

PROTECTED INNOCENCE CHALLENGE

STATE ACTION. NATIONAL CHANGE.

Idaho Report Card 2016

Idaho's human trafficking law includes sex trafficking of minors, relying on certain predicate crimes of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and the crime of patronizing prostitution which brings buyers' conduct under the trafficking law. Minors may face prosecution for prostitution offenses as well as barriers to accessing victims' compensation to fund their recovery.

Final Score

71.5

Final Grade

C



7.5

10



18.5

25



15

15



5

10



13.5

27.5



12

15



Criminalization of Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking

Idaho's human trafficking law includes the sex trafficking of minors without regard to force, fraud, or coercion; however, the human trafficking law is only violated if the offender engages in human trafficking while committing another specified crime, including certain commercial sexual exploitation of a child (CSEC) offenses. The state CSEC crimes include: inducing a minor into prostitution, utilizing a person under eighteen years of age for prostitution and sexual exploitation of a child. The prostitution law does not refer to the human trafficking law to identify commercially sexually exploited minors as victims of sex trafficking. Idaho's racketeering law includes human trafficking and several CSEC offenses in the definition of racketeering activity.



Criminal Provisions Addressing Demand

The human trafficking offense can apply to buyers who induce a minor to perform a commercial sex act while violating patronizing prostitution law or certain sex offense laws. Buyers may also be prosecuted for the CSEC offense of utilizing a person under eighteen years of age for prostitution. Buyers convicted of human trafficking face mandatory restitution to the victim. Buyers are not subject to asset forfeiture. Buyers may be prosecuted for enticing children under 16 through the Internet or other communication device to engage in a sexual act. Idaho's human trafficking law and the CSEC offense of utilizing a person under eighteen years of age for prostitution are silent on mistake of age. Buyers convicted of sex trafficking, utilizing a person under eighteen years of age for prostitution, or enticing children under 16 through the Internet or other communication device are required to register as sex offenders.



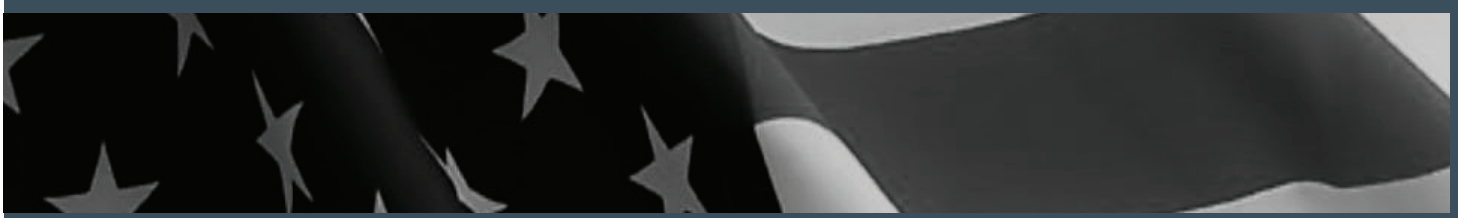
Criminal Provisions for Traffickers

Traffickers face prosecution for human trafficking when they traffic a child while violating another sexual offense, including inducing a minor into prostitution, sexual exploitation of a child, enticing children through the Internet or other communication device, and any of Idaho's prostitution-related laws. Human trafficking is punishable by up to 25 years imprisonment. Inducing a minor into prostitution and sexual exploitation of a child for child pornography are felonies punishable by possible fines up to \$50,000 and imprisonment for 2 years–life and up to 30 years, respectively. Traffickers could also be subject to money laundering, criminal gang, and racketeering laws leading to additional penalties. Enticing children under 16 through the Internet or other communication device also provides a means of prosecuting traffickers who use the Internet to solicit minors for child pornography. Traffickers convicted of human trafficking face mandatory restitution, while those convicted of other crimes may be ordered to make restitution. Traffickers face civil asset forfeiture if convicted of the prostitution offense of procurement or the CSEC offense of inducing persons under 18 into prostitution, or if the property is deemed a moral nuisance in connection with prostitution offenses. Traffickers must register as sex offenders for convictions of human trafficking and all CSEC offenses. A conviction for sexual exploitation of a child, an offense amounting to sexual abuse, allows for the termination of parental rights; however, this does not expressly include sex trafficking.

Demand | Selected Commercial Sex Crimes

Crime (name of law abridged)	Classification	Sentence	Fine (and)	Asset Forfeiture (available)
Human trafficking (§ 18-8602)	Felony	Max. 25 years	None speci- fied	○
Utilizing a person under 18 years of age for prostitution (§ 18-5610)	Felony	2 years-life	Max. \$50,000	○
Patronizing prostitution (§ 18-5614(1))	Misdemeanor	Max. 6 months	Max. \$1,000	○
Possessing and purchasing child pornography (§ 18-1507A)	Felony	Max. 10 years	Max. \$10,000	○

All criminal penalties are statutory; many states also have sentencing guidelines that are not codified which affect sentencing.



Protective Provisions for the Child Victims

All commercially sexually exploited children are defined as juvenile sex trafficking victims. However, victims of sex trafficking and CSEC are not fully protected as victims under Idaho's laws. Human trafficking and CSEC laws do not prohibit a defense based on consent of the minor. Prostitution offenses apply to minors under 18 and juvenile sex trafficking victims face criminalization for commercial sex acts committed as a result of their victimization. As a result, a CSEC victim may enter the juvenile justice system as an offender and could face detention. However, if properly identified, a victim could receive a protective response through child welfare, as the definition of abuse includes the commercial sexual exploitation of a child through prostitution and child pornography, although child welfare's ability to intervene is likely limited to circumstances involving intra-familial abuse. Crime victims' compensation is available for victims of CSEC offenses; however, being considered an accomplice to the crime, not fully cooperating with law enforcement, and not reporting the crime and filing a claim for compensation within specified time limits could prevent CSEC victims from receiving compensation. Victim-friendly criminal justice procedures are also limited. While child witnesses are allowed to give testimony via an alternative method preventing interaction with the perpetrator at trial, Idaho's "rape shield" law only applies in criminal cases of rape, leaving testifying CSEC victims unprotected from the trauma of cross-examination at trials of their traffickers. A juvenile's records may be expunged on the later of the juvenile's 18th birthday, five years from release from a juvenile corrections center, or five years after the end of the continuing jurisdiction of the court, provided the juvenile has not been convicted of specified crimes and the court determines that expungement is appropriate. Criminal restitution is mandatory for victims of human trafficking and may be awarded to victims of other crimes; however, civil remedies are only available to victims of sexual exploitation of a child or racketeering. Prosecutions for human trafficking and CSEC offenses must be brought within six years of the crime. For civil actions for childhood sexual abuse, including sexual exploitation of a child, a five year statute of limitations does not begin until the earlier of the victim turning 18, or the time the victim "reasonably should have discovered" the exploitation. Civil remedies for racketeering must be brought within three years of the crime, except that the statute of limitations will toll for six years past a minor victim's 18th birthday.



Criminal Justice Tools for Investigation and Prosecution

Idaho law encourages, but does not require, law enforcement to receive training on human trafficking. The state allows single party consent to audiotaping. Wiretapping is allowed in investigations for any crime that is dangerous to "life, limb or property" and that may be punished by imprisonment for more than one year, which includes CSEC and human trafficking offenses (but not the predicate offense of patronizing prostitution for buyers). While the sex trafficking and CSEC statutes do not prohibit a defense as to the use of a law enforcement decoy in an investigation for the buying or selling of sex with a child, the defense is prohibited under the Internet enticement statute. Investigations into sexual exploitation for child pornography may use the Internet, relying on the crime of enticing children under 16 over the Internet for sexual exploitation. Idaho has established a statewide reporting and response system and law enforcement must report missing and located children.



Criminal Provisions for Facilitators

Human trafficking does not include the crime of benefitting from or assisting and aiding human trafficking and none of the CSEC laws apply to facilitators, though facilitators may face prosecution under prostitution-related laws that are not specific to the prostitution of children. Promoting or selling child pornography is punishable under sexual exploitation of a child as a felony by up to 30 years imprisonment and/or a fine up to \$50,000. Facilitators could also be subject to money laundering, criminal gang, and racketeering laws leading to additional penalties and will be subject to asset forfeiture if convicted under racketeering laws, or if the facilitator's property is deemed a moral nuisance. No laws in Idaho address sex tourism.

The Report Card is based on the Protected Innocence Challenge Legislative Framework, an analysis of state laws performed by Shared Hope International, and sets a national standard of protection against domestic minor sex trafficking. To access the Protected Innocence Challenge Legislative Framework Methodology, all state Report Cards, and foundational analysis and recommendations, please visit: www.sharedhope.org/reportcards.