Human Trafficking:
The Iowa Perspective

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Iowa Department of Public Safety
2015
Human Trafficking

The Iowa State Bar Association’s Access to Justice Committee formed a subcommittee to focus on human trafficking in 2014. The Subcommittee was asked to consider four things:

(1) to assess the scope of the problem of human trafficking in Iowa, (2) to determine what actions are being taken in Iowa and elsewhere in the country to combat the problem, (3) to identify Iowa organizations that are advocating on behalf of victims of human trafficking, and (4) to make recommendations regarding steps the Association might take to join the fight against human trafficking and to assist in aiding its victims.

This charge provides a valuable overview of human trafficking issues in Iowa and elsewhere.

The Scope of the Problem

Like many other crimes, human trafficking is largely a hidden problem. For those who are attuned to the nature of the criminal organizations that operate in human trafficking, though, the signs are there. And now there are some prosecutions in Iowa, as well. The experience in Iowa has mirrored the experience in many other jurisdictions in the U.S. and around the world.

The Polaris Project is focused on human trafficking in the U.S. and provides some statistics based on the communications to the Project:

- The International Labor Organization estimates that there are 20.9 million victims of human trafficking globally, including 5.5 million children. 55% are women and girls.
- In 2013, the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline, operated by Polaris, received multiple reports of human trafficking cases in all 50 states and D.C.
- The International Labor Organization estimates that forced labor and human trafficking is a $150 billion industry worldwide.
- There is no official estimate of the total number of human trafficking victims in the U.S. With 100,000 children estimated to be in the sex trade in the United States each year, it is clear that the total number of victims nationally reaches into

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the hundreds of thousands when estimates of both adults and minors and sex trafficking and labor trafficking are aggregated.

- The number of human trafficking cases that Polaris learns about increases every year.

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**Actions Taken**

**Federal Statutes:**
The United States Code includes a number of criminal and civil statutes that address human trafficking, as well as other statutes to address the financial crimes and other offenses that often are associated with human trafficking (such as organized crime offenses, financial crimes, sexual assault offenses, etc.). A complete list is provided at the end of these materials.

**State Statutes:**
The Iowa Code includes human trafficking statutes that include criminal and civil remedies. Like the federal code, there are also criminal and civil statutes that address the related financial and other offenses. The Iowa statute also is set out at the end of these materials.

**Legislative Initiatives:**
Many states have examined a number of initiatives focused on human trafficking, such as:

- “Safe Harbor” provisions, such as immunity from prosecution for minors charged with prostitution or expungement of prostitution charges for minors
- Protective and rehabilitative services for the survivors of trafficking
- Pretrial diversion programs for certain prostitution offenses
- Record-clearing options for prostitution offenses
- Victim funds specifically directed to human trafficking
- Civil asset forfeiture provisions specifically directed to human trafficking
- Training for government personnel, including law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, and youth service workers
- Victim service programs designed to address the unique needs of trafficking survivors
National Human Trafficking Resource Center:
The national initiative that includes the toll-free hotline for human trafficking is managed by the Polaris project. In 2014, the project received information about 5,042 cases as a result of phone calls, webforms and emails, and 125 cases as result of texts.

- The top three sex trafficking venues:
  - Commercial front brothel
  - Internet ad, venue unknown
  - Hotel/motel

- The top three labor trafficking venues:
  - Domestic work
  - Traveling sales crew
  - Restaurant/Food Service

Iowa Organizations & Initiatives

Many non-profit organizations, associations, businesses, and government agencies have developed initiatives focused on human trafficking in Iowa. Some of these organizations are specific to Iowa, some are connected with national organizations, and some are connected with organizations that serve Iowa and other states. A sampling of these organizations includes the following:

Operation Detour:
Iowa Attorney General Tom Miller has developed a task force focused on policy making for criminal justice officials, the Human Trafficking Enforcement and Prosecution Initiative (HTEPI). This group has provided extensive training to law enforcement officials and other criminal justice officials, as well as the general public. Recently, the program launched a billboard campaign focused on prevention.

Braking Traffik:
This non-profit organization in the Quad Cities area is focused on sex trafficking Iowa and Illinois. The group organizes public awareness events, public speakers and other training programs. The group has produced a documentary, “Any Kid, Any Where,” about juvenile sex trafficking, and has launched a billboard campaign focused on sex trafficking:
Network Against Human Trafficking:
This non-profit organization based in Ames is focused on building coalitions, raising awareness, providing education and promoting advocacy against human trafficking of all varieties in Iowa.

Chrysalis Foundation:
This Iowa non-profit foundation has supported human trafficking education and public awareness programs, as well as victim resources and coordination with law enforcement and prosecution efforts.

Achieving Maximum Potential (AMP):
This statewide organization, which is part of Youth & Shelter Services, Inc., of Ames, provides direct services to youth, and also focuses on public awareness of human trafficking.

Teens Against Human Trafficking:
This non-profit organization based in Ankeny is organized and run by high school students, focused on increasing public awareness of sex trafficking of teenage victims. The group recently supported “Heels of Hope,” a 5K walk designed to represent the pain experienced by trafficking victims.

Truckers Against Trafficking:
This Colorado-based organization has received support from the Iowa Department of Transportation, when the DOT agreed to place brochures in each Driver License station in Iowa, along with truck stops along Iowa interstates. The purpose of the TAT organization is to educate, equip, empower and mobilize truckers to combat domestic sex trafficking.

Rejuvenating Women / Bound NoMore:
This Omaha-based ministry is focused on raising public awareness of sex trafficking in the Omaha area, and also provides a Safe House for women and girls escaping violence.

Price of Life Omaha:
This ministry-based program focuses on raising public awareness and coordinating resources to combat human trafficking in Omaha and western Iowa.
**Salvation Army Omaha:**
The Omaha Salvation Army provides services to trafficking survivors, including shelter, transitional housing, holistic programming and mental health counseling. The program also provides programming specific to refugees and immigrants who have been trafficked.

**Recommendations**

The ISBA subcommittee has suggested several recommendations for ISBA, including:
- Joining the Network Against Human Trafficking
- Include links on the ISBA website to anti-human-trafficking sites
- Support funding for state programs
- Conduct CLE programs focused on human trafficking
- Sponsor legislative initiatives
- Post the national human trafficking hotline in convenience stores, restaurants and other locations where human trafficking victims might be found

**Other Information**

*Look Beneath the Surface*
Available online: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bqyzW84J3Dc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bqyzW84J3Dc)

*A Path Appears*

*Tricked* (available on Netflix)
Trailers online: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FD CpqRGxAz4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FD CpqRGxAz4)  [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bRCwlj-ZH6A](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bRCwlj-ZH6A)
**Online Ads**
Multiple online sites provide advertisements for escort, date, outcall, in-call at hotels, motels, apartments, houses and businesses throughout Iowa. Backpage is widely available, and free. Some sites are “premium” sites that require subscriptions or log-ins, and some require regular “review” postings in order to retain membership.

### What Everyone Needs to Know about Human Trafficking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who is at greatest risk?</th>
<th>Where might you encounter trafficking?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Marginalized &amp; impoverished groups &amp; individuals</td>
<td>• Commercial sex operations: brothels, strip clubs, truck stops, hotels, apartments</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Runaway &amp; homeless youth</td>
<td>• Restaurants, bars, hotels (service industry)</td>
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<td>• Victims of trauma &amp; abuse</td>
<td>• Factories</td>
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<td>• Refugees &amp; individuals fleeing conflict</td>
<td>• Domestic laborers</td>
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<td>• Undocumented immigrants</td>
<td>• Door to door sales</td>
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<td>• Foreign spouses (via forced marriage)</td>
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<td>• Migrant laborers</td>
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### Warning Signs

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<tr>
<th>Behavior or Physical State</th>
<th>Work Conditions &amp; Immigration Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Fearful, anxious, depressed, submissive, tense, nervous, paranoid</td>
<td>• Work excessively long and/or unusual hours? Not allowed breaks?</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Defers to another person to speak for him/her; not allowed to speak English</td>
<td>• Unpaid, paid very little, or paid only via tips?</td>
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<td>• Shows signs of physical or sexual abuse, physical restraint, confinement, torture</td>
<td>• Recruited for one purpose and then forced to engage in some other job?</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Harmed or deprived of food, water, sleep, medical care, other life necessities</td>
<td>• Owes a large debt and unable to pay it off?</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Few or no personal possessions</td>
<td>• High security measures in the work place or living location? (e.g., opaque windows, boarded-up windows, bars on windows, barbed wire, security cameras, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Avoids eye contact</td>
<td>• Salary garnished to pay off a smuggling fee?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lacks health care, appears malnourished</td>
<td>• Forced to perform sex acts?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Loss of sense of time or place</td>
<td>• Threatened with deportation or law enforcement action?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• In possession of identification &amp; travel documents? If not, who has control of them?</td>
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</tbody>
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Sex Trafficking
▪ In touch with family?
▪ Drugged? Beaten?
▪ Refers to pimp as “boyfriend”
▪ “Go bag” has essentials for commercial sex
▪ Under age

Social Behavior
▪ Free to contact friends or family?
▪ Allowed to socialize or attend religious services?
▪ Freedom of movement?
▪ Threatened with harm if attempts to leave / escape?
▪ Inconsistencies in story?

Other Online Resources

Human Trafficking: A Resource Guide to U.S. Law

Trafficking in Persons Report 2011
http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2011/index.htm

Polaris Project
http://www.polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/overview

FBI

US Department of Health & Human Services
http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking/

End Human Trafficking
http://www.endhumantrafficking.org/

National Hotline
800 – 3737 - 888
Iowa Human Trafficking Law
Iowa Code (as amended, 2015)

Iowa passed a human trafficking statute in 2006 (Iowa Code Chapter 710A), which sets out several human trafficking offenses that address various ways of committing the crime, including:

- Knowing engagement in human trafficking, including various methods such as
  - By physically restraining/threatening restraint
  - By soliciting services/benefiting from services
  - By abusing/threatening abuse of law/legal process
  - By knowingly destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating, possessing actual/purported immigration document or government document
- Financial benefit or receipt of anything of value from knowing participation in human trafficking

The seriousness of the offense depends on three factors:
  1. The type of activity
  2. The age of victim
  3. The injury resulting

In 2015, the crime was made a forcible felony, which affects bail eligibility and sentencing.

The statute also provides an affirmative defense of compulsion, which requires proof that “the defendant committed the violation under compulsion by another’s threat of serious injury, provided that the defendant reasonably believed that such injury was imminent.”

Although the term “imminent” is not defined in the statute, it has been interpreted in other statutes to mean immediate threat, not distant in space or time, ready to take place, or likely to occur in the near future without intervention.

Iowa law also directs that, in ordering restitution, the court may consider “[t]he gross income of the defendant or the value of labor or services performed by the victim to the defendant.” A separate victim compensation fund is established for human trafficking, in Section 915.94.

The state attorney general may certify to the United States Department of Justice that a victim has cooperated with a criminal investigation, which may be crucial to the victim’s immigration status and eligibility. The law enforcement investigating agency has a duty to report to the Iowa Attorney General about any investigation of human trafficking, so that appropriate certification can be provided to the federal Department of Justice.

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5 Iowa Code § 710A.4 (2013)
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<th>B Felony</th>
<th>C Felony</th>
<th>D Felony</th>
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<td>• Knowingly engage in human trafficking</td>
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<td>• Knowingly engage in human trafficking</td>
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<td>• By causing/threatening physical injury</td>
<td>• By causing/threatening physical injury</td>
<td>• By physically restraining/threatening restraint</td>
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<td>• Victim is under age 18</td>
<td>• Victim is under age 18</td>
<td>• Knowingly engage in human trafficking</td>
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<td>• By knowingly destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating, possessing actual/purported immigration document or government document</td>
<td>• Person who benefits financially or receives anything of value</td>
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<td>• Victim is under age 18</td>
<td>• From knowing participation in human trafficking</td>
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<td>• Knowingly engage in human trafficking</td>
<td>• Victim is under age 18</td>
<td>• To engage in commercial sexual activity</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• By soliciting services/benefiting from services</td>
<td>• Knowingly engage in human trafficking</td>
<td>• Entice, coerce, recruit (or attempt) person under 18 (or law enforcement representing under 18)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• By abusing/threatening abuse of law/legal process</td>
<td>• By physically restraining/threatening restraint</td>
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710A.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

1. **“Commercial sexual activity”** means any sex act or sexually explicit performance for which anything of value is given, promised to, or received by any person and includes, but is not limited to, prostitution, participation in the production of pornography, and performance in strip clubs.

2. **“Debt bondage”** means the status or condition of a debtor arising from a pledge of the debtor’s personal services or a person under the control of a debtor’s personal services as a security for debt if the reasonable value of such services is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined.

3. **“Forced labor or services”** means labor or services that are performed or provided by another person and that are obtained or maintained through any of the following:
   a. Causing or threatening to cause serious physical injury to any person.
   b. Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another person.
   c. Abusing or threatening to abuse the law or legal process.
   d. Knowingly destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating, or possessing any actual or purported passport or other immigration document, or any other actual or purported government identification document, of another person.

4. a. **“Human trafficking”** means participating in a venture to recruit, harbor, transport, supply provisions, or obtain a person for any of the following purposes:
   (1) Forced labor or service that results in involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.
   (2) Commercial sexual activity through the use of force, fraud, or coercion, except that if the trafficked person is under the age of eighteen, the commercial sexual activity need not involve force, fraud, or coercion.
   b. **“Human trafficking”** also means knowingly purchasing or attempting to purchase services involving commercial sexual activity from a victim or another person engaged in human trafficking.

5. **“Involuntary servitude”** means a condition of servitude induced by means of any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that if the person did not enter into or continue in such condition, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint or the threatened abuse of legal process.

6. **“Labor”** means work of economic or financial value.

7. **“Maintain”** means, in relation to labor and services, to secure continued performance thereof, regardless of any initial agreement on the part of the victim to perform such type of services.

8. **“Obtain”** means, in relation to labor or services, to secure performance thereof.

9. **“Peonage”** means a status or condition of involuntary servitude based upon real or alleged indebtedness.

10. **“Services”** means an ongoing relationship between a person and the actor in which the person performs activities under the supervision of or for the benefit of the actor, including commercial sexual activity and sexually explicit performances.

11. **“Sexually explicit performance”** means a live or public act or show intended to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires or appeal to the prurient interest of patrons.

12. **“Venture”** means any group of two or more persons associated in fact, whether or not a legal entity.

13. **“Victim”** means a person subjected to human trafficking.

2006 Acts, ch 1074, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 19, §1; 2012 Acts, ch 1057, §2

710A.2 Human trafficking.

1. A person who knowingly engages in human trafficking is guilty of a class “D”
felony, except that if the victim is under the age of eighteen, the person is guilty of a class “C” felony.

2. A person who knowingly engages in human trafficking by causing or threatening to cause serious physical injury to another person is guilty of a class “C” felony, except that if the victim is under the age of eighteen, the person is guilty of a class “B” felony.

3. A person who knowingly engages in human trafficking by physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another person is guilty of a class “D” felony, except that if the victim is under the age of eighteen, the person is guilty of a class “C” felony.

4. A person who knowingly engages in human trafficking by soliciting services or benefiting from the services of a victim is guilty of a class “D” felony, except that if the victim is under the age of eighteen, the person is guilty of a class “C” felony.

5. A person who knowingly engages in human trafficking by abusing or threatening to abuse the law or legal process is guilty of a class “D” felony, except that if the victim is under the age of eighteen, the person is guilty of a class “C” felony.

6. A person who knowingly engages in human trafficking by knowingly destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating, or possessing any actual or purported passport or other immigration document, or any other actual or purported government identification document of a victim is guilty of a class “D” felony, except that if that other person is under the age of eighteen, the person is guilty of a class “C” felony.

7. A person who benefits financially or by receiving anything of value from knowing participation in human trafficking is guilty of a class “D” felony, except that if the victim is under the age of eighteen, the person is guilty of a class “C” felony.

8. A person’s ignorance of the age of the victim or a belief that the victim was older is not a defense to a violation of this section.

2006 Acts, ch 1074, §3; 2012 Acts, ch 1057, §3; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §187

710A.2A Solicitation of commercial sexual activity.
A person shall not entice, coerce, or recruit, or attempt to entice, coerce, or recruit, either a person who is under the age of eighteen or a law enforcement officer or agent who is representing that the officer or agent is under the age of eighteen, to engage in a commercial sexual activity. A person who violates this section commits a class “D” felony.

2012 Acts, ch 1057, §4; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §188

710A.3 Affirmative defense.
It shall be an affirmative defense, in addition to any other affirmative defenses for which the victim might be eligible, to a prosecution for a criminal violation directly related to the defendant's status as a victim of a crime that is a violation of section 710A.2, that the defendant committed the violation under compulsion by another’s threat of serious injury, provided that the defendant reasonably believed that such injury was imminent.

2006 Acts, ch 1074, §4

710A.4 Restitution.
The gross income of the defendant or the value of labor or services performed by the victim to the defendant shall be considered when determining the amount of restitution.

2006 Acts, ch 1074, §5

710A.5 Certification.
A law enforcement agency investigating a crime described in section 710A.2 shall notify the attorney general in writing about the investigation. Upon request of the attorney general, such law enforcement agency shall provide copies of any investigative reports describing the immigration status and cooperation of the victim. The attorney general shall certify in writing to the United States department of justice or other federal agency that an investigation or prosecution under this chapter has begun.
and that the person who is a likely victim of a crime described in section 710A.2 is willing to cooperate or is cooperating with the investigation to enable the person, if eligible under federal law, to qualify for an appropriate special immigrant visa and to access available federal benefits. Cooperation with law enforcement shall not be required of a minor victim of a crime described in section 710A.2. This certification shall be made available to the victim and the victim’s designated legal representative.

2006 Acts, ch 1074, §6

710A.6 Outreach, public awareness, and training programs.
The crime victim assistance division of the department of justice, in cooperation with other governmental agencies and nongovernmental or community organizations, shall develop and conduct outreach, public awareness, and training programs for the general public, law enforcement agencies, first responders, potential victims, and persons conducting or regularly dealing with businesses or other ventures that have a high statistical incidence of debt bondage or forced labor or services. The programs shall train participants to recognize and report incidents of human trafficking and to suppress the demand that fosters exploitation of persons and leads to human trafficking.

Notes:

Chapter 702

702.4 Brothel.
A “brothel” is any building, structure, or part thereof, or other place offering shelter or seclusion, which is principally or regularly used for the purpose of prostitution, with the consent or connivance of the owner, tenant, or other person in possession of it.

Section 702.11, subsection 1, Code 2015, is amended to read as follows:
1. A “forcible felony” is any felonious child endangerment, assault, murder, sexual abuse, kidnapping, robbery, human trafficking, arson in the first degree, or burglary in the first degree.
   2. Notwithstanding subsection 1, the following offenses are not forcible felonies:
      a. Willful injury in violation of section 708.4, subsection 2.
      b. Sexual abuse in the third degree committed between spouses.
      c. Sexual abuse in violation of section 709.4, subsection 1, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (3), subparagraph division (d).
      d. Sexual exploitation by a counselor, therapist, or school employee in violation of section 709.15.
      e. Child endangerment subject to penalty under section 726.6, subsection 6.
      g. Domestic abuse assault in violation of section 708.2A, subsection 5.
      h. Removal of an officer’s communication or control device in violation of section 708.12, subsection 3, paragraph “f”.

702.15 Prostitute.
A “prostitute” is a person who sells or offers for sale the person’s services as a participant in a sex act.

Chapter 725

725.1 Prostitution.
1. a. Except as provided in paragraph “b”, a person who sells or offers for sale the
person’s services as a partner in a sex act commits an aggravated misdemeanor.

b. If the person who sells or offers for sale the person’s services as a partner in a sex act is under the age of eighteen, the county attorney may elect, in lieu of filing a petition alleging that the person has committed a delinquent act, to refer that person to the department of human services for the possible filing of a petition alleging that the person is a child in need of assistance.

c. If the person who sells or offers for sale the person’s services as a partner in a sex act is under the age of eighteen, upon the expiration of two years following the person’s conviction for a violation of paragraph “a” or of a similar local ordinance, the person may petition the court to expunge the conviction, and if the person has had no other criminal convictions, other than local traffic violations or simple misdemeanor violations of chapter 321 during the two-year period, the conviction shall be expunged as a matter of law. The court shall enter an order that the record of the conviction be expunged by the clerk of the district court. Notwithstanding section 692.2, after receipt of notice from the clerk of the district court that a record of conviction has been expunged for a violation of paragraph “a”, the record of conviction shall be removed from the criminal history data files maintained by the department of public safety.

2. a. Except as provided in paragraph “b”, a person who purchases or offers to purchase another person’s services as a partner in a sex act commits an aggravated misdemeanor.

b. A person who purchases or offers to purchase services as a partner in a sex act from a person who is under the age of eighteen commits a class "D" felony.

725.2 Pimping.
1. A person who solicits a patron for a prostitute, or who knowingly takes or shares in the earnings of a prostitute, or who knowingly furnishes a room or other place to be used for the purpose of prostitution, whether for compensation or not, commits a class “D” felony.

2. A person who solicits a patron for a prostitute who is under the age of eighteen, or who knowingly takes or shares in the earnings of a prostitute who is under the age of eighteen, or who knowingly furnishes a room or other place to be used for the purposes of prostitution of a prostitute who is under the age of eighteen, whether for compensation or not, commits a class “C” felony.

3. It shall be an affirmative defense to a prosecution of a person under the age of twenty-one for a violation of this section that the person was allowed, permitted, or encouraged by an adult having influence or control of the person to engage in acts prohibited pursuant to section 725.1, subsection 1, while the person was under the age of eighteen.

725.3 Pandering.
1. A person who persuades, arranges, coerces, or otherwise causes another, not a minor, to become a prostitute or to return to the practice of prostitution after having abandoned it, or keeps or maintains any premises for the purposes of prostitution or takes a share in the income from such premises knowing the character and content of such income, commits a class “D” felony.

2. A person who persuades, arranges, coerces, or otherwise causes a minor to become a prostitute or to return to the practice of prostitution after having abandoned it, or keeps or maintains any premises for the purpose of prostitution involving minors or knowingly shares in the income from such premises knowing the character and content of such income, commits a class “C” felony.

725.4 Leasing premises for prostitution.
A person who has rented or let any building, structure or part thereof, boat, trailer or other place offering shelter or seclusion, and who knows, or has reason to know, that the lessee or tenant is using such for the purposes of prostitution, and who does not, immediately upon acquiring such knowledge, terminate the tenancy or effectively put an
end to such practice of prostitution in such place, commits a serious misdemeanor.

Chapter 915

915.10 Definitions.
As used in this subchapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

3. “Victim” means a person who has suffered physical, emotional, or financial harm as the result of a public offense or a delinquent act, other than a simple misdemeanor, committed in this state. “Victim” also includes the immediate family members of a victim who died or was rendered incompetent as a result of the offense or who was under eighteen years of age at the time of the offense.

915.94 Victim compensation fund.
A victim compensation fund is established as a separate fund in the state treasury. Moneys deposited in the fund shall be administered by the department and dedicated to and used for the purposes of section 915.41 and this subchapter. In addition, the department may use moneys from the fund for the purpose of the department’s prosecutor-based victim service coordination, including the duties defined in sections 910.3 and 910.6 and this chapter, and for the award of funds to programs that provide services and support to victims of domestic abuse or sexual assault as provided in chapter 236, to victims under section 710A.2, and for the support of an automated victim notification system established in section 915.10A. The For each fiscal year, the department may also use up to one three hundred thousand dollars from the fund to provide training for victim service providers, to provide training for related professionals concerning victim service programming, and to provide training concerning homicide, domestic assault, sexual assault, stalking, harassment, and human trafficking as required by section 710A.6. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any balance in the fund on June 30 of any fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state.
Federal Laws on Human Trafficking

Section 1581 of Title 18 makes it unlawful to hold a person in “debt servitude,” or peonage, which is closely related to involuntary servitude. Section 1581 prohibits using force, the threat of force, or the threat of legal coercion to compel a person to work against his/her will. In addition, the victim's involuntary servitude must be tied to the payment of a debt.

Section 1584 of Title 18 makes it unlawful to hold a person in a condition of slavery, that is, a condition of compulsory service or labor against his/her will. A Section 1584 conviction requires that the victim be held against his/her will by actual force, threats of force, or threats of legal coercion. Section 1584 also prohibits compelling a person to work against his/her will by creating a “climate of fear” through the use of force, the threat of force, or the threat of legal coercion [i.e., If you don't work, I'll call the immigration officials.] which is sufficient to compel service against a person's will.

Section 1589 of Title 18, which was passed as part of the TVPA, makes it unlawful to provide or obtain the labor or services of a person through one of three prohibited means. Congress enacted § 1589 in response to the Supreme Court's decision in United States v. Kozminski, 487 U.S. 931 (1988), which interpreted § 1584 to require the use or threatened use of physical or legal coercion. Section 1589 broadens the definition of the kinds of coercion that might result in forced labor.

Section 1590 makes it unlawful to recruit, harbor, transport, or broker persons for labor or services under conditions which violate any of the offenses contained in Chapter 77 of Title 18.

Sex Trafficking of Children or by Force, Fraud, or Coercion, 18 U.S.C. § 1591.
Section 1591 criminalizes sex trafficking, which is defined as causing a person to engage in a commercial sex act under certain statutorily enumerated conditions. A commercial sex act means any sex act, on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person. The specific conditions are the use of force, fraud, or coercion, or conduct
involving persons under the age of 18. The punishment for conduct that either involves a victim who is under the age of 14 or involves force, fraud, or coercion is any term of years or life. The punishment for conduct that involves a victim between the ages of 14 and 18 is 40 years.

Section 1592 makes it illegal to seize documents in order to force others to work. By expanding its coverage to false documents as well as official documents, § 1592 recognizes that victims are often immobilized by the withholding of whatever documents they possess, even if the documents are forged or fraudulent. Section 1592 expands the scope of federal trafficking statutes to reach those who prey on the vulnerabilities of immigrant victims by controlling their papers.

**Additional Provisions Under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act**
Mandatory Restitution, 18 U.S.C. § 1593
Attempt and Forfeiture, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1594(a) and (b)
Private Right of Action, 18 U.S.C. § 1595
Visa Fraud, 18 U.S.C. § 1546

Federal Human Trafficking Legislation

**Trafficking Victims Prevention Act (TVPA) 2000**
Public Law 106-386, enacted October 28, 2000, created a two-tiered definition of trafficking which included severe forms of trafficking in persons and sex trafficking. This law provided for $95 million, over the course of two years, for the enforcement of anti-trafficking provisions as new assistance programs. Annual reports on trafficking as part of the State Department Country reports on Human Rights were also provided with this law. This law included severe punishments, including up to life imprisonment, and the possibility of severe economic sanctions for those persons convicted of operating trafficking enterprises within the U.S. Authorized grants for shelter and rehabilitation programs, as well as provisions for relief from deportation for victims who face retribution or other hardship if removed from the U.S. With this law an Inter-agency Task Force was established to monitor and combat trafficking, which would facilitate and evaluate progress in trafficking prevention, victims assistance, and the prosecution of traffickers.

**Trafficking Victims Prevention Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) 2003**
Public Law 108-193, enacted December 19, 2003, reauthorized appropriations for fiscal years 2004 and 2005. This law created a Special Watch List to keep pressure on countries of various Tiers in the trafficking report and added new criteria for the State Department to consider in drafting the trafficking in person report, including evaluating progress from year to year. Human trafficking crime predicated offenses for RICO charges and victims are now allowed to sue their traffickers in U.S. courts. This law required that U.S. Government contracts, relating to international affairs, contain clauses authorizing termination by the United States if the contractor engages in human trafficking or procures commercial sexual services while the contract is in force. This law also requires that the administration inform travelers, of selected locations, about U.S. laws against sex tourism.
**Trafficking Victims Prevention Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) 2005**

Public Law 109-164, enacted January 10, 2006, provides U.S. courts jurisdiction over federal government employees and contractors for trafficking offenses committed abroad. It has enhanced specified U.S. efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including the prevention of such activities by international peacekeepers. This law requires the Attorney General to study and report to Congress on the prevalence of severe forms of trafficking and sex trafficking in the U.S., and the approach to combat these crimes by law enforcement. A grant program has been established for states and local law enforcement, totaling $50 million in 2006 and 2007 to investigate and prosecute acts of trafficking in persons and criminals who purchase commercial sex acts within the United States. This law is also directed at the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to investigate acts of: (1) severe forms of trafficking in persons other than domestic trafficking in persons; and (2) domestic trafficking in persons.

**William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008**

The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (H.R. 7311), passed both the House and the Senate on December 10, 2008. The President signed it into law on December 23, 2008, P.L. 110-457, 122 Stat. 5044 (2008). The Act enhances federal efforts to combat both international and domestic traffic in human beings. The bill directs the President to create a system to monitor anti-trafficking efforts and programs at the federal level. There are a number of important expansions to the criminal provisions included in the Act. For example, prosecutors no longer have to prove that a defendant knew the victim was a minor; they just need to show that a defendant had a "reasonable opportunity to observe" the victim. In addition, the standard of proof is lowered to "reckless disregard" for traffickers or defendants who come into contact with victims forced to engage in commercial sex acts. Additional provisions are made to provide assistance for domestic trafficking victims. The Act requires the Department of Justice to create a new model law that based in part on D.C. Criminal Code 22-2701 et seq. making all acts of pimping and pandering per se crimes, even without proof of force, fraud or coercion or a victim's minor age.

There are a number of new provisions in the Act specific to data collection and reporting. The Act orders the Federal Bureau of Investigation to break down the categories of prostitution and commercialized vice arrests in the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) to show how many prostitutes, johns and pimps or traffickers were arrested. Additionally, a new category of "Human Trafficking" will appear in the serious crimes category of the UCR. The Act also requires several new studies from the Department of Justice about the enforcement of laws related to human trafficking.

http://www.humantrafficking.neu.edu/responses/federal_human/
Comparison of Uniform Act, Polaris Project Model & Iowa Code

(Note: Although the Polaris Project has assessed the Iowa statute to be lacking in several respects, the analysis fails to take into account a number of statutes outside of Iowa Code Chapter 710A (Human Trafficking) which apply to all other criminal provisions, as well. A more complete statutory analysis shows that the Iowa statute is very similar to the National Conference of Uniforms Laws (NCUSL) model and the Polaris Project model.)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uniform Act</th>
<th>Iowa Code</th>
<th>Polaris Project</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Human trafficking”</td>
<td>“Human trafficking”[710A.1(4)]</td>
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<tr>
<td>“Commercial sexual activity”[710A.1(1)]</td>
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<td>“Debt bondage”</td>
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### Types of Trafficking Offenses

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<td>Money Laundering [706B]</td>
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<td>Patronizing A Victim Of Sexual Servitude</td>
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### Other Options

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<td>Ongoing Criminal Conduct [706A]</td>
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<td>State Task Force For The Prevention Of Human Trafficking</td>
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<td>Display Of Public-Awareness Sign; Penalty For Failure To Display</td>
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<td>Post The National Human Trafficking Hotline</td>
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Human Trafficking Strategy

Goal:
Provide a comprehensive and coordinated response to labor and sex trafficking in Iowa

Overall Plan:
All aspects of the plan should be coordinated, with leaders identified and goals and objectives set. The plan should include more than the justice system response and should actively involve communities. The plan should include awareness and prevention efforts, as well as response initiatives.

Areas of Focus
- Public Awareness
- Victim Services
- Investigative Services
- Justice System Response
- Legislative Response
- Funding

For each area of focus, several factors should be determined:
- Leadership
- Development of a plan – prevention, response, proactive initiatives
- Training
- Implementation of the plan
- Assessment of progress & re-evaluation

Leadership
Who leads the effort?
How many should lead the effort, and who are the key players?
What will leaders be expected to do?
How will leaders coordinate the effort?
Is there an existing structure, or will it be necessary to establish a new structure?
How will competing interests be accommodated?

Development of a plan
Who develops the plan?
How will it be coordinated?
What is the plan for prevention efforts?
What is the plan for responses to trafficking?
What proactive initiatives are available?
How will competing interests be accommodated?

Training
What training is needed?
What audiences need training?
Who develops the curriculum?
How will related curricula be coordinated?
Who provides the training?
How will the training be coordinated with other groups?
How will training be evaluated?
How often should training occur?

Implementation of the Plan
How will the plan for this area of focus be implemented?
What resources are currently available and what other resources are needed?
Who will set goals and objectives for each area of focus, and how will they be communicated?
Who will track the progress, and how will it be tracked?
How will competing interests be accommodated?

Assessment of Progress & Re-Evaluation
Are the goals and objectives coordinated effectively with other areas?
What criteria will be used for assessment?
Who will collect data to measure progress?
How often will assessments of progress be made?
To whom will the assessments be communicated?
How often will the goals and objectives be reviewed, and by whom?

Areas of Focus

Public Awareness

The groups focused on public awareness include:
- Media and Social Media
- Businesses
- Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)
- Schools
- Religious Communities
- General Public

Although these groups may play a role in leading the effort, government agencies also share in the desire to increase public awareness. Their resources may be devoted to other matters, but they are likely to be a contributing partner in the public awareness effort.
A coordinated campaign to improve public awareness should include all of these groups. Accurate information must be made available to all of the groups, so that a clear message is communicated, regardless of the source of the information.

Leaders should set clear objectives. Is the goal simply awareness, or is it designed to increase reporting, motivate prevention efforts, spur fundraising for particular initiatives, recruit volunteers or professionals to assist with existing or planned programming, or generate support for legislative initiatives or funding? What type of messaging will be used, and how will it be coordinated with justice system actors and victim resource agencies?

Several themes have been used, in Iowa and elsewhere, to raise public awareness, including:

- Human trafficking is modern day slavery
- Is that worker free to leave at the end of the shift?
- What can you do? Speak. Speak for those who cannot speak
- What can you do? Contribute. Give your money and your time to the organizations that help those who are trafficked.
- Buying sex promotes human trafficking
- Does she ask to be beaten and raped? Only when you pay for sex.

What themes will be adopted, who determines the theme, and how are the themes coordinated among the various areas of focus?

The themes and messages will be most effective when they are coordinated with other initiatives, either locally or statewide or nationwide. The key to an effective strategy is coordination of the message among a variety of groups. Raising awareness is very valuable, but if system resources cannot adequately address human trafficking, then public awareness may only frustrate the effort, because the perception will be that there is a serious problem and no solution; or that there must not be a problem, because there is no official response.

On the other hand, if system resources are available for an initiative, public awareness can increase the effectiveness of the coordinated initiative.

**Victim Services**

Victims come from a wide age range, so victim services must be available for juveniles and adults, and resources must be able to accommodate single-gender and mixed-gender residential locations and services. Often, this includes young children, either as direct victims or as dependents of adult or juvenile victims.

Victim service needs are extensive and require coordinated efforts and comprehensive resources. Trafficked persons have very high needs. Often, they escape without any resources, and in the short term, they need food, clothing, and shelter. This may include
single-gender or mixed-gender facilities, and also may require accommodations of
victims of all ages. They also are likely to need medical treatment, trauma-informed
mental health care and counseling, and legal services, in both the short term and the
longer term. They are likely to need education/training and job opportunities in the long
term.

Victim service providers also may require specialized training to address the specific
needs of human trafficking victims. Many types of victim resources are available in
Iowa, though the demand often exceeds the available services, and the complexity of the
array of services often means that victim advocates must be well-trained in order to match the correct
services with each victim needing services. Trauma-informed care has become more common, and is
essential in providing an appropriate counseling response. Most victim advocacy agencies provide well-
trained counselors who understand trauma-informed care. That is not always true for private providers.

Lawyers who provide assistance to victims need information about human trafficking, as well as
knowledge about civil and criminal issues related to the trafficking.

Medical professionals should understand human trafficking so that they can recognize signs of
trafficking and have the ability to make referrals to victim services. Trauma-informed care also is a new
concept that has not yet permeated the medical community, but it can have a notable impact on the

Training for victim service providers can assist in identifying client needs and appropriate
resources, reinforce the trend toward trauma-informed care, and help the victims to
navigate various systems to obtain the medical, mental health, and other resources that
can help them to recover.

Victim service providers also must consider how to address issues regarding the victim’s
independent decision making. Many advocates point out that it is unhelpful for a victim
to move from one person who controls their existence to another person (or organization)
that controls their existence.

Victim Resources

- What resources are available for juveniles and adults?
- What training is required for counselors and others providing services?
- Are service providers proficient in trauma-informed care?
- What legal services are available?
- What medical services are available?
- What other community services are available?
Investigative Resources

The goal in developing effective investigative resources is to ensure that all law enforcement agencies can work together, coordinate efforts, train with each other and with non-law-enforcement partners, identify victim services and resources, and hold traffickers accountable.

Intelligence-Led Policing

The goals can be accomplished by establishing intelligence-led policing efforts focused on human trafficking, which can help law enforcement executives to deploy resources as necessary. Traffickers are well organized, which means that an effective law enforcement response requires similar coordination of resources. Intelligence-led policing efforts can help law enforcement officials to make connections among traffickers, in order to focus investigative efforts on the linked methods of trafficking.

Training

The investigative effort begins with training, so that law enforcement officers have a deeper understanding of labor and sex trafficking in general, and can identify the signs of trafficking in their own jurisdictions. The training must include patrol officers who may encounter trafficking on the road and in their communities; investigative officers who discover trafficking while investigating other offenses or who follow up on suspected trafficking incidents; jailers who may encounter both traffickers and their victims who are incarcerated; and pretrial supervision officials who may identify traffickers and victims who continue the criminal activity while awaiting trial. When every officer can recognize the common signs of trafficking, it increases the likelihood that appropriate resources can be provided to trafficking victims, that traffickers can be held accountable for their actions, and that trafficking organizations can be identified and dismantled.

Evidence Collection

The collection of relevant evidence is essential to proving the case, and the evidence required for human trafficking prosecutions differs in important ways from other types of criminal activity. Understanding the common methods of trafficking can help officers to identify what evidence may be relevant to trafficking that is not as significant in other types of crimes.

Improved evidence collection can ease the burden on trafficking victims who often have legitimate concerns for safety for themselves or for their loved ones who have been threatened. Many trafficking victims cannot see a way out, because their lives are completely controlled by the trafficker and the victims feel powerless to begin a new life.

Investigative Resources

• What intelligence resources are available?
• Is there a task force to address human trafficking?
• What actions are expected for each law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction?
• What training is needed for investigators, for patrol, investigations, jailers and correctional personnel?
with no resources and no family or community support systems in place. Some trafficking victims are extorted into cooperating with traffickers because the victim’s family members have been threatened with injury or death if the trafficking victim escapes.

**Interview and Interrogation**

Interview and interrogation techniques may be different for trafficking cases, for both the traffickers and the victims. The terminology used in trafficking may be misleading or unusual. Interrogators must know the language of trafficking in order to ask the right questions and in order to understand the answers provided. Victims who feel powerless may feel unable to speak freely. Often, traffickers provide only limited information to trafficking victims, so that victims are unable to provide useful information to interrogators. Traffickers often are skillfully manipulative in their communication and their actions. Traffickers often attempt to mislead authorities about the nature of the crime. Many trafficking organizations also engage in drug trafficking – often a relatively low-level trafficking – which may mean that traffickers will admit to less-serious drug offenses in order to avoid charges for more-serious trafficking offenses.

The investigative efforts can include on-the-street encounters that may reveal indicators of trafficking; interdiction efforts that uncover trafficking; thorough investigations that make it unnecessary for victims to testify; and pro-active investigative efforts that target suspected trafficking. When an array of investigative efforts occur simultaneously, the chances of success increase.

**Task Forces**

Cooperative efforts among multiple jurisdictions can increase the chances of success. By its nature, trafficking frequently involves multiple jurisdictions, because traffickers move rather quickly from one venue to another. Human trafficking cases tend to be time-intensive and resource-intensive, especially when the focus is on dismantling a network. Thus, task force approaches to human trafficking can be the most effective and efficient use of resources.
Justice System Response

In addition to the work of law enforcement officials, other members of the justice system also will be called upon to understand human trafficking and to respond to the crimes that occur in their jurisdiction. This includes both juvenile court actions (Child in Need of Assistance and Juvenile Delinquency) and adult court actions (criminal, civil and administrative). It may have implications for bond-setting, pretrial release decisions, protective orders, probation, sentencing and parole.

Training

Unless justice system officials understand the nature of human trafficking, its impact on victims, the connections among traffickers, and the resources involved, the justice system may not be effective in addressing human trafficking.

System Resources & Demands

Traffickers are largely profit-driven in their activities, and they obtain large amounts of cash through their illicit trafficking business. In a criminal case, this means that pretrial bond can easily be posted, for the trafficker or for the victim. It also means that low-level fines are more likely to be considered a nuisance than a deterrent.

In civil actions, it means that traffickers can afford to pay lawyers involved in lengthy litigation. If victims are on the other side – such as child custody and child support – they cannot match the assets of the trafficker.

Juvenile Actions

Many traffickers target vulnerable victims. This means that many victims have been involved in the juvenile court system as a Child in Need of Assistance, or as a Juvenile Delinquent.

Criminal Charges

As a practical matter, it may be unsafe for trafficking victims to testify against their traffickers. In addition to the sense of power and control wielded by traffickers, in many cases, victims have been isolated from family and friends and any other pro-social groups that can support the victim emotionally or financially. Victims often have been marginalized before and during the trafficking, which often translates into an assessment that the victim is “weak” or “unbelievable.” Often, victims have been drugged and

Justice System Resources

• What training is needed for judges, court staff, juvenile court officers, and others in the justice system?
• What pretrial issues, such as bond, may affect the accountability of traffickers or endanger the safety of victims?
• What information about missing juveniles can be shared with law enforcement, and how does this sharing occur?
• What training is needed for prosecutors?
cannot recall specific details about their trafficking, nor are they able to establish clear dates and times of events.

**Legislative Response**

The baseline requirement for an effective response to human trafficking is the legal basis for taking action. This may include criminal law, but also may include regulatory provisions related to places of business or regulated professions, as well as civil actions that are available to the targets of trafficking.

The most effective strategy for developing a legislative response is to coordinate the actions of multiple interest groups who will be called upon for their expertise, and to coordinate the efforts of lobbyists who will work for legislative changes.

In addition, if public funding streams are part of the overall strategy, then the interest groups should consider how to most effectively collect accurate information that will be valuable to legislative decision makers.

**Coordination**

Legislators face a multitude of issues and challenges each legislative session, and procedures are set up to facilitate organized decision making that converts the multitude of issues into something that can be addressed effectively. A coordinated legislative effort will reduce the time required of legislators and their staffers, and can increase the likelihood of passage of legislation or the appropriation of funding that will further the overall strategy.

When too little information is available, or when inaccurate information is provided, it is more difficult for legislators to make appropriate decisions. When the information is too complex or targeted to the wrong audience, it can lead to misunderstanding, or it may be ignored as irrelevant or inaccessible.

Legislative proposals are most effective when they include specific proposals for statutory change, when they set out specific requests for appropriations based on accurate information, when they identify specific goals to be accomplished, and when they accommodate the interests of multiple interest groups.

<table>
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<th>Legislative Response</th>
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<td>• How does the current law compare with model statutes and statutes in other states?</td>
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<td>• What statutory provisions require change and what are the secondary consequences of such changes?</td>
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<td>• What appropriations are justified?</td>
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<td>• How will competing views of interested parties be reconciled?</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Who is responsible for addressing legislative changes and coordinating interested groups?</td>
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<tr>
<td>• When there is disagreement about legislative policy, how will it be resolved?</td>
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Assessment of Current Needs & Law

Before making a request for a statutory change or a legislative appropriation, it is important to provide an assessment of the current needs (of victims and justice professionals, as well as the public), and an assessment of the current law. This may be achieved by examining the actions taken in other jurisdictions, or it may be the result of careful strategic planning that includes multiple interest groups.

Proposals for Amendments and/or Appropriations

Any proposal for a statutory change or a legislative appropriation should be specific and concrete; it should be based on accurate information; it should include sufficient background information so that legislators can understand the significance of the proposal; and it should be presented in a way that meets procedural requirements.

Funding

Funding can be provided via public and/or private sources. The processes for public and private funding may be quite different, and the types of expenses that could be covered via public or private funding also may be quite different. There may be one-time costs, short-term or special-project costs, infrastructure costs, and on-going costs.

Costs

In discussing the funding strategy, it is important to identify what types of costs may be incurred, provide estimates of the costs, and identify potential funding streams for those costs. Regardless of whether the costs are one-time costs, short-term or special-project costs, infrastructure costs, or on-going costs, it is important to determine:

- Salary and benefit costs for employees
- Contractor costs for independent-contract workers
- Infrastructure costs, including physical infrastructure and technology infrastructure costs
- On-going expenses, including maintenance costs (heating, cooling, water, electricity, etc.), office or living needs (furniture, supplies, etc.)

The more accurate the summary of costs, the more effective the funding strategy can be. Hidden costs may derail good plans, and identification of costs can better aid in the identification of appropriate funding sources.

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<td>• What are the costs for personnel and other expenses for each interest area and for each project?</td>
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<td>• What are the projected costs in the future?</td>
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<td>• What funding sources are possible?</td>
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<td>• What strategy can meet the needs by providing adequate funding as it is needed?</td>
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Funding Streams

An established funding stream can address on-going costs, as well as one-time expenses or infrastructure costs. From a strategic standpoint, the development of a reliable funding stream allows for greater stability for a program.

The funding streams may come from a public source – state-level appropriations, local budgeting, or government grant programs – or it may come from a private source.

In developing a funding strategy, it is important to clearly identify funding needs in the short-term and long-term plans, and to identify the risks and benefits of any potential funding streams. Both public and private funding may come at a national, state or local level. There are advantages and disadvantages to each of those types of funding streams. At a national level, the funding options may be generous, but the sustainability may be less certain. State funding options are likely to be less generous, but sustainability also may be uncertain. At a local level, the funding options may be more limited, but the local support for a specific program may generate additional support (either via monetary support, or via policy changes or public awareness, or via personal commitment to the program).

Planners may want to develop a strategic plan for funding by recognizing that, often, federal or state funding can help to establish a program by funding initial outlay costs, and local funding may help to sustain the program, once the start-up costs are covered.

Public Funding

Public funding has some restrictions regarding what can be funded, processes for documenting purchases (including public bidding processes), audit requirements, and various other restrictions.

Appropriations: General fund appropriations are made to government agencies, and can be used for a broad array of expenses. Infrastructure funding can be used for designated purposes. Generally, appropriations are provided on an annual basis, with no guarantee of renewed funding. In some circumstances, the Legislature will establish a revolving fund that is replenished via a regular funding stream, but that is the exception rather than the rule.

Grants: Congress and the Iowa Legislature can establish grant programs, with specified conditions for eligibility. The grant fund itself must be administered by or on behalf of a government agency, and the agency (or contractor) may be allowed to administer multiple grant programs. Each government-funded grant program will provide procedures for application and approval of grant funding, and will be subject to audit.
Private Funding

Private funding may have fewer restrictions than government funding. The private funder can set virtually any restrictions on the use of the funds, and can impose requirements for the use of the funds, the documentation required, and the opportunities for renewal.

**Grants:** Private grants can cover an array of goods and services, and may be available for a specified amount of time, and may be renewable

**Special Projects:** Some private funding is allowed for special projects, or for specific geographic areas, specific areas of interest, or specific expertise.

**Donations:** Donations of goods and services, as well as monetary donations, can benefit the overall funding strategy. If clear standards are set for the goods and services, it is possible to identify potential donors, to solicit donations, and to provide standards for assessing the quality of the donations. Monetary donations can include special fundraisers, individual or group solicitations, online solicitations, or incidental donations. It is important to convey to potential donors any tax-exempt status, and to identify any civil liability or other legal issues that could affect the donor or the recipient.

**Key Stakeholders**

**Investigators:**
- Federal: FBI, HSI
- State: Department of Public Safety, Department of Transportation
- Local: Iowa State Sheriffs and Deputies Association, Iowa Police Chiefs Association

**Prosecutors:**
- Federal: US Attorneys
- State: Iowa Attorney General
- Local: Prosecuting Attorney Training Coordinator

**Labor:**
- Federal: DOL
- State: IWD

**Courts:**
- Federal: US District Courts; Federal Judicial Center
- State: Children’s Justice Project; Juvenile Court; Court Training

**Victim Resources:**
- Federal: US DOJ
State: Crime Victim Assistance Division; ICADV, Iowa CASA
Local: Dorothy’s House, YESS

Non-Government Organizations:
- Braking Traffik
- Chrysalis Foundation
- NAHT

Legislative Resources:
- LSA