

Appendix II – States with Forced Labor mentioned in other Statutes

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Undocumented individuals who are victims of criminal activities covered by the U visa may be eligible to obtain legal status through the U visa program. As part of the U visa application process, an individual must obtain certification from a government agency confirming that the applicant was helpful, is being helpful, or was likely to be helpful to law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, or other government agency officials in the detection, investigation, prosecution, conviction, or sentencing of the criminal activity. Government agencies authorized to sign U visa certifications include the U.S. Department of Labor (“DOL”), the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (“EEOC”), state labor enforcement agencies, child and adult protective services, and other government agencies with civil, criminal, or administrative investigative authority. According to the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”), agencies can certify U visa applications based on an enumerated list of Qualifying Criminal Activity (“QCA”), and “any similar activity” including “criminal offenses in which the nature and elements of the offenses are substantially similar to the statutorily enumerated list of criminal activities.”¹

The Department of Labor (“DOL”) is an agency authorized to sign U visa certifications, as well as to investigate and bring cases against employers for labor violations that include forced labor. Although forced labor is not a crime listed on the U visa criminal activity list, many U visa listed criminal activities occur along with the forced labor crimes that DOL investigates and enforces. For this reason, when DOL officials are conducting a forced labor investigation, they often uncover and encounter other criminal activities perpetrated by the employer who is the subject of the DOL investigation or enforcement action. DOL will sign U visa certifications for criminal activities that are similar to forced labor, including but not limited to trafficking, involuntary servitude, and peonage.² It is important to note that federal and state labor agencies investigating employers’ violations of labor laws often also encounter facts in their investigations indicating that employees were subjected to other criminal activities on the U visa list. Common examples include sexual assault, extortion, and felonious assault. When human trafficking is encountered, either sex or labor trafficking in addition to signing U visa certifications, labor agencies can provide T visa declarations for immigrant victims of severe forms of human trafficking.

¹ 8 C.F.R. 214.14(a)(9).

² See http://www.dol.gov/whd/FieldBulletins/fab2011_1-addendum.pdf.

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This appendix catalogues state statutes that mention forced labor³ and identifies potential U visa qualifying criminal activity that can fall within the elements of each state’s statute mentioning forced labor. The definitions used for the qualified criminal activity comparisons are taken from federal law, model state codes, United States sentencing guidelines, and federal treatises. The applicable state statutory language mentioning forced labor is included below. This chart provides state and federal labor enforcement agencies, state prosecutors, law enforcement officials, and other certifiers with easy access the forced labor laws of each U.S. jurisdiction. This chart will assist federal labor law enforcement agencies in identifying U visa criminal activities that they detect as part of their forced labor investigations, which can also serve as a direct statutorily listed basis for U visa certification. This approach will reduce the number of cases in which DOL and the immigrant victims they work with will have to prove that the forced labor the victim suffered is a “similar criminal activity” to a U visa listed criminal activity.

Forced labor laws vary from state to state. This chart will provide DHS U visa adjudicators with a tool to assist in adjudication of U visa cases filed by victims of workplace violence. These victims may be working with DOL, EEOC, or other state, local, or federal agencies in investigating and bringing enforcement actions against employers who perpetrate forced labor and other criminal activities. Additionally, the chart below will assist attorneys and advocates working with forced labor victims in identifying a more complete list of U visa listed qualifying criminal activities that slave trade victims may also have suffered.

State	Statute	Potentially applicable QCAs for which DHS could certify based on state statutory language	Other potentially applicable QCAs for which DHS and DOL could certify based on state statutory language
Alabama	<u>Ala. Code § 13A-6-151(3) – Definitions</u> Labor Servitude. Work or service of economic or financial value which is performed or provided by another person and is induced or obtained by coercion or deception.	<u>False imprisonment</u> ⁴ “He or she knowingly...holds, restrains...” <u>Prostitution</u>	<u>Involuntary servitude</u> ⁵ “He or she knowingly subjects another person to labor servitude...”

³ DOL adopts the International Labor Organization’s definition of forced labor as “all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of penalty and for which the safe person has not offered himself [or herself] voluntarily.” See <http://www.dol.gov/ilab/child-forced-labor/What-are-Child-Labor-and-Forced-Labor.htm>. DOL follows this internationally recognized definition, and also looks to state laws in order to identify forced labor domestically.

⁴ False Imprisonment – “[K]nowingly restrain[ing] another unlawfully so as to interfere substantially with his liberty.” Model Penal Code § 212.3 (2001).

⁵ Involuntary Servitude – “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 abuse or threatened abuse of legal process.” Bender’s Immigration Regulations Service § 214.11(a).

	<p><u>Ala. Code § 13A-6-152(a)(1-2) – Human trafficking in the first degree</u></p> <p>(a) A person commits the crime of human trafficking in the first degree if</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) He or she knowingly subjects another person to labor servitude or sexual servitude through use of coercion or deception. (2) He or she knowingly obtains, recruits, entices, solicits, induces, threatens, isolates, harbors, holds, restrains, transports, provides, or maintains any minor for the purpose of causing a minor to engage in sexual servitude. <p><u>Ala. Code § 13A-6-153(a)(1-2) – Human trafficking in the second degree</u></p> <p>(a) A person commits the crime of human trafficking in the second degree if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A person knowingly benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in a venture or engagement for the purpose of sexual servitude or labor servitude. (2) A person knowingly recruits, entices, solicits, induces, harbors, transports, holds, restrains, provides, maintains, subjects, or obtains by any means another person for the purpose of labor servitude or sexual servitude. 	<p>“He or she knowingly...maintains any minor for the purpose of causing a minor to engage in sexual servitude.”</p> <p><u>Sexual exploitation</u> “He or she knowingly subjects another person to labor servitude or sexual servitude...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “He or she knowingly...holds, restrains...”</p>	<p><u>Peonage</u>⁶ “Work or service of economic or financial value which is performed or provided by another person and is induced or obtained by coercion or deception.”</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u>⁷ “A person commits the crime of trafficking...”</p>

⁶ Peonage – “Peonage means a status or condition of involuntary servitude based upon real or alleged indebtedness.” Bender’s Immigration Regulations Service § 214.11(a).

⁷ Trafficking – “The term “severe forms of trafficking in persons” means (a) sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or (b) the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.” 22 U.S.C.S. § 7102(9).

<p>Alaska</p>	<p><u>AS § 11.41.360 – Human trafficking in the first degree</u> (a) A person commits the crime of human trafficking in the first degree if the person compels or induces another person to come to this state to engage in sexual conduct, adult entertainment, or labor in the state by force or threat of force against any person, or by deception.</p> <p><u>AS § 11.41.365 – Human trafficking in the second degree</u> (a) A person commits the crime of human trafficking in the second degree if the person obtains a benefit from the commission of human trafficking under AS 11.41.360 , with reckless disregard that the benefit is a result of the trafficking.</p>	<p><u>Sexual Exploitation</u> “...compels or induces another person to come to this state to engage in sexual conduct, adult entertainment...”</p>	<p><u>Involuntary Servitude</u> “...compels or induces another person to come to this state to engage in...labor in the state by force or threat of force against any person...”</p> <p><u>Peonage</u> “...compels or induces another person to come to this state to engage in...labor in the state by force or threat of force against any person...”</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u> “A person commits the crime of human trafficking...”</p>
<p>California</p>	<p><u>Cal.Penal Code § 236.1(a) – Human trafficking; punishment; provisions regarding minors; definitions; consideration of total circumstances</u> a) Any person who deprives or violates the personal liberty of another with the intent to obtain forced labor or services, is guilty of human trafficking...</p> <p><u>Cal.Penal Code § 236.1(h)(5)</u> (h)(5) "Forced labor or services" means labor or services that are performed or provided by a person and are obtained or maintained through force, fraud, duress, or coercion, or equivalent conduct that would reasonably overbear the will of the person.</p>	<p><u>False Imprisonment</u> “Any person who deprives violates the personal liberty of another...”</p>	<p><u>Involuntary Servitude</u> “...with the intent to obtain forced labor or services...”</p> <p><u>Peonage</u> “...labor or services that are performed or provided by a person and are obtained or maintained through...duress or coercion...”</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u> “...is guilty of human trafficking.”</p>
<p>Connecticut</p>	<p><u>Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-192 – Coercion: Class A misdemeanor or class D felony</u> (a) A person is guilty of coercion when he compels or induces another person to engage in conduct which such other person has a legal right to abstain from engaging in, or to abstain from engaging in conduct in</p>		<p><u>Involuntary Servitude</u> “...provide labor or services.”</p> <p><u>Peonage</u> “...provide labor or services.”</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u></p>

	<p>which such other person has a legal right to engage, by means of instilling in such other person a fear that, if the demand is not complied with, the actor or another will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Commit any criminal offense; or (2) accuse any person of a criminal offense; or (3) expose any secret tending to subject any person to hatred, contempt or ridicule, or to impair any person's credit or business repute; or (4) take or withhold action as an official, or cause an official to take or withhold action. <p>(b) It shall be an affirmative defense to prosecution based on subdivision (2), (3) or (4) of subsection (a) of this section that the actor believed the accusation or secret to be true or the proposed official action justified and that his purpose was limited to compelling the other person to behave in a way reasonably related to the circumstances which were the subject of the accusation, exposure or proposed official action, as by desisting from further misbehavior or making good a wrong done.</p> <p>(c) Coercion is a class A misdemeanor except, if the threat is to commit a felony, coercion is a class D felony.</p> <p><u>Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-192a –Trafficking in persons:</u> <u>Class B felony</u></p> <p>(a) A person is guilty of trafficking in persons when such person commits coercion as provided in section 53a-192 and the other person is compelled or induced to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) engage in conduct that constitutes a violation of section 53a-82, or (2) provide labor or services. <p>(b) Trafficking in persons is a class B felony.</p>		<p>“A person is guilty of trafficking in persons when such person...”</p>
Florida	<p><u>Fla. Stat. § 787.06 – Human trafficking</u></p> <p>(1)(a) [...] The Legislature finds that victims of human trafficking are subjected to force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of sexual exploitation or forced labor.</p>	<p><u>Blackmail</u></p> <p>“Causing or threatening to cause financial harm to any person...”</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u></p> <p>“...trafficking also occurs in forms of labor exploitation...”</p>

	<p>(b) The Legislature finds that while many victims of human trafficking are forced to work in prostitution or the sexual entertainment industry, trafficking also occurs in forms of labor exploitation, such as domestic servitude, restaurant work, janitorial work, sweatshop factory work, and migrant agricultural work.</p> <p>(2) As used in this section, the term:</p> <p>(a) “Coercion” means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Using or threatening to use physical force against any person; (2) Restraining, isolating, or confining or threatening to restrain, isolate, or confine any person without lawful authority and against her or his will; (3) Using lending or other credit methods to establish a debt by any person when labor or services are pledged as a security for the debt, if the value of the labor or services as reasonably assessed is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt, the length and nature of the labor or services are not respectively limited and defined; (4) Destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating, withholding, or possessing any actual or purported passport, visa, or other immigration document, or any other actual or purported government identification document, of any person; (5) Causing or threatening to cause financial harm to any person; (6) Enticing or luring any person by fraud or deceit; or (7) Providing a controlled substance as outlined in Schedule I or Schedule II of s. 893.03 to any person for the purpose of exploitation of that person. 	<p><u>False imprisonment</u> “Restraining, isolating, or confining or threatening to restrain, isolate, or confine any person without lawful authority and against her or his will...”</p> <p><u>Prostitution</u> “...forced to work in prostitution of the sexual entertainment industry...”</p> <p><u>Sexual exploitation</u> “...forced to work in prostitution of the sexual entertainment industry...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “Restraining, isolating, or confining or threatening to restrain, isolate, or confine any person without lawful authority and against her or his will...”</p>	<p><u>Peonage</u> “Using lending or other credit methods to establish a debt by any person when labor or services are pledged as a security for the debt...”</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u> “...victims of human trafficking are subjected to force, fraud, or coercion...”</p>
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Georgia	<p><u>O.C.G.A. § 16-5-46 – Trafficking of persons for labor or sexual servitude</u></p> <p>(3) "Labor servitude" means work or service of economic or financial value which is performed or provided by another person and is induced or obtained by coercion or deception.</p>	<p><u>Sexual exploitation</u> “...sexual servitude”</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u> “Labor servitude means...”</p> <p><u>Peonage</u> “Labor servitude means work or service of economic and financial value...”</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u> “Trafficking of persons for labor...”</p>
Hawaii	<p><u>HRS § 707-781— Labor trafficking in the first degree</u></p> <p>(1) A person commits the offense of labor trafficking in the first degree if the person intentionally or knowingly provides or obtains, or attempts to provide or obtain, another person for labor or services by any of the following means committed against the other person:</p> <p>(a) Any of the acts constituting extortion as described in section 707-764, except that for purposes of this paragraph "labor" and "services" shall be as defined in section 707-780;</p> <p>(b) The acts constituting kidnapping as described in section 707-720(1)(a) through (g), except that for purposes of this paragraph "labor" and "services" shall be as defined in section 707-780;</p> <p>(c) The acts described in section 707-721(1) or 707-722, relating to unlawful imprisonment;</p> <p>(d) The acts described in section 707-730, 707-731, or 707-732, relating to sexual assault in the first, second, or third degree;</p> <p>(e) Force, deadly force, or unlawful force;</p> <p>(f) The acts described in the definition of deception pursuant to section 708-800, or fraud, which means making material false statements, misstatements, or omissions to induce or maintain the</p>	<p><u>Blackmail</u>⁸ “Using any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause the person to believe that if the person did not perform the labor or services, then the person or a friend or a member of the person's family would suffer serious harm, serious financial loss, or physical restraint...”</p> <p><u>False Imprisonment</u> “Withholding any of the person's government-issued identification documents with the intent to impede the movement of the person...”</p> <p><u>Kidnapping</u> “The acts constituting kidnapping...”</p> <p><u>Sexual assault</u> “...relating to sexual assault in the first, second, or third degree...”</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u> “Using or threatening to use any form of domination, restraint, or control over the person which, given the totality of the circumstances, would have the reasonably foreseeable effect of causing the person to engage in or to remain engaged in the labor or services.”</p> <p><u>Peonage</u> “Requiring that labor or services be performed to retire, repay, or service a real or purported debt...”</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u> “A person commits the offense of labor trafficking if...”</p>

⁸ Blackmail – “Whoever, under a threat of informing, or as a consideration for not informing, against any violation of any law of the United States, demands or receives any money or other valuable thing, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.” 18 U.S.C. § 873.

	<p>person to engage or continue to engage in the labor or services;</p> <p>(g) Requiring that labor or services be performed to retire, repay, or service a real or purported debt, if performing the labor or services is the exclusive method allowed to retire, repay, or service the debt and the indebted person is required to repay the debt with direct labor in place of currency; provided that this shall not include labor or services performed by a child for the child's parent or guardian;</p> <p>(h) The acts described in either section 707-710, 707-711, or 707-712, relating to assault;</p> <p>(i) Withholding any of the person's government-issued identification documents with the intent to impede the movement of the person;</p> <p>(j) Using any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause the person to believe that if the person did not perform the labor or services, then the person or a friend or a member of the person's family would suffer serious harm, serious financial loss, or physical restraint; or</p> <p>(k) Using or threatening to use any form of domination, restraint, or control over the person which, given the totality of the circumstances, would have the reasonably foreseeable effect of causing the person to engage in or to remain engaged in the labor or services.</p>	<p><u>Sexual exploitation</u> “...relating to sexual assault in the first, second, or third degree...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “Withholding any of the person's government-issued identification documents with the intent to impede the movement of the person...”</p>	
Idaho	<p><u>I. C. § 18-8602 – Human trafficking defined</u> "Human trafficking" means:</p> <p>(1) Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained eighteen (18) years of age; or</p> <p>(2) The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud or coercion</p>	<p><u>False imprisonment</u> “...harboring...of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of subjection to...”</p> <p><u>Prostitution</u> “Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud or coercion...”</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u> “...through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude...”</p> <p><u>Peonage</u> “...through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of subjection to...peonage, debt bondage...”</p>

	for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.	<u>Sexual exploitation</u> “Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud or coercion...” <u>Slave trade</u> ⁹ “...through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of subjection to...slavery.”	<u>Trafficking</u> “Human trafficking means...”
Indiana	<u>IC §35-42-3.5-1 – Promotion of human trafficking; sexual trafficking of a minor; human trafficking</u> (a) A person who, by force, threat of force, or fraud, knowingly or intentionally recruits, harbors, or transports another person: (1) to engage the other person in: (A) forced labor; or (B) involuntary servitude; or (2) to force the other person into: (A) marriage; (B) prostitution; or (C) participating in sexual conduct (as defined by IC 35-42-4-4); commits promotion of human trafficking, a Level 4 felony. (d) A person who knowingly or intentionally pays, offers to pay, or agrees to pay money or other property to another person for an individual who the person knows has been forced into: (1) forced labor; (2) involuntary servitude; or (3) prostitution; commits human trafficking, a Level 5 felony.	<u>False imprisonment</u> “A person, who, by force, threat of force, or fraud, knowingly or intentionally...harbors...” <u>Prostitution</u> “...to force the other person into...prostitution...” <u>Sexual exploitation</u> “...to force the other person into...participating in sexual conduct...”	<u>Involuntary servitude</u> “...to engage the other person in...involuntary servitude...” <u>Trafficking</u> ...commits human trafficking, a Level 5 felony.”

⁹ Slave Trade – ““Slave trade” means and includes all acts involved in the capture, acquisition, or disposal of a person with intent to reduce him to slavery; all acts involved in the acquisition of a slave with a view to selling or exchanging him; all acts of disposal by sale or exchange of a person acquired with a view to being sold or exchanged; and, in general, every act of trade or transport in slaves by whatever means of conveyance.” 1956 U.S.T. 3201 § 1, Art. 7(c).

Iowa	<p><u>I.C.A. § 710A.1 – Definitions</u></p> <p>(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:</p> <p>(a) Causing or threatening to cause serious physical injury to any person.</p> <p>(b) Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another person.</p> <p>(c) Abusing or threatening to abuse the law or legal process.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p><u>False imprisonment</u> "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."</p> <p><u>Felonious assault</u> "Causing or threatening to cause serious physical injury to any person."</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> "Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another person."</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u> "Forced labor or services' means..."</p>
Kansas	<p><u>K.S.A. 21-5426 –Human trafficking; aggravated human trafficking</u></p> <p>(a) Human trafficking is:</p> <p>(1) The intentional recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of subjecting the person to involuntary servitude or forced labor;</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(4) involving recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing or obtaining, by any means, a person under 18 years of age knowing that the person, with or without force, fraud, threat or coercion, will be used to engage in forced labor, involuntary servitude or sexual gratification of the defendant or another.</p> <p>(f) As used in this section, "peonage" means a condition of involuntary servitude in which the victim is forced to work for another person by the use or threat of physical restraint or physical injury, or by the use or threat of coercion through law or the legal process.</p>	<p><u>False imprisonment</u> "The intentional...harboring...of a person for forced labor..."</p> <p><u>Sexual exploitation</u> "...will be used to engage in...sexual gratification of the defendant or another."</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> "The intentional...harboring...of a person for forced labor..."</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u> "...for the purpose of subjecting the person to involuntary servitude or forced labor..."</p> <p><u>Peonage</u> "Peonage means a condition of involuntary servitude in which the victim is forced to work..."</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u> "Human trafficking is..."</p>

Kentucky	<p><u>KRS § 529.010 – Definitions</u></p> <p>(3) "Forced labor or services" means labor or services that are performed or provided by another person and that are obtained through force, fraud, or coercion;</p> <p>(5) "Human trafficking" refers to criminal activity whereby one (1) or more persons are subjected to engaging in:</p> <p>(a) Forced labor or services;</p>		<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u> “Forced labor services means labor or services that are performed...”</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u> “Human trafficking refers to criminal activity whereby...”</p>
Louisiana	<p><u>LSA-R.S. 14:46.2 § 46.2 – Human trafficking</u></p> <p>(A) It shall be unlawful:</p> <p>(1) For any person to knowingly recruit, harbor, transport, provide, solicit, obtain, or maintain the use of another person through fraud, force, or coercion to provide services or labor.</p>	<p><u>False imprisonment</u> “It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly...harbor...another person through fraud, force, or coercion...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly...harbor...another person through fraud, force, or coercion...”</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u> “...use of another person through fraud, force, or coercion to provide services or labor.”</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u> “Human trafficking...”</p>
Maine	<p><u>ME ST. T. 17-A § 301 – Kidnapping</u></p> <p>(2) “Restrain” means to restrict substantially the movements of another person without the other person’s consent or other lawful authority by:</p> <p>(E) Using any scheme, plan or pattern intended to cause the other person to believe that if the person does not perform certain labor or services, including prostitution, that the person or another person will suffer serious harm or restraint.</p>	<p><u>False imprisonment</u> “Restrain” means to restrict substantially the movements of another person without the other person’s consent or other lawful authority by...”</p> <p><u>Kidnapping</u> “Kidnapping...”</p> <p><u>Prostitution</u> “cause the other person to believe that if the person does not perform certain labor or services, including prostitution, that the person or another person will suffer serious harm or restraint.”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “Restrain” means to restrict substantially the movements of another person without</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u> “...cause the other person to believe that if the person does not perform certain labor or services...”</p>

		the other person’s consent or other lawful authority by...”	
Maryland	<p><u>Md. Criminal Law Code Ann. § 3-701(b)</u></p> <p>(b) A person may not obtain, attempt to obtain, or conspire to obtain money, property, labor, services, or anything of value from another person with the person’s consent, if the consent is induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) force or violence; (2) economic injury; or (3) destruction, concealment, removal, confiscation, or possession of any immigration or government identification document with intent to harm the immigration status of another person. 	<p><u>Blackmail</u></p> <p>“...destruction, concealment, removal, confiscation, or possession of any immigration or government identification document with intent to harm the immigration status of another person.”</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u></p> <p>“A person may not obtain...labor...from another person...”</p> <p><u>Peonage</u></p> <p>“...wrongful use of actual or threatened...economic injury...”</p>
Massachusetts	<p><u>M.G.L. 265 § 51</u></p> <p>(a) Whoever knowingly:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) subjects, or attempts to subject, another person to forced services, or recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides or obtains by any means, or attempts to recruit, entice, harbor, transport, provide or obtain by any means, another person, intending or knowing that such person will be subjected to forced services; or (ii) benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, as a result of a violation of clause (i), shall be guilty of trafficking of persons for forced services and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 5 years but not more than 20 years and by a fine of not more than \$25,000. Such sentence shall not be reduced to less than 5 years, or suspended, nor shall any person convicted under this section be eligible for probation, parole, work release or furlough or receive any deduction from his sentence for good conduct until he shall have served 5 years of such sentence. No prosecution 	<p><u>False imprisonment</u></p> <p>“...harbors...another person, intending or knowing that such person will be subjected to forced services...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u></p> <p>“...harbors...another person, intending or knowing that such person will be subjected to forced services...”</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u></p> <p>“...subjects or attempts to subject, another person to forced services...”</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u></p> <p>“...shall be guilty of trafficking of persons for forced services...”</p>

	<p>commenced under this section shall be continued without a finding or placed on file.</p> <p>(b) Whoever commits the crime of trafficking of persons for forced services upon a person under 18 years of age shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life or for any term of years, but not less than 5 years. No person convicted under this subsection shall be eligible for probation, parole, work release or furlough or receive any deduction from his sentence for good conduct until he shall have served 5 years of such sentence.</p> <p>(c) A business entity that commits trafficking of persons for forced labor services shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000,000.</p> <p>(d) A victim of subsection (a) may bring an action in tort in the superior court in any county wherein a violation of subsection (a) occurred, where the plaintiff resides or where the defendant resides or has a place of business. Any business entity that knowingly aids or is a joint venturer in trafficking of person for forced labor or services shall be civilly liable for an offense under this section.</p>		
Michigan	<p><u>M.C.L. 750.462a – Definitions</u></p> <p>(g) "Forced labor or services" means labor or services that are obtained or maintained by force, fraud, or coercion.</p>		<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u></p> <p>“Forced labor or services means...”</p>
Minnesota	<p><u>M.S.A. § 609.281 – Definitions</u></p> <p>Subd. 4. Forced labor or services. "Forced labor or services" means labor or services that are performed or provided by another person and are obtained or maintained through an actor's:</p> <p>(1) threat, either implicit or explicit, scheme, plan, or pattern, or other action intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person did not perform or provide the labor or services, that person or another person would suffer bodily harm or physical restraint;</p>	<p><u>Blackmail</u></p> <p>“...use of blackmail...”</p> <p><u>False imprisonment</u></p> <p>“...harboring...of a person by any means, for the purpose of...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u></p> <p>“...harboring...of a person by any means, for the purpose of...”</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u></p> <p>“Forced labor or services means labor or services that are...”</p> <p><u>Peonage</u></p> <p>“...for the purpose of debt bondage...”</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u></p> <p>“Labor trafficking means...”</p>

	<p>(2) physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain a person;</p> <p>(3) abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process;</p> <p>(4) 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; or</p> <p>(5) use of blackmail.</p> <p>Subd. 5. Labor trafficking. "Labor trafficking" means:</p> <p>(1) the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, enticement, provision, obtaining, or receipt of a person by any means, for the purpose of:</p> <p>(i) debt bondage or forced labor or services.</p>		
Mississippi	<p><u>Miss. Code Ann. § 97-3-54.1 – Human trafficking; offenses</u></p> <p>(1)(a) A person who recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides or obtains by any means, or attempts to recruit, entice, harbor, transport, provide or obtain by any means, another person, intending or knowing that the person will be subjected to forced labor or services, shall be guilty of the crime of human-trafficking.</p> <p><u>Miss. Code Ann. § 97-3-54.4 – Definitions relating to human trafficking</u></p> <p>(b) A person who knowingly subjects, or attempts to subject, another person to forced labor or services shall be guilty of the crime of procuring involuntary servitude.</p> <p>(c) "Forced labor or services" means labor or services that are performed or provided by another person and are obtained or maintained through an actor:</p> <p>(i) Causing or threatening to cause serious harm to any person;</p>	<p><u>Blackmail</u> “...using blackmail...”</p> <p><u>False imprisonment</u> “Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain any person...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain any person...”</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u> “...shall be guilty of the crime of procuring involuntary servitude.”</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain any person; (iii) Abusing or threatening to abuse the law or legal process; (iv) 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; (v) Using blackmail; (vi) Causing or threatening to cause financial harm to any person; or (vii) Using any scheme, plan or pattern intended to cause any person to believe that, if the person did not perform such labor or services, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint. 		
Montana	<p><u>MCA § 45-5-305 – Subjecting another to involuntary servitude – definitions</u></p> <p>(1) A person commits the offense of subjecting another to involuntary servitude if the person purposely or knowingly obtains or maintains the forced labor or services of another person by any of the following actions or by threatening any of the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) causing physical harm to any person; (b) damaging or destroying the property of any person; (c) physically restraining another person; (d) abusing the law or legal process; (e) 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; (f) blackmail; or (g) causing financial harm to any person or using financial control over any person. 	<p><u>Blackmail</u> “...blackmail...”</p> <p><u>False imprisonment</u> “...physically restraining another person...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “...physically restraining another person...”</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u> “...knowingly obtains or maintains the forced labor or services or another person...”</p>

	<p>(3) As used in this part, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>(d) "Forced labor or services" means labor or services that are performed or provided by another person and are obtained or maintained through violation of subsection (1).</p>		
Nevada	<p><u>Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 200.463 – Involuntary servitude: penalties</u></p> <p>(1) A person who knowingly subjects, or attempts to subject, another person to forced labor or services by:</p> <p>(a) Causing or threatening to cause physical harm to any person;</p> <p>(b) Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain any person;</p> <p>(c) Abusing or threatening to abuse the law or legal process;</p> <p>(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 the person;</p> <p>(e) Extortion; or</p> <p>(f) Causing or threatening to cause financial harm to any person, is guilty of holding a person in involuntary servitude.</p>	<p><u>Blackmail</u></p> <p>“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 the person...”</p> <p><u>False imprisonment</u></p> <p>“Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain any person...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u></p> <p>“Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain any person...”</p>	<p><u>Extortion</u></p> <p>“...extortion...”</p> <p><u>Involuntary servitude</u></p> <p>“...is guilty of holding a person in involuntary servitude.”</p>
New Jersey	<p><u>N.J. Stat. § 2C:13-8 – Human trafficking</u></p> <p>(a) A person commits the crime of human trafficking if he:</p> <p>(1) knowingly holds, recruits, lures, entices, harbors, transports, provides or obtains, by any means, another, to engage in sexual activity as defined in paragraph (2) of subsection a. of N.J.S.2C:34-1 or to provide labor or services:</p>	<p><u>False imprisonment</u></p> <p>“...knowingly holds...another, to engage in...”</p> <p><u>Sexual exploitation</u></p> <p>“...to engage in sexual activity...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u></p> <p>“...knowingly holds...another, to engage in...”</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u></p> <p>“...or to provide labor or services.”</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u></p> <p>“A person commits the crime of human trafficking if...”</p>
New Mexico	<p><u>N.M. Stat. Ann. § 30-52-1 – Human trafficking</u></p> <p>(a) Human trafficking consists of a person</p>		

	<p>knowingly: (1) recruiting, soliciting, enticing, transporting or obtaining by any means another person with the intent or knowledge that force, fraud or coercion will be used to subject the person to labor, services or commercial sexual activity;</p>	<p><u>Prostitution</u> “...will be used to subject the person to...commercial sexual activity.”</p> <p><u>Sexual exploitation</u> “...will be used to subject the person to...commercial sexual activity.”</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u> “...will be used to subject the person to labor, services...”</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u> “Human trafficking consists of a person knowingly...”</p>
New York	<p><u>NY CLS Penal § 135.35 – Labor trafficking</u> A person is guilty of labor trafficking if he or she compels or induces another to engage in labor or recruits, entices, harbors, or transports such other person by means of intentionally: [...] (2) requiring that the labor be performed to retire, repay, or service a real or purported debt that the actor has caused by a systematic ongoing course of conduct with intent to defraud such person; [...] (4) using force or engaging in any scheme, plan or pattern to compel or induce such person to engage in or continue to engage in labor activity by means of instilling a fear in such person...</p>	<p><u>False imprisonment</u> “A person is guilty of labor trafficking if she or she...harbors...such other person...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “A person is guilty of labor trafficking if she or she...harbors...such other person...”</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u> “...engage in labor activity by means of instilling a fear in such person...”</p> <p><u>Peonage</u> “...requiring that the labor be performed to retire, repay, or service a real or purported debt that the actor has caused by a systematic ongoing course of conduct with intent to defraud such person...”</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u> “A person is guilty of labor trafficking if he or she...”</p>
North Dakota	<p><u>N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-40-02 – Definitions</u> (2) "Forced labor or services" means labor or services that are performed or provided by another person and are obtained or maintained through an actor's: (a) Threat, either implicit or explicit, scheme, plan, or pattern, or other action intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person did not perform or provide the labor or services: (1) That person or another person would suffer bodily harm or physical restraint; or</p>	<p><u>Blackmail</u> “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.”</p> <p><u>False imprisonment</u> “Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain a person...”</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u> “Forced labor or services means labor or services that are performed...”</p>

	<p>(2) That any fact or alleged fact tending to cause shame or to subject any person to hatred, contempt, or ridicule would be exposed;</p> <p>(b) Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain a person;</p> <p>(c) Abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process; or</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain a person...”</p>	
South Carolina	<p><u>S.C. Code. Ann. § 16-3-2010 – Definitions</u></p> <p>(4) "Forced labor" means any type of labor or services performed or provided by a person rendered through another person's coercion of the person providing the labor or services.</p> <p>(9) "Trafficking in persons" means when a victim is subjected to or a person attempts to subject a victim to sex trafficking, forced labor or services, involuntary servitude, or debt bondage by employing one of the following:</p> <p>(a) physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another person;</p> <p>(b) knowingly destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating, or possessing an actual or purported passport or other immigration document, or another actual or purported government identification document, of the victim;</p> <p>(c) extortion or blackmail;</p> <p>(d) causing or threatening to cause financial harm to the victim;</p>	<p><u>Blackmail</u> “...blackmail...”</p> <p><u>False imprisonment</u> “physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another person...”</p> <p><u>Prostitution</u> “...attempts to subject a victim to sex trafficking...”</p> <p><u>Sexual exploitation</u> “...attempts to subject a victim to sex trafficking...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another person...”</p>	<p><u>Extortion</u>¹⁰ “...extortion...”</p> <p><u>Involuntary servitude</u> “Forced labor means any type or labor or services performed...”</p> <p><u>Peonage</u> “...debt bondage...”</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u> “Trafficking in persons means...”</p>

¹⁰ Extortion – “The term “extortion” means the obtaining of property from another, with his consent, induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear, or under color of official right. 18 U.S.C. § 1951(2).

	<p>(e) facilitating or controlling a victim's access to a controlled substance; or</p> <p>(f) coercion.</p> <p><u>S.C. Code. Ann. § 16-3-2020 – Trafficking in persons; penalties; defenses</u></p> <p>(A) A person who recruits, entices, solicits, isolates, harbors, transports, provides, or obtains, or so attempts, a victim, knowing that the victim will be subjected to sex trafficking, forced labor or services, involuntary servitude or debt bondage through any means or who benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in a venture which has engaged in an act described in this subsection, is guilty of trafficking in persons.</p> <p>(B) A person who recruits, entices, solicits, isolates, harbors, transports, provides, or obtains, or so attempts, a victim, for the purposes of sex trafficking, forced labor or services, involuntary servitude or debt bondage through any means or who benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in a venture which has engaged in an act described in subsection (A), is guilty of trafficking in persons.</p>		
South Dakota	<p><u>S.D. Codified Laws § 22-49-1 – Human trafficking prohibited</u></p> <p>Human trafficking prohibited. No person may recruit, harbor, transport, provide, or obtain, by any means, another person knowing that force, fraud, or coercion will be used to cause the person to engage in prostitution, forced labor, or involuntary servitude. Nor may any person benefit financially or by receiving anything of value from participation in a venture that has engaged in acts set forth in this section. Any violation of this section constitutes the crime of human trafficking.</p>	<p><u>False imprisonment</u></p> <p>“No person may...harbor...another person...”</p> <p><u>Prostitution</u></p> <p>“...will be used to cause the person to engage in prostitution...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u></p> <p>“No person may...harbor...another person...”</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u></p> <p>“...will be used to cause the person to engage in...involuntary servitude...”</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u></p> <p>“Human trafficking prohibited.”</p>

	<p><u>S.D. Codified Laws § 22-49-3 – Second degree human trafficking – Felony</u></p> <p>A person is guilty of human trafficking in the second degree if that person:</p> <p>(1) Recruits, harbors, transports, provides, or obtains, by any means, another person knowing that force, fraud, or coercion will be used to cause the person to engage in prostitution, forced labor, or involuntary servitude.</p>		
Texas	<p><u>Tex. Penal Code § 20A.02 – Trafficking of Persons</u></p> <p>(2) "Forced labor or services" means labor or services, other than labor or services that constitute sexual conduct, that are performed or provided by another person and obtained through an actor's use of force, fraud, or coercion.</p> <p>(a) A person commits an offense if the person knowingly:</p> <p>(1) trafficks another person with the intent that the trafficked person engage in forced labor or services;</p> <p>(2) receives a benefit from participating in a venture that involves an activity described by Subdivision (1), including by receiving labor or services the person knows are forced labor or services;</p>	<p><u>Sexual exploitation</u></p> <p>"...labor or services that constitute sexual conduct..."</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u></p> <p>"Forced labor or services means..."</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u></p> <p>"...trafficks another person with the intent that the trafficked person engage in forced labor or services..."</p>
Utah	<p><u>Utah Code Ann. § 76-5-308 – Human trafficking – Human smuggling</u></p> <p>(1) An actor commits human trafficking for forced labor or forced sexual exploitation if the actor recruits, harbors, transports, or obtains a person through the use of force, fraud, or coercion...</p> <p>(2)(a) Human trafficking for forced labor includes forced labor in industrial facilities, sweatshops, households, agricultural enterprises, and any other workplace.</p>	<p><u>False imprisonment</u></p> <p>"An actor commits human trafficking for forced labor...if the actor...harbors...a person..."</p> <p><u>Sexual exploitation</u></p> <p>"Human trafficking for forced labor and human trafficking for forced sexual exploitation..."</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u></p> <p>"Human trafficking for forced labor..."</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u></p> <p>"Human trafficking for forced labor..."</p>

	<p><u>Utah Code Ann. § 76-5-309 – Human trafficking and human smuggling—Penalties</u></p> <p>(1) Human trafficking for forced labor and human trafficking for forced sexual exploitation are each a second degree felony, except under Section 76-5-310.</p> <p>(3) Human trafficking for forced labor or for forced sexual exploitation and human smuggling are each a separate offense from any other crime committed in relationship to the commission of either of these offenses.</p> <p>(4) Under circumstances not amounting to aggravated sexual abuse of a child, a violation of Subsection 76-5-404.1(4)(h), a person who benefits, receives, or exchanges anything of value from knowing participation in:</p> <p>(a) human trafficking for forced labor or for forced sexual exploitation in violation of Section 76-5-308 is guilty of a second degree felony;</p> <p><u>Utah Code Ann. § 76-5-310 –Aggravated human trafficking and aggravated human smuggling--Penalties</u></p> <p>(1) An actor commits aggravated human trafficking for forced labor or forced sexual exploitation or aggravated human smuggling if, in the course of committing a human trafficking for forced labor or for forced sexual exploitation, a violation of Section 76-5-308, or human smuggling offense under Section 76-5-308, the offense: [...]</p> <p>(2) An actor commits aggravated human trafficking for forced labor or forced sexual exploitation if the actor recruits, harbors, transports, or obtains a child for forced labor or forced sexual exploitation.</p>	<p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u></p> <p>“An actor commits human trafficking for forced labor...if the actor...harbors...a person...”</p>	
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Virginia	<p><u>Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-47 – Abduction and kidnapping defined; punishment</u></p> <p>(B) Any person who, by force, intimidation or deception, and without legal justification or excuse, seizes, takes, transports, detains or secretes another person with the intent to subject him to forced labor or services shall be deemed guilty of "abduction." For purposes of this subsection, the term "intimidation" shall include destroying, concealing, confiscating, withholding, or threatening to withhold a passport, immigration document, or other governmental identification or threatening to report another as being illegally present in the United States.</p>	<p><u>Abduction</u>¹¹ “...with the intent to subject him to forced labor or services shall be deemed guilty of abduction.”</p> <p><u>Blackmail</u> “For purposes of this subsection, the term "intimidation" shall include destroying, concealing, confiscating, withholding, or threatening to withhold a passport, immigration document, or other governmental identification or threatening to report another as being illegally present in the United States.”</p> <p><u>False imprisonment</u> “Any person who, by force...detains...another person with the intent to subject him to forced labor...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “Any person who, by force...detains...another person with the intent to subject him to forced labor...”</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u> “Any person who... secretes another person with the intent to subject him to forced labor or services...”</p>
Washington	<p><u>Rev. Code Wash. § 9A.40.100 –Definitions</u></p> <p>(1) A person is guilty of trafficking in the first degree when:</p> <p>(a) Such person:</p> <p>(i) Recruits, harbors, transports, transfers, provides, obtains, buys, purchases, or receives by any means another person knowing, or in reckless disregard of the fact, (A) that force, fraud, or</p>	<p><u>False imprisonment</u> “A person is guilty of trafficking in the first degree when such person...harbors...another person...”</p> <p><u>Sexual exploitation</u> “engage in...a sexually explicit act...”</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u> “engage in...involuntary servitude...”</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u> “A person is guilty of trafficking...”</p>

¹¹ Abduction – “The term “abduction” means the alleged wrongful removal of a child from the child’s country of habitual residence, or the wrongful detention of a child outside such country, in violation of a left-behind parent’s custodial rights, including the rights of a military parent.” 22 U.S.C.S. § 9101(2).

	<p>coercion as defined in RCW 9A.36.070 will be used to cause the person to engage in:</p> <p>(I) Forced labor;</p> <p>(3)(a) A person is guilty of trafficking in the second degree when such person:</p> <p>(i) Recruits, harbors, transports, transfers, provides, obtains, buys, purchases, or receives by any means another person knowing, or in reckless disregard of the fact, that force, fraud, or coercion as defined in RCW 9A.36.070 will be used to cause the person to engage in forced labor, involuntary servitude, a sexually explicit act, or a commercial sex act, or that the person has not attained the age of eighteen years and is caused to engage in a sexually explicit act or a commercial sex act.</p>	<p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “A person is guilty of trafficking in the first degree when such person...harbors...another person...”</p>	
West Virginia	<p><u>W. Va. Code, § 61-2-17 – Human trafficking; criminal penalties</u></p> <p>(2) "Forced labor or services" means labor or services that are performed or provided by another person and are obtained or maintained through a person's:</p> <p>(A) Threat, either implicit or explicit, deception or fraud, scheme, plan, or pattern, or other action intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person did not perform or provide the labor or services that person or another person would suffer serious bodily harm or physical restraint: Provided, That, this does not include work or services provided by a minor to the minor's parent or legal guardian so long as the legal guardianship or custody of the minor was not obtained for the purpose compelling the minor to participate in commercial sex acts or sexually explicit performance, or perform forced labor or services.</p> <p>(B) Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain a person;</p>	<p><u>Blackmail</u> “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...”</p> <p><u>False imprisonment</u> “Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain a person...”</p> <p><u>Sexual exploitation</u> “...participate in commercial sex acts or sexually explicit performance...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain a person...”</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u> “...forced labor or services...”</p> <p><u>Peonage</u> “...debt bondage...”</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u> “Human trafficking...”</p>

	<p>(C) Abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process; or</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(4) "Labor trafficking" means the promotion, recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, enticement, provision, obtaining or receipt of a person by any means, whether a United States citizen or foreign national, for the purpose of:</p> <p>(A) Debt bondage or forced labor or services;</p>		
Wyoming	<p><u>Wyo. Stat. § 6-2-702 – Human trafficking in the first degree; penalty</u></p> <p>(a) A person is guilty of human trafficking in the first degree when the person intentionally or knowingly recruits, transports, transfers, harbors, receives, provides, obtains, isolates, maintains or entices an individual for the purpose of:</p> <p>(i) Forced labor or servitude in violation of W.S. 6-2-704.</p> <p><u>Wyo. Stat. § 6-2-703 § 6-2-703 – Human trafficking in the second degree; penalty</u></p> <p>(a) A person is guilty of human trafficking in the second degree when the person recklessly recruits, transports, transfers, harbors, receives, provides, obtains, isolates, maintains or entices an individual for the purpose of:</p> <p>(i) Forced labor or servitude in violation of W.S. 6-2-704.</p>	<p><u>False imprisonment</u></p> <p>“A person is guilty of human trafficking in the first degree when the person intentionally...harbors...an individual...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u></p> <p>“A person is guilty of human trafficking in the first degree when the person intentionally...harbors...an individual...”</p>	<p><u>Involuntary servitude</u></p> <p>“...forced labor or servitude...”</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u></p> <p>“A person is guilty of human trafficking...”</p>