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**Fact Sheet on State Anti-Trafficking Laws
from
US PACT [Policy Advocacy to Combat Trafficking]
A Program of the
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State Legislative Initiatives

The Center for Women Policy Studies works with state legislators to develop legislative initiatives:

- to make trafficking a **state felony offense** with appropriately harsh punishments for traffickers and protections for the women and girls who have been trafficked into our communities; we urge states to pass criminalization statutes and also to provide for **victim protection and assistance** programs;
- to create **statewide interagency task forces on human trafficking**, with a mandate to determine the nature and extent of trafficking in each state and make recommendations for legislative, policy, and programmatic initiatives;
- to regulate **“bride trafficking”** by commercial “international marriage brokers” (also called “mail order bride” or “international matchmaking” organizations) that operate in the state; and,
- to regulate **sex tourism** by travel services providers that operate in the state.

The following summary of all state laws addressing trafficking in persons is current as of December 2008. The next update of the fact sheet will be posted in December of 2009 and will include all state laws passed during the 2009 legislative sessions. States are listed below in alphabetical order rather than in order of passage of the legislation.

We honor the sponsors of these bills for their leadership and commitment and have listed them at the end of the **Fact Sheet**.

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Summary of State Anti-Trafficking Laws

Criminalization and/or Victim Protection and Services Statutes

Legislatures in **Maine, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah** and **Wisconsin** joined **Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington** in enacting laws making trafficking a state felony offense, bringing the total to 39 states.

Alaska: SB 12 creates the class A felony of human trafficking in the first degree and the class B felony of human trafficking in the second degree. SB 12 also requires the legislative council, the court system and the Commissioner of Administration to adopt provisions prohibiting procurement from a person that has headquarters in or conducts business in a country listed in Tier 3 of the most recent US State Department Trafficking in Persons Report. **Effective Date:** July 1, 2006.

Arizona: SB 1372 establishes the first degree felony of sex trafficking of a minor under the age of 15 and the second degree felony of attempted sex trafficking of a minor. The bill further establishes two class 2 felonies: sex trafficking; and, trafficking of persons for forced labor or services, and one class 4 felony: unlawfully obtaining labor or services. Additionally, the court is required to order victim restitution. **Effective Date:** August 12, 2005.

Arkansas: HB 2979 establishes the class A felony of trafficking in persons for the purposes of involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, slavery, marriage, adoption or sexual conduct. The bill also creates the class A felony of benefiting financially from trafficking. **Effective Date:** August 11, 2005.

California: AB 22 establishes human trafficking for forced labor or services as a felony crime punishable by a sentence of 3, 4 or 5 years in state prison and a sentence of 4, 6 or 8 years for trafficking of a minor. The bill provides for mandatory restitution and allows trafficking victims to bring a civil action against his or her trafficker. Strict guidelines and timetables are created for the issuance of Law Enforcement Agency Endorsements for trafficking victims. The bill also establishes an interagency statewide task force. **Effective Date:** September 21, 2005.

SB 1569 amended California's Welfare and Institutions Code allowing non-citizen victims of trafficking, domestic violence and other serious crimes to gain access to state funded social services, including cash assistance, employment, social services, and health care services under the *Cuban-Haitian Entrant Program* and the *Refugee Resettlement Program*. Trafficking victims are eligible for state funded social services for up to one year, at which point benefits may continue if a continued presence request or T Visa application has been filed. SB 1569 provides guidelines for determining whether or not a person is a "victim of a severe form of human trafficking." **Effective Date:** September 29, 2006.

ACR 28 recognizes the US Congressional Resolution (S. Con. Res. 40) to observe a “National Day of Human Trafficking Awareness” on January 11 of each year to promote awareness of human trafficking, and to support efforts to combat trafficking in persons.

Effective Date: September 21, 2007

AB 1278 amends California’s Civil Code to make void any provision of a contract that seeks to withhold any wages as compensation for transporting or assisting in emigration of a person into the United States. The bill also amends California’s Penal Code to require a hearing in human trafficking cases spanning multiple jurisdictions to determine where the case should be tried. **Effective Date:** August 4, 2008

AB 2810 requires law enforcement agencies to assess whether a victim of domestic violence or rape, or a person “suspected of violating” California’s solicitation and prostitution laws, is also a victim of human trafficking. The statute provides specific indicators, including lack of control over one’s identification, lack of freedom of movement and signs of trauma or poor care, by which to make this determination. The bill also requires law enforcement agencies to inform the victim that his or her name can be withheld from public record should they request it and requires identifying information be kept confidential except for agencies involved in investigating and prosecuting the case. **Effective Date:** September 18, 2008.

Colorado: SB 207 establishes the class 2 felony of trafficking in adults (persons 16 years of age or older) and the class 3 felony of trafficking in children (person under the age of 16). A person commits the crimes of trafficking in adults or children if he or she sells, exchanges, barter or leases an adult or child and receives any money or other consideration or thing of value for the adult or child. **Effective Date:** July 1, 2006.

Connecticut: SB 153 establishes the class B felony of trafficking in persons and allows a trafficking victim to bring a civil case to recover penalties, actual damages, and statutory damages. SB 153 authorizes and funds a training program on trafficking in persons for state police, the office of the Chief State’s Attorney, local police departments and community organizations. **Effective Date:** July 1, 2006.

SB 1500 establishes that the Office of Victim Services within the Judicial Department shall contract with nongovernmental organizations to develop a coordinated response system to assist victims of trafficking. Contracts will be entered for the purpose of developing a uniform curriculum to address rights and services for victims, developing information and materials on resources and services for victims, seeking out quality training regarding culturally sensitive assistance for victims, and promoting and disseminating information on training and other educational opportunities for victim assistance to emergency medical services, faith based communities, sexual assault service providers, domestic violence service providers and state and local government agencies. **Effective Date:** October 1, 2007

Delaware: HS 1 establishes trafficking of persons and involuntary servitude for forced labor, services and the use of body parts as a class F, E, C, B and A felony. Restitution to victims is mandatory. No later than one year after the effective date of **HS 1** the Attorney General with Department of Health and Social Services will issue a report outlining the effectiveness of existing victim/witness laws and regulations in response to the needs of trafficking victims. They shall also issue a report outlining existing social service programs' response to the needs of trafficking victims. It must also include a section describing the ability of State programs and licensing bodies to recognize Federal non-immigrant status for the purposes of benefits, programs and licenses. **Effective Date:** July 1, 2007

Florida: SB 1962 establishes the first degree felony of sex trafficking for parents, legal guardians, or other persons having custody of a minor who sell, transfer custody, or offer to sell or transfer custody of the minor for the purpose of sex trafficking or prostitution. The bill further establishes two second degree felonies: obtaining forced labor; and, sex trafficking and human trafficking for anyone who knowingly participates in trafficking for purposes of forced labor or prostitution. Any sex trafficking activity that results in death or is committed against a person who is under the age of 14 is considered a first degree felony. **Effective Date:** October 1, 2004.

SB 250 expands the definition of forced labor or services to include the use of fraud or coercion, isolation, certain debt practices and the destruction, concealing, removing, confiscating or withholding of identification documents and the second degree felony of knowingly benefiting from human trafficking. **SB 250** also establishes a civil cause of action that allows for recovery of threefold the amount of profit gained from the trafficking, redefines racketeering activity to include human trafficking for purposes of the Florida RICO Act, and authorizes the Office of Statewide Prosecution to prosecute human trafficking offenses. **Effective Date:** October 1, 2006.

HB 7181 requires the Department of Children and Family Services to provide services to immigrant trafficked persons, victims of domestic violence, and victims of other serious crimes during the interim period when their visa application is under review. The trafficked person shall receive existing state and local benefits and services at the same level as those provided to refugees as well as access to state-funded services that are equivalent to the federal cash, medical and social service programs for refugees. **HB 7181** also requires creation of a state funded component of the cash, medical and social services programs for refugees to fund services for trafficked persons. To be eligible to receive such benefits and services, the trafficked person must provide a sworn statement as evidence as well as one additional item of evidence that supports her/his status as a trafficking victim including, but not limited to, police and court records, news articles, documentation from a professional agency, physical evidence, or a statement from an individual having knowledge of the circumstances providing a basis for the claim. **HB 7181** also requires the Department of Children and Family Services to develop a public awareness program about human trafficking for employers and other organizations that may come in contact with immigrant survivors of human trafficking. **Effective Date:** July 1, 2007

SB 1442 amends the state statute that makes selling or transferring of a minor into sex trafficking a first degree felony, by removing "force, fraud, or coercion" as a means of

compelling the minor to engage in commercial sexual activity. **Effective Date:** June 17, 2008.

Georgia: SB 529 establishes the felonies of trafficking in persons for labor servitude and trafficking in persons for sexual servitude. A person convicted of trafficking in adults shall be sentenced to a minimum of one year and a maximum of 20 years. A person convicted of trafficking in minors (under 18 years of age) shall be sentenced to a minimum of 10 years and a maximum of 20 years. A corporation may be prosecuted under this section if an agent of the corporation acts within his employment capacity and on behalf of the corporation and such action was sanctioned by the corporation or was part of a pattern of illegal activity. **Effective Date:** July 1, 2007.

Hawaii: HR 162 charges the Department of Human Services with “facilitating provision of social services to non-citizen victims of human trafficking.” HR 162 requires that the Department of Human Services identify existing barriers that deny or limit access to benefits for non-citizen victims of human trafficking; and conduct a needs assessment of the appropriate social services necessary for victims of human trafficking. **Effective Date:** April 12, 2007

Idaho: HB 536 establishes human trafficking as a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 25 years. HB 536 requires the Attorney General – in consultation with the Department of Health and Welfare and the United States Attorney’s office, by July 1, 2007, to issue a report on how existing victim and witness laws respond to the needs of human trafficking victims, their relationship with federally funded victim service programs, and suggested areas of improvement and modification. The law also authorizes the court to order restitution to trafficking victims and to order payment for mental and physical rehabilitation of the victim. **Effective Date:** July 1, 2006.

Illinois: HB 1469 establishes the felony offenses of involuntary servitude, involuntary servitude of a minor, and trafficking of persons for forced labor or services. Such factors as causing or threatening physical harm; destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating or possessing any actual or purported immigration document; and, using intimidation can be used to determine the severity of the charge. The trafficker’s behavior – including commission of sexual assault, extreme violence, or bodily injury – and the number of victims can be considered in sentencing. In addition to sentencing, the court must order restitution to the victim and the forfeiture of any assets obtained as a result of the involuntary servitude or trafficking offenses. **Effective Date:** January 1, 2006.

HB 1299, Illinois’ *Predator Accountability Act* provides “victims of the sex trade,” including victims of trafficking, with a private right of action. These victims may bring a civil action against those responsible for recruiting, harming, profiting from or maintaining them in the sex trade. Additionally, victims are entitled to declaratory relief and injunctive relief. HB 1299 establishes a ten year statute of limitations for those seeking compensatory, punitive and/or pecuniary damages under this Act. The law does provide an exception for those victims under the age of 18 or whose disability precludes them from bringing a civil suit. In each of these cases, the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the person attains the age of 18 or the “removal of the disability.” **Effective Date:** July 3, 2006.

Indiana: HB 1155 establishes the class A felony of sexual trafficking of a minor, the class B felony of promoting human trafficking and the class C felony of human trafficking. This measure requires court ordered victim restitution, provides protection to trafficking victims, and allows that some cases of trafficking be considered domestic violence and racketeering activity. HB 1155 also requires the sentencing policy study committee to examine human trafficking issues and the law enforcement training board to establish minimum standards for a course of study on human and sexual trafficking to be completed by law enforcement trainees, cadets and during law enforcement officers' inservice training programs. **Effective Date:** July 1, 2006.

HB 1386 amends the definition of "sex offender" to include promotion of all forms of human trafficking of persons who are under the age of 18 and of sex trafficking of a minor. **Effective Date:** July 1, 2007

Iowa: SF 2219 establishes class B, C or D felonies of human trafficking of adults and victims under 18 years of age. This measure requires – in consultation with experts in the field – the development of human trafficking training standards, including curricula on cultural sensitivity and dealing effectively and appropriately with trafficking victims. SF 2219 provides an affirmative defense for trafficking victims facing criminal charges, affords trafficking victims the same rights as other victims, and allows access to the victim compensation fund. SF 2219 requires any law enforcement agency investigating human trafficking to notify the attorney general and upon request to provide copies of investigative reports. The attorney general then is required to certify to the US Department of Justice that an investigation or prosecution is underway, that the person is a likely victim of human trafficking, and is willing to or is cooperating with the investigation, thus allowing the trafficking victim to seek a special immigrant visa and to access available federal benefits. **Effective Date:** July 1, 2006.

Kansas: SB 72 establishes the level 2 felony offense of trafficking and the level 1 felony offense of aggravated trafficking. Trafficking is defined as aggravated if it includes kidnapping or attempted kidnapping; the sexual gratification of the defendant or another person; death of the victim; or, trafficking of a person under the age of 18. **Effective Date:** July 1, 2005.

Kentucky: SB 43 establishes a Class C felony offense for human trafficking for the purpose of forced labor or services or commercial sexual activity and a Class B felony if the victim suffers "severe physical injury" during the course of being trafficked. The statute includes an enhanced penalty for trafficking of a minor (a person under the age of 18). SB 43 also establishes a Class D felony for promoting human trafficking unless the victim is a minor, in which case it is a Class C felony. A minor who was trafficked for the purpose for commercial sexual activity may bring civil suit against the trafficker in order to recover for damages. The statute establishes guidelines for "confidential communication" between the victim and his or her caseworker. **Effective Date:** June 26, 2007.

Louisiana: HB 56 establishes the crime of human trafficking, which is punishable by a maximum fine of \$10,000 and a maximum sentence of 10 years in prison. If the trafficking

is committed for the purposes of commercial sexual activity, the maximum fine is \$15,000 and the maximum prison sentence is 20 years. Trafficking of a minor carries a maximum fine of \$25,000 and a prison sentence of five to 25 years. **Effective Date:** August 15, 2005.

Maine: LD 461 establishes a definition for human trafficking as a kidnapping or criminal restraint offense in which either identification documents are confiscated from the victim or the victim is made to believe that they or another person will suffer serious harm if the victim does not perform “certain labor or services, including prostitution.” The statute includes a provision for asset forfeiture and provides the victim with a private right of action. LD 461 establishes a 10-year statute of limitations within which a civil action can be brought and defines “work loss” specifically for trafficking cases to allow proper restitution. **Effective Date:** April 24, 2008.

Maryland: SB 606 establishes human trafficking as a misdemeanor offense punishable by imprisonment for up to ten years, a fine of up to \$5,000, or both. The statute also creates the felony offense of human trafficking of a minor which is punishable by imprisonment for up to 25 years, a fine of up to \$15,000, or both. The human trafficking offense includes trafficking for purposes of prostitution, performing sexual acts and marriage. SB 606 expands the felony extortion offense to include extortion for labor or services. Felony extortion of labor or services valued at \$500 or more is punishable by imprisonment of up to 10 years, a fine of up \$5000, or both. Felony extortion of labor or services valued for less than \$500 is punishable by imprisonment of up to 18 months, a fine of up \$500, or both. **Effective Date:** October 1, 2007.

Michigan: HB 5747 establishes human trafficking for forced labor or services as a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years. It also makes benefiting financially from human trafficking a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years. Enhanced penalties are included for kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, criminal sexual conduct or an attempt to commit criminal sexual conduct, injury or death of the victim. **Effective Date:** August 24, 2006.

Minnesota: HF 1 establishes the felonies of labor trafficking; sex trafficking, and unlawful conduct with respect to documents in furtherance of labor or sex trafficking. Labor trafficking is punishable by up to 15 years in prison or a \$30,000 fine, or both. Depending on the age of the victim, sex trafficking is punishable by a maximum prison sentence of either 15 or 20 years. The document offense carries a maximum punishment of five years in prison, a \$10,000 fine, or both. **Effective Date:** August 1, 2005.

Mississippi: HB 381 establishes human trafficking for forced labor or services as a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 20 years; HB 381 includes those who benefit either financially or by receiving anything of value by engaging in human trafficking. Trafficking of a minor (a person under 18 years old) for commercial sexual activity is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 30 years. Knowingly destroying, concealing, removing, or confiscating (or attempts of any of these acts) an actual or purported government identification document in furtherance of human trafficking is punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years. **Effective Date:** July 1, 2006.

Missouri: HB 1487 makes changes to the laws regarding crimes against persons, establishing: a class A felony of sexual trafficking of a child; class B felonies of abusing an individual through forced labor and of trafficking for either forced labor or sexual exploitation; and, a class D felony of contributing to human trafficking through the misuse of documentation. As part of the sentencing for a human trafficking offense, the court must order the perpetrator to pay restitution to the victim. Victims of any one of these five crimes also shall be afforded the rights and protections provided in the federal *Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000*. **Effective Date:** August 28, 2004.

Montana: SB 385 establishes the felonies trafficking of persons for involuntary servitude and subjecting another to involuntary servitude. The penalty for trafficking of persons includes up to 15 years incarceration in the state prison, a fine of up to \$100,000 or both. Trafficking of persons that includes “aggravated kidnapping, sexual intercourse without consent, or deliberate homicide” is punishable by a sentence of up to 100 years in the state prison and a fine not to exceed \$100,000. Subjecting another to involuntary servitude carries a penalty of up to 10 years incarceration in the state prison, a fine of up to \$50,000 or both. If the violation includes “aggravated kidnapping, sexual intercourse without consent, or deliberate homicide” the penalty includes a sentence of up to 100 years incarceration in the state prison and a fine of not more than \$50,000. **Effective Date:** April 4, 2007.

Nebraska: LB 1086 establishes a Class IV felony offense for trafficking of a person eighteen years of age or older for the purpose of forced labor or services. Included is anyone who benefits financially or receives anything of value by participating in human trafficking. Enhanced penalties are included for inflicting or threatening to inflict serious personal injury, physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain a person or trafficking of a minor, a person eighteen years of age or younger, for the purpose of engaging in commercial sexual activity. Knowingly destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating or possessing any actual or purported immigration document is a Class IV felony offense. LB 1086 requires that within a year of the effective date of this act the Attorney General and the Department of Health and Human Services, in consultation with each other, issue separate reports that assess how each department responds to the needs of trafficking victims and make suggestions for improvements and modifications. **Effective Date:** July 14, 2006.

Nevada: AB 383 establishes trafficking in persons for illegal purposes as a category B felony punishable by up to 20 years imprisonment and a fine of up to \$50,000 and trafficking in persons as a category B felony punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment and a fine of up to \$50,000. The statute includes a provision for asset forfeiture and allows a victim of human trafficking to bring a civil action against his or her traffickers, if the traffickers were motivated by the trafficking victim’s “actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, physical or mental disability, or sexual orientation.” **Effective Date:** October 1, 2007.

New Jersey: AB 2730 establishes the first degree felony offense of human trafficking for the purposes of engaging in sexual activity or providing labor or services. The maximum punishment for a trafficking offense is 20 years without parole or up to life in prison with the possibility of parole after 20 years. The court also must sentence the perpetrator to make restitution to the victim and may order forfeiture of any assets related to the trafficking violation. The Office of Victim-Witness Advocacy or the county prosecutor’s office must

ensure that the trafficked individual obtains assistance in receiving any available benefits or services to trafficking victims. **Effective Date:** April 26, 2005.

New Mexico: SB 71 establishes human trafficking as a third degree felony, except when the victim is under the age of 16, in which case it is a second degree felony (under the age of 16) or a first degree felony (under the of age 13). Knowingly benefiting from human trafficking is also included in the criminal definition. SB 71 provides mandatory restitution for the trafficked person and stipulates that a victim cannot be “charged with accessory to the crime of human trafficking”. Furthermore, the law makes victims eligible to receive state benefits and services, regardless of immigration status, until the victim qualifies for federal assistance. **Effective Date:** July 1, 2008

New York: SB 5902 establishes a Class A felony for sex trafficking and a Class D felony for labor trafficking. In a prosecution of a sex trafficking or labor trafficking case, the victim “shall not be deemed an accomplice.” The statute allows the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance to “coordinate and assist law enforcement agencies and district attorney’s offices to access appropriate services for human trafficking victims,” and to enter into contracts with non-governmental organizations for the purpose of providing “pre-certified” trafficking victims with benefits and services. SB 5902 mandates that upon a request by either the victim or his or her representative, law enforcement officials must provide the trafficking victims with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS) Form I-914 Supplement B Declaration of Law Enforcement Officer for Victim of Trafficking in Persons. The statute also creates a statewide interagency task force and includes travel service providers who sell travel services for the purpose of prostitution under the Class D felony offense of promotion of prostitution. **Effective Date:** November 1, 2007.

North Carolina: HB 1896 establishes human trafficking of an adult for involuntary servitude or sexual servitude as a Class F felony and human trafficking of a minor (a person under 18) for involuntary servitude or sexual servitude as a Class C felony. The definition of human trafficking includes recruiting, enticing, harboring, transporting, providing or obtaining a person with the intent to hold that person in involuntary servitude or sexual servitude. HB1896 creates a Class F felony for knowingly and willfully holding an adult in involuntary servitude or sexual servitude and a Class C felony for knowingly and willfully holding a minor in involuntary servitude or sexual servitude. **Effective Date:** December 1, 2006.

SB 1079 makes victims of human trafficking who are not legal residents of North Carolina eligible for public benefits as long as they are allowed to remain in the United States under federal law. SB 1079 includes victims of trafficking in the Address Confidentiality Program in the Office of the Attorney General to prevent the victim’s assailants from finding the victim through public records. The Attorney General shall designate agencies of North Carolina and non profit organizations that provide counseling and shelter services to assist individuals applying to be program participants. The Attorney General shall determine a victim’s eligibility for state benefits and services within 96 hours of receiving the application. SB1079 also charges the North Carolina Justice Academy to establish protocols suitable for the training of State and local law enforcement officers. **Effective Date:** December 1, 2007.

Oklahoma: HB 1021 establishes the felonies of human trafficking for forced labor and human trafficking for forced sexual exploitation, which are punishable by imprisonment for not less than five years, a fine up to \$10,000, or both. Trafficking of a minor (person under 14 years of age) is punishable by imprisonment for not less than ten years, a fine up to \$20,000, or both. The statute provides mandatory restitution, an affirmative defense, and allows trafficked persons to file civil action suits against the perpetrator(s) for actual and punitive damages. HB 1021 also provides guidelines for victims' rights and services, including proper shelter, access to legal assistance, translation services and information about their rights, protection from the trafficker and the right to not to be jailed or fined due to having been trafficked. **Effective Date:** May 9, 2008.

Oregon: SB 578 creates the Class B felony of trafficking in persons and involuntary servitude in the first degree, and the Class C felony of involuntary servitude in the second degree. Restitution is available to victims as means of a full, partial or nominal payment of economic damages. Restitution is independent of and may be awarded in addition to a compensatory fine. Irrespective of any criminal prosecution or result there of, a victim may bring a civil action for damages against a trafficker and can recover special and general damages, including damages for emotional distress and punitive damages. The court shall award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing plaintiff. **Effective Date:** June, 26, 2007.

Pennsylvania: HB 1112 establishes a second degree felony for trafficking of persons and a first degree felony for trafficking of persons under the age of 18 or if a person suffers bodily injury during the course of being trafficked. Such factors as whether the trafficking offense involved kidnapping, rape or involuntary deviate sexual intercourse are considered in determining the severity of the charge. Additionally, HB 1112 includes a provision for asset forfeiture and provides mandatory restitution to victims of trafficking. **Effective Date:** January 9, 2007.

Rhode Island: SB 692 establishes trafficking of persons for forced labor or commercial sexual activity as a felony with a maximum prison sentence of 20 years and/or a maximum fine of \$20,000. The statute also establishes involuntary servitude as a felony with a maximum prison sentence of 20 years and/or a fine of not more than \$20,000. In cases involving a minor between 17 and 18 years of age, the penalty is increased to 30 years imprisonment and/or \$30,000 in fines and for cases involving minors under the age of 17 the penalties are increased to 40 years of imprisonment and \$40,000 in fines. **SB 692** mandates court order victim restitution and the forfeiture of any assets obtained as a result of the involuntary servitude or trafficking offense. **Effective Date:** June 27, 2007.

South Carolina: HB 3060 establishes human trafficking for forced labor or services as a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 15 years. The definition of human trafficking includes recruiting, enticing, harboring, transporting, providing or obtaining another person knowing that person will be subjected to forced labor or services. HB 3060 includes a provision stating that the law does not apply to labor or services performed or provided by a person in the custody of the Department of Corrections or a local jail, detention center, or correctional facility. **Effective Date:** May 2, 2006.

Tennessee: HB 71 establishes a Class C felony offense for involuntary servitude and trafficking for forced labor or services, and a Class B felony for trafficking for sexual servitude and for involuntary servitude if a victim was held in servitude for longer than one year, suffered “serious bodily injury or death” or if there were more than 10 victims. The statute also mandates restitution for victims and allows for a corporation to be prosecuted under this section if an agent of the corporation acts within his employment capacity and on behalf of the corporation and such action was sanctioned by the corporation or was part of a pattern of illegal activity. **Effective Date:** July 1, 2007.

Texas: HB 2096 establishes the first degree felony of trafficking or transporting of persons who are younger than 14 at the time of the offense or if the commission of the offense results in the death of the person who is trafficked. Otherwise, the offense is a second degree felony. According to the Texas Criminal Justice Policy Council, the punishment range for a first degree felony offense is five to 99 years imprisonment; the range for a second degree felony offense is two to 20 years imprisonment. **Effective Date:** September 1, 2003.

SB 1288 requires that a defendant in a common nuisance suit that is “required to execute the bond” and is a “hotel, motel, or similar establishments that rent overnight lodging to the public,” must post in each lodging unit, information pertaining to human trafficking that contains an “operating toll-free telephone number information of a nationally recognized information and referral hotline for victims of human trafficking.” The statute requires that the information be prominently displayed near the room rate information. **Effective Date:** June 15, 2007.

SB 1287 requires that a holder of a permit or license under Chapter 25, 26, 28, 32, 69 or 71 of the *Alcoholic Beverage Code*, post a sign with a warning about the illegality of “obtaining forced labor or services,” and the phone number for the national human trafficking hotline. The statute contains specific requirements for posting the sign, such as size, placement, and which languages must be used. **Effective Date:** September 1, 2007.

HB 1121 ensures that the judge presiding over a human trafficking trial must make an affirmative finding of fact that the victim was subject to a severe form of trafficking and suffered substantial physical and mental abuse; the judge must enter the finding in the court papers. The affirmative finding of fact must include specific information identifying the victim as available during the trial, may not include information identifying the victim’s location, and must ensure that the finding of fact is confidential, unless released by written consent by the adult victim or by a parent/guardian if the victim is less than 18 years of age. **HB 1121** also amends the definitions of “forced labor or services” and “traffic” under Section 20A.01 of the Penal Code, as well as the description of trafficking offenses. Under **HB 1121**, if the defendant in a trafficking case is a hotel or motel, it must post a notice with an operating toll free number for a nationally recognized hotline for trafficking victims in each of the lodging units on the premises that are subject of the suit; the notice must be posted in a conspicuous place, near the room rate information.

HB 1121 requires the attorney general, in consultation with the Health and Human Services Commission, to prepare and issue a report, no later than September 1, 2008, outlining the success of existing laws and rules addressing the needs of trafficked persons

and recommending areas of improvement and modification. The report also must outline the success of existing social service programs to address the needs of trafficked persons, the interplay of existing programs with federally funded victim service programs, and must recommend areas of improvement and modification. **Effective Date:** June 15, 2007.

Utah: HB 339 establishes a second degree felony offense for human trafficking for forced labor or forced sexual exploitation, and a third degree felony of human smuggling. The bill further establishes first degree felony offenses for aggravated human trafficking for forced labor or forced sexual exploitation, if in the course of committing either of these offenses the result is death, serious bodily injury, or involves forcible sexual assault or rape of the victim or the victim is a minor (under the age of 18). Also considered is the duration that a victim is held and the number of victims involved in a “single episode of human trafficking.” A first degree felony offense of aggravated human smuggling is also established if the victim is a minor under the age of 18 years and is not accompanied by a family member older than 18 years of age. **Effective Date:** March 18, 2008.

Washington: HB 1175 establishes the class A felony offenses of first and second degree sex trafficking and labor trafficking in the state of Washington. Under standard sentencing guidelines, a first degree offense carries a maximum punishment of 14 years in prison; in the second degree, the maximum sentence is nine years. Such factors as the age of the victim and whether the victim was kidnapped or killed are considered in determining the severity of the charge. Victims of trafficking also may sue for damages and for the cost of bringing the suit; a civil fine of up to \$250,000 may also be levied by the court. **Effective Date:** July 27, 2003.

SB 6339 amends an existing statute to include trafficked persons among those who are eligible for the address confidentiality program, thus allowing the victim or his or her guardian to request the Secretary of State not to disclose the victim’s address for reason that disclosure may increase the risk of being located by the perpetrator. The application, including a sworn statement that the victim fears for his or her personal safety and that of their family, will be certified for four years, unless withdrawn or invalidated prior to that date. **Effective Date:** April 2, 2008.

Wisconsin: SB 292 establishes a Class D felony offense for human trafficking for forced labor or forced sexual exploitation, and a Class C felony offense for trafficking of a child for purposes of commercial sex acts or sexually explicit performances. In the case of trafficking for forced sexual exploitation, a court may order the defendant to pay a fine of no more than \$10,000 or restitution equaling costs of necessary transportation, housing and child care, any expenses incurred by the victim in relocating for personal safety, or the income or value of the wages gained by the perpetrator from the victim. The bill provides an affirmative defense, and allows “any person who incurs an injury or death” to file civil action suits against the perpetrator(s) for actual and punitive damages. Emergency services and assistance are to be provided to the victim for a total of 60 days if the victim is not cooperating with law enforcement or from the time of identification until 60 days after the trial if the victim is cooperating. **Effective Date:** March 19, 2008.

Statewide Interagency Task Forces on Human Trafficking

State task forces have been established by statute in **California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Virginia** and **Washington**. **Idaho** passed a resolution to authorize the creation of a legislative committee to study human trafficking in that state. **Iowa** has authorized a study for the 2006 legislative interim on human trafficking. **Minnesota's** Commissioner of Public Safety is required by statute to conduct an annual trafficking study and submit a report of the findings to the legislature. In addition, advocacy efforts are underway in several states – led by state women's organizations, violence against women programs and providers, and anti-trafficking groups – to study the nature and extent of trafficking in the state and make policy recommendations.

California: SB 180 establishes the *California Alliance to Combat Trafficking and Slavery* (California ACTS) *Task Force*, an interagency task force charged with evaluating various programs available to victims of trafficking and various criminal statutes addressing human trafficking. Responsibilities include collecting and analyzing data on trafficking into the state, evaluating the effectiveness of prevention and prosecution efforts, and examining collaborative models between government and nongovernmental organizations for protecting trafficking victims. The task force members include the Attorney General, members of the legislature, government and law enforcement agencies, as well as representatives from non-governmental organizations and service providers. The task force is required to submit a report of its findings to the Legislature, Governor, and Attorney General by July 1, 2007. **Effective Date:** September 21, 2005

Prior to passage of **SB 180, California** took a different approach which can be effective in other states as well. In 2004, at the request of Assemblywoman Sally Lieber, Assembly Speaker Fabian Nunez created the **Select Committee on Human Trafficking in California**, which held informational hearings in the state that were co-sponsored by the California Commission on the Status of Women, the California Women's Law Center, and the California Women's Legislative Caucus.

Colorado: HB 1143 creates an interagency task force on trafficking in persons to: collect and organize data on the nature and extent of trafficking in the state; investigate collaborative models for protecting victims; measure and evaluate the progress of the state in preventing trafficking, protecting victims, and prosecuting traffickers; identify available federal, state, and local programs that provide services to victims; evaluate approaches to increase public awareness of trafficking; analyze existing criminal statutes for their adequacy in addressing trafficking and make recommendations; and, consult with governmental and non-governmental organizations in developing recommendations. The task force is required to report its findings and recommendations to the Judiciary Committees of the House and Senate by January 15, 2007. **Effective Date:** April 5, 2005.

Connecticut: HB 5358 establishes an interagency task force on trafficking in persons to: collect data on the nature of trafficking in the state and evaluate the state's progress on trafficking; identify available federal, state, and local programs that provide services to trafficking victims; evaluate approaches to increase public awareness of trafficking; analyze and make recommendations regarding existing state criminal statutes' ability to address

trafficking; and, make recommendations on preventing trafficking, assisting victims, and prosecuting traffickers. The task force is required to report its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly by January 1, 2006. **Effective Date:** October 1, 2004.

SB 398 creates an interagency *Trafficking in Persons Council* within the Permanent Commission on the Status of Women. The Council will hold meetings at least three times per year to track updates and progress, to identify the criteria for providing services to adult trafficking victims and their children, to consult with governmental and nongovernmental organizations in developing recommendations to strengthen state and local anti-trafficking efforts, and to protect and assist victims of trafficking and prosecute traffickers. The Council must submit its report, including recommendations for legislation, to the General Assembly no later than January 1, 2008. **Effective Date:** June 11, 2007.

Hawaii: HB 2051 establishes a task force to review laws and information from other states regarding support for victims of human trafficking and to recommend changes to Hawaii law and programs that assist in prevention and provide support to victims. The task force is charged with developing protocols and training related to providing services for trafficking victims and interagency procedures to collect and organize data. The task force also will assess the need for victim protection and assistance services, consult with governmental and nongovernmental organizations, seek federal grants for such task-force related activities as personnel, training, services and programs. HB 2051 requires the task force to report to the state legislature at least 20 days prior to the 2007 and 2008 regular sessions. **Effective Date:** July 1, 2006.

SR 144 charges the Department of Human Services with conducting a “statewide needs assessment of non-citizen victims of human trafficking.” SR 144 requires that the Department of Human Services collaborate with Hawaii’s statewide interagency task force on human trafficking to study the best way to prevent and combat human trafficking; identify existing barriers that deny or minimize access to benefits for non-citizen victims of human trafficking; and identify appropriate social services for victims of human trafficking. **Effective Date:** April 12, 2007

HB 2772 extends the end date of the anti-trafficking task force through June 30, 2010 and expands its membership to include representatives of the state public defender, the Immigration Information Office, the Crime Victim Compensation Commission, the Office of the Gender Equity Counselor at the University of Hawaii, the Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence, and representatives of contractors working under the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and under the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops. **Effective Date:** June 29, 2008

Idaho: HCR 18 authorizes the Legislative Council to appoint a legislative committee to complete a study on human trafficking. The co-chairs of the committee will appoint non-legislative members of the committee. The committee shall: collect data and present findings on the nature and extent of human trafficking in Idaho; identify available federal, state and local programs that provide services to victims; analyze and make recommendations regarding the ability of existing criminal statutes to address trafficking; and, make recommendations regarding the prevention of trafficking, the prosecution of offenses, and

victim assistance. The committee is required to report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature, the Governor, and the Idaho Supreme Court by January 1, 2006. **Adopted:** April 1, 2005.

Iowa: SF 2219 requests legislative council authorization for a legislative interim study on human trafficking. The study recommendations and findings shall include, but are not limited to, identifying the needs of human trafficking victims and law enforcement and any other agencies that serve victims of human trafficking. A study report must be submitted for consideration during the 2007 legislative session. **Effective Date:** July 1, 2006.

Maine: HP 893 establishes a task force to review laws and legislation from other states and make recommendations for statutory language to criminalize human trafficking. The task force is charged with identifying federal, state and local programs that provide victim services and recommending methods to coordinate these services. The task force also is responsible for researching and evaluating approaches to increase public awareness of human trafficking. The task force must submit a report with its findings and recommendations no later than November 30, 2006. **Effective Date:** April 28, 2006

Minnesota: HF 1 appropriates money for an annual statewide human trafficking assessment, which will be led by the Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety with the assistance of government agencies and nongovernmental organizations. The study will include: the numbers of arrests, prosecutions, and successful convictions of traffickers; statistics on the number of trafficking victims, including demographics, method of recruitment, and method of discovery; trafficking routes and patterns; method of transportation; and, social factors that contribute to and foster trafficking, especially trafficking of women and children. The Commissioner must submit the first report to the Legislature by September 1, 2006. **Effective Date:** July 1, 2005.

New Hampshire: SB 194 establishes the *Statewide Interagency Commission on Human Trafficking*. The Commission is charged with analyzing the adequacy of existing criminal legislation to address human trafficking and making recommendations for revising these criminal statutes or creating new ones; working with law enforcement personnel to develop methodologies for collecting data on human trafficking; identifying available federal, state, and local programs that provide services to trafficking victims; and, evaluating approaches to increase public awareness of trafficking. The Commission must report its findings and recommendations to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the Senate Clerk, the House Clerk, the Governor, and the state Library on or before November 1, 2008. **Effective Date:** June 11, 2007.

New Mexico: SB 71 establishes an interagency task force to: examine the extent of human trafficking in the state; monitor and evaluate the implementation of 2008 trafficking criminalization law; make recommendations on how to strengthen anti-trafficking efforts to prevent trafficking, prosecute violators and protect victims; develop and conduct training for law enforcement personnel and victim service providers on how to identify victims; and implement an awareness campaign. The task force is required to submit an annual report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the legislature. **Effective Date:** July 1, 2008

New York: SB 5902 establishes an interagency task force on human trafficking to: examine the extent of human trafficking in the state; identify federal, state and local programs that provide services to trafficking victims; establish “protocols and collaboration” among federal, state and local law enforcement, state agencies and NGOs; evaluate approaches to increase public awareness of trafficking, and evaluate the effectiveness of “training programs on human trafficking that have been designed for law enforcement personnel, criminal defense attorneys, social service providers, and NGOs.” The task force is required to report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the legislature by November 1, 2008. **Effective Date:** November, 1, 2007

Virginia: HB 2923 establishes the *Commission on the Prevention of Human Trafficking*. The Commission is charged with: developing and coordinating the implementation of a *State Plan for the Prevention of Human Trafficking*; collaborating with state, local and federal agencies to improve the collection and sharing of data on human trafficking within the state; recommending policies to facilitate effective collaboration between state agencies, the community, business and industry, and public and private entities to prevent human trafficking; identifying available federal, state, and local programs that provide services to trafficking victims; and making recommendations on methods to provide a coordinated system of support and assistance to victims of trafficking. The Commission must submit an annual report to the Governor and the General Assembly no later than the first day of each regular session of the General Assembly. **Effective Date:** July 1, 2007.

Washington: HB 2381 created the *Washington State Task Force Against the Trafficking of Persons* in 2002 to: measure and evaluate the progress of the state in trafficking prevention activities; identify available federal, state, and local programs that provide services to victims of trafficking; and, make recommendations on methods to provide a coordinated system of support and assistance to victims of trafficking. **Effective Date:** June 13, 2002. The Task Force expired on March 1, 2003 but was extended until June 30, 2004 (**HB 1090**). **Effective Date:** May 14, 2003.

HR 4707 recognizes and honors the Office of Crime Victims Advocacy and the *Washington State Task Force Against the Trafficking of Persons* for its accomplishments in leading the country in taking action against human trafficking. **Adopted:** March 4, 2004.

**International Marriage Brokers/International Matchmaking Organizations (IMOs)
Regulation of “Bride Trafficking” by Commercial Enterprises**

Legislatures in **Hawaii, Missouri, Texas,** and **Washington** have passed laws to regulate “international matchmaking organizations” (IMOs) that operate in the state.

Hawaii: HB 135 allows persons living abroad who use for-profit matchmaking services to gain access to criminal conviction and marital history information from prospective spouses residing in the United States (“clients”). Each IMO must notify all foreign women (“recruits”) in their native language that criminal history records and marital history information about any Hawaii resident is available upon request. The IMO also must disseminate this information upon request in the recruit’s native language and refrain from providing any further services that facilitate interaction between the recruit and the client until the information has been submitted

to the IMO. The punishment for a violation of the law is a fine of up to \$500 and up to 30 days imprisonment. **Effective Date:** January 1, 2004.

HB 2050 expands upon Hawaii's current law by including abuse orders of protection issued against a Hawaii resident as information that must be disclosed by a Hawaii resident as part of the resident's marital history information in dealings with international matchmaking organizations. **Effective Date:** January 1, 2007.

Missouri: HB 353 requires IMOs to notify each potential recruit that the criminal history information and marital history information of clients are available, upon request, in the recruit's own language. Basic rights information -- including information about human rights, immigration, emergency assistance and resources, and the legal rights of and resources for victims of domestic violence -- also must be made available to recruits. The IMO must distribute this information no later than 30 days after receiving it, and IMOs that fail to provide the information or willfully provide incomplete or false information are guilty of a class D felony. **Effective Date:** August 28, 2005.

Texas: HB 177 requires IMOs to provide each foreign recruit with the criminal history record information and marital history information of the IMO's clients and with basic rights information in the recruit's native language. The IMO must disseminate this information no later than the 30th day after the date it receives the information from the client and must pay the costs incurred to translate this information into the recruit's native language. The IMO may not provide any further services to the client or recruit until it has obtained the requested information from the client and provided it to the recruit. An IMO that violates the law is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$20,000 for each violation. **Effective Date:** September 1, 2003.

Washington: SB 6412 requires IMOs to provide information to foreign women, upon request, on state background checks and personal histories of Washington residents seeking to meet foreign women (potential recruits). The IMO must notify all potential recruits that background check and personal history information is available upon request. Once the resident is notified of the recruit's request for background information, the IMO must refrain from providing any further services that facilitate future interaction between the recruit and the resident until the IMO has obtained the requested information from the resident. **Effective Date:** September 1, 2002. The language of the bill was slightly amended in 2003 (**HB 1826**). **Effective Date:** July 27, 2003.

Regulating Travel Services Providers that Facilitate Sex Tourism

Legislatures in **Alaska, Hawaii, Missouri, New York** and **Washington** have enacted laws making it a state felony offense to knowingly sell or offer to sell travel services that include or facilitate travel for the purpose of engaging in prostitution.

Alaska: SB 12 expands the crime of promoting prostitution in the second degree to include any person who offers, sells, advertises, promotes, or facilitates travel that includes commercial sexual conduct, defined as sexual conduct in exchange for anything of value, as enticement for travel. **Effective Date:** July 1, 2006.

Hawaii: HB 2020 makes it a class C felony to knowingly sell or offer to sell travel services that include or facilitate travel for the purpose of engaging in prostitution. It authorizes the suspension or revocation of travel agency registration for engaging in these acts. The bill emphasizes that prostitution and sex tourism contribute to the trafficking of persons, and seeks to discourage sex tourism as a way to reduce the demand for sex trafficking. **Effective Date:** May 19, 2004.

Missouri: HB 1698 makes it a class C felony to knowingly sell or offer to sell travel services that include or facilitate travel for the purpose of engaging in prostitution. It authorizes the revocation of the articles of incorporation, as well as the freezing of bank and deposit accounts. **Effective Date:** June 6, 2006.

New York: SB 5902 expands the crime of promoting prostitution in the third degree to include travel service providers who knowingly sell travel services that facilitate prostitution. Promoting prostitution is a Class D felony. **Effective Date:** November 1, 2007.

Washington: SB 6731 makes it a class C felony to knowingly sell or offer to sell travel services that include or facilitate travel for the purpose of engaging in prostitution. Sellers of travel are prohibited from promoting or advertising travel services for the purpose of engaging in a commercial sex act. **Effective Date:** June 7, 2006

Sponsors

Criminalization and/or Victim Protections and Services Statutes

Alaska

SB 12 Sponsors: Senators Dyson, Davis, French, Bunde, Seekins, Wagoner, Elton, Kookesh, Huggins, Stevens G, Olson, Stedman, Stevens B, Cowdery, Therriault, Ellis, Wilken.

Representatives Lynn, Ramras, McGuire, Gara, Dahlstrom, Gardner, Olson, Kerttula, Gruenberg.

Arizona

SB 1372 Sponsors: Senators Jarrett, Aguirre, Bee, Blendu, Gould, L. Gray, Huppenthal, Johnson, R. Miranda, Waring, Arzberger, Brotherton, R. Burns, Chevront, J. Garcia, Hellon, R. Rios, Soltero, Verschoor; Representatives Anderson, Nelson, Paton, Pearce, Pierce, Burges, C. Gray, Lopes, McClure, P. Rios, Robson.

Related bill **HB 2539 Sponsors:** Representatives Paton, Alvarez, J. Burns, Farnsworth, Lopez, McClure, Pearce, Rosati, Biggs, Gallardo, Hershberger, Meza, Pierce, Sinema, Tully; Senator Bee.

Related bill **SB 1357 Sponsors:** Senators Bee, Jarrett, Waring, Harper, Tibshraeny, Verschoor; Representative Paton.

Related bill **HB 2657 Sponsors:** Representatives Gallardo, L. Lopez, Lujan, Sinema, A. Aguirre, Alvarez, Bedford, Chase, Downing, M. Garcia, Davis, Meza, Reagan.

Related bill **HB 2708 Sponsors:** Representatives Sinema, A. Aguirre, Chase, Alvarez, Bradley, Gallardo, M. Garcia, Kirkpatrick, Lujan, Meza, Tom.

Arkansas

HB 2979 Sponsor: Representative Elliott.

California

AB 22 Sponsors: Assemblymembers Lieber, Liu, Bermudez, Chan, Chavez, Cohn, DeVore, Goldberg, Hancock, Shirley Horton, Koretz, Leno, Leslie, Levine, Matthews, Pavley, Sharon Runner, Ruskin; Senators Kuehl, Alquist, Cedillo, Escutia, Romero.

SB 1569 Sponsor: Senator Kuehl.

ACR 28 Sponsors: Assembly Member Ma, Senator Padilla.

AB 1278 Sponsors: Assembly Members: Lieber, Ma and Smyth.
Senator Romero.

AB 2810 Sponsors: Assembly Member Brownley.
Senator Romero.

Colorado

SB 207 Sponsors: Senators Groff, Grossman, Shaffer, Bacon, Boyd, Brophy, Entz, Evans, Fitz-Gerald, Gordon, Hagedorn, Isgar, Johnson, Jones, Keller, Kester, Lamborn, May R., Mitchell, Owen, Tapia, Taylor, Teck, Tochtrop, Traylor, Veiga, Wiens, Williams, Windels.

Representatives Borodkin, Berens, Carroll M., Carroll T., Clapp, Cloer, Coleman, Gardner, Green, Hall, Harvey, Hoppe, Jahn, Kerr A., Kerr J., King, Knoedler, Larson,

Madden, Marshall, Massey, May M., McFadyen, Merrifield, Paccione, Penry, Riesberg, Romanoff, Rose, Schultheis, Soper, Stafford, Sullivan, Todd, White, Witwer.

Connecticut

SB 153 Sponsors: Senators Stillman, Kissel, Looney, McDonald, Meyer, Harp, Gomes, Prague, Finch, Roraback, Crisco, Handley, DeLuca.

Representatives Kirkley-Bey, Aresimowicz, Zalaski, Donovan, Pawelkiewicz, Keeley, Dargan, Hewett, Michele, Widlitz, Candelaria, Diamantis, Boukus, Perone, Reinoso, Mikutel, Doyle, Tallarita, Ritter, Carson, Leone, Belden, Mioli, Mann, McMahon, Googins, Urban, Frey, Klarides, Stripp, Tymniak, Witkos, Guerrero, Sawyer.

SB 1500 Sponsors: Senator Williams, Kissel

Representative Amann.

Delaware

HS 1 sponsors: Representatives Maier, Spence, Ewing, Outten, Valihura, Wagner, Keeley, Johnson

Senators Blevins, Sorenson, Connor.

Florida

SB 1962 Sponsors: Senators Wasserman Schultz, Smith, Aronberg, Haridopolos.

Related bill **HB 865 Sponsors:** Representatives Gannon, Brandenburg, Bullard, Fiorentino, A. Gibson, Harrell, Hasner, Holloway, Joyner, Kravitz, Stargel, Zapata.

Related bill **HB 1977 Sponsors:** Representatives Barreiro, Bucher, Fiorentino, Gannon, Joyner, Kallinger, Kottkamp, Rich, Roberson, Sobel.

SB 250 Sponsors: Senators Margolis, King, Smith, Rich, Campbell, Saunders, Haridopolos, Aronberg, Wilson, Crist.

Related bill **HB 469 Sponsors:** Representatives Gannon, Altman, Bucher, Bullard, M. Davis, Glorioso, Gottlieb, Joyner, Justice, Meadows, Porth, Robaina, Roberson, Sobel, Vana, Zapata.

HB 7181 Sponsors: Health Care Council, Representatives. Glavano, Ambler, Bucher.

SB 1442 Sponsors: Senators Baker, Lynn.

Georgia

SB 529 Sponsors: Senators Rogers, Hamrick, Douglas, Schaefer, Seabaugh, Goggans.

Hawaii

HR 162 Sponsors: Representatives Lee, Mizuno, Rhoads, Shimabukuro, Yamane, Ching, Evans, Green, Nishimoto, Pine, Saiki, Sonson, Souki, Waters.

Idaho

HB 536 Sponsors: Representatives Field, Smith, Sali, Clark, Ellsworth, Harwood, Nielsen, Ring, Shirley, Wills, McGeachin, Bastian, Hart, Boe, LeFavour, Pence.

Illinois

HB 1469 Sponsors: Representatives Chavez, Bailey, Soto, Mendoza, Gordon, Delgado, Berrios, Jefferson, Churchill, Daniels, Saviano, McAuliffe, Sullivan Jr., Stephens, Rose, Myers, Lang, D'Amico, Giles, Davis, Flowers, Mautino, Reis, Mitchell, Poe, Brauer, Leitch, Bost, Winters, Tenhouse, Pihos, Krause, Burke, Osterman, Franks, Younge, Granberg, Kelly, Reitz, Molaro, Schock, Smith, Beiser, McGuire, Verschoore, Ryg, Munson, Bellock, Mulligan, Washington, Hamos, Nekritz, Acevedo, Howard, Patterson, Lyons, Bradley, Colvin, Jakobsson, May, Dunkin, Graham, Froehlich, Moffitt, Millner, Lyons, Fritchey, Miller, Rita, Turner, Coulson, Pritchard, Mathias, Meyer; Senators Cullerton, Collins, Martinez, Haine, Althoff.

Related bill **SB 477 Sponsors:** Senators Cullerton, Haine, Dillard, Raoul, Sandoval, Harmon, Collins; Representatives Mathias, Froehlich, Chavez, Bailey, Delgado, Franks, LaVia, Soto.

HB 1299 Sponsors: Representatives Howard, Froehlich, Graham, May, Washington, Yarbrough, Colvin, Soto, Davis, Moffitt.

Senators Martinez, Cullerton, Garrett, Righter, Harmon, Collins, Silverstein, Althoff, Axley, Hunter, DeLeo, Risinger, Haine, Schoenberg, Lightford.

Indiana

HB 1155 Sponsors: Representatives Budak, Bardon, Smith, Ulmer.
Senators J. Simpson, Becker, Long, Zakas, Steele, Landske, Wyss, Drozda, Broden, Miller, Bray, Mrvan.

HB 1414 (amendment to **HB 1155**) **Sponsors:** Representatives Austin, Lawson, Ruppel, Ulmer, L., Lanane, Simpson, Long, Delph, Zakas, Kruse, Steele, Landske, Wyss.

HB 1386 Sponsors: Representatives Lawson, Welch, Ulmer, Foley; Senators Bray, Steele, Zakas.

Iowa

SF 2219 Sponsors: Senators Kreiman, Miller, Boettger, Brunkhorst, Dvorsky, Fraise, Hancock, Horn, Larson, McKibben, Quirnbach, Schoenjahn, Tinsman, Ward, Warnstadt, Zaun.

SB 2027 (amendment to **SF 2219**) **Sponsors:** Senators By Tinsman, Boettger, Brunkhorst, Mulder, Hahn, Kettering, Miller, Seymour, Zieman, Iverson, Lundby, Putney, Ward, McKinley, Johnson, Ragan.

Kansas

SB 72 Sponsor: Senator Journey.

SB 151 (amendment to **SB 72**) **Sponsor:** Senator Jordan.

Related bill **HB 2004 Sponsor:** Representative Ju. Morrison.

Kentucky

SB 43 Sponsors: Senators Boswell, Blevins Jr, Clark, Harper Angel, Rhoads, Roeding, Scorsone, Shaughnessy, Westwood.

Louisiana

HB 56 Sponsors: Representatives Katz, Doerge, St. Germain, Winston, Scalise, Alexander, Badon, Baldone, Barrow, Baudoin, Bruce, Burns, Cravins, Curtis, Dartez, Dorsey, Dove, Downs, Durand, Erdey, Fannin, Farrar, Frith, Gallot, Glover, Greene, Hammett, Hebert, Hill, Hunter, Hutter, Jackson, Jefferson, Johns, Kennard, Kenney, LaBruzzo, LaFonta, Lancaster, McDonald, Montgomery, Morrell, Morrish, Pierre, Pitre, M. Powell, T. Powell, Quezaire, Schneider, Smiley, G. Smith, Strain, Thompson, Townsend, Trahan, Tucker, Waddell, Walker, Walsworth, White, Wooton.

Senator Broome filed the motion to vote on the House bill in the Senate.

Maine

LD 461 Sponsors: Representative Simpson.

Senator Rotundo.

Maryland

SB 606 Sponsors: Senators Forehand, Conway, Kelley, Kramer, Pugh, Raskin, Rosapepe, Brochin, Gladden, Haines, Jacobs, Mooney, Muse, Simonaire, Stone, Jones, and Peters.

HB 876 Sponsors: Delegates Lawton, Dumais, Ali, Barkley, Beidle, Bronrott, Dwyer, Frank, Frush, Gilchrist, Gutierrez, Healey, Hecht, Hixson, Hucker, James, Kaiser, Kelly, N. King, Kullen, Lee, Love, Manno, McComas, McConkey, Mizeur, Montgomery, Nathan-Pulliam, Pena-Melnyk, Ramirez, Ross, Shank, Shewell, Simmons, Stein, Tarrant, Valderrama, Waldstreicher.

Michigan

HB 5747 Sponsor: Representative Pavlov.

Minnesota

HB 1 Sponsors: Representatives Smith, Zellers, Meslow, Gazelka, Brod, Lesch, Severson, Cybart, Peppin, Emmer, Gunther, Ruth, Penas, Abeler, Paulsen, Beard, Holberg, P. Nelson, Hoppe, Finstad, Bradley, Erickson, Dill, Kohls, Demmer, Sykora, Tingelstad, Lanning, Wilkin, Samuelson, J. Johnson, Magnus, Simpson, Garofalo, Cornish.

Companion bill **SB 609 Sponsors:** Senators Ranum, Kleis, Fischbach, Reiter, Ruud.

SB 1689 (amendment to **HB 1**) **Sponsors:** Senators Pappas, Foley, McGinn, Ranum, Limmer.

Companion bill **HB 1760 Sponsors:** Representatives Tingelstad, Knoblach, Clark, Thao, Smith, Murphy, Loeffler, Abeler, Gunther, Mariani, Ellison, Holberg, R. Johnson, Walker, Hornstein, Larson, Dorman, Soderstrom, Meslow, Brod, McNamara, Moe, Liebling, Kahn, Greiling.

Mississippi

HB 381 Sponsors: Representatives Mims, Moak, Myers, Vince, Lott.

Missouri

HB 1487 Sponsor: Representative Tom Self.

SB 1210 (amendment to **HB 1487**) **Sponsors:** Senators Bray, Bland, Champion, Coleman, Days, Steelman, Yeckel.

Montana

SB 385 Sponsors: Senators Cobb, Laslovich.

Nebraska

LB 1086 Sponsors: Senators Synowiecki, Howard.

LB 1253 (amendment to **LB 1086**) **Sponsors:** Senators Synowiecki, Howard.

LB 842 (amendment to **LB 1086**) **Sponsors:** Senators Stuhr, Brown, Combs, Fischer, Flood, Hudkins, McDonald, Price, Redfield, Schimek, Thompson.

Nevada

AB 383 Sponsors: Assemblymembers Kirkpatrick, Conklin, Koivisto.

New Jersey

AB 2730 Sponsors: Assemblymembers Stender, Cohen, Chivukula, Greenstein, Green, Diegnan, Mayer, Eagler, Conners, Payne, Gusciora.

Related bill **SB 1848 Sponsors:** Senators Gill, Inverso, Lance, Kyrillos, Kean, Connors, Allen, Turner.

Related bill **AB 3213 Sponsor:** Assemblymember Baroni.

Related bill **SB 1877 Sponsors:** Senators Inverso, Lance, Kyrillos, Kean, Connors.

New Mexico:

SB 71 Sponsors: Senators Garcia, Beffort, Campos, Cisneros, Feldman, Griego, Grubestic, Jennings, Kernan, Leavell, Lopez, Martinez, McSorley, Morales, Ortiz y Pino, Papen, Rainaldi, Rodriguez, Sanchez, Smith, Taylor, Ulibarri.

New York

SB 5902 Sponsors: Senators: Padavan, Volker, Morahan, Golden, Leibell, Alesi, Bonacic, Bruno, Defrancisco, Farley, Flanagan, Fuschillo, Griffo, Hannon, O. Johnson, Lanza, Larkin, Lavallo, Libous, Little, Maltese, Marcellino, Maziarz, Nozzolio, Rath, Robach, Saland, Seward, Skelos, Trunzo, Winner, Wright, Young.

Related Bill **HB 8679 Sponsors:** Assemblymembers Dinowitz, Paulin, Silver, Lentol, Weinstein, Greene, Galef, Fields, Aubertine, Scarborough, Lafayette, Jacobs, Pheffer, Eddington, Gunther, Clark, Espaillat, Carrozza, Koon, John, Sweeney, Lancman, Jaffee, Young, Gabryszak, Englebright, Rosenthal, Powell, Tedisco.

North Carolina

HB 1896 Sponsors: Representatives Goforth, Ray, Glazier, Farmer-Butterfield, B. Allen, L. Allen, Brown, Clary, Coates, England, Faison, Fisher, Frye, Grady, Harrison, Hilton, Hollo, Holloway, Ed Jones, Luebke, McGee, Moore, Pate, Preston, Rapp, Setzer, Sherrill, Starnes, Steen, Stiller, Sutton, Underhill, Vinson, Weiss, Wiley, Wray.

SB1079 Sponsors: Senators Kinnaird, Berger, Cowell, McKissick, Jr.

Oklahoma

HB 1021 Sponsors: Representatives Cooksey, Blackwell, Smithson, Inman, Shannon, Kiesel, Pittman, Sears, Kern, Terrill, Hamilton, Key, Sullivan, Denney, Coody, S. Martin, R. McDaniel.

Senators Crain, Leftwich.

Oregon

SB 578 Sponsors: Senators: Brown, Verger, Atkinson, Avakian, Bates, Beyer, Carter, Courtney, Deckert, Devlin, Ferrioli, G. George, L George, Gordly, Johnson, Kruse, Metsger, Monnes, Anderson, Monroe, Morrisette, Morse, Prozanski, Starr, Walker, Westlund, Whitsett, Winters.

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Statewide Interagency Task Forces on Human Trafficking

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HR 4707 Sponsor: Representative Voloria.

**International Marriage Brokers/International Matchmaking Organizations (IMOs)
Hawaii**

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Missouri

HB 353 Sponsors: Representatives Lipke, Page, J. Brown, Nieves.

SB 437 (amendment to **HB 353**) **Sponsor:** Senator Bray.

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Regulating Travel Services Providers that Facilitate Sex Tourism

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Hawaii

HB 2020 Sponsors: Representatives Arakaki, Chang, Evans, Hale, Karamatsu, Kawakami, Lee, Leong, Luke, Magaoay, Marumoto, Morita, Shimabukuro, Thielen.

Companion bill **SB 2227 Sponsors:** Senators Chun Oakland, Baker, Fukunaga, Kim.

Missouri

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HB 1236 (amendment to **HB 1698**) **Sponsors:** Representatives Tilley, Ruestman, Moore, Sutherland, Muschany, Dethrow, Smith, Bruns, Wood, Robinson, Sater, Rupp, Day, Fisher, Smith, Wright, Emery, Ervin, Cunningham, Munzlinger, Dempsey, Kraus, Dixon, Mcghee, Silvey, Sander.

HB 995 (amendment to **HB 1698**) **Sponsors:** Representatives Dusenberg, Munzlinger, Day, Kraus, Sater, Davis, Wilson, Bivins, Emery, Sander, Sutherland, Fisher, Ruestman, Brown, Ervin, Mcghee.

HB 1362 (amendment to **HB 1698**) **Sponsor:** Representative Cooper.

HB 1290 (amendment to **HB 1698**) **Sponsors:** Representatives Schaaf, Lembke, Kingery, Sutherland, Tilley.

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Related Bill **HB 8679 Sponsors:** Assemblymembers Dinowitz, Paulin, Silver, Lentol, Weinstein, Greene, Galef, Fields, Aubertine, Scarborough, Lafayette, Jacobs, Pheffer, Eddington, Gunther, Clark, Espaillat, Carrozza, Koon, John, Sweeney, Lancman, Jaffee, Young, Gabryszak, Englebright, Rosenthal, Powell, Tedisco.

Washington

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