



PROTECTED INNOCENCE CHALLENGE TOOLKIT 2016

Building a Legal Framework
of Protection for the Nation's Children

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The original legal analysis of the 50 states and the District of Columbia that laid the foundation for the Protected Innocence Legislative Framework application and resulting Protected Innocence Challenge Report Cards was accomplished through a partnership between Shared Hope International and the American Center for Law & Justice (ACLU), which focuses on constitutional and human rights law worldwide. The legal analysis for the 2016 Protected Innocence Challenge was implemented under the direction of Christine Raino, Esq., Rachel Harper, Esq. and Samantha Healy Vardaman, Esq., and was greatly assisted by Sarah Bendtsen, J.D., Sarah Breyer, Esq., Courtney J. McIntyre, Esq., LexisNexis Cares, the Regent Law School Center for Global Justice, Human Rights, and the Rule of Law, and Charlotte Law Advocates Against the Trafficking of Humans (CAATH). The following Shared Hope law fellows contributed to the report: Mackenzie Coplen, Sara Rosenthal, Alison Riddle, Damir Siahkoohi and Raydia Martin. All Shared Hope staff members were involved in key ways in the research and writing of the Protected Innocence Challenge and the implementation of the Protected Innocence Initiative.



THE TOOLKIT

Map of State Grades	2
Purpose of the Protected Innocence Challenge	4
2016 Legislative Advancements	5
Protected Innocence Legislative Framework Methodology	6
Framework Briefs	7
State Grades	20
Toolkit Resources	31

HOW TO USE THIS TOOLKIT

This Toolkit is intended to be used in conjunction with the Protected Innocence Challenge materials available online at www.sharedhope.org/reportcards. These materials are organized by state and by the six areas of law of the Protected Innocence Challenge Legislative Framework. Please print these materials and include them in the back pocket of the Toolkit to customize it for your state and your key issues. To identify the important issues for your state, review your state's Analysis and Recommendation report which includes recommendations for addressing legislative gaps under the Protected Innocence Challenge Legislative Framework.

RESOURCES BY STATE

REPORT CARDS

Report cards are written for each state and DC which provide the state grade and a brief discussion of the state laws relevant to the Protected Innocence Legislative Framework, including new laws passed since the last report card.

ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Analysis and Recommendation reports thoroughly review each state's laws under the components of the Protected Innocence Challenge Legislative Framework and provide recommendations for addressing gaps. Analysis and Recommendation reports are written for each state and updated annually to bring in legislative changes.

RESOURCES BY AREA OF LAW

ISSUE BRIEFS

The Protected Innocence Challenge Legislative Framework is made up of 41 components of law. An Issue Brief is written for each of these components to explain its significance and provide examples of well-crafted state laws addressing the component.

NATIONAL STATE LAW SURVEYS

National State Law Surveys identify state-by-state the enactment of laws satisfying a specific component of the Protected Innocence Challenge Legislative Framework, providing a snapshot of the nation over-all in a chart.

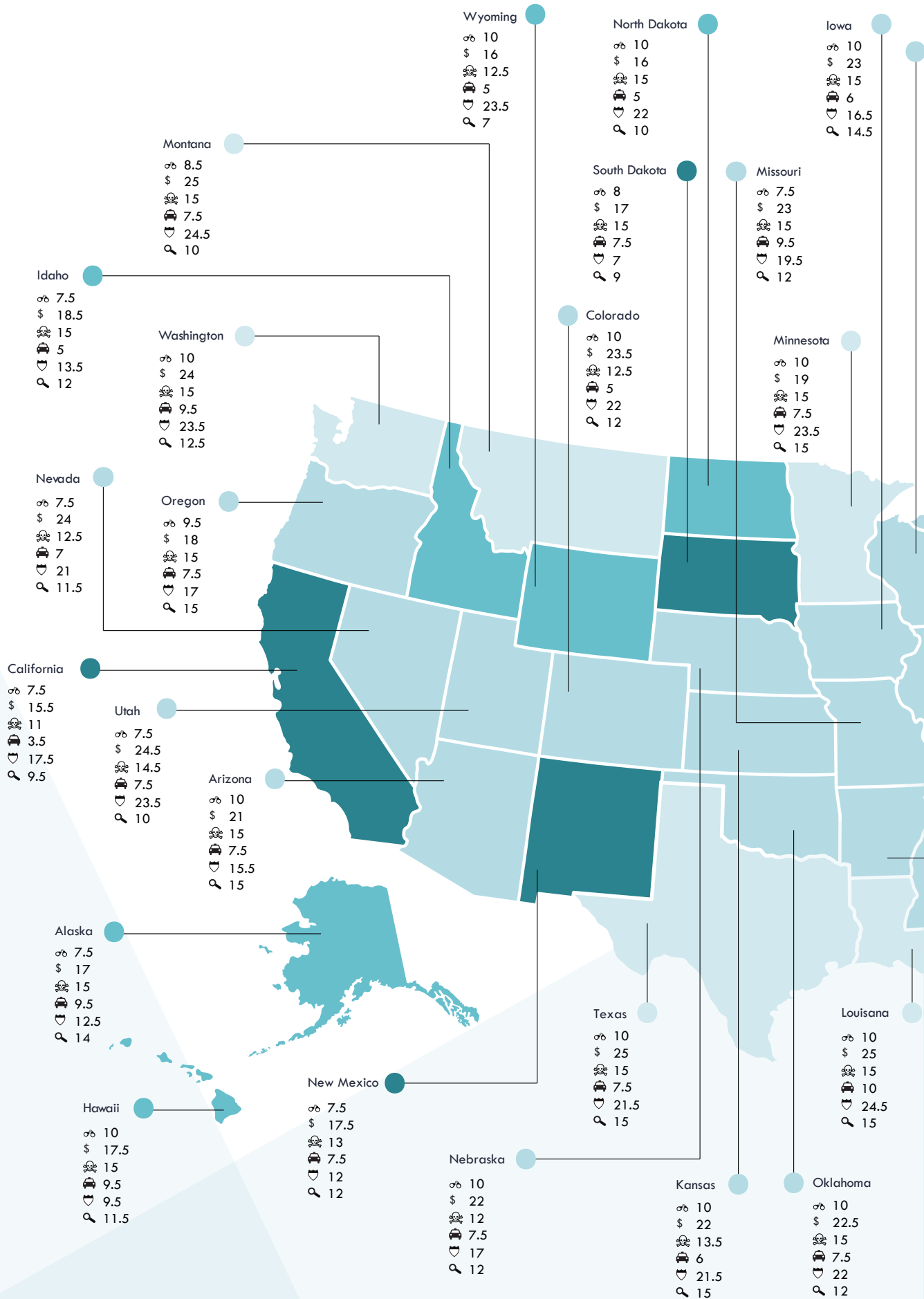
A

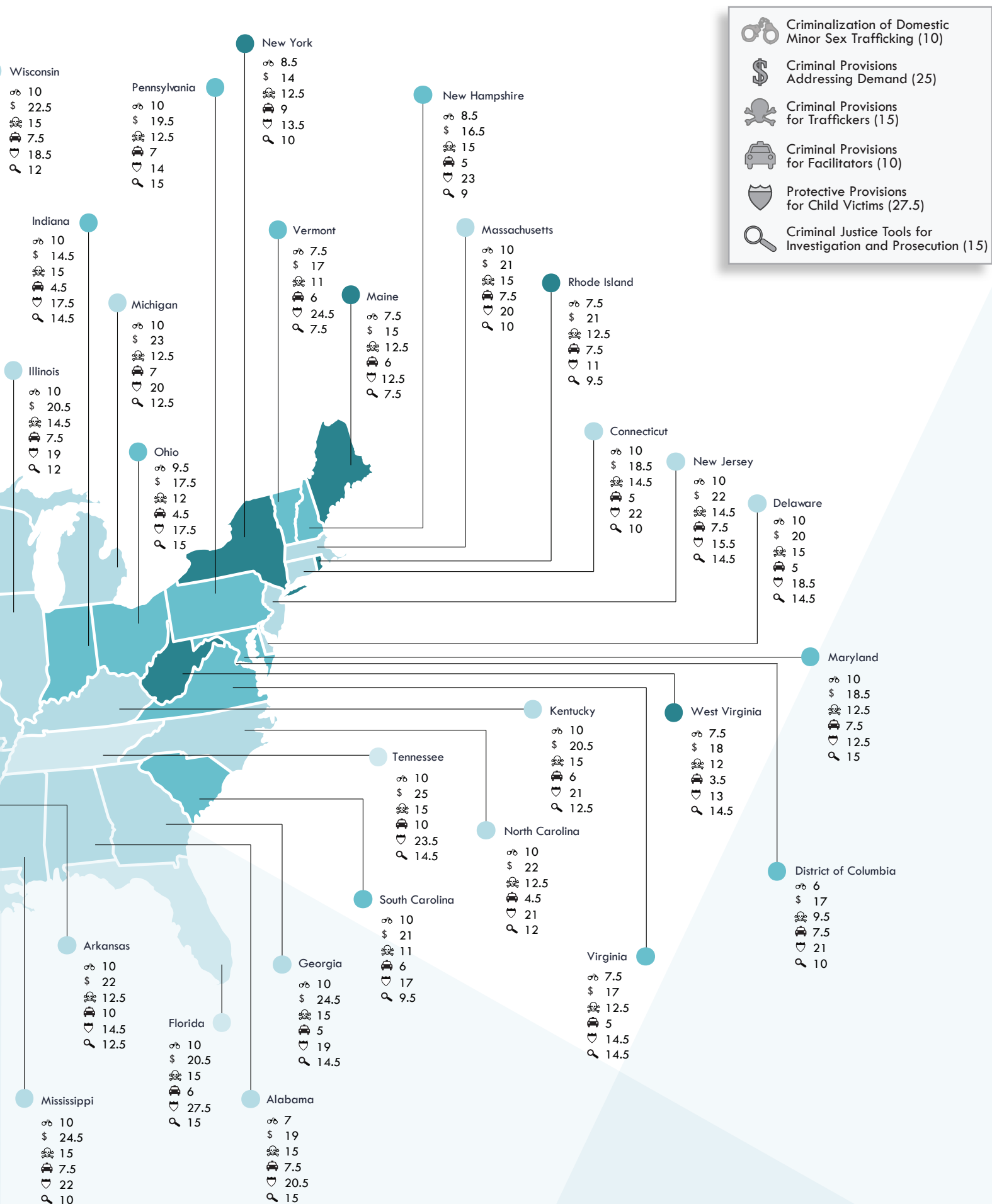
B

C

D

F





PURPOSE OF THE CHALLENGE

The Protected Innocence Challenge is based on the Protected Innocence Legislative Framework which was informed by research performed by Shared Hope International and compiled in “The National Report on Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking.” Domestic minor sex trafficking is the commercial sexual exploitation of American children under the age of 18 within U.S. borders for the purposes of prostitution, pornography, or sexual performance.

Recognizing that most of the gaps in responding to domestic minor sex trafficking must be addressed at the state level, the Protected Innocence Legislative Framework sets out the basic policy principles required to create a safer environment for children. The steps necessary to create this safer environment include the following: preventing domestic minor sex trafficking through reducing demand, rescuing and restoring victims through improved training on identification, establishing protocols and facilities for victim placement, mandating appropriate services and shelter, and incorporating trauma-reducing mechanisms into the justice system. Broken systems of criminal justice and child welfare responses to victims must also be fixed to ensure that commercially sexually exploited children are treated as victims and receive access to justice.

WHAT IS DOMESTIC MINOR SEX TRAFFICKING?

Domestic minor sex trafficking (DMST) is the commercial sexual exploitation of American children within U.S. borders and is synonymous with child sex slavery, child sex trafficking, prostitution of children, and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). Congress, in the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), has made sex trafficking of a minor a crime. Federal law makes it a crime when a person “recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides, obtains, advertises, maintains, patronizes, or solicits by any means” a minor for the purpose of a commercial sex act. (18 U.S.C. § 1591) When considering the crime of domestic minor sex trafficking, under the TVPA, the victim’s age is the critical issue—there is no requirement to prove that force, fraud, or coercion was used to secure the victim’s actions if the victim is a minor. According to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 1 in 6 runaways in 2014 were likely sex trafficking victims. According to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 1 in 5 runaways in 2015 were likely sex trafficking victims. That is up from 1 in 6 in 2014 and 1 in 7 in 2013, reflecting the growing nature of this crime against children in America.

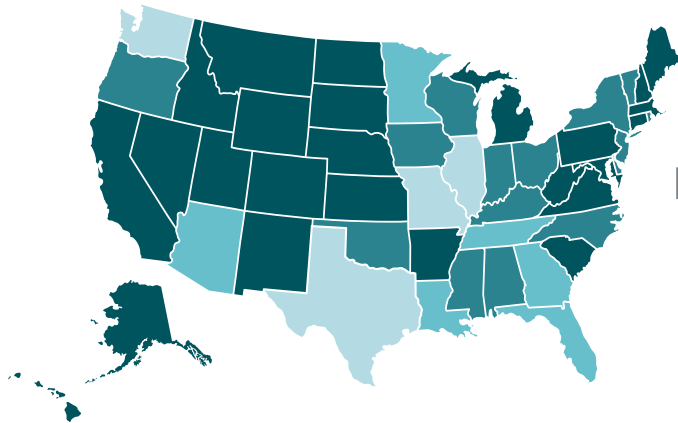
The Protected Innocence Challenge provides the statutory framework from which Shared Hope has launched projects and initiatives to address the implementation of enacted laws.

JuST Response is a project of the National Restoration Initiative and the Protected Innocence Challenge that brings together Shared Hope’s research on services for domestic minor sex trafficking victims with its analysis of state statutory protective responses. By merging research on implementation and policy analysis, JuST Response seeks to broaden the research in this emerging area to inform legislative efforts and the implementation of existing responses.

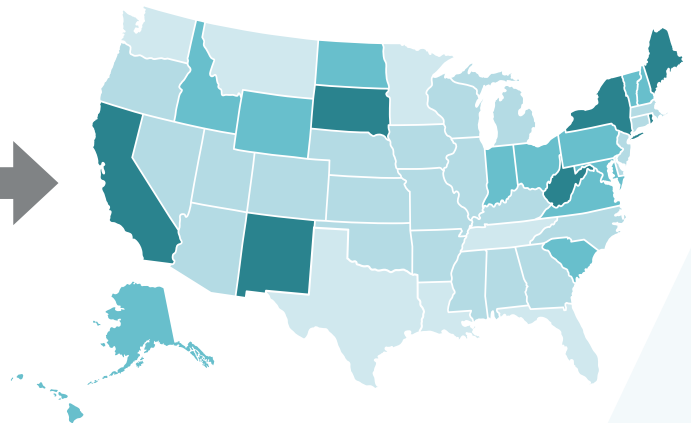
The Demanding Justice Project is a research and advocacy initiative designed to promote demand deterrence by expanding awareness of the harm caused by demand and the importance of concerted anti-demand efforts. The Demanding Justice Report documents the outcomes of federal and state arrests, charges and prosecutions of buyers of sex acts with children. The findings of this research will inform advocacy efforts to strengthen anti-demand legislation and enforcement.

2016 LEGISLATIVE ADVANCEMENTS

2011



2016



A

B

C

D

E

**9 STATES
RAISED
THE
GRADE**

FLORIDA

ALABAMA | CONNECTICUT | NEBRASKA | NEW JERSEY

HAWAII | IDAHO | NEW HAMPSHIRE | VIRGINIA



**Most Improved
NEW HAMPSHIRE**

(Total Score Increase: 14.5 points)



**Highest Score
LOUISIANA**

(Final Score: 99.5 points)

METHODOLOGY

The Protected Innocence Challenge Legislative Framework outlines the fundamental laws that establish a comprehensive response to domestic minor sex trafficking. The Framework analyzes 41 legal components for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. These laws are grouped into six areas of law:

1. Criminalization of Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking
2. Criminal Provisions Addressing Demand
3. Criminal Provisions for Traffickers
4. Criminal Provisions for Facilitators
5. Protective Provisions for the Child Victim
6. Criminal Justice Tools for Investigation and Prosecution

The Protected Innocence Challenge Legislative Framework provides a consistent measure of state progress, but must be dynamic to account for promising practices that are informing and shaping system responses to juvenile sex trafficking victims. To ignore these developments would be unhelpful at best and harmful at worst, and would undermine the ultimate goal of research in action. The Framework is able to adapt to incorporate the expanded knowledge that comes from implementation.

This year, as a result of our JuST Response project's policy research, a more nuanced understanding of the system gaps that impact child sex trafficking victims has emerged requiring reframing Component 5.1 of the Framework. This component analyzes the definition of "victim" for purposes of accessing services, benefits and protections. One of the greatest barriers to services and protections is a narrow definition of child sex trafficking. Component 5.1 now focuses on whether the operable state definition of child sex trafficking contains the necessary elements to ensure that all commercially sexually exploited children are identifiable as sex trafficking victims and eligible for protections pursuant to their victim status.

GRADING

The Protected Innocence Legislative Framework assigns a point value of 0 to 2.5 based on a written point allocation scheme accounting for the critical elements of each of the components of law. The points are totaled for each of the six areas of law. The six totals will be added to determine the total score which translates to the corresponding letter grade.

A: 90 - 102.5
B: 80 - 89
C: 70 - 79
D: 60 - 69
F: < 60

It is important to note that the methodology looks solely at the laws in place in a given state and their de jure compliance with the Protected Innocence Legislative Framework at the time of the review. This analysis does not review how states enforce or implement their laws, though enforcement is critically important.

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FRAMEWORK BRIEFS



FRAMEWORK BRIEF

SECTION 1

CRIMINALIZATION OF DOMESTIC MINOR SEX TRAFFICKING

LEGAL COMPONENTS

- 1.1 The state human trafficking law addresses sex trafficking and clearly defines a human trafficking victim as any minor under the age of 18 used in a commercial sex act without regard to use of force, fraud, or coercion, aligning to the federal trafficking law.
- 1.2 Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) is identified as a separate and distinct offense from general sexual offenses, which may also be used to prosecute those who commit commercial sex offenses against minors.
- 1.3 Prostitution statutes refer to the sex trafficking statute to acknowledge the intersection of prostitution with trafficking victimization.
- 1.4 The state racketeering or gang crimes statute includes sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) offenses as predicate acts allowing the statute to be used to prosecute trafficking crimes.

POLICY BACKGROUND:

Domestic minor sex trafficking (DMST) is the commercial sexual exploitation of American children within U.S. borders and is synonymous with child sex slavery, child sex trafficking, prostitution of children, and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). Federal law 18 U.S.C. § 1591(a)(1) makes it a crime when a person “recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides, obtains, advertises, maintains, patronizes, or solicits by any means” a minor for the purpose of a commercial sex act. There is no requirement to prove that force, fraud, or coercion was used to secure the victim’s actions if the victim is a minor. This foundational law has been refined and strengthened since its enactment in 2000 and reflects the best approach to criminalizing child sex trafficking. State laws that address this crime specifically and separately from other criminal sex offenses avoid the confusion of relying on a patchwork of laws that were not crafted specifically to apply in these cases, and help law enforcement identify, investigate and prosecute these crimes.

Child sex trafficking cannot, and should not, be addressed solely at the federal level. States must engage their law enforcement and prosecutors to fight this crime at the state level with laws providing comparable penalties for offenders and protections for victims to those provided under federal law. The lack of a child sex trafficking law creates gaps that allow victims to slip through unidentified and unprotected, and allow their exploiters to continue their crimes unimpeded. Child sex trafficking offenses may violate a broad range of state laws, but clearly making the purchase and sale of children for sex acts a separate crime is essential to effectively combat child sex trafficking. When laws do not clearly criminalize the commercial exchange for sex with children, the victims are more likely to be misidentified and consequently denied important protections under the law.

KEY GOALS:

Section 1 of the Protected Innocence Challenge Legislative Framework requires states to have enacted child sex trafficking and related acts of commercial sexual exploitation of a child crimes. These criminal offenses will clarify that the purchase and sale of children for sexual activity is a serious crime requiring a coordinated response. This section seeks to promote accurate identification of victims and successful prosecutions by requiring that trafficking laws protect all minors under 18 regardless of whether force, fraud or coercion was used to cause the minor to engage in commercial sexual activity. Additionally, this section seeks to ensure that appropriate tools are available to dismantle criminal enterprises that engage in child sex trafficking by examining whether state racketeering laws may be used to prosecute sex trafficking. To promote a victim-centered approach to investigating and prosecuting these crimes, this section also examines whether prostitution laws acknowledge the intersection of prostitution with trafficking victimization.

RELATED RESEARCH MATERIALS:

- Protected Innocence Challenge Component Issue Briefs for Section 1
- Protected Innocence Challenge State Report Cards
- Protected Innocence Challenge State Analysis & Recommendations
- National State Law Survey: Force, Fraud or Coercion
- National State Law Survey: Racketeering

Materials are available for download at www.sharedhope.org/bring-justice



FRAMEWORK BRIEF

SECTION 2

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS ADDRESSING DEMAND

LEGAL COMPONENTS

- 2.1 The state sex trafficking law can be applied to buyers of commercial sex acts with a minor.
- 2.2 Buyers of commercial sex acts with a minor can be prosecuted under commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) laws.
- 2.3 Solicitation laws differentiate buying sex acts with an adult and buying sex acts with a minor under 18.
- 2.4 Penalties for buyers of commercial sex acts with minors are as high as federal penalties.
- 2.5 Using the Internet or electronic communications 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.
- 2.6 No age mistake defense is permitted for a buyer of commercial sex acts with any minor under 18.
- 2.7 Base penalties for buying sex acts with a minor under 18 are sufficiently high and not reduced for older minors.
- 2.8 Financial penalties for buyers of commercial sex acts with minors are sufficiently high to make it difficult for buyers to hide the crime.
- 2.9 Buying and possessing child pornography carries penalties as high as similar federal offenses.
- 2.10 Convicted buyers of commercial sex acts with minors and child pornography are required to register as sex offenders.

POLICY BACKGROUND:

America's youth are at risk because of a simple economic principle—demand for sex acts with children drives the market of exploitation. Despite the fact that demand is the ultimate cause of the commercial sexual exploitation of children, buyers frequently are overlooked as offenders in the crime of domestic minor sex trafficking. Federally and internationally, demand has been recognized as a critical component of the sex trafficking crime. Comprehensive state laws that address demand are equally critical to combatting child sex trafficking and ensuring protections for victims.

Leaving buyers out of the child sex trafficking law as offenders, or setting them apart as lesser offenders, creates additional challenges in fighting this crime and identifying the victims. Lower penalties for buying sex acts with a minor discourage law enforcement from aggressively investigating the buyer. Lower penalties imply lesser offenses and deflate the interest of media and impacts public perception that trafficking is only the sale of the child for sex. Prioritizing the investigation, arrest and prosecution of buyers of sex acts with children is essential to reaching the whole scope of this crime and deterring it effectively. It also ensures child victims who will not or are unable to identify a trafficker are still given the protections of the trafficking laws.

Without comprehensive child sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children laws prosecutors are faced with difficult options. They may be left with general solicitation of prostitution offenses to prosecute a buyer of commercial sex acts, even though the person prostituted is a child. Alternatively, a prosecutor may try to use one

of the sex offense statutes, the elements of which often do not fit those of a sex trafficking case. Statutory rape is the offense most often referred to in such a situation; however, statutory rape laws were not intended to apply to sex trafficking crimes where the means and victimization are based in commercial exploitation.

KEY GOALS:

A primary goal of Section 2 of the Framework is to ensure that state laws criminalizing child sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children specifically include the conduct of those who buy sex acts with minors. Without these laws, prosecutors are left with incomplete or inappropriate options. This section also seeks to ensure that direct and collateral consequences for buying sex with a child reflect the seriousness of the offense, helping to shift the historical culture of tolerance for this crime to one of zero tolerance. Part of changing this cultural attitude is clarifying that older minors are also in need of protection from commercial sexual exploitation, so this section seeks to ensure that buyer penalties protect all minors under 18 and do not give less severe penalties when the minor is closer to the age of majority. Finally, this section promotes a child protective purpose to both sex trafficking laws and commercial sexual exploitation of children laws by eliminating mistake of age as a defense.

RELATED RESEARCH MATERIALS:

- Protected Innocence Challenge Component Issue Briefs for Section 2
- Protected Innocence Challenge State Report Cards
- Protected Innocence Challenge State Analysis & Recommendations
- National State Law Survey: Buyer-Applicable Laws
- National State Law Survey: Mistake of Age Defense
- National State Law Survey: Base Penalties for Offenses Involving Older Minors
- National State Law Survey: Sex Offender Registration
- National State Law Survey: Internet Offenses
- Demanding Justice Report
- Law Review Article: Prosecuting Demand as a Crime of Human Trafficking

Materials are available for download at www.sharedhope.org/bring-justice



FRAMEWORK BRIEF

SECTION 3

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS FOR TRAFFICKERS

LEGAL COMPONENTS

- 3.1 Penalties for trafficking a child for sexual exploitation are as high as federal penalties.
- 3.2 Creating and distributing child pornography carries penalties as high as similar federal offenses.
- 3.3 Using the Internet or electronic communications to lure, entice, recruit or sell commercial sex acts with a minor is a separate crime or results in an enhanced penalty for traffickers.
- 3.4 Financial penalties for traffickers, including asset forfeiture, are sufficiently high.
- 3.5 Convicted traffickers are required to register as sex offenders.
- 3.6 Laws relating to termination of parental rights for certain offenses include sex trafficking or CSEC offenses in order to remove the children of traffickers from their control.

POLICY BACKGROUND:

Traffickers prey on the inherent vulnerability of child victims, feigning love and then manipulating their victims' emotions to coerce and cajole their victims into commercial sexual activity, the proceeds of which go to the trafficker. The control exerted over child victims is rarely visible and these young people often appear to be acting independently. Even child sex trafficking victims who are controlled by violence and fear of harm to themselves and their families may appear to be acting on their own. The hidden nature of this crime requires substantial investigative efforts, and as traffickers quickly adapt to new investigative techniques, law enforcement must continuously adapt, especially with the increasing use of the Internet to lure, recruit and sell child victims for sex.

Under federal law, a person convicted of sex trafficking a minor faces serious penalties, including mandatory minimum sentences starting at 10 years imprisonment. These penalties are necessary to counter the overwhelming profit motive driving child sex traffickers, and to bring justice to the victims who have been exploited through sex trafficking. According to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 1 in 5 reported runaways in 2015 were likely sex trafficking victims. That number is up from 1 in 6 in 2014, and 1 in 7 in 2013, reflecting the growing nature of this crime against children in America. With the growth of this crime and the limited federal resources, states cannot rely on federal trafficking laws. Children in every state are depending on state laws to provide them the same protection as that provided under federal law.

KEY GOALS:

Establishing serious criminal penalties for sex trafficking a child and protecting trafficking victims are the key goals of Section 3. This section looks at sentencing provisions and the range of financial penalties—from fines to restitution to asset forfeiture—that stop traffickers from enjoying the profits of their criminal enterprise. This section also addresses the need to put the community on notice by ensuring those convicted of child sex trafficking are required to register as sex offenders, and promoting protections for victims by preventing traffickers from controlling their victims by asserting parental rights. Combatting traffickers' use of the Internet to perpetrate sex trafficking is also a critical goal of this section.

RELATED RESEARCH MATERIALS:

- Protected Innocence Challenge Component Issue Briefs for Section 3
- Protected Innocence Challenge State Report Cards
- Protected Innocence Challenge State Analysis & Recommendations
- National State Law Survey: Sex Offender Registration
- National State Law Survey: Mandatory Restitution/Civil Remedies
- National State Law Survey: Internet Offenses

*Materials are available for download at **www.sharedhope.org/bring-justice***



FRAMEWORK BRIEF

SECTION 4

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS FOR FACILITATORS

LEGAL COMPONENTS

- 4.1 The acts of assisting, enabling, or financially benefitting from child sex trafficking are included as criminal offenses in the state sex trafficking statute.
- 4.2 Financial penalties, including asset forfeiture laws, are in place for those who benefit financially from or aid and assist in committing domestic minor sex trafficking.
- 4.3 Promoting and selling child sex tourism is illegal.
- 4.4 Promoting and selling child pornography is illegal.

POLICY BACKGROUND:

Facilitators are the individuals and businesses that assist, enable, or financially benefit from domestic minor sex trafficking. Facilitators are often the essential enablers to the crime of child sex trafficking, actively participating in the growth and survival of the criminal enterprise, while rarely facing punishment for their paramount role. Many states do not have the statutory tools to hold facilitators accountable, lacking provisions in human trafficking laws that directly reach those who financially benefit from aiding, assisting or enabling child sex trafficking.

Failing to address the criminal actions of facilitators prevents states from fully tackling domestic child sex trafficking. Under federal law 18 U.S.C. § 1591, a person is guilty of sex trafficking when he or she, “knowingly benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in a venture which has engaged in [child sex trafficking].” State laws that hold persons and entities that aid in or profit from child sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children liable for their financial benefit enable states to approach child sex trafficking cases as an enterprise and avoid the need to rely on a patchwork of laws, such as general racketeering laws, that do not expressly apply in these cases. Serious punishments, including imprisonment, high fines, and asset forfeiture deter facilitators and ensure that child victims receive restitution to fund their often long recovery. Targeting those who facilitate the crime of child sex trafficking is a necessary step towards dismantling the enterprise and a useful tool in confiscating and using the criminal assets to fund rehabilitation services and criminal justice endeavors.

KEY GOALS:

Section 4 of the Protected Innocence Challenge Legislative Framework encourages states to enact laws that reach and punish persons and businesses that facilitate the crime of domestic minor sex trafficking. This section seeks to ensure that facilitators are held accountable, through fines and terms of imprisonment, for the key role they play in causing horrific psychological, physical, emotional, and financial harm to child victims of sex trafficking. This section also addresses the specific role of facilitators who profit from the exploitation of child sex trafficking victims through the sale and distribution of images of child sexual abuse and through child sex tourism.

RELATED RESEARCH MATERIALS:

- Protected Innocence Challenge Component Issue Briefs for Section 4
- Protected Innocence Challenge State Report Cards
- Protected Innocence Challenge State Analysis & Recommendations
- National State Law Survey: Facilitator Culpability Under Trafficking Law
- National State Law Survey: Sex Tourism Laws
- White Paper—Online Facilitation
- Arizona Governor’s Task Force Testimony

*Materials are available for download at **www.sharedhope.org/bring-justice***



FRAMEWORK BRIEF

SECTION 5

PROTECTIVE PROVISIONS FOR CHILD VICTIMS

LEGAL COMPONENTS

- 5.1 Victims under the core child sex trafficking offense include all commercially sexually exploited children.
- 5.2 The state sex trafficking statute expressly prohibits a defendant from asserting a defense based on the willingness of a minor under 18 to engage in the commercial sex act.
- 5.3 State law prohibits the criminalization of minors under 18 for prostitution offenses.
- 5.4 State law provides a non-punitive avenue to specialized services through one or more points of entry.
- 5.5 Child sex trafficking is identified as a type of abuse and neglect within child protection statutes.
- 5.6 The definition of “caregiver” or another related term in the child welfare statutes is not a barrier to a sex trafficked child accessing the protection of child welfare.
- 5.7 Crime victims’ compensation is specifically available to a child victim of sex trafficking of CSEC.
- 5.8 Victim-friendly procedures and protections are provided in the trial process for minors under 18.
- 5.9 Expungement or sealing of juvenile delinquency records resulting from arrests or adjudications for prostitution-related offenses committed as a result of, or in the course of, the commercial sexual exploitation of a minor is available within a reasonable time after turning 18.
- 5.10 Victim restitution and civil remedies for victims of domestic minor sex trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) are authorized by law.
- 5.11 Statutes of limitations for civil and criminal actions for child sex trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) offenses are eliminated or lengthened sufficiently to allow prosecutors and victims a realistic opportunity to pursue criminal action and legal remedies.

POLICY BACKGROUND:

Misidentification—the failure to recognize a child bought or sold for sex acts as a victim of domestic minor sex trafficking—continues to be a barrier to a protective response for these victims. Misidentification causes a chain reaction of negative outcomes, including skewing data, failing to investigate all of the criminals in a child sex trafficking case, and failing to provide services and justice.

To ensure accurate identification of juvenile sex trafficking victims, the crime must be accurately defined. Under federal law, any child who is sold or bought for sex acts is entitled to the protections, services and benefits provided to victims of sex trafficking. However, some state laws have not tracked with the federal definition of a child sex trafficking victim. States that require proof of force, fraud or coercion when the victim is a minor, or restrict the definition of child sex trafficking to the selling but exclude the purchase of sex with a child as a crime under the sex trafficking law risk misidentifying some of the most vulnerable and at-risk victims of juvenile sex trafficking.

Even when definitions in the sex trafficking law are clear, accessing specialized services may be hindered by involving the victim in the juvenile justice process. Law enforcement sometimes feel compelled to charge a juvenile sex trafficking victim with a delinquent offense, including prostitution, in order to detain the child in an effort to keep the child safe, even though detention does not provide specialized services, is often not safe, and detention implies that the child is responsible for his or her own victimization. With this approach and the unique trauma bonding that occurs between victims and their traffickers, these children often return to the person who exploited them. Protective responses in the law establish comprehensive, collaborative, statewide systems to break the cycle and bring justice, contributing to better investigations and prosecution as well. Finally, access to justice must be improved and facilitated through the laws addressing legal claims, rights, and courtroom procedures. This will bring victims into the fight against child sex trafficking and provide them with the psychological and financial means to move beyond the victimization.

KEY GOALS:

The main goals of Section 5 are to promote access to services and establish victim-centered prosecutions and access to justice. At the core of this section is the need to eliminate for minors criminal liability for prostitution and offenses related to the trafficking victimization. This criminal liability is a primary barrier to accessing specialized, trauma-informed services and justice. Identification of victims through definitional clarity under criminal laws is critical to achieving these goals. However, even when victims are identified and provided services, victims may still face barriers to seeking justice against their exploiters. The arrest and prosecution of traffickers and buyers is often based solely on the victim's cooperation in the investigation and testimony at trial; however, requiring victim cooperation can place a heavy burden on a juvenile sex trafficking victim who typically requires more time to disclose the facts of the victimization. Therefore, innovative investigation techniques that reduce the need to rely on victim testimony are an important consideration in protection child sex trafficking victims.

RELATED RESEARCH MATERIALS:

- Protected Innocence Challenge Component Issue Briefs for Section 5
- Protected Innocence Challenge State Report Cards
- Protected Innocence Challenge State Analysis & Recommendations
- Eliminating the Third Party Control Barrier Policy Paper and National State Law Survey
- National State Law Survey: Child Sex Trafficking Definitions
- Non-Criminalization of Juvenile Sex Trafficking Victims Policy Paper
- National State Law Survey: Non-Criminalization of Juvenile Sex Trafficking Victims
- National State Law Survey: Barriers to Child Welfare Involvement
- National State Law Survey: Victim-Witness Protections
- National State Law Survey: Statute of Limitations
- JuST Response State System Mapping Report
- Justice for Juveniles Field Guidance Report

Materials are available for download at www.sharedhope.org/bring-justice



FRAMEWORK BRIEF

SECTION 6

CRIMINAL JUSTICE TOOLS FOR INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTIONS

LEGAL COMPONENTS

- 6.1 Training on human trafficking and domestic minor sex trafficking for law enforcement is statutorily mandated or authorized.
- 6.2 Single party consent to audio-taping is permitted in law enforcement investigations.
- 6.3 Wiretapping is an available tool to investigate domestic minor sex trafficking.
- 6.4 Using a law enforcement decoy posing as a minor to investigate buying or selling of commercial sex acts is not a defense to soliciting, purchasing, or sex with a minor.
- 6.5 Using the Internet or electronic communications to investigate buyers and traffickers is a permissible investigative technique.
- 6.6 Law enforcement agencies are mandated to promptly report missing and recovered children.

POLICY BACKGROUND:

As states strengthen criminal laws to better combat domestic minor sex trafficking and protect child victims, law enforcement officers and prosecutors are at the forefront of enforcing those laws, making the development of specialized training and investigative tools important. Law enforcement officers are often the first responders to suspected or known cases of child sex trafficking. They need to be equipped with the knowledge, skills, tools, and support to successfully investigate and arrest offenders, safely protect children, and find missing and recovered children. Through victim-centered, trafficking-specific training, law enforcement will be better positioned to identify children engaged in commercial sex acts as victims of sex trafficking and provide a protective response, directing the criminal enforcement efforts at the buyers and sellers of sex with children. This can reduce the incidences of children being arrested for engaging in commercial sex acts. Law enforcement officers who receive specific training on domestic minor sex trafficking have an increased ability and likelihood to share intelligence, coordinate effective investigations, and increase prosecutions of traffickers and buyers.

To ensure successful investigations and prosecutions of domestic minor sex trafficking offenders, law enforcement requires statutorily authorized investigative tools that also support effective prosecutions. Statutes permitting a variety of investigatory techniques, including single party consent to audiotaping, wiretapping, and decoys, increase the probability of effective arrests and provide the evidence necessary for successful prosecutions. The evidence obtained during such investigations also can be used as corroborative evidence that can protect children who face difficulty testifying in court.

KEY GOALS:

Section 6 of the Protected Innocence Challenge Legislative Framework encourages states to enact laws that mandate or authorize appropriate law enforcement trainings, tools, and responses when confronting domestic minor sex trafficking. This section seeks to ensure that law enforcement have the tools necessary to identify children

involved in commercial sex as victims of sex trafficking, and effectively investigate, arrest and prosecute their exploiters. This section addresses the need for specialized investigative tools, such as wiretapping and the use of the Internet and law enforcement decoys which can be used to identify perpetrators and provide evidence for prosecutions, reducing the need to rely on victim testimony. By maintaining updated records of missing and recovered children, who are extremely susceptible to and often exploited through sex trafficking, law enforcement officers are better able to identify and promptly recover child sex trafficking victims.

RELATED RESEARCH MATERIALS:

- Protected Innocence Challenge Component Issue Briefs for Section 6
- Protected Innocence Challenge State Report Cards
- Protected Innocence Challenge State Analysis & Recommendations
- National State Law Survey: Law Enforcement Officer Human Trafficking Training
- National State Law Survey: Missing Child Reporting
- National State Law Survey: Wiretap Laws
- National State Law Survey: Internet Laws

Materials are available for download at www.sharedhope.org/bring-justice

STATE GRADES

STATE GRADES ■ ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

	Criminalization of Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking						Criminal Provisions Addressing Demand		Criminal Provisions for Traffickers		Criminal Provisions for Facilitators		Protective Provisions for Child Victims		Criminal Justice Tools for Investigation and Prosecution		Total	Grade
TOTAL POSSIBLE	10	25	15	10	27.5	15	102.5											A
2016 Alabama	7	19	15	7.5	20.5	15	84											B
2015	7	16.5	15	7.5	13.5	15	74.5											C
2014	7	16	15	7.5	14.5	15	75											C
2013	7	16	15	7.5	14.5	15	75											C
2012	4.5	12	14.5	7	16.5	15	69.5											D
2011	4.5	11	14.5	7	16.5	12.5	66											D
2016 Alaska	7.5	17	15	9.5	12.5	14	75.5											C
2015	5	16.5	15	9.5	15	12	73											C
2014	5	16	14.5	9.5	18.5	12	75.5											C
2013	5	16	14.5	9.5	18.5	12	75.5											C
2012	5	15.5	12.5	9	18	10	70											C
2011	3.5	5.5	10	9	17.5	10	55.5											F
2016 Arizona	10	21	15	7.5	15.5	15	84											B
2015	10	21	15	7.5	15.5	12.5	81.5											B
2014	10	20.5	14.5	7.5	17.5	12.5	82.5											B
2013	7.5	20.5	14.5	7.5	15	12.5	77.5											C
2012	7	19	13.5	7	13.5	12.5	70.5											C
2011	5	19	13.5	7	13.5	12.5	70.5											C
2016 Arkansas	10	22	12.5	10	14.5	12.5	81.5											B
2015	10	22	12.5	10	15	12.5	82											B
2014	10	20	12	3.5	12.5	12.5	70.5											C
2013	10	20	12	3.5	12.5	12.5	70.5											C
2012	4.5	16	10.5	6	10.5	10	57.5											F
2011	3.5	15	10.5	6	9.5	10	54.5											F
2016 California	7.5	15.5	11	3.5	17.5	9.5	64.5											D
2015	7.5	14	11	3.5	20	9.5	65.5											D
2014	7.5	4	9	3.5	18.5	7.5	50											F
2013	7.5	4	9	3.5	18.5	7.5	50											F
2012	7	3	8	2	16	7.5	43.5											F
2011	4.5	3	8	2	16	7.5	41											F
2016 Colorado	10	23.5	12.5	5	22	12	85											B
2015	10	23.5	12.5	5	21	10	82											B
2014	7.5	23.5	12.5	5	22	10	80.5											B
2013	5	20	12	4.5	18.5	7.5	67.5											D
2012	5	20	12	4.5	18.5	7.5	67.5											D
2011	2.5	18.5	11	3.5	15	7.5	58											F
2016 Connecticut	10	18.5	14.5	5	22	10	80											B
2015	10	15.5	14.5	5	22	7.5	74.5											C
2014	8.5	15	14.5	5	14	5	62											D
2013	8.5	15	14.5	5	14	5	62											D
2012	8.5	13	12.5	4.5	14.5	3.5	56.5											F
2011	6	6.5	12.5	4.5	14.5	3.5	47.5											F
2016 Delaware	10	20	15	5	18.5	14.5	83											B
2015	10	18.5	15	6	22.5	12.5	84.5											B
2014	10	18.5	15	6	22.5	10	82											B
2013	7.5	17	12.5	5	16	7.5	65.5											D
2012	6	16.5	12	5	16	7.5	63											D
2011	5	15.5	10.5	5	17	7.5	60.5											D
2016 District of Columbia	6	17	9.5	7.5	21	10	71											C
2015	6	17	9.5	7.5	21	10	71											C
2014	6	16.5	9	7	17.5	5	61											D
2013	6	16.5	9	7	17.5	5	61											D
2012	5	16	8.5	6.5	16.5	5	57.5											F
2011	5	16	8.5	6.5	16.5	5	57.5											F

STATE GRADES ■ ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

		Criminalization of Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking	Criminal Provisions Addressing Demand	Criminal Provisions for Traffickers	Criminal Provisions for Facilitators	Protective Provisions for Child Victims	Criminal Justice Tools for Investigation and Prosecution	Total	Grade
TOTAL POSSIBLE		10	25	15	10	27.5	15	102.5	A
2016 Florida		10	20.5	15	6	27.5	15	94	A
2015		10	20.5	15	6	20	15	86.5	B
2014		10	20.5	15	6	21	15	87.5	B
2013		7.5	18	15	6	20.5	15	82	B
2012		7.5	17.5	14.5	5.5	20.5	15	80.5	B
2011		4.5	17	14.5	5.5	18	12	71.5	C
2016 Georgia		10	24.5	15	5	19	14.5	88	B
2015		10	24.5	15	5	17	9.5	81	B
2014		10	24	14.5	5	19	9.5	82	B
2013		10	24	14.5	5	19	9.5	82	B
2012		10	23.5	14	4.5	20	8	80	B
2011		7.5	22.5	14	4.5	18.5	8	75	C
2016 Hawaii		10	17.5	15	9.5	9.5	11.5	73	C
2015		5	15	12	7	14	9.5	62.5	D
2014		5	15	11.5	6.5	12.5	9.5	60	D
2013		5	14.5	11.5	5	11.5	7	54.5	F
2012		4.5	5	10.5	5	11.5	7	43.5	F
2011		2.5	4	10.5	5	11.5	7	40.5	F
2016 Idaho		7.5	18.5	15	5	13.5	12	71.5	C
2015		7.5	18.5	15	5	8.5	10	64.5	D
2014		7.5	18	15	5	9.5	10	65	D
2013		7.5	18	15	5	8.5	10	64	D
2012		7	15.5	11	3.5	8.5	10	55.5	F
2011		5	14.5	11	3.5	8.5	10	52.5	F
2016 Illinois		10	20.5	14.5	7.5	19	12	83.5	B
2015		10	20.5	14.5	7.5	24.5	10	87	B
2014		10	20.5	14.5	7.5	24.5	10	87	B
2013		10	20.5	14.5	7.5	23.5	10	86	B
2012		10	17	14	7	24.5	10	82.5	B
2011		7.5	16	14	7	25.5	10	80	B
2016 Indiana		10	14.5	15	4.5	17.5	14.5	76	C
2015		10	14.5	14.5	4.5	21	15	79.5	C
2014		7.5	13.5	14	4.5	21	15	75.5	C
2013		7.5	13.5	14	4.5	21	15	75.5	C
2012		7	13	12	3	21	14.5	70.5	C
2011		3.5	13	10	3	18.5	14.5	62.5	D
2016 Iowa		10	23	15	6	16.5	14.5	85	B
2015		10	23	15	6	18.5	15	87.5	B
2014		10	22.5	14	6	18.5	14.5	85.5	B
2013		10	20	11.5	6	18	10	75.5	C
2012		6	19.5	11	5.5	17.5	9.5	69	D
2011		5	12	11	5.5	17.5	9.5	60.5	D
2016 Kansas		10	22	13.5	6	21.5	15	88	B
2015		10	19.5	13.5	6	19	12.5	80.5	B
2014		10	19	13	6	15.5	10	73.5	C
2013		10	19	13	6	15.5	10	73.5	C
2012		5	9	11	5.5	13.5	7.5	51.5	F
2011		5	8	11	5.5	13.5	7.5	50.5	F
2016 Kentucky		10	20.5	15	6	21	12.5	85	B
2015		10	20.5	15	6	23.5	10	85	B
2014		10	18	14.5	6	23	10	81.5	B
2013		10	18	14.5	6	23	10	81.5	B
2012		9.5	12	14.5	5.5	16.5	10	68	D
2011		7.5	11	14.5	5.5	16.5	10	65	D

STATE GRADES ■ ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

	Criminalization of Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking						Criminal Provisions Addressing Demand		Criminal Provisions for Traffickers		Criminal Provisions for Facilitators		Protective Provisions for Child Victims		Criminal Justice Tools for Investigation and Prosecution		Total	Grade
TOTAL POSSIBLE	10	25	15	10	27.5	15	102.5											A
2016 Louisiana	10	25	15	10	24.5	15	99.5											A
2015	10	25	15	10	24.5	15	99.5											A
2014	10	25	15	10	21	15	96											A
2013	10	25	15	10	21	12	93											A
2012	7.5	24.5	13	9.5	20.5	12	87											B
2011	5	20.5	12.5	9	15.5	7.5	70											C
2016 Maine	7.5	15	12.5	6	12.5	7.5	61											D
2015	7.5	14.5	12	6	15	7.5	62.5											D
2014	7.5	14	11.5	6	12.5	5	56.5											F
2013	5	14	11.5	6	12.5	5	54											F
2012	2.5	14	9.5	2	12.5	5	45.5											F
2011	2.5	15.5	12	2	12.5	7.5	52											F
2016 Maryland	10	18.5	12.5	7.5	12.5	15	76											C
2015	7.5	18.5	12.5	7.5	16	15	77											C
2014	7.5	17.5	12	7	17	15	76											C
2013	7.5	17.5	12	7	14	15	73											C
2012	7	16	10.5	5.5	14	11	64											D
2011	5	16	10.5	5.5	10.5	11	58.5											F
2016 Massachusetts	10	21	15	7.5	20	10	83.5											B
2015	10	21	15	7.5	17.5	10	81											B
2014	10	21	15	7.5	17.5	10	81											B
2013	10	21	15	7.5	17.5	10	81											B
2012	2	18.5	13	7	18.5	10	74.5											C
2011	2.5	10.5	8	4	10	10	45											F
2016 Michigan	10	23	12.5	7	20	12.5	85											B
2015	10	23	12.5	7	16	12.5	81											B
2014	7.5	6.5	10.5	7	12.5	10	54											F
2013	7.5	6.5	10.5	7	11.5	10	53											F
2012	7.5	4	8.5	5.5	11.5	10	47											F
2011	5	4	8.5	5.5	11.5	10	44.5											F
2016 Minnesota	10	19	15	7.5	23.5	15	90											A
2015	10	18.5	15	7.5	24	15	90											A
2014	10	18	14	7	22	15	86											B
2013	10	18	14	7	22	15	86											B
2012	9.5	15.5	11.5	6.5	21.5	15	79.5											C
2011	7.5	15.5	11.5	6.5	20.5	15	76.5											C
2016 Mississippi	10	24.5	15	7.5	22	10	89											B
2015	10	24.5	15	7.5	22	7.5	86.5											B
2014	10	24.5	15	7.5	21	7.5	85.5											B
2013	10	24.5	15	7.5	21	7.5	85.5											B
2012	7	16	14.5	6	15	7.5	66											D
2011	5	16	13.5	6	14	7.5	62											D
2016 Missouri	7.5	23	15	9.5	19.5	12	86.5											B
2015	7.5	23	15	9.5	18.5	12.5	86											B
2014	7.5	22.5	14.5	9	19.5	12.5	85.5											B
2013	7.5	22.5	14.5	9	18.5	12.5	84.5											B
2012	7.5	22	12.5	8.5	20.5	11	82											B
2011	7.5	22	12.5	8.5	20.5	11	82											B
2016 Montana	8.5	25	15	7.5	24.5	10	90.5											A
2015	8.5	25	15	7.5	24.5	10	90.5											A
2014	6	22	12.5	6	12	7.5	66											D
2013	6	22	12.5	6	12	7.5	66											D
2012	3.5	14.5	12.5	6	12	7.5	56											F
2011	3.5	14.5	12.5	6	12	7.5	56											F

STATE GRADES ■ ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

	Criminalization of Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking						Criminal Provisions Addressing Demand		Criminal Provisions for Traffickers		Criminal Provisions for Facilitators		Protective Provisions for Child Victims		Criminal Justice Tools for Investigation and Prosecution		Total	Grade
TOTAL POSSIBLE	10	25	15	10	27.5	15	102.5											A
2016 Nebraska	10	22	12	7.5	17	12	80.5											B
2015	10	20.5	10.5	6	14	12	73											C
2014	10	20	10	3.5	14	12	69.5											D
2013	10	20	10	3.5	13	12	68.5											D
2012	7.5	19	10	3.5	10.5	10.5	61											D
2011	5	14	10	3.5	10.5	9.5	52.5											F
2016 Nevada	7.5	24	12.5	7	21	11.5	83.5											B
2015	7.5	24	15	7	18.5	12	84											B
2014	7.5	23.5	14.5	7	18	12	82.5											B
2013	7.5	23.5	14.5	7	18	12	82.5											B
2012	4.5	13	13.5	6.5	12.5	10	60											D
2011	2.5	13	13.5	6.5	12.5	10	58											F
2016 New Hampshire	8.5	16.5	15	5	23	9	77											C
2015	8.5	10	14.5	3.5	19	7	62.5											D
2014	8.5	10	14.5	3.5	19	7	62.5											D
2013	8	16.5	14.5	3.5	12.5	7	62											D
2012	7	9	13	2.5	13.5	7	52											F
2011	7	10	13	2.5	11.5	7	51											F
2016 New Jersey	10	22	14.5	7.5	15.5	14.5	84											B
2015	10	22	12	7.5	18	9.5	79											C
2014	10	21	11.5	7	18	9.5	77											C
2013	10	21	11.5	7	18	9.5	77											C
2012	8.5	17.5	11	4	19	7	67											D
2011	6	17.5	11	6.5	16	5	62											D
2016 New Mexico	7.5	17.5	13	7.5	12	12	69.5											D
2015	7.5	13.5	12.5	6	14.5	10	64											D
2014	7.5	13	11.5	6	15	10	63											D
2013	7.5	13	11.5	6	15	10	63											D
2012	5	15	9.5	4.5	12.5	9.5	56											F
2011	5	15	9.5	4.5	12.5	9.5	56											F
2016 New York	8.5	14	12.5	9	13.5	10	67.5											D
2015	8.5	12	12.5	9	14	10	66											D
2014	8.5	11.5	11	9	16.5	10	66.5											D
2013	8.5	11.5	11	9	16.5	10	66.5											D
2012	6	11.5	10	7.5	18.5	8.5	62											D
2011	3.5	11.5	11	8.5	18.5	8.5	61.5											D
2016 North Carolina	10	22	12.5	4.5	21	12	82											B
2015	10	22	12.5	4.5	21	10	80											B
2014	10	22	12.5	4.5	21	10	80											B
2013	10	22	12.5	4.5	20	10	79											C
2012	6	20.5	11	3	15	7.5	63											D
2011	5	20.5	10	3	15	7.5	61											D
2016 North Dakota	10	16	15	5	22	10	78											C
2015	10	16	15	5	24.5	10	80.5											B
2014	7.5	16.5	14.5	7	10.5	7.5	63.5											D
2013	7.5	16.5	14.5	7	10.5	7.5	63.5											D
2012	7.5	11.5	11	6.5	10.5	10	57											F
2011	5	10.5	11	6.5	10.5	10	53.5											F
2016 Ohio	9.5	17.5	12	4.5	17.5	15	76											C
2015	9.5	17	14.5	4.5	17.5	15	78											C
2014	9.5	17	14.5	4.5	17.5	15	78											C
2013	8.5	17	13.5	4.5	14	15	72.5											C
2012	8.5	20.5	11.5	4	13	15	72.5											C
2011	3.5	18	11	4	11.5	12.5	60.5											D

STATE GRADES ■ ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

	Criminalization of Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking						Criminal Provisions Addressing Demand		Criminal Provisions for Traffickers		Criminal Provisions for Facilitators		Protective Provisions for Child Victims		Criminal Justice Tools for Investigation and Prosecution		Total	Grade
TOTAL POSSIBLE	10	25	15	10	27.5	15	102.5											A
2016 Oklahoma	10	22.5	15	7.5	22	12	89											B
2015	10	20.5	15	7.5	22	12	87											B
2014	9.5	18.5	14.5	7.5	20	9.5	79.5											C
2013	10	16.5	14	7.5	16.5	9.5	74											C
2012	7.5	15	13.5	7	17.5	9.5	70											C
2011	4.5	13.5	13.5	7	17.5	9.5	65.5											D
2016 Oregon	9.5	18	15	7.5	17	15	82											B
2015	9.5	18	15	7.5	18	15	83											B
2014	9.5	20	14.5	7	19	15	85											B
2013	9.5	20	14.5	7	19	15	85											B
2012	5	12.5	13	4	17	12	63.5											D
2011	2.5	12	13	4	17	12	60.5											D
2016 Pennsylvania	10	19.5	12.5	7	14	15	78											C
2015	7.5	19	12	7	14	14.5	74											C
2014	7.5	19	11.5	7	15	14.5	74.5											C
2013	5	14	11	3	13	12	58											F
2012	5	16	10.5	4	10.5	12	58											F
2011	2.5	16	9.5	3	12.5	12	55.5											F
2016 Rhode Island	7.5	21	12.5	7.5	11	9.5	69											D
2015	10	20.5	12	7.5	8.5	9.5	68											D
2014	10	20.5	12	7.5	9.5	9.5	69											D
2013	10	20.5	12	7.5	9.5	9.5	69											D
2012	7.5	22	11.5	7	10.5	9.5	68											D
2011	5	22	11.5	7	10.5	9.5	65.5											D
2016 South Carolina	10	21	11	6	17	9.5	74.5											C
2015	10	21	11	6	20.5	7.5	76											C
2014	9.5	20	11	6	18	7.5	72											C
2013	9.5	20	11	6	17	7.5	71											C
2012	7	17	11	6	17	7.5	65.5											D
2011	2.5	13.5	10	2.5	12.5	7.5	48.5											F
2016 South Dakota	8	17	15	7.5	7	9	63.5											D
2015	8	17.5	15	7.5	7.5	7	62.5											D
2014	8	15	14	7	7.5	7	58.5											F
2013	8	15	14	7	6.5	7	57.5											F
2012	8	10.5	13.5	6.5	7.5	9.5	55.5											F
2011	4.5	16	12.5	5.5	6.5	9.5	54.5											F
2016 Tennessee	10	25	15	10	23.5	14.5	98											A
2015	10	25	15	10	19	14.5	93.5											A
2014	10	25	15	10	21.5	12.5	94											A
2013	10	24.5	15	10	21.5	12.5	93.5											A
2012	9	20	14.5	7	16.5	12.5	79.5											C
2011	7.5	20	13	3.5	16.5	12.5	73											C
2016 Texas	10	25	15	7.5	21.5	15	94											A
2015	10	25	15	7.5	18	15	90.5											A
2014	10	23.5	14.5	7.5	17	15	87.5											B
2013	10	23.5	14.5	7.5	17	15	87.5											B
2012	10	23	14	7	17.5	15	86.5											B
2011	7	23	14	7	17.5	15	83.5											B
2016 Utah	7.5	24.5	14.5	7.5	23.5	10	87.5											B
2015	7.5	23	15	7.5	18	10	81											B
2014	9.5	20.5	15	7.5	16	9.5	78											C
2013	9.5	20.5	15	7.5	12.5	9.5	74.5											C
2012	7	9.5	13.5	6	12.5	12	60.5											D
2011	4.5	9.5	13.5	6	11	12	56.5											F

STATE GRADES ■ ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

TOTAL POSSIBLE	Criminalization of Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking						Total	Grade
	10	25	15	10	27.5	15		
2016 Vermont	7.5	17	11	6	24.5	7.5	73.5	C
2015	7.5	17	11	6	24.5	7.5	73.5	C
2014	7.5	16	10	5.5	24.5	7.5	71	C
2013	7.5	16	10	5.5	24.5	7.5	71	C
2012	5	13.5	10	5.5	22.5	7.5	64	D
2011	5	13.5	10	5.5	23	7.5	64.5	D
2016 Virginia	7.5	17	12.5	5	14.5	14.5	71	C
2015	7.5	17	12.5	5	11.5	12.5	66	D
2014	5	15	12	5	13	12	62	D
2013	5	15	12	5	12	12	61	D
2012	4.5	4.5	11.5	3.5	12	10.5	46.5	F
2011	2.5	3.5	11.5	3.5	12	10.5	43.5	F
2016 Washington	10	24	15	9.5	23.5	12.5	94.5	A
2015	10	24	15	9.5	21	12.5	92	A
2014	10	24	14.5	9.5	22	12.5	92.5	A
2013	10	24	14.5	9.5	22	12.5	92.5	A
2012	8	21.5	13.5	9.5	19.5	10	82	B
2011	6	21.5	13.5	9.5	19.5	10	80	B
2016 West Virginia	7.5	18	12	3.5	13	14.5	68.5	D
2015	7.5	18	12	3.5	13	12	66	D
2014	7.5	18	11.5	3.5	14	12	66.5	D
2013	7.5	18	11.5	3.5	13	12	65.5	D
2012	7.5	17	11	3	11.5	9.5	59.5	F
2011	2.5	4.5	8.5	2	11.5	9.5	38.5	F
2016 Wisconsin	10	22.5	15	7.5	18.5	12	85.5	B
2015	10	22.5	15	7.5	18	10	83	B
2014	10	21	14.5	7.5	18	10	81	B
2013	7.5	21	14.5	7.5	17	10	77.5	C
2012	7.5	21.5	12	7	17	10	75	C
2011	5	21.5	10.5	6	14.5	7.5	65	D
2016 Wyoming	10	16	12.5	5	23.5	7	74	C
2015	10	16	12.5	3.5	20.5	7.5	70	C
2014	10	15.5	12.5	3.5	21.5	7.5	70.5	C
2013	10	15.5	12.5	3.5	21.5	7.5	70.5	C
2012	4.5	4	10	2.5	9	2.5	32.5	F
2011	2.5	4	9	2.5	9	2.5	29.5	F

STATE GRADES ■ ARRANGED BY SCORE

	Criminalization of Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking						Criminal Provisions Addressing Demand		Criminal Provisions for Traffickers		Criminal Provisions for Facilitators		Protective Provisions for Child Victims		Criminal Justice Tools for Investigation and Prosecution	
	TOTAL POSSIBLE	10	25	15	10	27.5	15	102.5	Grade							
Louisiana	10	25	15	10	24.5	15	99.5	A								
Tennessee	10	25	15	10	23.5	14.5	98	A								
Washington	10	24	15	9.5	23.5	12.5	94.5	A								
Florida	10	20.5	15	6	27.5	15	94	A								
Texas	10	25	15	7.5	21.5	15	94	A								
Montana	8.5	25	15	7.5	24.5	10	90.5	A								
Minnesota	10	19	15	7.5	23.5	15	90	A								
Mississippi	10	24.5	15	7.5	22	10	89	B								
Oklahoma	10	22.5	15	7.5	22	12	89	B								
Georgia	10	24.5	15	5	19	14.5	88	B								
Kansas	10	22	13.5	6	21.5	15	88	B								
Utah	7.5	24.5	14.5	7.5	23.5	10	87.5	B								
Missouri	7.5	23	15	9.5	19.5	12	86.5	B								
Wisconsin	10	22.5	15	7.5	18.5	12	85.5	B								
Colorado	10	23.5	12.5	5	22	12	85	B								
Iowa	10	23	15	6	16.5	14.5	85	B								
Kentucky	10	20.5	15	6	21	12.5	85	B								
Michigan	10	23	12.5	7	20	12.5	85	B								
Alabama	7	19	15	7.5	20.5	15	84	B								
Arizona	10	21	15	7.5	15.5	15	84	B								
Illinois	10	20.5	14.5	7.5	19	12	83.5	B								
Massachusetts	10	21	15	7.5	20	10	83.5	B								
Nevada	7.5	24	12.5	7	21	11.5	83.5	B								
New Jersey	10	22	14.5	7.5	15.5	14.5	84	B								
Delaware	10	20	15	5	18.5	14.5	83	B								
North Carolina	10	22	12.5	4.5	21	12	82	B								
Oregon	9.5	18	15	7.5	17	15	82	B								
Arkansas	10	22	12.5	10	14.5	12.5	81.5	B								
Nebraska	10	22	12	7.5	17	12	80.5	B								
Connecticut	10	18.5	14.5	5	22	10	80	B								
North Dakota	10	16	15	5	22	10	78	C								
Pennsylvania	10	19.5	12.5	7	14	15	78	C								
New Hampshire	8.5	16.5	15	5	23	9	77	C								
Indiana	10	14.5	15	4.5	17.5	14.5	76	C								
Maryland	10	18.5	12.5	7.5	12.5	15	76	C								
Ohio	9.5	17.5	12	4.5	17.5	15	76	C								
Alaska	7.5	17	15	9.5	12.5	14	75.5	C								
South Carolina	10	21	11	6	17	9.5	74.5	C								
Wyoming	10	16	12.5	5	23.5	7	74	C								
Vermont	7.5	17	11	6	24.5	7.5	73.5	C								
Hawaii	10	17.5	15	9.5	9.5	11.5	73	C								
Idaho	7.5	18.5	15	5	13.5	12	71.5	C								
District of Columbia	6	17	9.5	7.5	21	10	71	C								
Virginia	7.5	17	12.5	5	14.5	14.5	71	C								
New Mexico	7.5	17.5	13	7.5	12	12	69.5	D								
Rhode Island	7.5	21	12.5	7.5	11	9.5	69	D								
West Virginia	7.5	18	12	3.5	13	14.5	68.5	D								
New York	8.5	14	12.5	9	13.5	10	67.5	D								
California	7.5	15.5	11	3.5	17.5	9.5	64.5	D								
South Dakota	8	17	15	7.5	7	9	63.5	D								
Maine	7.5	15	12.5	6	12.5	7.5	61	D								

*In the case of duplicate scores, states are arranged alphabetically.

STATE GRADES ■ RANKED BY SECTION

CRIMINALIZATION OF DOMESTIC MINOR SEX TRAFFICKING

State	Section Score	Overall Score	Grade
TOTAL POSSIBLE	10	102.5	A
Arkansas	10	81.5	B
Arizona	10	84	B
Colorado	10	85	B
Connecticut	10	80	B
Delaware	10	83	B
Florida	10	94	A
Georgia	10	88	B
Hawaii	10	73	C
Iowa	10	85	B
Illinois	10	83.5	B
Indiana	10	76	C
Kansas	10	88	B
Kentucky	10	85	B
Louisiana	10	99.5	A
Maryland	10	76	C
Massachusetts	10	83.5	B
Michigan	10	85	B
Minnesota	10	90	A
Mississippi	10	89	B
North Carolina	10	82	B
North Dakota	10	78	C
Nebraska	10	80.5	B
New Jersey	10	84	B
Oklahoma	10	89	B
Pennsylvania	10	78	C
South Carolina	10	74.5	C
Tennessee	10	98	A
Texas	10	94	A
Washington	10	94.5	A
Wyoming	10	74	C
Wisconsin	10	85.5	B
Ohio	9.5	76	C
Oregon	9.5	82	B
Montana	8.5	90.5	A
New Hampshire	8.5	77	C
New York	8.5	67.5	D
South Dakota	8	63.5	D
Alaska	7.5	75.5	C
California	7.5	64.5	D
Idaho	7.5	71.5	C
Maine	7.5	61	D
Missouri	7.5	86.5	B
New Mexico	7.5	69.5	D
Nevada	7.5	83.5	B
Rhode Island	7.5	69	D
Utah	7.5	87.5	B
Vermont	7.5	73.5	C
Virginia	7.5	71	C
West Virginia	7.5	68.5	D
Alabama	7	84	B
D.C.	6	71	C

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS ADDRESSING DEMAND

State	Section Score	Overall Score	Grade
TOTAL POSSIBLE	25	102.5	A
Louisiana	25	99.5	A
Montana	25	90.5	A
Tennessee	25	98	A
Texas	25	94	A
Georgia	24.5	88	B
Mississippi	24.5	89	B
Utah	24.5	87.5	B
Nevada	24	83.5	B
Washington	24	94.5	A
Colorado	23.5	85	B
Iowa	23	85	B
Michigan	23	85	B
Missouri	23	86.5	B
Oklahoma	22.5	89	B
Wisconsin	22.5	85.5	B
Arkansas	22	81.5	B
Nebraska	22	80.5	B
New Jersey	22	84	B
North Carolina	22	82	B
Kansas	22	88	B
Arizona	21	84	B
Massachusetts	21	83.5	B
Rhode Island	21	69	D
South Carolina	21	74.5	C
Florida	20.5	94	A
Illinois	20.5	83.5	B
Kentucky	20.5	85	B
Delaware	20	83	B
Pennsylvania	19.5	78	C
Alabama	19	84	B
Minnesota	19	90	A
Connecticut	18.5	80	B
Idaho	18.5	71.5	C
Maryland	18.5	76	C
Oregon	18	82	B
West Virginia	18	68.5	D
Hawaii	17.5	73	C
New Mexico	17.5	69.5	D
Ohio	17.5	76	C
Alaska	17	75.5	C
D.C.	17	71	C
South Dakota	17	63.5	D
Vermont	17	73.5	C
Virginia	17	71	C
New Hampshire	16.5	77	C
North Dakota	16	78	C
Wyoming	16	74	C
California	15.5	64.5	D
Maine	15	61	D
Indiana	14.5	76	C
New York	14	67.5	D

*In the case of duplicate scores, states are arranged alphabetically.

STATE GRADES ■ RANKED BY SECTION

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS FOR TRAFFICKERS

State	Section Score	Overall Score	Grade
TOTAL POSSIBLE	15	102.5	A
Alaska	15	75.5	C
Alabama	15	84	B
Arizona	15	84	B
Delaware	15	83	B
Florida	15	94	A
Georgia	15	88	B
Hawaii	15	73	C
Idaho	15	71.5	C
Indiana	15	76	C
Iowa	15	85	B
Kentucky	15	85	B
Louisiana	15	99.5	A
Massachusetts	15	83.5	B
Minnesota	15	90	A
Mississippi	15	89	B
Missouri	15	86.5	B
Montana	15	90.5	A
New Hampshire	15	77	C
North Dakota	15	78	C
Oklahoma	15	89	B
Oregon	15	82	B
South Dakota	15	63.5	D
Tennessee	15	98	A
Texas	15	94	A
Washington	15	94.5	A
Wisconsin	15	85.5	B
Connecticut	14.5	80	B
Illinois	14.5	83.5	B
New Jersey	14.5	84	B
Utah	14.5	87.5	B
Kansas	13.5	88	B
New Mexico	13	69.5	D
Arkansas	12.5	81.5	B
Colorado	12.5	85	B
Maine	12.5	61	D
Maryland	12.5	76	C
Michigan	12.5	85	B
Nevada	12.5	83.5	B
New York	12.5	67.5	D
North Carolina	12.5	82	B
Pennsylvania	12.5	78	C
Rhode Island	12.5	69	D
Virginia	12.5	71	C
Wyoming	12.5	74	C
Nebraska	12	80.5	B
Ohio	12	76	C
West Virginia	12	68.5	D
California	11	64.5	D
South Carolina	11	74.5	C
Vermont	11	73.5	C
D.C.	9.5	71	C

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS FOR FACILITATORS

State	Section Score	Overall Score	Grade
TOTAL POSSIBLE	10	102.5	A
Arkansas	10	81.5	B
Louisiana	10	99.5	A
Tennessee	10	98	A
Alaska	9.5	75.5	C
Hawaii	9.5	73	C
Missouri	9.5	86.5	B
Washington	9.5	94.5	A
New York	9	67.5	D
Alabama	7.5	84	B
Arizona	7.5	84	B
D.C.	7.5	71	C
Illinois	7.5	83.5	B
Maryland	7.5	76	C
Massachusetts	7.5	83.5	B
Minnesota	7.5	90	A
Mississippi	7.5	89	B
Montana	7.5	90.5	A
Nebraska	7.5	80.5	B
New Jersey	7.5	84	B
New Mexico	7.5	69.5	D
Oklahoma	7.5	89	B
Oregon	7.5	82	B
Rhode Island	7.5	69	D
South Dakota	7.5	63.5	D
Texas	7.5	94	A
Utah	7.5	87.5	B
Wisconsin	7.5	85.5	B
Michigan	7	85	B
Nevada	7	83.5	B
Pennsylvania	7	78	C
Florida	6	94	A
Iowa	6	85	B
Kansas	6	88	B
Kentucky	6	85	B
Maine	6	61	D
South Carolina	6	74.5	C
Vermont	6	73.5	C
Colorado	5	85	B
Connecticut	5	80	B
Delaware	5	83	B
Georgia	5	88	B
Idaho	5	71.5	C
North Dakota	5	78	C
New Hampshire	5	77	C
Virginia	5	71	C
Wyoming	5	74	C
Indiana	4.5	76	C
North Carolina	4.5	82	B
Ohio	4.5	76	C
California	3.5	64.5	D
West Virginia	3.5	68.5	D

STATE GRADES ■ RANKED BY SECTION

PROTECTIVE PROVISIONS FOR CHILD VICTIMS

State	Section Score	Overall Score	Grade
TOTAL POSSIBLE	27.5	102.5	A
Florida	27.5	94	A
Louisiana	24.5	99.5	A
Montana	24.5	90.5	A
Vermont	24.5	73.5	C
Minnesota	23.5	90	A
Tennessee	23.5	98	A
Utah	23.5	87.5	B
Washington	23.5	94.5	A
Wyoming	23.5	74	C
New Hampshire	23	77	C
Colorado	22	85	B
Connecticut	22	80	B
Mississippi	22	89	B
North Dakota	22	78	C
Oklahoma	22	89	B
Kansas	21.5	88	B
Texas	21.5	94	A
D.C.	21	71	C
Kentucky	21	85	B
Nevada	21	83.5	B
North Carolina	21	82	B
Alabama	20.5	84	B
Massachusetts	20	83.5	B
Michigan	20	85	B
Missouri	19.5	86.5	B
Georgia	19	88	B
Illinois	19	83.5	B
Delaware	18.5	83	B
Wisconsin	18.5	85.5	B
California	17.5	64.5	D
Indiana	17.5	76	C
Ohio	17.5	76	C
Nebraska	17	80.5	B
Oregon	17	82	B
South Carolina	17	74.5	C
Iowa	16.5	85	B
Arizona	15.5	84	B
New Jersey	15.5	84	B
Arkansas	14.5	81.5	B
Virginia	14.5	71	C
Pennsylvania	14	78	C
Idaho	13.5	71.5	C
New York	13.5	67.5	D
West Virginia	13	68.5	D
Alaska	12.5	75.5	C
Maine	12.5	61	D
Maryland	12.5	76	C
New Mexico	12	69.5	D
Rhode Island	11	69	D
Hawaii	9.5	73	C
South Dakota	7	63.5	D

TOOLS FOR INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION

State	Section Score	Overall Score	Grade
TOTAL POSSIBLE	15	102.5	A
Alabama	15	84	B
Arizona	15	84	B
Florida	15	94	A
Kansas	15	88	B
Louisiana	15	99.5	A
Maryland	15	76	C
Minnesota	15	90	A
Ohio	15	76	C
Oregon	15	82	B
Pennsylvania	15	78	C
Texas	15	94	A
Delaware	14.5	83	B
Georgia	14.5	88	B
Indiana	14.5	76	C
Iowa	14.5	85	B
New Jersey	14.5	84	B
Tennessee	14.5	98	A
Virginia	14.5	71	C
West Virginia	14.5	68.5	D
Alaska	14	75.5	C
Arkansas	12.5	81.5	B
Kentucky	12.5	85	B
Michigan	12.5	85	B
Washington	12.5	94.5	A
Colorado	12	85	B
Idaho	12	71.5	C
Illinois	12	83.5	B
Missouri	12	86.5	B
North Carolina	12	82	B
Nebraska	12	80.5	B
New Mexico	12	69.5	D
Oklahoma	12	89	B
Wisconsin	12	85.5	B
Hawaii	11.5	73	C
Nevada	11.5	83.5	B
Connecticut	10	80	B
D.C.	10	71	C
Massachusetts	10	83.5	B
Montana	10	90.5	A
North Dakota	10	78	C
New York	10	67.5	D
Utah	10	87.5	B
Mississippi	10	89	B
California	9.5	64.5	D
Rhode Island	9.5	69	D
South Carolina	9.5	74.5	C
New Hampshire	9	77	C
South Dakota	9	63.5	D
Maine	7.5	61	D
Vermont	7.5	73.5	C
Wyoming	7	74	C

TOOLKIT RESOURCES

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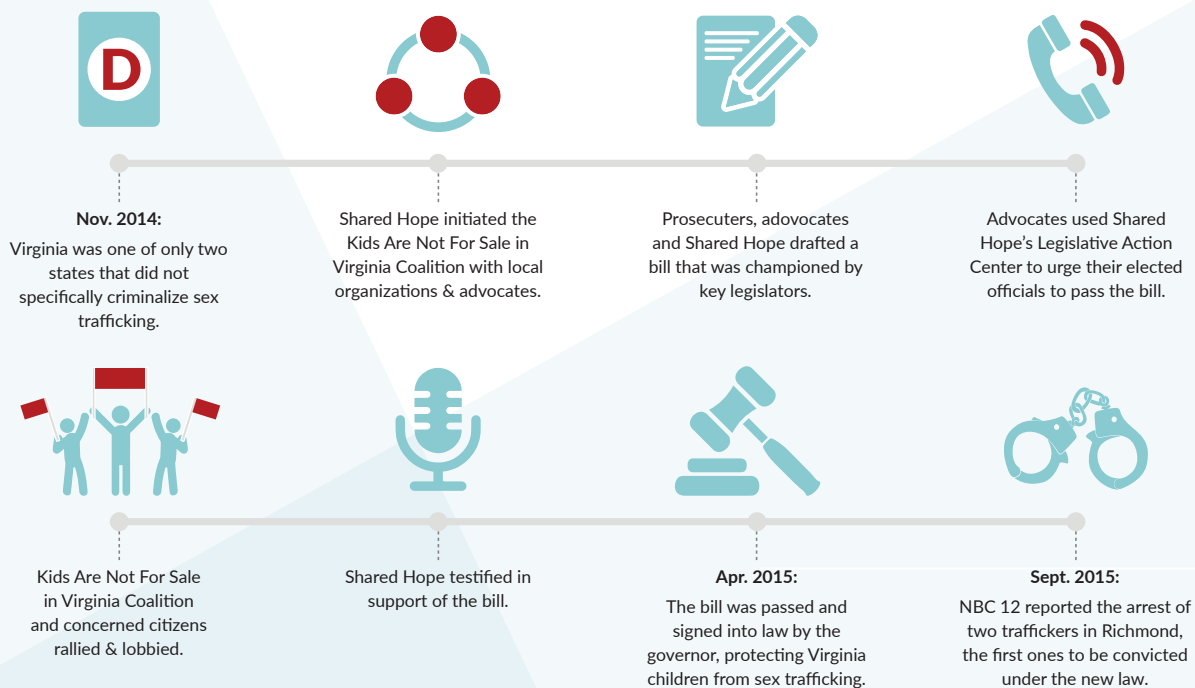
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