the conveyance and shall be used exclusively for law enforcement purposes . . . In all other cases, the proceeds shall be transmitted to the state treasurer and deposited in the state treasury.” / § 39-13-530: “The proceeds from all forfeitures made pursuant to this section shall be transmitted to the general fund, where there is established a general fund reserve to be allocated through the general appropriations	§ 39-11-707: Any property subject to forfeiture under this part may be seized by the attorney general, the attorney general's agents, or any law enforcement officer, when acting pursuant to a lawful arrest or search, the execution of a search warrant, a petition to abate a nuisance, or a court order. When property is seized under this part, it may be removed by the seizing agency or official to a place to secure the property, it may be preserved as evidence, it may be padlocked as ordered by a court of record, it may be secured by depositing in an interest bearing account as approved by a court of record or it may be secured as otherwise authorized by law regarding the maintenance, storage, or disposition of seized property. / § 40-33-101: Property subject to forfeiture under this section may be seized upon process issued by any circuit or criminal court with jurisdiction over the property. Seizure is permitted without process where it is incident to arrest or search, pursuant to a search warrant. Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-33-102. Although the other statutes do not have a specific seizure provision, this is likely the applicable one.
<b>Texas</b>	Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 59.02 (Forfeiture of Contraband)	Applicable to contraband acquired through the commission of Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 20A.02 (Trafficking of persons), § 43.05(a)(2) (Compelling Prostitution), or § 15.031(b) (Criminal solicitation of a minor). Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 59.01(2)(A)(i) also states that “contraband” includes property used in or acquired through the commission of any first or second degree felony.	Criminal		Tex. Code Crim. Proc. art. 59.06(a) (Disposition of forfeited property): The proceeds of the sale shall be distributed as follows: (1) to any interest holder to the extent of the interest holder's nonforfeitable interest; (2) after any distributions under Subdivision (1), if the Title IV-D agency has filed a child support lien in the forfeiture proceeding, to the Title IV-D agency in an amount not to exceed the amount of child support arrearages identified in the lien; and (3) the balance, if any, after the deduction of court costs to which a district court clerk is entitled under Article 59.05(f) and, after that deduction, the deduction of storage and disposal costs, to be deposited not later than the 30th day after the date of the sale in the state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund.	Tex. Code Crim. Proc. art. 59.03 (Seizure of contraband): Property subject to forfeiture under this chapter, other than property described by Article 59.12, may be seized by any peace officer under authority of a search warrant.(b) Seizure of property subject to forfeiture may be made without warrant if: (1) the owner, operator, or agent in charge of the property knowingly consents; (2) the seizure is incident to a search to which the owner, operator, or agent in charge of the property knowingly consents; (3) the property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in a forfeiture proceeding under this chapter; or (4) the seizure was incident to a lawful arrest, lawful search, or lawful search incident to arrest.
<b>Utah</b>	None	Utah has not enacted any asset forfeiture provision that specifically references a human trafficking statute or any CSEC crime.				
<b>Vermont</b>	None	Vermont has not enacted any asset forfeiture provision that references a human trafficking statute or any CSEC crime.				

State	Applicable Statutes	References HT and/or CSEC crimes	Civil, Criminal or Both	Mandatory or Discretionary	Where Does Money Go?	Seizure Procedure
Virginia	Va. Code Ann. §§ 19.2-386.32 (Seizure and forfeiture of property used in connection with the abduction of children), § 19.2-386.1 (Commencing an action of forfeiture), and § 19.2-386.31 (Seizure and forfeiture of property used in connection with the exploitation and solicitation of children)	Va. Code Ann. § 19.2-386.32 (Seizure and forfeiture of property used in connection with the abduction of children) references Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-48 (Abduction with intent to extort money or for immoral purpose) and Va. Code Ann. §§ 19.2-386.31 (Seizure and forfeiture of property used in connection with the exploitation and solicitation of children) references § 18.2-374.1 (Production, publication, sale, financing, etc., of child pornography; presumption as to age; severability), § 18.2-374.1:1 (Possession, reproduction, distribution, and facilitation of child pornography; penalty), or in connection with the solicitation of a person less than 18 years of age that constitutes a violation of § 18.2-374.3 (Use of communications systems to facilitate certain offenses involving children)	Civil and criminal. Asset forfeiture under Va. Code Ann. § 19.2-386.32 (Seizure and forfeiture of property used in connection with the abduction of children) is available to law enforcement officers or by an order of the court following a conviction under Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-48. Asset forfeiture under § 19.2-386.31 (Seizure and forfeiture of property used in connection with the exploitation and solicitation of children) may be pursued through criminal procedures or "upon conviction, the court may dispose of the issue of forfeiture or may continue the civil case allowing the defendant time to answer, at the court's discretion."	Discretionary and mandatory. Va. Code Ann. §§ 19.2-386.32 (Seizure and forfeiture of property used in connection with the abduction of children) is discretionary. Asset forfeiture under Va. Code Ann. § 19.2-386.31 (Seizure and forfeiture of property used in connection with the exploitation and solicitation of children) is mandatory.	§ 19.2-386.12 (Sale of forfeited property): "The proceeds of sale, and whatever may be realized on any bond given over to the state treasury into a special fund of the Department of Criminal Justice Services...."	§ 19.2-386.1: An action against any property subject to seizure under the provisions of Chapter 22.2 (§ 19.2-386.15 et seq.) shall be commenced by the filing of an information in the clerk's office of the circuit court. Any information shall be filed in the name of the Commonwealth by the attorney for the Commonwealth or may be filed by the Attorney General if so requested by the attorney for the Commonwealth. suspected violation of patronizing a prostitute, promoting prostitution in the first degree, promoting prostitution in the second degree, promoting travel for prostitution, the arresting law enforcement officer may impound the person's vehicle if (i) the motor vehicle was used in the commission of the crime; (ii) the person arrested is the owner of the vehicle or the vehicle is a rental car as defined in RCW 46.04.465; and (iii) either (A) the person arrested has previously been convicted of one of the offenses listed in this subsection...."Additionally, under § 9A.88.140(2), "(u)pon an arrest for a suspected violation of commercial sexual abuse of a minor, promoting commercial sexual abuse of a minor, or promoting travel for commercial sexual abuse of a minor, the arresting law enforcement officer shall impound the person's vehicle if (a) the motor vehicle was used in the commission of the crime; and (b) the person arrested is the owner of the vehicle or the vehicle is a rental car as defined in RCW 46.04.465." Finally, § 10.105.010(2) states "(p)ersonal property subject to forfeiture under this chapter may be seized by any law enforcement officer of this state upon process issued by any superior court having jurisdiction over the property. Seizure of personal property without process may be made if: (a) The seizure is incident to an arrest or a
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 9A.88.140 (Vehicle impoundment fees and fine) / Wash. Rev Code Ann. § 10.105.010 (Seizure and forfeiture) / § 9.68A.120 (Seizure and forfeiture of property)	§ 9A.88.140(1)(a) is applicable to vehicle impoundment following an arrest for a suspected violation of § 9A.88.110 (Patronizing a prostitute), § 9A.88.070 (Promoting prostitution in the first degree), § 9A.88.080 (Promoting prostitution in the second degree), or § 9A.88.085 (Promoting travel for prostitution). Additionally, § 9A.88.140(2) is applicable to a vehicle impoundment for a violation of § 9.68A.100(1) (Commercial sexual abuse of a minor), § 9.68A.101 (Promoting commercial sexual abuse of a minor), or § 9.68A.102(1) (Promoting travel for commercial sexual abuse of a minor). § 10.105.010 applies to most felonies, including § 9A.40.100 (Trafficking) and § 9.68A.101 (Promoting commercial sexual abuse of a minor). / 9.68A.120: Applicable to violation of RCW 9.68A.050 [Dealing in depictions of minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct] or 9.68A.060 [Sending, bringing into state depictions of minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct]	Criminal	Discretionary (Exception: § 9A.88.140(2) is mandatory)	§ 9A.88.140(4): (F)or violation of an offense under § 9A.88.140(1) the fine shall be \$500 and for violation of an offense under § 9A.88.140(2) the fine shall be \$2,500. The fine shall be deposited in the prostitution prevention and intervention account established under RCW 43.63A.740. Additionally, under § 10.105.010(6), "(w)hen property is forfeited under this chapter, after satisfying any court-ordered victim restitution, the seizing law enforcement agency may: (a) Retain it for official use or upon application by any law enforcement agency of this state release such property to such agency for the exclusive use of enforcing the criminal law; (b) Sell that which is not required to be destroyed by law and which is not harmful to the public. / 9.68A.120(9): seizing agency may retain the property for official use or sell that which is not required to be destroyed by law. Proceeds of the sale shall first be used to pay expenses arising from the investigation and forfeiture proceedings. Fifty percent of the money remaining after payment of expenses shall be deposited in the state general fund and fifty percent shall be deposited in the general fund of the state, county, or city of the seizing law enforcement agency.	

State	Applicable Statutes	References HT and/or CSEC crimes	Civil, Criminal or Both	Mandatory or Discretionary	Where Does Money Go?	Seizure Procedure
West Virginia	W. Va. Code Ann. § 61-8C-7 (Items subject to forfeiture; persons authorized to seize property subject to forfeiture), § 61-8C-9 (Procedures for forfeiture), § 61-8C-11 (Disposition of other forfeited property; distribution of proceeds)	The West Virginia asset forfeiture statute does not reference the human trafficking law. However, it does reference CSEC laws including W. Va. Code Ann. §§ 61-8C-2 (Use of minors in filming sexually explicit conduct prohibited; penalty), § 61-8C-3 (Distribution and exhibiting of material depicting minors engaged in sexually explicit conduct; penalties), § 61-8C-3a (Prohibiting child erotica; penalties), § 61-8A-2 (Distribution and display to minor of obscene matter; penalties; defenses), § 61-8A-4 (Use of obscene matter with intent to seduce minor), and § 61-3C-14b (Soliciting, etc. a minor via computer; penalty).	Civil	Discretionary	§ 61-8C-11(a): When property other than that referred to in section ten (§ 61-8C-10) of this article is forfeited under this article, the circuit court ordering the forfeiture, upon application by the prosecuting attorney or the Superintendent of the State Police or his or her designee, may direct that: (1) Title to the forfeited property be vested in the law-enforcement agency so petitioning; (2) The law-enforcement agency responsible for the seizure retain the property for official use; or (3) The forfeited property shall be offered at public auction to the highest bidder for cash.	§ 61-8C-9: A petition for forfeiture may be filed on behalf of the state and any law-enforcement agency making a seizure under W. Va. Code § 61-8C-9 by the prosecuting attorney of a county, or duly appointed special prosecutor. Property subject to forfeiture under § 61-8C-7 may be seized by the State Police. Visual depictions which are manufactured, possessed, transferred, sold or offered for sale in violation of § 61-8C-7 are contraband and shall be seized and summarily forfeited to the state. Visual depictions which are seized or come into the possession of the state, the owners of which are unknown, are contraband and shall be summarily forfeited to the state upon the seizure of the visual depictions.
Wisconsin	Wis. Stat. § 973.075 (Forfeiture of property derived from crime and certain vehicles)	§ 973.075 is not specifically applicable to the Wisconsin sex trafficking law but may be applied to assets "derived from or realized through" the commission of any felony. Additionally, § 973.075 is specifically applicable to vehicles used in committing offenses under §§ 944.30 (Prostitution), § 944.31 (Patronizing prostitutes), § 944.32 (Soliciting prostitutes), § 944.33 (Pandering) or 944.34 (Keeping place of prostitution)	Criminal	Discretionary	973.075(4): The agency seizing the property may sell the property that is not required by law to be destroyed or transferred to another agency. The agency may retain any vehicle for official use or sell the vehicle. The agency seizing the property may deduct 50% of the amount received for administrative expenses of seizure, maintenance of custody, advertising and court costs and the costs of investigation and prosecution reasonably incurred. The remainder shall be deposited in the school fund as the proceeds of the forfeiture. If the property forfeited under ss. 973.075 to 973.077 is money, all the money shall be deposited in the school fund.	973.075(2): A law enforcement officer may seize property subject to this section upon process issued by any court of record having jurisdiction over the property. Except for vehicles used in the commission of a crime in violation of s. 944.30 (Prostitution), 944.31 (Patronizing prostitution), 944.32 (Soliciting prostitutes), 944.33 (Pandering) or 944.34 (Keeping place of prostitution), seizure without process may be made under any of the following circumstances: (a) The seizure is incident to an arrest or a search under a search warrant or an inspection under any administrative or special inspection warrant. (b) The property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state. (c) The officer has probable cause to believe that the property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety. (d) The officer has probable cause to believe that the property was derived from or realized through a crime or that the property is a vehicle which was used to transport any property or weapon used or to be used or received in the commission of any felony....

State	Applicable Statutes	References HT and/or CSEC crimes	Civil, Criminal or Both	Mandatory or Discretionary	Where Does Money Go?	Seizure Procedure
<b>Wyoming</b>	Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 6-4-303 (Sexual exploitation of children; penalties; definitions)	Wyoming has not enacted a human trafficking or sex trafficking law. However, Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 6-4-303 (Sexual exploitation of children) expressly states an asset forfeiture provision regarding child pornography and requires forfeiture of any proceeds obtained from the crime and any property used in commission of the crime.	Criminal	Mandatory	<p>§ 6-4-303: Any person who is convicted of an offense under this section shall forfeit to the state the person's interest in:</p> <p>(i) Any visual depiction of a child engaging in explicit sexual conduct in violation of this section, or any book, magazine, periodical, film, videotape or other matter which contains any such visual depiction, which was produced, transported, mailed, shipped, possessed or received in violation of this section;</p> <p>(ii) Any property, real or personal, constituting or traceable to gross proceeds obtained from such offense;</p> <p>(iii) Any property, real or personal, used or intended to be used to commit or to promote the commission of such offense.</p>	A person must first be convicted under Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 6-4-303 as to trigger asset seizure proceedings.