
REPORT TO THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

**PURSUANT TO
ACT NO. 564 OF THE 2014 REGULAR SESSION**

**RELATIVE TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING, TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN FOR SEXUAL PURPOSES, AND
COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES

Prepared by Department of Children and Family Services Staff

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Act 564 of the 2014 Louisiana Legislature requires the development of an annual statistical report on human trafficking in Louisiana. The report is to be submitted to the Legislature by the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). DCFS developed a list of 47 Human Trafficking providers in Louisiana and engaged with them in the development of a data template to report information on human trafficking victims that they served. A website was developed with the assistance of Louisiana State Police for providers to securely enter their data. Assistance was given to providers through a webinar and individual assistance to submit data. A total of 15 agencies provided data for this report. Providers reported a total of 206 confirmed and prospective victims. Of the victims identified, 172 (84%) were sexual trafficking victims, 23 (11%) labor trafficking victims, and 2 were victims of both labor and sexual trafficking. For sexual trafficking victims, 102 (59%) were identified as juveniles. For juvenile victims of trafficking, Caddo and Orleans parishes were the two most frequently identified parishes for both trafficking and rescue. East Baton Rouge and Orleans parishes have the largest number of adult victims. For Gender, 88% of the victims were female, 9% male, and 2% Transgender. The most frequently provided services were Referral, Health Care, Mental Health, Education, and Housing. The age range of Sexual Trafficking victims was from age 6-54. There were 18 sexual trafficking age 12 and under. Labor Trafficking comprised an older population, ranging in age from 40 -54 (for those that had an age provided). Of the 9 Child pornography victims, all were age 12 and under, with the youngest victim at age 2.

DCFS Summary Report to the Louisiana Legislature
As Required by Act 564 of the 2014 Legislature

Reporting Requirements of Act 564

Act 564 requires the development of an annual statistical report on human trafficking in Louisiana. The report is to be submitted to the Legislature by the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) by the first of February of each year with the following information:

1. Juvenile Safe House

Each safe house operating under a contract with the department to provide services to sexually exploited children pursuant to the provisions of this Article (Article 725.2.B. Louisiana Children's Code)

2. Each Private Entity That Provides Services To Victims Under the Human Trafficking Services Plan for: Juveniles (RS:46:2161) Adults (RS:46:2161)

Each private entity that provides services to human trafficking victims, adult or juvenile victims, under a Human Trafficking Victims Services Plan, shall submit to the department an annual report on their operations including information on:

- The services offered
- Geographic areas served
- Number of children (or adults) served
- Individual status updates on each child served

This information shall not include the name, address, or other identifying information of the child (or adults) served. There were no state funds allocated to conduct this study.

Establishment of Data Collection Process

In July 2014 the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) began the development of the Statistical Report on Human Trafficking by identifying agencies that were providing services to adult or juvenile human trafficking victims. DCFS interpreted Act 564 to encompass data from these servicing agencies. Act 564 defines human trafficking to include both sexual and labor trafficking. DCFS determined that it would attempt to collect data for the full calendar year 2014, even though the Act did not become effective until August 1, 2014. Submission of data was requested by January 15, 2015.

Because the legislation requested individual status updates on each child or adult served, DCFS requested de-identified individual case information from each organization. DCFS searched for a possible website or resource for individual agencies to upload case data. It was thought that having a website that agencies could utilize to enter data at their convenience, would be more advantageous than having providers possibly sending data and then sending additional data sets or corrections at a later date. Major Paul Edmondson of Louisiana State Police offered the use of the secure Homeland Security Information System (HSIN) site for collecting data from the Human Trafficking organizations. A meeting was subsequently held with the Louisiana State Police Fusion Center to discuss utilizing the HSIN system. An agreement was reached between Louisiana State Police and DCFS to create a portal for providers

to enter data through the HSIN system. Work began with the Fusion Center staff around gaining access to the HSIN system for providers and the development of a data template.

DCFS developed a draft template for data submission to the HSIN portal. The draft was developed with input from several human trafficking service organizations. The data entry portal in the HSIN website was developed with the assistance of the Louisiana State Police Fusion Center over the period of September and October 2014. Data collection fields included the option of entering client initials and date of birth to allow each submitting agency to more quickly identify a specific client when the needing to review or update information. The data elements were not sufficient to allow identification of specific victims. Information was sent to all identified providers on November 12, 2014 notifying them that the data entering portal was open.

A webinar was held on November 20, 2014 for all providers on the use of finalized data template (See Appendices A and B) and the registration process with HSIN so each provider could enter their data directly into the portal. On November 24, 2014, a link to the archived recording of the webinar was sent to providers who were unable to participate in the webinar. Providers were encouraged to enter data as soon as possible because of the January 15th submission deadline. Multiple emails were sent to providers requesting the data. Follow up phone calls were made to some providers who had expressed a desire to submit data, but had not made a submission.

Two categories of victims were created to address the different types of clients served by the providers. One category are the confirmed victims, who state they are victims, they are confirmed as involvement in human by law enforcement, or who are receiving services as a victim of human trafficking. The other category are prospective victims(at risk) who are located in an area known to be involved with human trafficking, or have been referred to a helpline or service agency, but have not been confirmed as a human trafficking victim.

Identification of Human Trafficking Providers

In August 2014, DCFS organized a meeting with representatives of human trafficking organizations that serve the Metropolitan New Orleans and Baton Rouge areas which included: Eden House, Baptist Friendship House, New Orleans Dream Center, and Healing Place-Serve. The purpose of the meeting was to obtain input on identifying human trafficking organizations and data on services provided. Information about utilizing the HSIN system for data entry was also discussed and a positive response to move forward with HSIN was received. Additionally, the providers recommended review of the federal Agency for Children and Families' data template as a guide for data collection. A second meeting was held in Baton Rouge with additional providers, including: Trafficking Hope, the Sexual Trauma Awareness & Response (STAR in Baton Rouge), Hearts of Hope Child Advocacy Center (Lafayette), and Unashamed Love. A positive response was also received regarding use of the HSIN network for data submission. As a result of this meeting the Louisiana network of Child Advocacy and Sexual Assault Centers were identified as agencies from which to request data on human trafficking.

DCFS contacted the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (Polaris Project) for information about its list of Louisiana human trafficking service providers. The intent was to have as inclusive a list of providers as possible. The list was obtained and the additional organizations were added to the database of Louisiana Human Trafficking providers. The Resource Center also agreed to assist DCFS Centralized Intake with calls involving human trafficking of adults.

In October 2014, DCFS met with Deputy Assistant Secretary Elizabeth Touchet-Morgan of the Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ) to discuss submission of data from OJJ for any victims of human trafficking. An agreement was reached for OJJ to forward available data by January 2015. DCFS also contacted the Office of Behavioral Health (OBH) of the Department of Health and Hospitals about their submission of trafficking data and it was determined

they did not capture this data in 2014. Later discussions were also conducted with OBH about providing behavioral health or substance abuse services for human trafficking victims identified by DCFS Centralized Intake, to which OBH agreed to facilitate.

Issues Related to Data Gathering

Two providers notified DCFS of concerns about a possible conflict with Federal law regarding the data requested by DCFS for this report. On December 29, 2014, DCFS received a letter from a provider with a copy of **42 U.S. Code § 13925**. This Federal code prohibits agencies that receive Federal funds for a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, to disclose any of the following information:

- a) a first and last name
- b) a home or other physical address
- c) contact information (including a postal, e-mail or Internet protocol address, or telephone or facsimile number)
- d) a social security number, driver license number, passport number, or student identification number
- e) any other information, including date of birth, racial or ethnic background, or religious affiliation, that, in combination with any of subparagraphs (A) through (D), would serve to identify any individual

Because some sexual assault centers in Louisiana receive such funding, this provider interpreted Federal law as prohibiting the provision of client level data, even though the DCFS request was for de-identified data. The provider opted to send a short summary of aggregate data on clients served. A second provider who expressed similar reservations about providing the requested data chose to not submit any data.

One large provider of Human Trafficking Services was reluctant to enter data directly into the HSIN portal out of concern for security of client information as well as concern that using the portal could jeopardize relations with clients. The HSIN website has a disclaimer stating that law enforcement can access information entered on the website. The provider indicated that clients frequently ask if their information will be provided to law enforcement. Using the HSIN network was perceived as providing information to law enforcement. The provider was willing to submit data directly to DCFS.

In addition to concerns about using the HSIN portal, some providers also had difficulty accessing the HSIN website and obtaining the necessary passwords. In response to these issues, DCFS created the option of entering data on an Excel spreadsheet similar to the data template on the HSIN portal. The spreadsheet was sent to any provider who wished to use it in lieu of the HSIN portal.

Results

A total of 47 agencies that provide services to Human Trafficking victims were identified and contacted to submit calendar year 2014 data for this report. Client level data was received from 15 agencies including DCFS. Five providers submitted data through the HSIN portal. Nine providers submitted Excel spreadsheets directly to DCFS. An additional provider submitted aggregate data. Nineteen providers responded that they had no data to submit for 2014. Fourteen providers did not respond to the request for data. DHH Office of Behavioral Health and the Office of Juvenile Justice indicated they had no data to report.

Act 564 requested from providers a list of the Services provided and Parishes Served. Appendix E is a listing of the providers, their areas served and the services provided.

Type of Trafficking by Age Categories

There were a total of 206 Confirmed and Prospective victims of human trafficking identified. 172(84%) were sexual trafficking victims, 23 (11%)labor trafficking victims, and 2 victims of both labor and sexual trafficking. There were an additional 9 juveniles identified as child pornography victims. For sexual trafficking victims, 102 (59%) were identified as juveniles. The age range of Sexual Trafficking victims was from age 6-54. There were 18 sexual trafficking age 12 and under. For Labor Trafficking it was an older population (for those that had an age provided). They ranged in age from 40-54. Of the 9 Child pornography victims, all were age 12 and under, with the youngest victim at age 2.

Program Entry Reason	Age 18 and Older	Age 17 and Under	Age Unknown	Total	%
Labor Trafficking	5	0	18	23	11.17%
Sex Trafficking	69	102	1	172	83.50%
Both Sex and Labor Trafficking	1	1	0	2	0.97%
Child Pornography*	0	9	0	9	4.37%
Total	75	112	19	206	
%	36.41%	54.37%	9.22%		

Status of Victims by Age Category

A total of 206 individuals were reported as being served as victims of Human Trafficking. The status of individuals was identified as 'Actual Victim of Trafficking', 'Potential Victim of Trafficking' and status not reported.

Victim Status	18 and Older	17 and Under	Age Unk.	Totals	%
Confirmed	69	54	19	142	68.93%
Prospective	6	15	0	21	10.19%
Not Reported	0	43	0	43	20.87%
Totals	75	112	19	206	
%	36.41%	54.37%	9.22%		

Actual trafficking victims comprised 69% of those reported while status was not reported for 22%. Victims were grouped into two age categories: 17 and Under and 18 and Older. 48% were reported to be 17 and under; 41% were 18 and Older; age or estimated age was not reported for 11%.

Racial Composition of Victims

The racial composition for victims was 97 African American (47%), 75 White (36%), 22 Asian (11%), 1 Multiracial (0.5%) and 11 Unknown (5%).

Race	Age 18 and Older	Age 17 and Under	Age Unknown	Totals	%
African American	30	63	4	97	47.09%
White	34	40	1	75	36.41%
Asian	3	1	18	22	10.68%
Multiracial	1	0	0	1	0.49%
Other/Unknown	4	7	0	11	5.34%
Totals	72	111	23	206	

Ethnicity of Victims

12 of the victims (6%) were identified as Hispanic or Latino. 125 (61%) were identified as non-Hispanic/Latino and 69 victims were of unknown ethnicity.

Ethnicity	Age 18 and Older	Age 17 and Under	Age Unknown	Totals	%
Latino	4	8	0	12	5.83%
Not Latino	44	62	19	125	60.68%
Unknown/Not Reported	27	42	0	69	33.50%
Total	75	112	19	206	

Gender of Victims

181 (88%) of the victims were identified as female, 19 (9%) were male, 2 (1%) were identified as transgender, and 4 (2%) were not reported.

Gender	Age 18 and Older	Age 17 and Under	Age Unknown	Total	%
Female	69	98	14	181	87.86%
Male	2	12	5	19	9.22%
Transgender	1	1	0	2	0.97%
Not Reported	3	1	0	4	1.94%
Total	75	112	19	206	

Trafficking and Rescue Location by Age Category

For juvenile victims of trafficking, Caddo and Orleans parishes are where the largest number of victims are both identified and rescued. For adult victims, East Baton Rouge and Orleans parishes have the largest number of victims.

Parish	18 and Older		Age 17 and Under		Age Unknown	
	Trafficked Parish	Rescue Parish	Trafficked Parish	Rescue Parish	Trafficked Parish	Rescue Parish
Ascension	1	1	0	0	0	0
Bossier	0	0	2	2	0	0
Caddo	2	2	25	19	5	5
Calcasieu	0	0	1	0	0	0
East Baton Rouge	13	11	3	1	11	11
Iberia	0	0	0	0	0	2
Jackson	0	0	1	1	0	0
Jefferson	7	5	3	6	0	0
La Salle	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lafayette	1	1	1	1	0	0
Lafourche	1	1	0	0	0	0
Livingston	1	1	0	0	0	0
Natchitoches	2	1	2	0	0	0
Orleans	17	31	11	35	1	1
Ouachita	0	0	2	2	0	0
Plaquemines Parish	0	0	0	2	0	0
Red River	0	0	1	1	0	0
St Landry	0	0	4	2	0	0
St. Bernard	0	2	1	5	0	0
St. Tammany	0	0	1	1	0	0
Tangipahoa	1	1	2	4	0	0
Webster	0	0	0	1	0	0
West Baton Rouge	1	0	0	0	0	0
Out of State*	19	7	2	9	2	0
Unknown/Not Reported	9	10	50	20	0	0

Out of state locations include: Clarke County, Nevada, Mobile, Alabama, Houston, Texas, Fulton County, Georgia, Fayetteville, North Carolina and other locations in Florida and Texas.

Services by Age Category

The most frequently provided services were Referral, Health Care, Mental Health, Education, and Housing.

Service	Age 18 and Older	Age 17 and Under	Age Unknown	Total	%
Health	32	67	0	99	48.06%
Mental Health	29	61	0	90	43.69%
Housing	44	26	11	81	39.32%
Education	17	61	0	78	37.86%
Job Training	8	0	0	8	3.88%
Child Care	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Victims Compensation	0	1	0	1	0.49%
Legal Services	9	1	0	10	4.85%
Referral	40	66	19	125	60.68%
Family Unification	18	8	0	26	12.62%
Apply Benefits	17	0	0	17	8.25%
Other	22	38	12	72	34.95%
Other Specified:					
Financial Assistance	10	1	12	23	11.17%
Physical Needs- food, clothing, bed	1	0	0	1	0.49%
Substance Abuse Treatment	11	0	0	11	5.34%

Length of Services

An attempt was made to estimate average length of time providers were able to serve the victims included in this report. There were 88 clients with an entry date who also had an exit date during Calendar Year 2014. Some victims were served for 1 day and were not included in the computation for average length of service. There were 8 adults and 9 minors who were served for one day. For those served more than one day, adults had an average length of service of 1.6 months (49 adults) and minors had an average length of service of 3.6 months (22 minors). The range of service time for minors was from less than 1 week to 32 months. The range of service time for adults was less than a week to 16 months.

Exit Reasons

Approximately 54% of those served were reported as exiting the service program. Thirty-three (30%) of those who exited had completed the services offered by the agency.

Exit Reasons	Age 18 and Older	Age 17 and Under	Age Unknown	Totals
No longer chooses to work with the organization.	12	27	1	40
Transferred/was referred to another service provider	11	4	0	15
Completed receipt of service delivery	9	18	6	33
Repatriated/moved out of the US	9	0	0	9
Did not return/could not be located after initial intake.	3	2	0	5
Moved out of service jurisdiction	2	2	0	4
Returned to trafficker(s).	3	0	0	3
No longer wished to work w/program involvement in arrest	0	1	0	1
Age 18	0	1	0	1
Totals	49	55	7	111

Acknowledgements

This report could not have been produced without the providers who daily strive to serve the needs of human trafficking victims in Louisiana and other states. Special thanks go to the agencies that were able to provide data for 2014.

Baptist Friendship House
Child Advocacy Center New Orleans (CACNO)\
Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)
Eden House
Free Indeed Home Louisiana Coalition Against Human Trafficking
Gingerbread House (Bossier/Caddo CAC)
Hope House of Baton Rouge
Healing Place Serve
Jefferson Parish Children's Advocacy Center
Louisiana Baptist Children's Home
LACAHT
New Orleans CAC, Children's Hospital
New Orleans Dream Center
St. Bernard Parish Battered Womens' Program, Inc.
Sexual Trauma Awareness & Response (STAR) Baton Rouge

Additional thanks go to Major Paul Edmondson, Captain Chuck McNeal and Donald Donner of Louisiana State Police who were instrumental in gaining access to the HSIN website. DCFS staff Walter Fahr, Karen Faulk, and LSU Social Work MSW Intern Anthony Basco developed the data template, worked with the providers and drafted this report for the Legislature.

APPENDIX A: Data Collection Variables

VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION
Demographic Information:	
Agency ID #	Optional if agency wants to assign an ID for itself
Agency Name	Select name from drop down box
Client ID #	System generated ID
Victim Initials	First initial of first name and first initial of last name
Victim DOB	Actual DOB (if unknown, skip and enter age)
Age or approximate age	Enter age or approximate age if DOB is unknown
Gender	Male/Female/Transgender or Transexual/Unknown
Race	White/African American/ American Indian or Alaska Native/ Asian/ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander/Unable to Determine
Ethnicity	Latino or not Latino
Parish of Trafficking Incident	Where trafficking was occurring
Parish of Rescue	Where agency first made contact with victim
Program Entry Date	Date client began receiving services from the provider
Program Entry Reason	1. Sex Trafficking 2. Labor trafficking 3. Both Sex and Labor Trafficking
Program Discharge Date	Date client was discharged from receiving services from the provider
Discharge Reason	See list below*
Victim Status	Confirmed or Prospective Victim of Trafficking
Services Provided During Program Enrollment (select all that apply whether provided on site or through referral)	
Health	
Mental Health	
Housing	
Education	
Job Training	
Child Care	
Victims Compensation	
Legal services	
Referral to Community Services	
Family Unification	
Apply for Federal/State benefits	
Other	
Specify Other	If 'Other' is YES, then this text box requires a response

*List of Discharge Reasons:	
Person had completed receipt of service delivery	Person transferred/was referred to another service provider
Person has repatriated/moved out of the US	Person did not return/could not be located after initial intake.
Client has moved out of service jurisdiction.	Person no longer chooses to work with the organization.
Client has returned to trafficker(s).	

APPENDIX B: Instructions for Completing Human Trafficking Report Form

Agency ID # - Complete with an ID number of the agency's choosing. (Optional item)

Agency Name – Select from the drop down list of agencies.

Client ID # - Generated by the system.

Victim Initials - Complete with the first initial of the victim's first name and the first initial of the victim's last name.

Victim DOB - Complete with the victim's date of birth. If unknown, skip and provide age or estimated age in next step.

Victim Age or Approximate Age - Complete with the victims actual or approximate age, in years. This field must be completed if Victim DOB is left blank.

Gender - Select the radio button that corresponds to the victim's gender. The gender options are:

- Male - Select if the victim identifies as male and is not transgender/transsexual.
- Female - Select if the victim identifies as female and is not transgender/transsexual.
- Transgender/Transsexual - Select if the victim identifies as transgender or transsexual.
- Unknown - Select if the victim's gender is unknown.

Race - Select the radio button that corresponds with the victim's race. The race options are:

- White
- African American
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- Unable to Determine

Ethnicity - Complete with the victim's ethnicity. The ethnicity options are:

- Latino
- Not Latino

Parish of Trafficking Incident - Select from the drop-down list the parish in which trafficking occurred

Parish of Rescue - Select from the drop-down list the parish of the agency which first made contact with the victim

Program Entry Date - Complete with the date the client began receiving services from the provider.

Program Entry Reason - Select the type of trafficking that occurred. The entry reasons are:

- Sex Trafficking
- Labor Trafficking
- Both Sex and Labor Trafficking

Program Discharge Date - Select the date the client was discharged from receiving services from the provider.

Discharge Reason - Select the reason the client was discharged from receiving services from the provider. The discharge reasons are:

- Person has completed receipt of service delivery
- Person transferred/was referred to another service provider
- Person did not return/could not be located after initial intake
- Person no longer chooses to work with the organization
- Person has repatriated/moved out of the US
- Client has moved out of service jurisdiction
- Client has returned to trafficker(s)

Victim Status - Select the radio button that corresponds with whether the client is/was an actual or potential victim of trafficking.

Confirmed/Identified

- Statement of victim
- Arrest or involvement in arrest for Human Trafficking crime
- Human Trafficking services are provided to the victim
- Victim is rescued by Human Trafficking organization

Prospective Victim

- Victim located in area suspected for human trafficking
- Call to National or local hotline seeking help for victim
- Direct contact by service provider, but without confirmed status

Services Provided During Program Enrollment - Select the radio button labeled YES for each service which was provided to the victim during the program enrollment period. The options are:

- Health - Select if the victim was provided with medical care or treatment.
- Mental Health - Select if the victim was provided with mental health services (e.g. counseling, therapy, etc.).
- Housing - Select if the victim was provided with shelter/housing.
- Education - Select if the victim was provided with educational services, such as a GED program.
- Job Training - Select if the victim was provided services meant to assist them in gaining employment.
- Child Care - Select if the victim was provided assistance in caring for their child(ren).
- Victims Compensation
- Legal Services - Select if the victim was provided with legal services, such as consultation or representation.
- Referral to Community Services - Select if the victim was referred to other service providers within the community.
- Family Unification - Select if the victim was provided services that assisted them in connecting with or returning to family members from whom they had been separated.
- Apply for Federal/State Benefits - Select if the victim was provided guidance or assistance in applying for federal or state benefits (e.g. WIC, SNAP, etc.).

APPENDIX C: Online Resources:

Department of Homeland Security

<http://www.dhs.gov/topic/human-trafficking>

Human Trafficking Search

<http://www.humantraffickingsearch.net/index.html>

National Human Trafficking Resource Center

<http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/>

24-hour hotline 1.888.373.7888

National Institute of Justice

<http://www.nij.gov/topics/crime/human-trafficking/pages/welcome.aspx>

Office of Refugee Resettlement

(U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families)

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/programs/anti-trafficking>

Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)

<http://www.ovc.gov/welcome.html>

Polaris

<http://www.polarisproject.org/index.php>

Shared Hope International

<http://sharedhope.org/>

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/index.html>

U. S. Department of Justice

Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit

<http://www.justice.gov/crt/about/crm/htpu.php>

U. S. Department of State

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons

<http://www.state.gov/j/tip/>

VS. Confronting Modern Slavery in America

<http://vsconfronts.org/>

APPENDIX D: Federal Laws Related to Human Trafficking

Mann Act, 18 U.S.C.A. § 2421

The White Slave Traffic Act, better known as the Mann Act, was enacted in 1910 as a prohibition against white slavery and the interstate transportation of women for “immoral purposes.” Since then, the Act’s definition of transportation has been modified and more protections for minors have been added.

While not enacted specifically to deal with human trafficking, the Act makes it a felony to knowingly transport any person in interstate or foreign commerce for prostitution, or for any sexual activity for which a person can be charged with a criminal offense. A person also violates the Act if he persuades, induces, entices, or coerces an individual to travel across state lines to engage in prostitution or other immoral purposes, or attempts to do so. This law is frequently used as an effective tool to prosecute sex traffickers.

Penalties for knowingly persuading or coercing someone to cross state lines for the purpose of engaging in prostitution include a fine or up to 20 years in prison. However, if it is a minor who is being enticed to engage in prostitution, the penalty is ten years to life.

Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014 (PL 113-183)

Protecting Children and Youth at Risk of Sex Trafficking: The new legislation addresses the identification and protection of children and youth at risk of sex trafficking.

- States must develop policies and procedures to identify, document, screen and determine appropriate services for children under the child welfare agency’s care and supervision, who are victims of, or at risk of, sex trafficking. States, at their option, may develop these policies and procedures for all young adults under 26 regardless of foster care involvement. Effective within one year of enactment.
- State child welfare agencies must immediately report children in their care identified as sex trafficking victims to law enforcement. Effective within two years of enactment.
- State child welfare agencies must report the numbers of children in their care identified as sex trafficking victims to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Effective within three years of enactment.
- HHS must report these numbers to Congress and make it publicly available. Effective within four years of enactment and each year thereafter.
- HHS must report to Congress annually on the number of child victims and on children who have run away from foster care including their risk of becoming sex trafficking victims—characteristics, potential factors associated with children running away from foster care, information on children’s experiences while absent from care and trends in the number of children reported as runaways in each fiscal year; state efforts to provide services and placements; and, state efforts to ensure children in foster care form and maintain long-lasting connections to caring adults. Effective within two years of enactment.
- Requires child welfare agencies to develop and implement protocols to locate children runaway or missing from foster care, determine the child’s experiences while absent from care, develop screening to determine if the child is a sex trafficking victim, and report information to HHS; effective within one year of enactment.

National Advisory Committee on the Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth: The act establishes a National Advisory Committee on the Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth in the U.S. to advise on policies to improve the nation's response to the sex trafficking of children and youth. These include the coordination of federal, state, local and tribal governments, child welfare agencies, social service providers, health and mental health, victim services, state and local courts responsible for child welfare and others to develop and implement successful interventions with vulnerable children and youth and to make recommendations for administrative and legislative changes. Effective within two years of enactment.

Trafficking Victims Prevention Act (TVPA) 2000

The TVPA, enacted October 28, 2000, was the first comprehensive federal law to address trafficking. This Act incorporated a two-tiered definition of trafficking which included severe forms of trafficking in persons and sex trafficking. The law provided a three pronged approach for combating trafficking: prevention through public awareness programs overseas and a State Department run monitoring/sanctions program; protection for victims through visa opportunities and services for foreign national victims; and prosecution through new federal crimes. Provisions in the Act included:

- \$95 million, over the course of two years, for the enforcement of anti-trafficking provisions as new assistance programs.
 - The requirement of annual reports on trafficking as part of the State Department Country reports on Human Rights.
 - The creation of an Inter-agency Task Force to monitor and combat trafficking, which would facilitate and evaluate progress in trafficking prevention, victims assistance, and the prosecution of traffickers.
 - The authorization of grants for shelters and rehabilitation programs.
 - Relief from deportation for victims who face retribution or other hardship if removed from the U.S. through the creation of the T Visa and the temporary legal status of "continued presence."
 - The creation of new crimes of forced labor (**18 U.S.C. § 1589**); trafficking with respect to peonage slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor (**18 U.S.C § 1590**); sex trafficking by force, fraud or coercion or sex trafficking of children(**18 U.S.C § 1591**); and unlawful conduct with documents in furtherance of trafficking (**18 U.S.C. § 1592**).
 - Severe punishments, including up to life imprisonment, and the possibility of severe economic sanctions for people convicted of operating trafficking enterprises within the U.S.
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Trafficking Victims Prevention Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) 2003

The TVPRA, enacted December 19, 2003, reauthorized appropriations for fiscal years 2004 and 2005. The reauthorization called for increased cooperation between foreign governments, assistance for family members of victims and enhanced prosecution of traffickers. The law enhanced prevention of trafficking in persons by:

- Authorizing more than \$200 million over two years to combating human trafficking.
 - Creating a Special Watch List to keep pressure on countries of various Tiers in the trafficking report and added new criteria for the State Department to consider in drafting the trafficking in person report, including evaluating progress from year to year.
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- Allowing the U.S. Government to terminate international contracts if the contractor engages in human trafficking (through forced labor or procurement of commercial sexual services) while the contract is in force.
 - Requiring that travelers to selected locations be educated about U.S. laws against sex tourism.
 - Allowing victims to sue their perpetrators in criminal court.
 - Extending benefits to additional family members of the trafficking victim.
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Trafficking Victims Prevention Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) 2005

The TVPRA, enacted January 10, 2006, enhanced specified U.S. efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including the prevention of such activities by international peacekeepers. This law further authorized new programs to serve U.S. citizens; victims of domestic trafficking that had been significantly overlooked in terms of services. Key provisions on the Reauthorization Act include:

- Authorizing more than \$300 million over two years to combating human trafficking.
 - Providing U.S. courts with jurisdiction over federal government employees and contractors for trafficking offenses committed abroad.
 - Requiring the Attorney General to conduct a national study on the illegal commercial sex industry in the U.S., including the prevalence of severe forms of trafficking and sex trafficking in the U.S., and the approach to combat these crimes by law enforcement.
 - Requiring the establishment of a pilot program that would provide residential treatment facilities for child victims
 - Establishing a grant program for states and local law enforcement to investigate and prosecute acts of severe forms of trafficking (that involve U.S. citizens or legal residents) and criminals who purchase commercial sex acts within the United States.
 - The grants also could be used to expand or develop programs to end the demand for victims
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William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008

The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 enhances federal efforts to combat both international and domestic trafficking. The law directs the President to create a system to monitor anti-trafficking efforts and programs at the federal level. The Act also strengthens the role and authority of the Trafficking in Persons Office and greatly enhances the tools available to domestic criminal prosecutors of traffickers. For example,

- Prosecutors no longer have to prove that a defendant knew the victim was a minor; they just need to show that a defendant had a “reasonable opportunity to observe” the victim.
 - The standard of proof is lowered to “reckless disregard” for traffickers or defendants who come into contact with victims forced to engage in commercial sex acts.
 - The provision carries a mandatory minimum sentence of 10 to 15 years and requires no proof of fraud, force or coercion for convictions.
 - The Act expands criminal liability to anyone financially benefiting or receiving anything of value from ANY federal trafficking crime, as long as they have the required level of knowledge
 - The Act requires the Department of Justice to create a new model law making all acts of pimping and pandering per se crimes, even without proof of force, fraud or coercion or a victim’s minor age.
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There are a number of new provisions in the Act specific to data collection and reporting.

- The Act orders the Federal Bureau of Investigation to break down the categories of prostitution and commercialized vice arrests in the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) to show how many victims, johns and pimps or traffickers were arrested.
- Human trafficking crimes will now be placed in the most serious crimes section of the UCR.
- Several new studies from the Department of Justice about the enforcement of laws related to human trafficking are required.
- HHS and the DOJ must submit a report on the extent of service gaps between domestic and foreign national victims.

The Act also expands protection to trafficking victims and their families in several respects. For example:

- Additional provisions are made to provide assistance for domestic trafficking victims and vulnerable unaccompanied foreign national children.
 - The number of family members eligible for immigration assistance is broadened.
 - Witnesses are allowed to come back to the U.S. to participate in investigations
 - The time period covered by T and U Visas is extended in certain cases
 - Waiver of the “good moral character” requirement if the relevant acts were incident to the trafficking is allowed
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