

Appendix IV – States with Involuntary Servitude 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, police, prosecutors, 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

Involuntary servitude laws vary from state to state. This chart catalogues state statutes on involuntary servitude² and identifies potential U visa qualifying criminal activity that can fall within the elements of the state’s involuntary servitude statute. The definitions used for the qualifying criminal activity comparisons are taken from federal law, model state codes, United States sentencing guidelines, and federal treatises. The applicable state statutory language on involuntary servitude is included below any other potentially applicable qualified criminal activities on the U visa list that DOL, EEOC, state labor departments, and any other certifiers may detect in the context of an involuntary servitude investigation. This chart will also assist DHS adjudicators by providing a state-by-state tool that will facilitate understanding of the types of qualified criminal activities or similar activities present in cases involving state criminal statutes on involuntary servitude. This chart will also assist attorneys and advocates working with involuntary servitude victims in identifying a more complete list of U visa qualifying criminal activities that involuntary servitude victims may also have suffered.

¹ 8 C.F.R. 214.14(a)(9).

² 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).

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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
Arkansas	<p><u>A.C.A. § 5-18-102(5) – Definitions</u> “Involuntary servitude” means the inducement or compulsion of a person to engage in labor, services, or commercial sexual activity by means of:</p> <p>(A) A scheme, plan, or pattern of behavior with a purpose to cause a person to believe that if he or she does not engage in labor, services, or commercial sexual activity, he or she or another person will suffer serious physical injury or physical restraint;</p> <p>(B) Abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process;</p> <p>(C) The causing of or the threat to cause serious harm to a person;</p> <p>(D) Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another person;</p>	<p><u>Blackmail</u>³ “...or blackmail...”</p> <p><u>False imprisonment</u>⁴ “...physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another person...”</p> <p><u>Felonious assault</u>⁵ “...the causing of or the threat to cause serious harm to a person...”</p> <p><u>Kidnapping</u>⁶ “...the kidnapping of or threat to kidnap a person...”</p>	<p><u>Extortion</u>⁷ “...extortion or...”</p> <p><u>Peonage</u>⁸ “Peonage...”</p>

³ 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.

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

⁵ Felonious Assault – “Use of a dangerous or deadly weapon with the intent to cause bodily injury; OR assault with intent to commit another felony.” U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual §2A2.2 (2013); 6 AM. JUR. 2D ASSAULT AND BATTERY § 32, 36, 62 (2014).

⁶ Kidnapping – “Whoever unlawfully seizes, confines, inveigles, decoys, kidnaps, abducts, or carries away and holds for ransom or reward or otherwise any person, except in the case of a minor by the parent thereof, when...”

⁷ 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).

⁸ Peonage – “Peonage means a status or condition of involuntary servitude based upon real or alleged indebtedness.” Bender’s Immigration Regulations Service § 214.11(a).

	<p>(E) The kidnapping of or threat to kidnap a person;</p> <p>(F) The taking of another person's personal property or real property;</p> <p>(G) The knowing destruction, concealment, removal, confiscation, or possession of an actual or purported passport, other immigration document, or other actual or purported government identification document of another person;</p> <p>(H) Extortion or blackmail;</p> <p>(I) Deception or fraud;</p> <p>(J) Coercion, duress, or menace;</p> <p>(K) Debt bondage;</p> <p>(L) Peonage; or</p> <p>(M) The facilitation or control of a victim's access to an addictive controlled substance.</p>	<p><u>Sexual exploitation</u> “...inducement or compulsion of a person to engage in...commercial sexual activity...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “...physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another person...”</p>	
California	<p><u>Cal Pen Code § 181 – Infringement of personal liberty or attempt to assume ownership of persons</u> “Every person who holds, or attempts to hold, any person in involuntary servitude or assumes, or attempts to assume, rights of ownership over any person, or who sells, or attempts to sell, any person to another, or receives money or anything of value, in consideration of placing any person in the custody, or under the power or control of another, or who buys, or attempts to buy, any person, or pays money, or delivers anything of value, to another, in consideration of having any person placed in his or her custody, or under his or her power or control, or who knowingly aids or assists in any manner</p>	<p><u>False imprisonment</u> “Every person who holds, or attempts to hold, any person in involuntary servitude...”</p> <p><u>Slave trade</u>⁹ “Every person ... who sells, or attempts to sell, any person to another...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “Every person who holds, or attempts to hold, any person in involuntary servitude...”</p>	

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).

	any one thus offending, is punishable by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for two, three or four years.		
Colorado	<p><u>C.R.S.A. § 18-3-502(2)(a)-(h) –Definitions</u> “Coercing” means inducing a person to act or to refrain from acting, if the inducement is accomplished by any one or more of the following means:</p> <p>(a) The use or threat of the use of force against, abduction of, causing of serious harm to, or physical restraint of a person;</p> <p>(b) The use of a plan, pattern, or statement for the purpose of causing the person to believe that failure to perform the act or failure to refrain from performing the act will result in the use of force against, abduction of, causing of serious harm to, or physical restraint of that person or another person;</p> <p>(c) Using or threatening to use the law or the legal process, whether administrative, civil, or criminal, in any manner or for any purpose for which the law was not designed;</p> <p>(d) Threatening to notify law enforcement officials that a person is present in the United States in violation of federal immigration laws;</p> <p>(e) The destruction or taking, or a threat to destroy or take, a person's identification document or other property;</p> <p>(f) Controlling or threatening to control a person's access to a controlled substance, as defined in section 18-18-102(5);</p> <p>(g) The use of debt bondage; or</p>	<p><u>Abduction</u> “...abduction of...a person”</p> <p><u>Blackmail</u> “Threatening to notify law enforcement officials that a person is present in the United States in violation of federal immigration laws...”</p> <p><u>False imprisonment</u> “...physical restraint of that person or another person...”</p> <p><u>Felonious assault</u> “...the use or threat of use of force...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “...physical restraint of that person or another person...”</p>	<p><u>Peonage</u> “The use of debt bondage...”</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u>¹⁰ “Human trafficking for involuntary servitude...”</p>

¹⁰ 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>(h) The exploitation of a person's physical or mental impairment, where such impairment has a substantial adverse effect on the person's cognitive or volitional functions.</p> <p><u>C.R.S. 18-3-503(1)-(2) – Human trafficking for involuntary servitude - human trafficking of a minor for involuntary servitude</u></p> <p>(1) A person who knowingly sells, recruits, harbors, transports, transfers, isolates, entices, provides, receives, or obtains by any means another person for the purpose of coercing the other person to perform labor or services commits human trafficking for involuntary servitude.</p> <p>(2) Human trafficking for involuntary servitude is a class 3 felony; except that human trafficking of a minor for involuntary servitude is a class 2 felony.</p>		
Illinois	<p><u>§ 720 ILCS 5/10-9(a)(10) Trafficking in persons, involuntary servitude, and related offenses</u></p> <p>(10) "Trafficking victim" means a person subjected to the practices set forth in subsection (b), (c), or (d).</p> <p>(b) Involuntary servitude. A person commits involuntary servitude when he or she knowingly subjects, attempts to subject, or engages in a conspiracy to subject another person to labor or services obtained or maintained through any of the following means, or any combination of these means:</p> <p>(1) causes or threatens to cause physical harm to any person;</p> <p>(2) physically restrains or threatens</p>	<p><u>Blackmail</u> “...uses intimidation, or exerts financial control over any person...”</p> <p><u>False imprisonment</u> “...physically restrains or threatens to physically restrain another person...”</p> <p><u>Felonious assault</u> “...causes or threatens to cause physical harm to any person...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “...physically restrains or threatens to physically restrain another person...”</p>	<p><u>Trafficking</u> “Trafficking victim means a person...”</p>

	<p>to physically restrain another person;</p> <p>(3) abuses or threatens to abuse the law or legal process;</p> <p>(4) knowingly destroys, conceals, removes, confiscates, or possesses any actual or purported passport or other immigration document, or any other actual or purported government identification document, of another person;</p> <p>(5) uses intimidation, or exerts financial control over any person; or</p> <p>(6) uses any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause the person to believe that, if the person did not perform the labor or services, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint. Sentence. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e) or (f), a violation of subsection (b)(1) is a Class X felony, (b)(2) is a Class 1 felony, (b)(3) is a Class 2 felony, (b)(4) is a Class 3 felony, (b)(5) and (b)(6) is a Class 4 felony.</p>		
Indiana	<p><u>IC § 22-6-2-15 Involuntary servitude</u></p> <p>Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to require an individual employee to render labor or service without his consent, or to make illegal the quitting of his labor or service or the withdrawal from his place of employment unless done in concert or by agreement with others. No court shall have power to issue any process to compel an individual employee to render labor or service or to remain at his place of employment without his consent. It is the intent of this chapter only to forbid employees</p>		

	to leave their employment in concert or to cause a work slowdown or stoppage in concert and to forbid an employer to lock out his employees in any case where the resultant interruption of public service would cause severe hardship to a substantial number of persons.		
Missouri	<p>566.206 R.S. Mo. – Trafficking for the purpose of slavery, involuntary servitude, peonage, or forced labor—penalty</p> <p>(1) A person commits the crime of trafficking for the purposes of slavery, involuntary servitude, peonage, or forced labor if a person knowingly recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides, or obtains by any means, including but not limited to through the use of force, abduction, coercion, fraud, deception, blackmail, or causing or threatening to cause financial harm, another person for labor or services, for the purposes of slavery, involuntary servitude, peonage, or forced labor, or benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in such activities.</p> <p>(2) A person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of the crime of trafficking for the purposes of slavery, involuntary servitude, peonage, or forced labor shall not be required to register as a sexual offender pursuant to the provisions of section 589.400, unless such person is otherwise required to register pursuant to the provisions of such section.</p> <p><u>§566.206 R.S. Mo. – Definitions</u></p> <p>(9) “Involuntary servitude or forced labor”, a condition of servitude induced by means of:</p> <p>(a) Any scheme, plan, or pattern of</p>	<p><u>Abduction</u> “...through the use of...abduction...”</p> <p><u>Blackmail</u> “...through the use of...blackmail...”</p> <p><u>False imprisonment</u> “...such person or another person will suffer serious...physical restraint”</p> <p><u>Felonious assault</u> “...such person or another person will suffer serious physical injury...”</p> <p><u>Slave trade</u> “...for the purposes of slavery...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “...such person or another person will suffer serious...physical restraint”</p>	<p><u>Peonage</u> “...for the purposes of...peonage...”</p> <p><u>Trafficking</u> “A person commits the crime of trafficking...”</p>

	<p>behavior intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person does not enter into or continue the servitude, such person or another person will suffer serious physical injury or physical restraint; or</p> <p>(b) The abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process;</p>		
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> <p>(a) causing physical harm to any person;</p> <p>(b) damaging or destroying the property of any person;</p> <p>(c) physically restraining another person;</p> <p>(d) abusing the law or legal process;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(f) blackmail; or</p> <p>(g) causing financial harm to any person or using financial control over any person.</p> <p><u>MCA 45-5-306 – Trafficking of persons for involuntary servitude</u></p> <p>(1) A person commits the offense of trafficking of persons for involuntary servitude if the person purposely or knowingly:</p> <p>(a) recruits, entices, harbors, transports,</p>	<p><u>Blackmail</u> “...blackmail, or...”</p> <p><u>False imprisonment</u> “...physically restraining another person...”</p> <p><u>Felonious assault</u> “...causing physical harm to any person...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “...physically restraining another person...”</p>	<p><u>Trafficking</u> “A person commits the offense of trafficking of persons...”</p>

	<p>provides, or obtains by any means another person, intending or knowing that the person will be subjected to involuntary servitude as described in 45-5-305; or</p> <p>(b) benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in a venture that has engaged in the offense of subjecting another to involuntary servitude as described in 45-5-305.</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>Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 200.464 –Recruiting, enticing, harboring, transporting, providing or obtaining another person to be held in involuntary servitude; benefiting from another person being held in involuntary servitude;</u></p>	<p><u>Blackmail</u> “...causing or threatening to cause financial harm to any person...”</p> <p><u>False imprisonment</u> “...physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain any person...”</p> <p><u>Felonious assault</u> “...causing or threatening to cause physical harm to any person...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “...physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain any person...”</p>	<p><u>Extortion</u> “...extortion, or...”</p>

	<p><u>penalty</u> Unless a greater penalty is provided pursuant to NRS 200.4631 or 200.468, a person who knowingly:</p> <p>(1) 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 held in involuntary servitude; or</p> <p>(2) Benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participating in a violation of NRS 200.463 or 200.4631, is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 15 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$50,000.</p> <p><u>Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 613.080 Involuntary servitude prohibited; wages; penalty</u></p> <p>(1) The immigration to this State of all slaves and other people bound by contract to involuntary servitude for a term of years is hereby prohibited.</p> <p>(2) It is unlawful for any company, person or persons to collect the wages or compensation for the labor of the persons described in subsection 1.</p> <p>(3) It is unlawful for any corporation, company, person or persons to pay to any owner or agent of the owner of any such persons mentioned in subsection 1 any wages or compensation for the labor of such slaves or persons so bound by the contract to involuntary</p>		
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	<p>servitude.</p> <p>(4) Unless a greater penalty is provided in NRS 200.463, 200.4631 , 200.464 or 200.468, a violation of any of the provisions of this section is a gross misdemeanor.</p>		
North Carolina	<p><u>N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-43.10 – Definitions</u></p> <p>(3) Involuntary servitude. -- The term includes the following:</p> <p>a. The performance of labor, whether or not for compensation, or whether or not for the satisfaction of a debt; and</p> <p>b. By deception, coercion, or intimidation using violence or the threat of violence or by any other means of coercion or intimidation.</p> <p><u>N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-43.12 – Involuntary servitude</u></p> <p>§ 14-43.12. Involuntary servitude</p> <p>(a) A person commits the offense of involuntary servitude when that person knowingly and willfully or in reckless disregard of the consequences of the action holds another in involuntary servitude.</p>	<p><u>Felonious assault</u></p> <p>“...using violence or the threat of violence...”</p>	<p><u>Peonage</u></p> <p>“The performance of labor...whether or not for the satisfaction of a debt...”</p>
Ohio	<p><u>ORC Ann. § 2905.31(A) Involuntary Servitude</u></p> <p>(A) “Involuntary servitude” means being compelled to perform labor or services for another against one's will.</p>		
Oregon	<p><u>O.R.S. § 163.263 – Subjecting another person to involuntary servitude in the second degree</u></p> <p>(1) A person commits the crime of subjecting another person to involuntary servitude in the second degree if the person knowingly and without lawful authority forces or attempts to force the other person to engage in services by:</p> <p>(a) Abusing or threatening to abuse the</p>	<p><u>Blackmail</u></p> <p>“Threatening to report a person to a government agency for the purpose of arrest or deportation...”</p> <p><u>False imprisonment</u></p> <p>“Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain a person.”</p>	<p><u>Peonage</u></p> <p>“Threatening to collect an unlawful debt...”</p>

	<p>law or legal process;</p> <p>(b) Destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating or possessing an actual or purported passport or immigration document or another actual or purported government identification document of a person;</p> <p>(c) Threatening to report a person to a government agency for the purpose of arrest or deportation;</p> <p>(d) Threatening to collect an unlawful debt; or</p> <p>(e) Instilling in the other person a fear that the actor will withhold from the other person the necessities of life, including but not limited to lodging, food and clothing.</p> <p>(2) Subjecting another person to involuntary servitude in the second degree is a Class C felony.</p> <p><u>O.R.S. § 163.264 – Subjecting another person to involuntary servitude in the first degree</u></p> <p>(1) A person commits the crime of subjecting another person to involuntary servitude in the first degree if the person knowingly and without lawful authority forces or attempts to force the other person to engage in services by:</p> <p>(a) Causing or threatening to cause the death of or serious physical injury to a person; or</p> <p>(b) Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain a person.</p> <p>(2) Subjecting another person to involuntary servitude in the first degree is a Class B felony.</p>	<p><u>Felonious assault</u> “Causing or threatening to cause the death of or serious physical injury to a person...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain a person.”</p>	

<p>Pennsylvania</p>	<p>18 Pa.C.S. § 3012 – <u>Involuntary servitude</u> 18 Pa.C.S. § 3001 – <u>Definitions</u></p> <p>(a) Offense defined.--A person commits a felony of the first degree if the person knowingly, through any of the means described in subsection (b), subjects an individual to labor servitude or sexual servitude, except where the conduct is permissible under Federal or State law other than this chapter.</p> <p>(b) Means of subjecting an individual to involuntary servitude.--A person may subject an individual to involuntary servitude through any of the following means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Causing or threatening to cause serious harm to any individual. (2) Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another individual. (3) Kidnapping or attempting to kidnap any individual. (4) Abusing or threatening to abuse the legal process. (5) Taking or retaining the individual's personal property or real property as a means of coercion. (6) Engaging in unlawful conduct with respect to documents, as defined in section 3014 (relating to unlawful conduct regarding documents). (7) Extortion. (8) Fraud. (9) Criminal coercion, as defined in section 2906 (relating to criminal coercion). (10) Duress, through the use of or threat to use unlawful force against the person or another. (11) Debt coercion. 	<p><u>False imprisonment</u> “Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another individual.”</p> <p><u>Felonious assault</u> “Causing or threatening to cause serious harm to any individual.”</p> <p><u>Kidnapping</u> “Kidnapping or attempting to kidnap any individual.”</p> <p><u>Sexual exploitation</u> “A person commits felony of the first degree if the person knowingly...subjects an individual to...sexual servitude...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another individual.”</p>	<p><u>Extortion</u> “Extortion...”</p> <p><u>Peonage</u> “Debt coercion.”</p>
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	<p>(12) Facilitating or controlling the individual's access to a controlled substance.</p> <p>(13) Using any scheme, plan or pattern intended to cause the individual to believe that, if the individual does not perform the labor, services, acts or performances, that individual or another individual will suffer serious harm or physical restraint.</p>		
Rhode Island	<p><u>R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-67-2 - Involuntary servitude</u></p> <p>Whoever knowingly subjects, attempts to subject, or engages in a conspiracy to subject another person to forced labor or commercial sexual activity either by:</p> <p>(1) Causing or threatening to cause physical harm to any person;</p> <p>(2) Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another person;</p> <p>(3) Abusing or threatening to abuse the law or legal process;</p> <p>(4) Knowingly destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating or possessing without that person's consent 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) By using intimidation; shall be guilty of a felony and subject to not more than twenty (20) years imprisonment or a fine of not more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) or both.</p>	<p><u>False imprisonment</u> “Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another person...”</p> <p><u>Felonious assault</u> “Causing or threatening to cause physical harm to any person...”</p> <p><u>Sexual exploitation</u> “...subject another person to...commercial sexual activity...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another person...”</p>	
South Carolina	<p><u>S.C. Code. Ann. §16-3-2010 – Definitions</u></p> <p>As used in this article:</p> <p>(5) “Involuntary servitude” means a condition of servitude induced through coercion.</p> <p>(9) “Trafficking in persons” means when a</p>	<p><u>Blackmail</u> “Extortion or blackmail...”</p> <p><u>False imprisonment</u> “physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another person...”</p>	<p><u>Extortion</u> “Extortion or blackmail...”</p> <p><u>Peonage</u> “...debt bondage...”</p>

	<p>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>(e) facilitating or controlling a victim's access to a controlled substance; or</p> <p>(f) coercion.</p>	<p><u>Sexual exploitation</u> “...victim is subjected to or a person 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>Trafficking</u> “Trafficking in persons means...”</p>
Tennessee	<p><u>Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-301 – Part Definitions</u> (8) “Involuntary servitude” means the condition of a person who is compelled by force, coercion or imprisonment and against the person’s will to labor for another, whether paid or not;</p> <p><u>Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-307 – Involuntary labor servitude</u> (a) A person commits the offense of involuntary labor servitude who knowingly subjects, or attempts to subject, another person to forced labor or services by:</p> <p>(1) Causing or threatening to cause serious bodily harm to the person;</p> <p>(2) Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain the person;</p> <p>(3) Abusing or threatening to abuse the</p>	<p><u>Blackmail</u> “Using blackmail or using or threatening to cause financial harm for the purpose of exercising financial control over the person...”</p> <p><u>False imprisonment</u> “Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain the person...”</p> <p><u>Felonious assault</u> “Causing or threatening to cause serious bodily harm to the person...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u> “Physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain the person...”</p>	

	<p>law or 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 the person;</p> <p>(5) Using blackmail or using or threatening to cause financial harm for the purpose of exercising financial control over the person; or</p> <p>(6) Facilitating or controlling the person's access to an addictive controlled substance; or</p> <p>(7) Controlling the person's movements through threats or violence.</p> <p>(b) In addition to any other amount of loss identified or any other punishment imposed, the court shall order restitution to the victim or victims in an amount equal to the greater of:</p> <p>(1) The gross income or value to the defendant of the victim's labor or services; or</p> <p>(2) The value of the victim's labor as guaranteed under the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), compiled in 29 U.S.C. § 201 et seq., or the minimum wage required in this state, whichever is higher.</p> <p>(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting the defendant from also being prosecuted for the theft of the victim's labor or services by involuntary servitude or for any other appropriate criminal statute violated by the defendant's conduct.</p> <p>(d)(1) Involuntary servitude is a Class C felony.</p> <p>(2) Involuntary servitude is a Class B</p>		
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	<p>felony if:</p> <p>(A) The violation resulted in the serious bodily injury or death of a victim;</p> <p>(B) The period of time during which the victim was held in servitude exceeded one (1) year;</p> <p>(C) The defendant held ten (10) or more victims in servitude at any time during the course of the defendant's criminal episode; or</p> <p>(D) The victim was under thirteen (13) years of age.</p>		
Vermont	<p><u>13 V.S.A. § 2651 – Definitions</u></p> <p>(7) “Labor servitude” means labor or services performed or provided by a person which are induced or maintained through force, fraud, or coercion. “Labor servitude” shall not include labor or services performed by a family member of a person who is engaged in the business of farming as defined in <u>10 V.S.A. § 6001(22)</u> unless force, fraud, or coercion is used.</p>		
Washington	<p><u>Rev. Code Wash. § 9A.40.010 – Definitions</u></p> <p>(4) “Involuntary servitude” means a condition of servitude in which the victim was forced to work by the use or threat of physical restraint or physical injury, by the use of threat of coercion through law or legal process, or as set forth in RCW 9A.40.110. For the purposes of this subsection, “coercion” has the same meaning as provided in RCW 9A.36.070.</p> <p><u>Rev. Code Wash. § 9A.40.110 –Coercion of involuntary servitude</u></p> <p>(1) A person is guilty of coercion of involuntary servitude if he or she coerces, as</p>	<p><u>Blackmail</u></p> <p>“Threatening to notify law enforcement officials that a person is present in the United States in violation of federal immigration laws.”</p> <p><u>False imprisonment</u></p> <p>“...use or threat of physical restraint...”</p> <p><u>Felonious assault</u></p> <p>“...use or threat of...physical injury...”</p> <p><u>Unlawful criminal restraint</u></p> <p>“...use or threat of physical restraint...”</p>	

	<p>defined in RCW 9A.36.070, another person to perform labor or services by:</p> <p>(a) Withholding or threatening to withhold or destroy documents relating to a person's immigration status; or</p> <p>(b) Threatening to notify law enforcement officials that a person is present in the United States in violation of federal immigration laws.</p> <p>(2) Coercion does not include reports to law enforcement that a person is present in the United States in violation of federal immigration laws.</p> <p>(3) A person may commit coercion of involuntary servitude regardless of whether the person provides any sort of compensation or benefits to the person who is coerced.</p> <p>(4) Coercion of involuntary servitude is a class C felony.</p>		
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