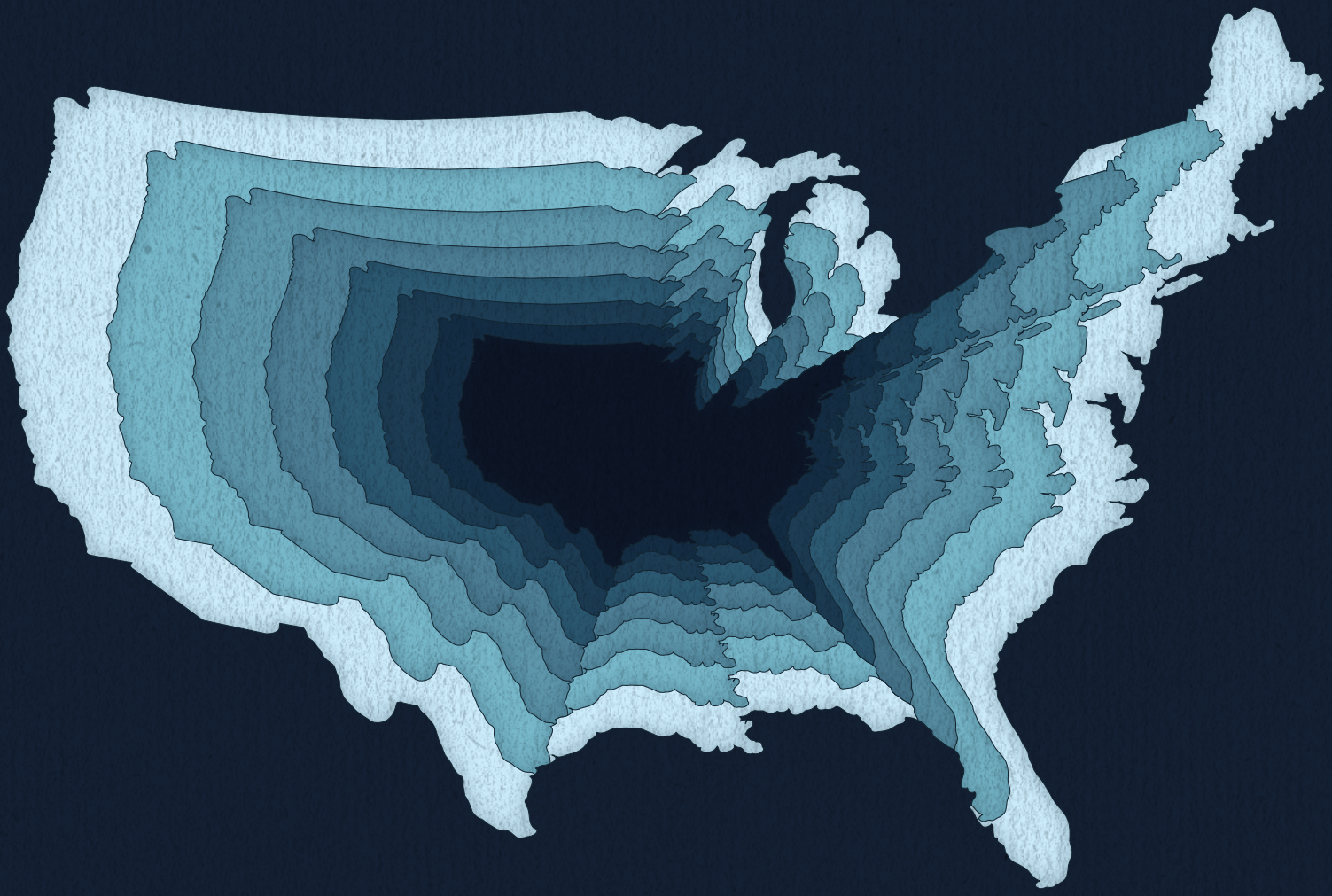
PROTECTED INNOCENCE CHALLENGE

# TOOLKIT 2018

*State Action. National Change.*



shared hope INTERNATIONAL

CENTER for JUSTICE & ADVOCACY

# THE TOOLKIT



## HOW TO USE THIS TOOLKIT

This Toolkit is intended to be used in conjunction with the Protected Innocence Challenge materials available online at **sharedhope.org/reportcards**. These materials are organized by state and by the six areas of law of the Protected Innocence Challenge Legislative Framework. These materials are designed to be printed and used in conjunction with 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 Recommendations report, which includes recommendations for addressing legislative gaps under the Protected Innocence Challenge Legislative Framework.

### RESOURCES BY STATE

#### REPORT CARDS

Report cards produced for each state and the District of Columbia provide the state grade and a brief discussion of the state laws relevant to the Protected Innocence Challenge Legislative Framework, including new laws passed since the last report card.

#### ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Analysis and Recommendations 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 Recommendations 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 available 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 progress in enacting laws that address specific issues analyzed under the Protected Innocence Challenge Legislative Framework, providing a snapshot of the nation overall in a chart.

**Customize your Toolkit at SHAREDHOPE.ORG/REPORTCARDS**

# 2018
# STATE GRADES

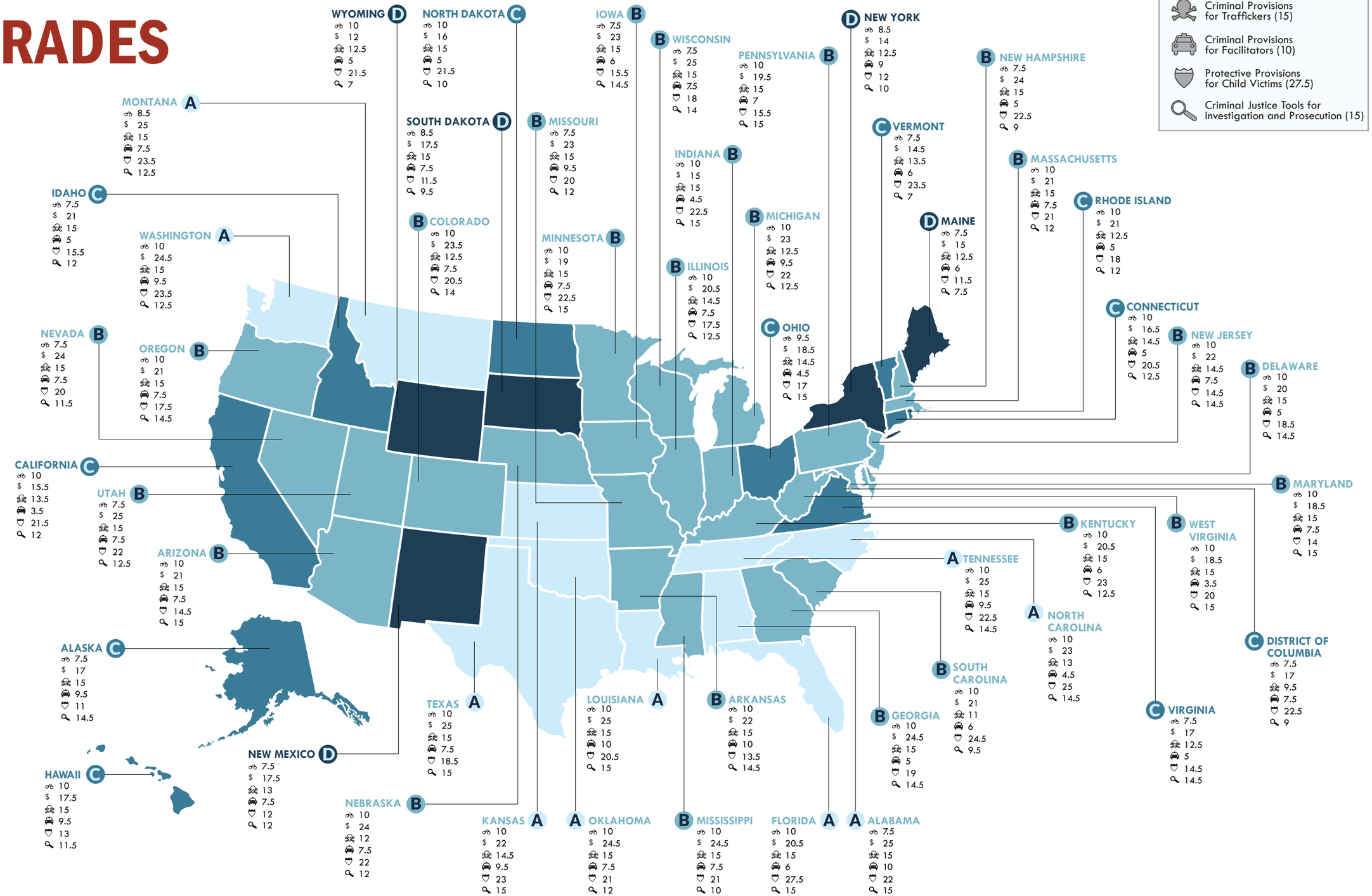
**A**
90-102.5

**B**
80-89

**C**
70-79

**D**
60-69

**F**
59 and below




- Criminalization of Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking (10)
- Criminal Provisions Addressing Demand (25)
- Criminal Provisions for Traffickers (15)
- Criminal Provisions for Facilitators (10)
- Protective Provisions for Child Victims (27.5)
- Criminal Justice Tools for Investigation and Prosecution (15)

# 48 STATES RAISED THEIR GRADES FROM 2011-2018

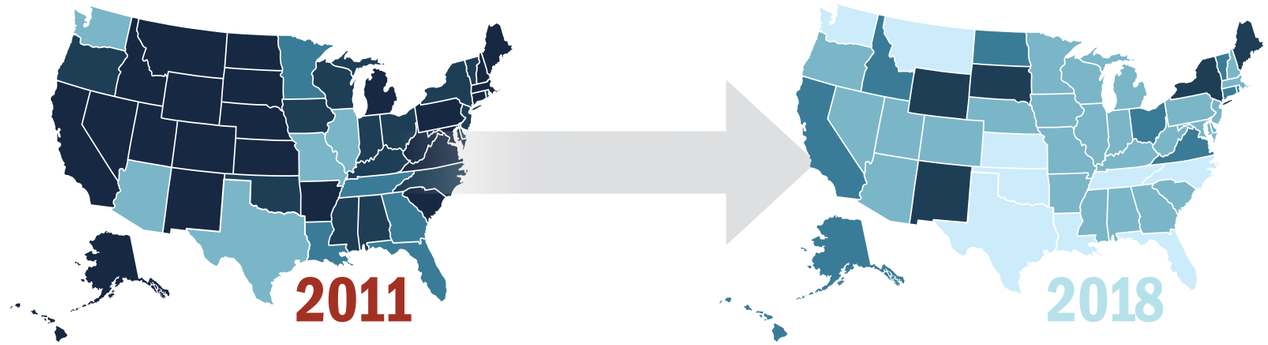
**ZERO GRADE LEVELS RAISED** — 3
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
NEW YORK

**ONE GRADE LEVEL RAISED** — 12
ARIZONA
GEORGIA
MAINE
MINNESOTA
NEW MEXICO
OHIO
RHODE ISLAND
SOUTH DAKOTA
TEXAS
VERMONT
WASHINGTON
WYOMING

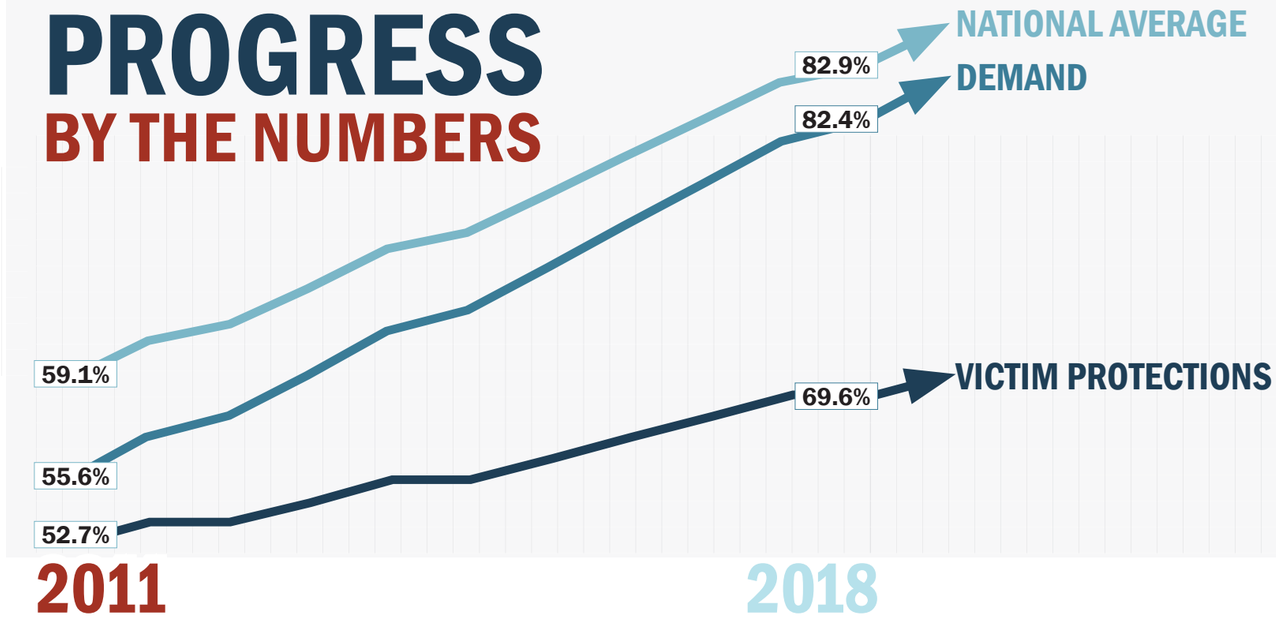
**TWO GRADE LEVELS RAISED** — 19
ALASKA
CALIFORNIA
CONNECTICUT
DELAWARE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FLORIDA
HAWAII
IDAHO
INDIANA
IOWA
KENTUCKY
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
NEW JERSEY
NORTH DAKOTA
OREGON
TENNESSEE
VIRGINIA
WISCONSIN

**THREE GRADE LEVELS RAISED** — 15
ALABAMA
ARKANSAS
COLORADO
MARYLAND
MASSACHUSETTS
MICHIGAN
NEBRASKA
NEVADA
NEW HAMPSHIRE
NORTH CAROLINA
OKLAHOMA
PENNSYLVANIA
SOUTH CAROLINA
UTAH
WEST VIRGINIA

**FOUR GRADE LEVELS RAISED** — 2
KANSAS
MONTANA




# PROGRESS BY THE NUMBERS




**4 STATES RAISED THEIR GRADE IN 2018**

| | |
|---|---|
| ALABAMA | B → A |
| NORTH CAROLINA | B → A |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | C → B |
| VERMONT | D → C |

**A STATES**
ALABAMA
FLORIDA
KANSAS
LOUISIANA
MONTANA
NORTH CAROLINA
OKLAHOMA
TENNESSEE
TEXAS
WASHINGTON

**D STATES**
MAINE
NEW MEXICO
NEW YORK
SOUTH DAKOTA
WYOMING

**MOST IMPROVED 2017-2018:**
SOUTH CAROLINA — Total Score Increase: 11.5 POINTS
ALABAMA — Total Score Increase: 11 POINTS

**HIGHEST SCORE 2018:**
TENNESSEE
96.5 POINTS

**MOST IMPROVED OVERALL:**
MICHIGAN
45 POINTS
2011-2018

# PURPOSE OF THE CHALLENGE

The Protected Innocence Challenge is based on the Protected Innocence Challenge 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 Challenge 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 (NCMEC), 1 in 7 endangered runaways reported to NCMEC in 2017 were likely child sex trafficking victims, and 88 percent of those children were in the care of social services or foster care when they went missing.

# 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.

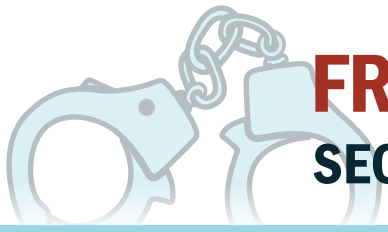
## GRADING

The Protected Innocence Challenge 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.

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 Challenge 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.

**LETTER GRADES**

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



# 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 or commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) offenses as predicate acts allowing the statute to be used to prosecute child sex 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. 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 combatting child sex trafficking. When laws do not clearly criminalize 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 laws against child sex trafficking and related acts of commercial sexual exploitation of children. 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
- National State Law Survey: State Sex Trafficking Laws

*Materials are available for download at* **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 between soliciting sex acts with an adult and soliciting 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 images of child sexual exploitation carries penalties as high as similar federal offenses.

2.10 Convicted buyers of commercial sex acts with minors 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 with children is essential to reaching the whole scope of this crime and deterring it effectively. It also ensures child victims who are unable or unwilling to identify a trafficker are still protected under the trafficking laws.

Without comprehensive child sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children laws that provide prosecutors with a choice of laws and reasonable alternatives for plea bargaining, prosecutors are faced with difficult options. They may be left with general solicitation of prostitution offenses to prosecute a buyer of commercial sex 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 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
- National State Law Survey: Addressing Demand Under Sex Trafficking Laws
- Demanding Justice Report
- Law Review Article: Prosecuting Demand as a Crime of Human Trafficking

*Materials are available for download at* **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 images of child sexual exploitation 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 parental custody and termination of parental rights include sex trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) offenses as grounds for sole custody or termination in order to prevent traffickers from exploiting their parental rights as a form of 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. Indeed, child sex trafficking victims who are controlled by violence and fear of harm to themselves or their families will appear to be acting on their own because they are operating under the effects of trauma, allowing their trafficker to stay off the radar of law enforcement. 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, those convicted of sex trafficking a minor face 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 7 reported runaways in 2017 were likely child sex trafficking victims. That number reflects the extensive 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 child sex trafficking 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 promotes protections for victims by preventing traffickers from asserting their parental rights as a means of control. 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 & Recommendation
- 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* **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 images of child sexual exploitation carries penalties as high as similar federal offenses.

### 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 minor 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 oftentimes 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 exploitation 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* **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 or commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC).

5.8 Victim-friendly procedures and protections are provided in the trial process for minors under 18.

5.9 Child sex trafficking victims may vacate delinquency adjudications and expunge related records for prostitution and other offenses arising from trafficking victimization, without a waiting period.

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 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 protective responses for these victims. Misidentification causes a chain reaction of negative outcomes, including skewed data and the failure to investigate all criminals in a child sex trafficking case or to provide access to 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 bought or sold for sex should be entitled to 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 and those that restrict the definition of child sex trafficking to the sale of a child for sex 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, access to specialized services may be hindered by involving the victim in the juvenile justice process. Law enforcement officers may feel compelled to charge a juvenile sex trafficking victim with a delinquent offense, such as prostitution, in order to detain the child in an effort to keep the

child safe; however, detention often is not coupled with access to specialized services, may not be safe for child sex trafficking victims, and sends the message that the child is somehow responsible for his or her own victimization. Protective responses in the law should include comprehensive, collaborative, statewide-systems to provide access to specialized services, protect survivors from re-victimization, and break the cycle of exploitation, all of which contribute to better investigations and prosecutions. 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, establish victim-centered prosecutions, and provide survivors access to justice. At the core of this section is the need to eliminate a minor's criminal liability for prostitution and other offenses arising from trafficking victimization. Criminal liability is a primary barrier to accessing a specialized, trauma-informed response. Further, identification of victims through definitional clarity is critical to achieving these goals; it is important to remove statutory barriers that could prevent child welfare involvement and/or the provision of services for child sex trafficking victims who are exploited through no fault of their parents or who are not identified as wards of the state. 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; requiring victim cooperation places 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. Survivors of child sex trafficking also may face collateral consequences associated with delinquency adjudications that result from acts committed during their victimization; to aid in the restoration and healing process of survivors, state law must allow survivors to vacate delinquency adjudications and expunge records related to those offenses.

## 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
- Seeking Justice: Legal approaches to eliminate criminal liability for child sex trafficking victims
- Policy Paper—Vacatur of Delinquency Adjudications Arising from Trafficking Victimization and Expungement of Related Records
- Non-Criminalization of Juvenile Sex Trafficking Victims Policy Paper
- National State Law Survey: Child Sex Trafficking Definitions
- 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
- National State Law Survey: Protective Responses for Child Sex Trafficking Victims
- National State Law Survey: Expungement and Vacatur Laws
- JuST Response State System Mapping Report
- Justice for Juveniles Field Guidance Report

*Materials are available for download at* **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 audiotaping is permitted in law enforcement investigations.

6.3 Wiretapping is an available tool to investigate domestic minor sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC).

6.4 Using a law enforcement decoy to investigate buying or selling commercial sex is not a defense to soliciting, purchasing, or selling sex with a minor.

6.5 Using the internet or electronic communications to investigate buyers and traffickers is a permissible investigative technique.

6.6 State law requires reporting of missing children and located missing 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 officers require 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* **sharedhope.org/bring-justice**

# STATE GRADES

## ICON GUIDE


CRIMINALIZATION OF DOMESTIC MINOR SEX TRAFFICKING


CRIMINAL PROVISIONS ADDRESSING DEMAND


CRIMINAL PROVISIONS ADDRESSING TRAFFICKERS


CRIMINAL PROVISIONS FOR FACILITATORS


PROTECTIVE PROVISIONS FOR CHILD VICTIMS


CRIMINAL JUSTICE TOOLS FOR INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTIONS

## ALABAMA

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 94.5 | A | 7.5/10 | 25/25 | 15/15 | 10/10 | 22/27.5 | 15/15 |
| 2011 | 66 | D | 4.5/10 | 11/25 | 14.5/15 | 7/10 | 16.5/27.5 | 12.5/15 |

## ALASKA

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 74.5 | C | 7.5/10 | 17/25 | 15/15 | 9.5/10 | 11/27.5 | 14.5/15 |
| 2011 | 55.5 | F | 3.5/10 | 5.5/25 | 10/15 | 9/10 | 17.5/27.5 | 10/15 |

## ARIZONA

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 83 | B | 10/10 | 21/25 | 15/15 | 7.5/10 | 14.5/27.5 | 15/15 |
| 2011 | 70.5 | C | 5/10 | 19/25 | 13.5/15 | 7/10 | 13.5/27.5 | 12.5/15 |

## ARKANSAS

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 85 | B | 10/10 | 22/25 | 15/15 | 10/10 | 13.5/27.5 | 14.5/15 |
| 2011 | 54.5 | F | 3.5/10 | 15/25 | 10.5/15 | 6/10 | 9.5/27.5 | 10/15 |

## CALIFORNIA

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 76 | C | 10/10 | 15.5/25 | 13.5/15 | 3.5/10 | 21.5/27.5 | 12/15 |
| 2011 | 41 | F | 4.5/10 | 3/25 | 8/15 | 2/10 | 16/27.5 | 7.5/15 |

## COLORADO

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 88 | B | 10/10 | 23.5/25 | 12.5/15 | 7.5/10 | 20.5/27.5 | 14/15 |
| 2011 | 58 | F | 2.5/10 | 18.5/25 | 11/15 | 3.5/10 | 15/27.5 | 7.5/15 |

## CONNECTICUT

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 79 | C | 10/10 | 16.5/25 | 14.5/15 | 5/10 | 20.5/27.5 | 12.5/15 |
| 2011 | 47.5 | F | 6/10 | 6.5/25 | 12.5/15 | 4.5/10 | 14.5/27.5 | 3.5/15 |

## DELAWARE

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 83 | B | 10/10 | 20/25 | 15/15 | 5/10 | 18.5/27.5 | 14.5/15 |
| 2011 | 60.5 | D | 5/10 | 15.5/25 | 10.5/15 | 5/10 | 17/27.5 | 7.5/15 |

# STATE GRADES

■ ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

CRIMINALIZATION OF DOMESTIC MINOR SEX TRAFFICKING

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS ADDRESSING DEMAND

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS ADDRESSING TRAFFICKERS

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 73 | C | 7.5/10 | 17/25 | 9.5/15 | 7.5/10 | 22.5/27.5 | 9/15 |
| 2011 | 57.5 | F | 5/10 | 16/25 | 8.5/15 | 6.5/10 | 16.5/27.5 | 5/15 |

## ILLINOIS

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 82.5 | B | 10/10 | 20.5/25 | 14.5/15 | 7.5/10 | 17.5/27.5 | 12.5/15 |
| 2011 | 80 | B | 7.5/10 | 16/25 | 14/15 | 7/10 | 25.5/27.5 | 10/15 |

## FLORIDA

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 94 | A | 10/10 | 20.5/25 | 15/15 | 6/10 | 27.5/27.5 | 15/15 |
| 2011 | 71.5 | C | 4.5/10 | 17/25 | 14.5/15 | 5.5/10 | 18/27.5 | 12/15 |

## INDIANA

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 82 | B | 10/10 | 15/25 | 15/15 | 4.5/10 | 22.5/27.5 | 15/15 |
| 2011 | 62.5 | D | 3.5/10 | 13/25 | 10/15 | 3/10 | 18.5/27.5 | 14.5/15 |

## GEORGIA

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 88 | B | 10/10 | 24.5/25 | 15/15 | 5/10 | 19/27.5 | 14.5/15 |
| 2011 | 75 | C | 7.5/10 | 22.5/25 | 14/15 | 4.5/10 | 18.5/27.5 | 8/15 |

## IOWA

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 81.5 | B | 7.5/10 | 23/25 | 15/15 | 6/10 | 15.5/27.5 | 14.5/15 |
| 2011 | 60.5 | D | 5/10 | 12/25 | 11/15 | 5.5/10 | 17.5/27.5 | 9.5/15 |

## HAWAII

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 76.5 | C | 10/10 | 17.5/25 | 15/15 | 9.5/10 | 13/27.5 | 11.5/15 |
| 2011 | 40.5 | F | 2.5/10 | 4/25 | 10.5/15 | 5/10 | 11.5/27.5 | 7/15 |

## KANSAS

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 94 | A | 10/10 | 22/25 | 14.5/15 | 9.5/10 | 23/27.5 | 15/15 |
| 2011 | 50.5 | F | 5/10 | 8/25 | 11/15 | 5.5/10 | 13.5/27.5 | 7.5/15 |

## IDAHO

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 76 | C | 7.5/10 | 21/25 | 15/15 | 5/10 | 15.5/27.5 | 12/15 |
| 2011 | 52.5 | F | 5/10 | 14.5/25 | 11/15 | 3.5/10 | 8.5/27.5 | 10/15 |

## KENTUCKY

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 87 | B | 10/10 | 20.5/25 | 15/15 | 6/10 | 23/27.5 | 12.5/15 |
| 2011 | 65 | D | 7.5/10 | 11/25 | 14.5/15 | 5.5/10 | 16.5/27.5 | 10/15 |

# STATE GRADES

■ ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS FOR FACILITATORS

PROTECTIVE PROVISIONS FOR CHILD VICTIMS

CRIMINAL JUSTICE TOOLS FOR INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTIONS

## LOUISIANA

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 95.5 | A | 10/10 | 25/25 | 15/15 | 10/10 | 20.5/27.5 | 15/15 |
| 2011 | 70 | C | 5/10 | 20.5/25 | 12.5/15 | 9/10 | 15.5/27.5 | 7.5/15 |

## MINNESOTA

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 89 | B | 10/10 | 19/25 | 15/15 | 7.5/10 | 22.5/27.5 | 15/15 |
| 2011 | 76.5 | C | 7.5/10 | 15.5/25 | 11.5/15 | 6.5/10 | 20.5/27.5 | 15/15 |

## MAINE

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 60 | D | 7.5/10 | 15/25 | 12.5/15 | 6/10 | 11.5/27.5 | 7.5/15 |
| 2011 | 52 | F | 2.5/10 | 15.5/25 | 12/15 | 2/10 | 12.5/27.5 | 7.5/15 |

## MISSISSIPPI

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 88 | B | 10/10 | 24.5/25 | 15/15 | 7.5/10 | 21/27.5 | 10/15 |
| 2011 | 62 | D | 5/10 | 16/25 | 13.5/15 | 6/10 | 14/27.5 | 7.5/15 |

## MARYLAND

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 80 | B | 10/10 | 18.5/25 | 15/15 | 7.5/10 | 14/27.5 | 15/15 |
| 2011 | 58.5 | F | 5/10 | 16/25 | 10.5/15 | 5.5/10 | 10.5/27.5 | 11/15 |

## MISSOURI

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 87 | B | 7.5/10 | 23/25 | 15/15 | 9.5/10 | 20/27.5 | 12/15 |
| 2011 | 82 | B | 7.5/10 | 22/25 | 12.5/15 | 8.5/10 | 20.5/27.5 | 11/15 |

## MASSACHUSETTS

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 86.5 | B | 10/10 | 21/25 | 15/15 | 7.5/10 | 21/27.5 | 12/15 |
| 2011 | 45 | F | 2.5/10 | 10.5/25 | 8/15 | 4/10 | 10/27.5 | 10/15 |

## MONTANA

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 92 | A | 8.5/10 | 25/25 | 15/15 | 7.5/10 | 23.5/27.5 | 12.5/15 |
| 2011 | 56 | F | 3.5/10 | 14.5/25 | 12.5/15 | 6/10 | 12/27.5 | 7.5/15 |

## MICHIGAN

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 89.5 | B | 10/10 | 23/25 | 12.5/15 | 9.5/10 | 22/27.5 | 12.5/15 |
| 2011 | 44.5 | F | 5/10 | 4/25 | 8.5/15 | 5.5/10 | 11.5/27.5 | 10/15 |

## NEBRASKA

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 87.5 | B | 10/10 | 24/25 | 12/15 | 7.5/10 | 22/27.5 | 12/15 |
| 2011 | 52.5 | F | 5/10 | 14/25 | 10/15 | 3.5/10 | 10.5/27.5 | 9.5/15 |

# STATE GRADES

■ ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

CRIMINALIZATION OF DOMESTIC MINOR SEX TRAFFICKING

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS ADDRESSING DEMAND

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS ADDRESSING TRAFFICKERS

## NEVADA

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 85.5 | B | 7.5/10 | 24/25 | 15/15 | 7.5/10 | 20/27.5 | 11.5/15 |
| 2011 | 58 | F | 2.5/10 | 13/25 | 13.5/15 | 6.5/10 | 12.5/27.5 | 10/15 |

## NORTH CAROLINA

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 90 | A | 10/10 | 23/25 | 13/15 | 4.5/10 | 25/27.5 | 14.5/15 |
| 2011 | 61 | D | 5/10 | 20.5/25 | 10/15 | 3/10 | 15/27.5 | 7.5/15 |

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 83 | B | 7.5/10 | 24/25 | 15/15 | 5/10 | 22.5/27.5 | 9/15 |
| 2011 | 51 | F | 7/10 | 10/25 | 13/15 | 2.5/10 | 11.5/27.5 | 7/15 |

## NORTH DAKOTA

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 77.5 | C | 10/10 | 16/25 | 15/15 | 5/10 | 21.5/27.5 | 10/15 |
| 2011 | 53.5 | F | 5/10 | 10.5/25 | 11/15 | 6.5/10 | 10.5/27.5 | 10/15 |

## NEW JERSEY

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 83 | B | 10/10 | 22/25 | 14.5/15 | 7.5/10 | 14.5/27.5 | 14.5/15 |
| 2011 | 62 | D | 6/10 | 17.5/25 | 11/15 | 6.5/10 | 16/27.5 | 5/15 |

## OHIO

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 79 | C | 9.5/10 | 18.5/25 | 14.5/15 | 4.5/10 | 17/27.5 | 15/15 |
| 2011 | 60.5 | D | 3.5/10 | 18/25 | 11/15 | 4/10 | 11.5/27.5 | 12.5/15 |

## NEW MEXICO

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 69.5 | D | 7.5/10 | 17.5/25 | 13/15 | 7.5/10 | 12/27.5 | 12/15 |
| 2011 | 56 | F | 5/10 | 15/25 | 9.5/15 | 4.5/10 | 12.5/27.5 | 9.5/15 |

## OKLAHOMA

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 90 | A | 10/10 | 24.5/25 | 15/15 | 7.5/10 | 21/27.5 | 12/15 |
| 2011 | 65.5 | D | 4.5/10 | 13.5/25 | 13.5/15 | 7/10 | 17.5/27.5 | 9.5/15 |

## NEW YORK

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 66 | D | 8.5/10 | 14/25 | 12.5/15 | 9/10 | 12/27.5 | 10/15 |
| 2011 | 61.5 | D | 3.5/10 | 11.5/25 | 11/15 | 8.5/10 | 18.5/27.5 | 8.5/15 |

## OREGON

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 85.5 | B | 10/10 | 21/25 | 15/15 | 7.5/10 | 17.5/27.5 | 14.5/15 |
| 2011 | 60.5 | D | 2.5/10 | 12/25 | 13/15 | 4/10 | 17/27.5 | 12/15 |

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS FOR FACILITATORS

PROTECTIVE PROVISIONS FOR CHILD VICTIMS

CRIMINAL JUSTICE TOOLS FOR INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTIONS

## PENNSYLVANIA

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 82 | B | 10/10 | 19.5/25 | 15/15 | 7/10 | 15.5/27.5 | 15/15 |
| 2011 | 55.5 | F | 2.5/10 | 16/25 | 9.5/15 | 3/10 | 12.5/27.5 | 12/15 |

## TEXAS

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 91 | A | 10/10 | 25/25 | 15/15 | 7.5/10 | 18.5/27.5 | 15/15 |
| 2011 | 83.5 | B | 7/10 | 23/25 | 14/15 | 7/10 | 17.5/27.5 | 15/15 |

## RHODE ISLAND

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 78.5 | C | 10/10 | 21/25 | 12.5/15 | 5/10 | 18/27.5 | 12/15 |
| 2011 | 65.5 | D | 5/10 | 22/25 | 11.5/15 | 7/10 | 10.5/27.5 | 9.5/15 |

## UTAH

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 89.5 | B | 7.5/10 | 25/25 | 15/15 | 7.5/10 | 22/27.5 | 12.5/15 |
| 2011 | 56.5 | F | 4.5/10 | 9.5/25 | 13.5/15 | 6/10 | 11/27.5 | 12/15 |

## SOUTH CAROLINA

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 82 | B | 10/10 | 21/25 | 11/15 | 6/10 | 24.5/27.5 | 9.5/15 |
| 2011 | 48.5 | F | 2.5/10 | 13.5/25 | 10/15 | 2.5/10 | 12.5/27.5 | 7.5/15 |

## VERMONT

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 72 | C | 7.5/10 | 14.5/25 | 13.5/15 | 6/10 | 23.5/27.5 | 7/15 |
| 2011 | 64.5 | D | 5/10 | 13.5/25 | 10/15 | 5.5/10 | 23/27.5 | 7.5/15 |

## SOUTH DAKOTA

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 69.5 | D | 8.5/10 | 17.5/25 | 15/15 | 7.5/10 | 11.5/27.5 | 9.5/15 |
| 2011 | 54.5 | F | 4.5/10 | 16/25 | 12.5/15 | 5.5/10 | 6.5/27.5 | 9.5/15 |

## VIRGINIA

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 71 | C | 7.5/10 | 17/25 | 12.5/15 | 5/10 | 14.5/27.5 | 14.5/15 |
| 2011 | 43.5 | F | 2.5/10 | 3.5/25 | 11.5/15 | 3.5/10 | 12/27.5 | 10.5/15 |

## TENNESSEE

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 96.5 | A | 10/10 | 25/25 | 15/15 | 9.5/10 | 22.5/27.5 | 14.5/15 |
| 2011 | 73 | C | 7.5/10 | 20/25 | 13/15 | 3.5/10 | 16.5/27.5 | 12.5/15 |

## WASHINGTON

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 95 | A | 10/10 | 24.5/25 | 15/15 | 9.5/10 | 23.5/27.5 | 12.5/15 |
| 2011 | 80 | B | 6/10 | 21.5/25 | 13.5/15 | 9.5/10 | 19.5/27.5 | 10/15 |

## ICON GUIDE


CRIMINALIZATION OF DOMESTIC MINOR SEX TRAFFICKING


CRIMINAL PROVISIONS ADDRESSING DEMAND


CRIMINAL PROVISIONS ADDRESSING TRAFFICKERS


CRIMINAL PROVISIONS FOR FACILITATORS


PROTECTIVE PROVISIONS FOR CHILD VICTIMS


CRIMINAL JUSTICE TOOLS FOR INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTIONS

## WEST VIRGINIA

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 82 | B | 10/10 | 18.5/25 | 15/15 | 3.5/10 | 20/27.5 | 15/15 |
| 2011 | 38.5 | F | 2.5/10 | 4.5/25 | 8.5/15 | 2/10 | 11.5/27.5 | 9.5/15 |

## WYOMING

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 68 | D | 10/10 | 12/25 | 12.5/15 | 5/10 | 21.5/27.5 | 7/15 |
| 2011 | 29.5 | F | 2.5/10 | 4/25 | 9/15 | 2.5/10 | 9/27.5 | 2.5/15 |

## WISCONSIN

| | SCORE | GRADE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 87 | B | 7.5/10 | 25/25 | 15/15 | 7.5/10 | 18/27.5 | 14/15 |
| 2011 | 65 | D | 5/10 | 21.5/25 | 10.5/15 | 6/10 | 14.5/27.5 | 7.5/15 |

# 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 | GRADE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL POSSIBLE** | **10** | **25** | **15** | **10** | **27.5** | **15** | **102.5** | **A** |
| **Tennessee** | 10 | 25 | 15 | 9.5 | 22.5 | 14.5 | 96.5 | **A** |
| **Louisiana** | 10 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 20.5 | 15 | 95.5 | **A** |
| **Washington** | 10 | 24.5 | 15 | 9.5 | 23.5 | 12.5 | 95 | **A** |
| **Alabama** | 7.5 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 22 | 15 | 94.5 | **A** |
| **Florida** | 10 | 20.5 | 15 | 6 | 27.5 | 15 | 94 | **A** |
| **Kansas** | 10 | 22 | 14.5 | 9.5 | 23 | 15 | 94 | **A** |
| **Montana** | 8.5 | 25 | 15 | 7.5 | 23.5 | 12.5 | 92 | **A** |
| **Texas** | 10 | 25 | 15 | 7.5 | 18.5 | 15 | 91 | **A** |
| **North Carolina** | 10 | 23 | 13 | 4.5 | 25 | 14.5 | 90 | **A** |
| **Oklahoma** | 10 | 24.5 | 15 | 7.5 | 21 | 12 | 90 | **A** |
| **Michigan** | 10 | 23 | 12.5 | 9.5 | 22 | 12.5 | 89.5 | **B** |
| **Utah** | 7.5 | 25 | 15 | 7.5 | 22 | 12.5 | 89.5 | **B** |
| **Minnesota** | 10 | 19 | 15 | 7.5 | 22.5 | 15 | 89 | **B** |
| **Colorado** | 10 | 23.5 | 12.5 | 7.5 | 20.5 | 14 | 88 | **B** |
| **Georgia** | 10 | 24.5 | 15 | 5 | 19 | 14.5 | 88 | **B** |
| **Mississippi** | 10 | 24.5 | 15 | 7.5 | 21 | 10 | 88 | **B** |
| **Nebraska** | 10 | 24 | 12 | 7.5 | 22 | 12 | 87.5 | **B** |
| **Kentucky** | 10 | 20.5 | 15 | 6 | 23 | 12.5 | 87 | **B** |
| **Missouri** | 7.5 | 23 | 15 | 9.5 | 20 | 12 | 87 | **B** |
| **Wisconsin** | 7.5 | 25 | 15 | 7.5 | 18 | 14 | 87 | **B** |
| **Massachusetts** | 10 | 21 | 15 | 7.5 | 21 | 12 | 86.5 | **B** |
| **Nevada** | 7.5 | 24 | 15 | 7.5 | 20 | 11.5 | 85.5 | **B** |
| **Oregon** | 10 | 21 | 15 | 7.5 | 17.5 | 14.5 | 85.5 | **B** |
| **Arkansas** | 10 | 22 | 15 | 10 | 13.5 | 14.5 | 85 | **B** |
| **Arizona** | 10 | 21 | 15 | 7.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 83 | **B** |
| **Delaware** | 10 | 20 | 15 | 5 | 18.5 | 14.5 | 83 | **B** |
| **New Hampshire** | 7.5 | 24 | 15 | 5 | 22.5 | 9 | 83 | **B** |
| **New Jersey** | 10 | 22 | 14.5 | 7.5 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 83 | **B** |
| **Illinois** | 10 | 20.5 | 14.5 | 7.5 | 17.5 | 12.5 | 82.5 | **B** |
| **Indiana** | 10 | 15 | 15 | 4.5 | 22.5 | 15 | 82 | **B** |
| **Pennsylvania** | 10 | 19.5 | 15 | 7 | 15.5 | 15 | 82 | **B** |
| **South Carolina** | 10 | 21 | 11 | 6 | 24.5 | 9.5 | 82 | **B** |
| **West Virginia** | 10 | 18.5 | 15 | 3.5 | 20 | 15 | 82 | **B** |
| **Iowa** | 7.5 | 23 | 15 | 6 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 81.5 | **B** |
| **Maryland** | 10 | 18.5 | 15 | 7.5 | 14 | 15 | 80 | **B** |
| **Connecticut** | 10 | 16.5 | 14.5 | 5 | 20.5 | 12.5 | 79 | **C** |
| **Ohio** | 9.5 | 18.5 | 14.5 | 4.5 | 17 | 15 | 79 | **C** |
| **Rhode Island** | 10 | 21 | 12.5 | 5 | 18 | 12 | 78.5 | **C** |
| **North Dakota** | 10 | 16 | 15 | 5 | 21.5 | 10 | 77.5 | **C** |
| **Hawaii** | 10 | 17.5 | 15 | 9.5 | 13 | 11.5 | 76.5 | **C** |
| **California** | 10 | 15.5 | 13.5 | 3.5 | 21.5 | 12 | 76 | **C** |
| **Idaho** | 7.5 | 21 | 15 | 5 | 15.5 | 12 | 76 | **C** |
| **Alaska** | 7.5 | 17 | 15 | 9.5 | 11 | 14.5 | 74.5 | **C** |
| **District of Columbia** | 7.5 | 17 | 9.5 | 7.5 | 22.5 | 9 | 73 | **C** |
| **Vermont** | 7.5 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 6 | 23.5 | 7 | 72 | **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** |
| **South Dakota** | 8.5 | 17.5 | 15 | 7.5 | 11.5 | 9.5 | 69.5 | **D** |
| **Wyoming** | 10 | 12 | 12.5 | 5 | 21.5 | 7 | 68 | **D** |
| **New York** | 8.5 | 14 | 12.5 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 66 | **D** |
| **Maine** | 7.5 | 15 | 12.5 | 6 | 11.5 | 7.5 | 60 | **D** |

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

# STATE GRADES

■ RANKED BY **SECTION**

## CRIMINALIZATION OF DOMESTIC MINOR SEX TRAFFICKING

| | Section Score | Overall Score | Grade |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL POSSIBLE:** | **10** | **102.5** | **A** |
| **Tennessee** | 10 | 96.5 | A |
| **Louisiana** | 10 | 95.5 | A |
| **Washington** | 10 | 95 | A |
| **Florida** | 10 | 94 | A |
| **Kansas** | 10 | 94 | A |
| **Texas** | 10 | 91 | A |
| **North Carolina** | 10 | 90 | A |
| **Oklahoma** | 10 | 90 | A |
| **Michigan** | 10 | 89.5 | B |
| **Minnesota** | 10 | 89 | B |
| **Colorado** | 10 | 88 | B |
| **Georgia** | 10 | 88 | B |
| **Mississippi** | 10 | 88 | B |
| **Nebraska** | 10 | 87.5 | B |
| **Kentucky** | 10 | 87 | B |
| **Massachusetts** | 10 | 86.5 | B |
| **Oregon** | 10 | 85.5 | B |
| **Arkansas** | 10 | 85 | B |
| **Arizona** | 10 | 83 | B |
| **Delaware** | 10 | 83 | B |
| **New Jersey** | 10 | 83 | B |
| **Illinois** | 10 | 82.5 | B |
| **Indiana** | 10 | 82 | B |
| **Pennsylvania** | 10 | 82 | B |
| **West Virginia** | 10 | 82 | B |
| **Maryland** | 10 | 80 | B |
| **South Carolina** | 10 | 79.5 | C |
| **Connecticut** | 10 | 79 | C |
| **Rhode Island** | 10 | 78.5 | C |
| **North Dakota** | 10 | 77.5 | C |
| **Hawaii** | 10 | 76.5 | C |
| **California** | 10 | 76 | C |
| **Wyoming** | 10 | 68 | D |
| **Ohio** | 9.5 | 79 | C |
| **Montana** | 8.5 | 92 | A |
| **South Dakota** | 8.5 | 69.5 | D |
| **New York** | 8.5 | 66 | D |
| **Alabama** | 7.5 | 94.5 | A |
| **Utah** | 7.5 | 89.5 | B |
| **Missouri** | 7.5 | 87 | B |
| **Wisconsin** | 7.5 | 87 | B |
| **Nevada** | 7.5 | 85.5 | B |
| **New Hampshire** | 7.5 | 83 | B |
| **Iowa** | 7.5 | 81.5 | B |
| **Idaho** | 7.5 | 76 | C |
| **Alaska** | 7.5 | 74.5 | C |
| **DC** | 7.5 | 73 | C |
| **Vermont** | 7.5 | 72 | C |
| **Virginia** | 7.5 | 71 | C |
| **New Mexico** | 7.5 | 69.5 | D |
| **Maine** | 7.5 | 60 | D |

## CRIMINAL PROVISIONS ADDRESSING DEMAND

| | Section Score | Overall Score | Grade |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL POSSIBLE:** | **25** | **102.5** | **A** |
| **Tennessee** | 25 | 96.5 | A |
| **Louisiana** | 25 | 95.5 | A |
| **Alabama** | 25 | 94.5 | A |
| **Montana** | 25 | 92 | A |
| **Texas** | 25 | 91 | A |
| **Utah** | 25 | 89.5 | B |
| **Wisconsin** | 25 | 87 | B |
| **Washington** | 24.5 | 95 | A |
| **Oklahoma** | 24.5 | 90 | A |
| **Georgia** | 24.5 | 88 | B |
| **Mississippi** | 24.5 | 88 | B |
| **Nebraska** | 24 | 87.5 | B |
| **Nevada** | 24 | 85.5 | B |
| **New Hampshire** | 24 | 83 | B |
| **Colorado** | 23.5 | 88 | B |
| **North Carolina** | 23 | 90 | A |
| **Michigan** | 23 | 89.5 | B |
| **Missouri** | 23 | 87 | B |
| **Iowa** | 23 | 81.5 | B |
| **Kansas** | 22 | 94 | A |
| **Arkansas** | 22 | 85 | B |
| **New Jersey** | 22 | 83 | B |
| **Massachusetts** | 21 | 86.5 | B |
| **Oregon** | 21 | 85.5 | B |
| **Arizona** | 21 | 83 | B |
| **South Carolina** | 21 | 79.5 | C |
| **Rhode Island** | 21 | 78.5 | C |
| **Idaho** | 21 | 76 | C |
| **Florida** | 20.5 | 94 | A |
| **Kentucky** | 20.5 | 87 | B |
| **Illinois** | 20.5 | 82.5 | B |
| **Delaware** | 20 | 83 | B |
| **Pennsylvania** | 19.5 | 82 | B |
| **Minnesota** | 19 | 89 | B |
| **West Virginia** | 18.5 | 82 | B |
| **Maryland** | 18.5 | 80 | B |
| **Ohio** | 18.5 | 79 | C |
| **Hawaii** | 17.5 | 76.5 | C |
| **New Mexico** | 17.5 | 69.5 | D |
| **South Dakota** | 17.5 | 69.5 | D |
| **Alaska** | 17 | 74.5 | C |
| **DC** | 17 | 73 | C |
| **Virginia** | 17 | 71 | C |
| **Connecticut** | 16.5 | 79 | C |
| **North Dakota** | 16 | 77.5 | C |
| **California** | 15.5 | 76 | C |
| **Indiana** | 15 | 82 | B |
| **Maine** | 15 | 60 | D |
| **Vermont** | 14.5 | 72 | C |
| **New York** | 14 | 66 | D |
| **Wyoming** | 12 | 68 | D |

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

# STATE GRADES

■ RANKED BY **SECTION**

## CRIMINAL PROVISIONS FOR TRAFFICKERS

| | Section Score | Overall Score | Grade |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL POSSIBLE:** | **15** | **102.5** | **A** |
| **Tennessee** | 15 | 96.5 | A |
| **Louisiana** | 15 | 95.5 | A |
| **Washington** | 15 | 95 | A |
| **Alabama** | 15 | 94.5 | A |
| **Florida** | 15 | 94 | A |
| **Montana** | 15 | 92 | A |
| **Texas** | 15 | 91 | A |
| **Oklahoma** | 15 | 90 | A |
| **Utah** | 15 | 89.5 | B |
| **Minnesota** | 15 | 89 | B |
| **Georgia** | 15 | 88 | B |
| **Mississippi** | 15 | 88 | B |
| **Kentucky** | 15 | 87 | B |
| **Missouri** | 15 | 87 | B |
| **Wisconsin** | 15 | 87 | B |
| **Massachusetts** | 15 | 86.5 | B |
| **Nevada** | 15 | 85.5 | B |
| **Oregon** | 15 | 85.5 | B |
| **Arkansas** | 15 | 85 | B |
| **Arizona** | 15 | 83 | B |
| **Delaware** | 15 | 83 | B |
| **New Hampshire** | 15 | 83 | B |
| **Indiana** | 15 | 82 | B |
| **Pennsylvania** | 15 | 82 | B |
| **West Virginia** | 15 | 82 | B |
| **Iowa** | 15 | 81.5 | B |
| **Maryland** | 15 | 80 | B |
| **North Dakota** | 15 | 77.5 | C |
| **Hawaii** | 15 | 76.5 | C |
| **Idaho** | 15 | 76 | C |
| **Alaska** | 15 | 74.5 | C |
| **South Dakota** | 15 | 69.5 | D |
| **Kansas** | 14.5 | 94 | A |
| **New Jersey** | 14.5 | 83 | B |
| **Illinois** | 14.5 | 82.5 | B |
| **Connecticut** | 14.5 | 79 | C |
| **Ohio** | 14.5 | 79 | C |
| **California** | 13.5 | 76 | C |
| **Vermont** | 13.5 | 72 | C |
| **North Carolina** | 13 | 90 | A |
| **New Mexico** | 13 | 69.5 | D |
| **Michigan** | 12.5 | 89.5 | B |
| **Colorado** | 12.5 | 88 | B |
| **Rhode Island** | 12.5 | 78.5 | C |
| **Virginia** | 12.5 | 71 | C |
| **Wyoming** | 12.5 | 68 | D |
| **New York** | 12.5 | 66 | D |
| **Maine** | 12.5 | 60 | D |
| **Nebraska** | 12 | 87.5 | B |
| **South Carolina** | 11 | 79.5 | C |
| **DC** | 9.5 | 73 | C |

## CRIMINAL PROVISIONS FOR FACILITATORS

| | Section Score | Overall Score | Grade |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL POSSIBLE:** | **10** | **102.5** | **A** |
| **Louisiana** | 10 | 95.5 | A |
| **Alabama** | 10 | 94.5 | A |
| **Arkansas** | 10 | 85 | B |
| **Tennessee** | 9.5 | 96.5 | A |
| **Washington** | 9.5 | 95 | A |
| **Kansas** | 9.5 | 94 | A |
| **Michigan** | 9.5 | 89.5 | B |
| **Missouri** | 9.5 | 87 | B |
| **Hawaii** | 9.5 | 76.5 | C |
| **Alaska** | 9.5 | 74.5 | C |
| **New York** | 9 | 66 | D |
| **Montana** | 7.5 | 92 | A |
| **Texas** | 7.5 | 91 | A |
| **Oklahoma** | 7.5 | 90 | A |
| **Utah** | 7.5 | 89.5 | B |
| **Minnesota** | 7.5 | 89 | B |
| **Colorado** | 7.5 | 88 | B |
| **Mississippi** | 7.5 | 88 | B |
| **Nebraska** | 7.5 | 87.5 | B |
| **Wisconsin** | 7.5 | 87 | B |
| **Massachusetts** | 7.5 | 86.5 | B |
| **Nevada** | 7.5 | 85.5 | B |
| **Oregon** | 7.5 | 85.5 | B |
| **Arizona** | 7.5 | 83 | B |
| **New Jersey** | 7.5 | 83 | B |
| **Illinois** | 7.5 | 82.5 | B |
| **Maryland** | 7.5 | 80 | B |
| **DC** | 7.5 | 73 | C |
| **New Mexico** | 7.5 | 69.5 | D |
| **South Dakota** | 7.5 | 69.5 | D |
| **Pennsylvania** | 7 | 82 | B |
| **Florida** | 6 | 94 | A |
| **Kentucky** | 6 | 87 | B |
| **Iowa** | 6 | 81.5 | B |
| **South Carolina** | 6 | 79.5 | C |
| **Vermont** | 6 | 72 | C |
| **Maine** | 6 | 60 | D |
| **Georgia** | 5 | 88 | B |
| **Delaware** | 5 | 83 | B |
| **New Hampshire** | 5 | 83 | B |
| **Connecticut** | 5 | 79 | C |
| **Rhode Island** | 5 | 78.5 | C |
| **North Dakota** | 5 | 77.5 | C |
| **Idaho** | 5 | 76 | C |
| **Virginia** | 5 | 71 | C |
| **Wyoming** | 5 | 68 | D |
| **North Carolina** | 4.5 | 90 | A |
| **Indiana** | 4.5 | 82 | B |
| **Ohio** | 4.5 | 79 | C |
| **West Virginia** | 3.5 | 82 | B |
| **California** | 3.5 | 76 | C |

# STATE GRADES

■ RANKED BY **SECTION**

## PROTECTIVE PROVISIONS FOR CHILD VICTIMS

| | Section Score | Overall Score | Grade |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL POSSIBLE:** | **27.5** | **102.5** | **A** |
| **Florida** | 27.5 | 94 | A |
| **North Carolina** | 25 | 90 | A |
| **South Carolina** | 24.5 | 79.5 | C |
| **Washington** | 23.5 | 95 | A |
| **Montana** | 23.5 | 92 | A |
| **Vermont** | 23.5 | 72 | C |
| **Kansas** | 23 | 94 | A |
| **Kentucky** | 23 | 87 | B |
| **Tennessee** | 22.5 | 96.5 | A |
| **Minnesota** | 22.5 | 89 | B |
| **New Hampshire** | 22.5 | 83 | B |
| **Indiana** | 22.5 | 82 | B |
| **DC** | 22.5 | 73 | C |
| **Alabama** | 22 | 94.5 | A |
| **Michigan** | 22 | 89.5 | B |
| **Utah** | 22 | 89.5 | B |
| **Nebraska** | 22 | 87.5 | B |
| **North Dakota** | 21.5 | 77.5 | C |
| **California** | 21.5 | 76 | C |
| **Wyoming** | 21.5 | 68 | D |
| **Oklahoma** | 21 | 90 | A |
| **Mississippi** | 21 | 88 | B |
| **Massachusetts** | 21 | 86.5 | B |
| **Louisiana** | 20.5 | 95.5 | A |
| **Colorado** | 20.5 | 88 | B |
| **Connecticut** | 20.5 | 79 | C |
| **Missouri** | 20 | 87 | B |
| **Nevada** | 20 | 85.5 | B |
| **West Virginia** | 20 | 82 | B |
| **Georgia** | 19 | 88 | B |
| **Texas** | 18.5 | 91 | A |
| **Delaware** | 18.5 | 83 | B |
| **Wisconsin** | 18 | 87 | B |
| **Rhode Island** | 18 | 78.5 | C |
| **Oregon** | 17.5 | 85.5 | B |
| **Illinois** | 17.5 | 82.5 | B |
| **Ohio** | 17 | 79 | C |
| **Pennsylvania** | 15.5 | 82 | B |
| **Iowa** | 15.5 | 81.5 | B |
| **Idaho** | 15.5 | 76 | C |
| **Arizona** | 14.5 | 83 | B |
| **New Jersey** | 14.5 | 83 | B |
| **Virginia** | 14.5 | 71 | C |
| **Maryland** | 14 | 80 | B |
| **Arkansas** | 13.5 | 85 | B |
| **Hawaii** | 13 | 76.5 | C |
| **New Mexico** | 12 | 69.5 | D |
| **New York** | 12 | 66 | D |
| **South Dakota** | 11.5 | 69.5 | D |
| **Maine** | 11.5 | 60 | D |
| **Alaska** | 11 | 74.5 | C |

## TOOLS FOR INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION

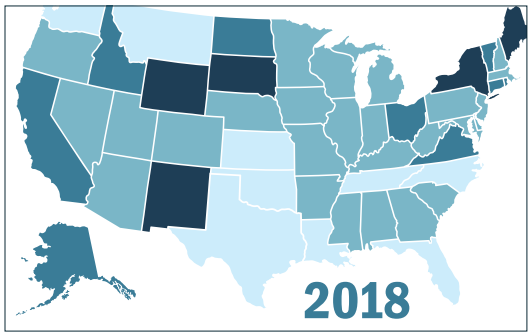
| | Section Score | Overall Score | Grade |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL POSSIBLE:** | **15** | **102.5** | **A** |
| **Louisiana** | 15 | 95.5 | A |
| **Alabama** | 15 | 94.5 | A |
| **Florida** | 15 | 94 | A |
| **Kansas** | 15 | 94 | A |
| **Texas** | 15 | 91 | A |
| **Minnesota** | 15 | 89 | B |
| **Arizona** | 15 | 83 | B |
| **Indiana** | 15 | 82 | B |
| **Pennsylvania** | 15 | 82 | B |
| **West Virginia** | 15 | 82 | B |
| **Maryland** | 15 | 80 | B |
| **Ohio** | 15 | 79 | C |
| **Tennessee** | 14.5 | 96.5 | A |
| **North Carolina** | 14.5 | 90 | A |
| **Georgia** | 14.5 | 88 | B |
| **Oregon** | 14.5 | 85.5 | B |
| **Arkansas** | 14.5 | 85 | B |
| **Delaware** | 14.5 | 83 | B |
| **New Jersey** | 14.5 | 83 | B |
| **Iowa** | 14.5 | 81.5 | B |
| **Alaska** | 14.5 | 74.5 | C |
| **Virginia** | 14.5 | 71 | C |
| **Colorado** | 14 | 88 | B |
| **Wisconsin** | 14 | 87 | B |
| **Washington** | 12.5 | 95 | A |
| **Montana** | 12.5 | 92 | A |
| **Michigan** | 12.5 | 89.5 | B |
| **Utah** | 12.5 | 89.5 | B |
| **Kentucky** | 12.5 | 87 | B |
| **Illinois** | 12.5 | 82.5 | B |
| **Connecticut** | 12.5 | 79 | C |
| **Oklahoma** | 12 | 90 | A |
| **Nebraska** | 12 | 87.5 | B |
| **Missouri** | 12 | 87 | B |
| **Massachusetts** | 12 | 86.5 | B |
| **Rhode Island** | 12 | 78.5 | C |
| **California** | 12 | 76 | C |
| **Idaho** | 12 | 76 | C |
| **New Mexico** | 12 | 69.5 | D |
| **Nevada** | 11.5 | 85.5 | B |
| **Hawaii** | 11.5 | 76.5 | C |
| **Mississippi** | 10 | 88 | B |
| **North Dakota** | 10 | 77.5 | C |
| **New York** | 10 | 66 | D |
| **South Carolina** | 9.5 | 82 | B |
| **South Dakota** | 9.5 | 69.5 | D |
| **New Hampshire** | 9 | 83 | B |
| **DC** | 9 | 73 | C |
| **Maine** | 7.5 | 60 | D |
| **Vermont** | 7 | 72 | C |
| **Wyoming** | 7 | 68 | D |

shared hope INTERNATIONAL

CENTER for JUSTICE & ADVOCACY

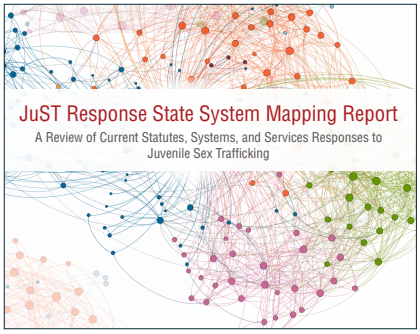
The Center for Justice & Advocacy leads ground-breaking research, provides technical assistance to elected officials and policy advocates, and equips change-agents with promising practices from across the country to prevent child sex trafficking and protect survivors. The Center for Justice & Advocacy convenes the JuST Response Council, a body comprised of over 35 experts from an array of disciplines who contribute to the Center's innovative research by providing comprehensive field representation and subject matter expertise. As the nation's only comprehensive survey of state laws addressing juvenile sex trafficking, the Protected Innocence Challenge includes timely and effective reports, surveys, and recommendations. Armed with these tools, the Center for Justice & Advocacy supports state efforts to counter demand and increase survivor protections and access to specialized, trauma-informed services. Finally, the Center for Justice & Advocacy continues to lead national conversations to influence legislative change at the federal level to ensure that survivors are met with protective responses, access to justice, and empowering opportunities.

## PROTECTED INNOCENCE CHALLENGE



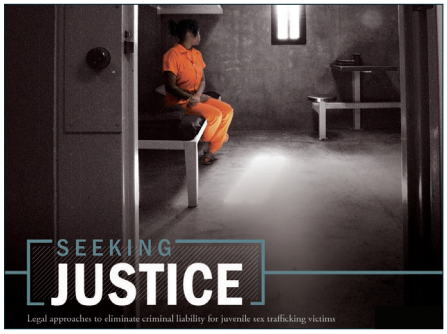

The Challenge grades each state on the strength of its laws addressing child sex trafficking and produces legal analysis for stakeholders.

## JuST RESPONSE




Through research, advocacy and collaboration, the JuST Response project works to improve protections and access to trauma-informed, specialized services for juvenile sex trafficking victims.

## STOP THE inJuSTice CAMPAIGN




The campaign is committed to developing protective responses and avenues to connect youth to trauma-informed services and eliminating the criminalization of child sex trafficking victims for the crimes committed against them.

## LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY



Advocacy for improvements in states' laws that strengthen protections for victims of juvenile sex trafficking and hold offenders accountable.


Advocacy for legislation in Congress that establishes and expands critical protections for child sex trafficking victims and supports efforts to both combat and prevent this egregious crime.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Protected Innocence Challenge Legislative Framework and Methodology were reviewed by several experts in the anti-trafficking field, and their comments contributed to the final analysis—thanks to Ambassador Mark Lagon (U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons 2007–09), Chair, International Relations and Security and Visiting Professor, Master of Science in Foreign Service Program, Georgetown University; Suzanna Tiapula, Esq., Director, National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse, a program of the National District Attorneys Association; Howard Davidson, Esq., Director, American Bar Association (ABA) Center on Children and the Law; Mohamed Mattar, S.J.D., Executive Director, The Protection Project at Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies; Tessa Dysart, Esq., Associate Counsel, American Center for Law & Justice; Carol Smolenski, Executive Director, and Christine Fantacone, Policy Coordinator, both of ECPAT-USA; Mandi Sheridan Kimball, Director of Public Policy and Government Affairs, and Jennifer Michel Solak, Esq., Senior Staff Attorney, both of Children at Risk, Houston, Texas; and Kaffie McCullough, Campaign Director, the Juvenile Justice Fund's A Future. Not A Past. Campaign, Atlanta, Georgia.

The original legal analysis of the 50 states and the District of Columbia that laid the foundation for the Protected Innocence Challenge 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 (ACLJ), which focuses on constitutional and human rights law worldwide. The legal analysis for the 2018 Protected Innocence Challenge was implemented under the direction of Christine Raino, Esq., Samantha Healy Vardaman, Esq., Sarah Bendtsen, J.D., and Sarah Breyer, J.D., LL.M., and was greatly assisted by LexisNexis Cares and Regent University School of Law's Center for Global Justice, Human Rights, and the Rule of Law. The following Shared Hope law and policy fellows contributed to the report: Kaitlin Kinsella, Amanda Lopez, Aliz Nagyvaradi, Liisa Rettedal, Rachel Ungar, and Joseph Woltmann. 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.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