



**ONE** FIRM  
WORLDWIDE®

## Human Trafficking and Health Care Providers: Legal Requirements for Reporting and Education



JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Federal	<b>22 U.S.C.A. §§ 7101 – 7114; 34 U.S.C.A. § 20341; 42 U.S.C.A. §§ 300d-54; 5106a</b>	<p>The federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974 (CAPTA) <b>42 U.S.C.A. § 5106a</b> requires states to have child abuse reporting laws as a condition of receiving federal funds for child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment programs. The 2010 reauthorization of CAPTA includes definitions, such as “sexual abuse,” that do not explicitly include the term trafficking but target conduct integral to trafficking, such as:</p> <p>(A) the employment, use, persuasion, inducement, enticement, or coercion of any child to engage in, or assist any other person to engage in, any sexually explicit conduct...or</p> <p>(B) the rape, and in cases of caretaker or inter-familial relationships, statutory rape, molestation, prostitution, or other form of sexual exploitation of children, or incest with children. 42 U.S.C.A. § 5106g.</p> <p>A 2015 amendment to CAPTA further specifies, effective May 2017, that “a child shall be considered a victim of ‘child abuse and neglect’ and of ‘sexual abuse’ if the child is identified... as being a victim of sex trafficking...or a victim of severe forms of trafficking in persons” as described in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act.</p>	<p>The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 <b>22 U.S.C.A. §§ 7101 – 7114</b> was passed to create the first comprehensive federal law to address human trafficking, provided a three-pronged approach to addressing trafficking. In addition to the protections offered through immigration relief for foreign national victims of human trafficking, it also focuses on prevention through public awareness programs, both domestically and abroad, and prosecution through new federal criminal statutes. As a result of the TVPA and subsequent reauthorizations, the FBI has been provided with statutory authority to investigate matters of forced labor; trafficking with respect to peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor; sex trafficking by force, fraud, or coercion; and unlawful conduct with respect to documents in furtherance of trafficking.</p> <p><b>22 U.S.C.A. § 7102(8)</b> defines “involuntary servitude” as including a condition of servitude induced by means of:</p> <p>(A) 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</p> <p>(B) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.</p> <p><b>22 U.S.C.A. § 7102(11)</b> defines “severe forms of trafficking in persons” as: (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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b>22 U.S.C.A. § 7102(12)</b> defines “sex trafficking” as the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act.</p>	<p>Stop, Observe, Ask, and Respond (SOAR) <b>42 U.S.C.A. § 300d-54</b></p> <p>The US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) launched the Stop, Observe, Ask, and Respond (SOAR) to Health and Wellness Training program in 2013 to provide human trafficking training to health care and other related professionals. To inform the development and evaluation of the pilot training, HHS appointed a national technical working group comprising health professionals, survivors of human trafficking, and other subject matter experts.</p>

1 This tool is a summary analysis of current applicable laws and regulations related to reporting. This tool should not be construed as legal advice on any specific facts or circumstances, nor as a legal opinion. Distribution of this tool or its content is not intended to create, and receipt of it does not constitute, an attorney-client relationship. The views set forth are the personal views of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of Jones Day. The statutes and regulations referenced in this chart were last accessed as of the date highlighted in the title and could be amended at a later date, and, as such, we recommend you consider a process for periodic review and updating of applicable information. To request reprint permission, please use our “Contact Us” form, which can be found on our website at [www.jonesday.com](http://www.jonesday.com).

2 There are two sets of colored highlighting in this chart to assist the reader. In yellow (MI, LA, RI), state requirements are highlighted that mandate reporting for certain adult victims (those above the age of 18) of human trafficking. This highlighting does not capture reporting of “vulnerable” adults, as defined by the states which have separate reporting requirements for elderly and other incapacitated adults. In blue (CT, DC, HI, ID, IL, KT, LA, MT, NE, NH, ND, OK, OR, PA, SC, TX, UT, VA, WV) state requirements are highlighted that mandate reporting for minor victims of labor trafficking. Often these states affirmatively include labor trafficking as part of the definition of child abuse.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Federal		<p>State laws may vary who is required to report, to which state agency, and whether extra-familial abuse is reportable. If extra-familial abuse is not defined as reportable, minors trafficked by third parties in that particular state would not fall under the mandated reporting requirements.</p> <p><b>34 U.S.C.A. § 20341</b> requires health care providers, who while engaged in their professional capacity on Federal land or in a federally operated facility, learn of facts that give reason to suspect that a child has suffered an incident of child abuse, to report suspected child abuse to an appropriate agency.</p>	<p><b>Federal law does not currently mandate reporting by health care providers of suspected human trafficking of patients 18 and over.</b></p>	
Alabama	<p><b>Ala. Code §§ 13A-6-151; 13A-6-152; 26-14-1; 26-14-3; 38-9-2; 38-9-8; HJR244;</b></p>	<p><b>Ala. Code 1975 § 26-14-3(a)</b></p> <p>Requires mandatory reporting by: all hospitals, clinics, sanitariums, doctors, physicians, surgeons, medical examiners, coroners, dentists, osteopaths, optometrists, chiropractors, podiatrists, physical therapists, nurses, pharmacists, mental health professionals, or any other person called upon to render aid or medical assistance to any child, when the child is known or suspected to be a victim of child abuse or neglect. Mandatory reporters shall be required to report orally, either by telephone or direct communication immediately, and shall be followed by a written report, to a law enforcement official or other duly constituted authority.</p>	<p><b>Sex trafficking</b></p> <p><b>Ala. Code 1975 § 26-14-1(1)</b></p> <p>Includes in the definition of abuse: sexual abuse or attempted sexual abuse, or sexual exploitation or attempted sexual exploitation. Sexual abuse includes the employment, use, persuasion, inducement, enticement, or coercion of any child to engage in, or having a child assist any other person to engage in, any sexually explicit conduct or any simulation of the conduct for the purpose of producing any visual depiction of the conduct; or the rape, molestation, prostitution, or other form of sexual exploitation of children. Sexual exploitation includes allowing, permitting, or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution and allowing, permitting, encouraging, or engaging in the obscene or pornographic photographing, filming, or depicting of a child for commercial purposes.</p> <p><b>Human trafficking defined</b></p> <p><b>Ala. Code § 13A-6-152(a)</b></p> <p>Alabama provides that an individual commits the crime of human trafficking if: (1) He or she knowingly subjects another person to labor servitude or sexual servitude; (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; (3) He or she knowingly gives monetary consideration or any other thing of value to engage in any sexual conduct with a minor or an individual he or she believes to be a minor.</p>	<p><b>HJR244</b>, signed into law August 13, 2019, creates the Alabama Healthcare Human Trafficking Training Program Commission, which is tasked with developing a training module for all health care related employees to readily identify and provide trauma-centered care for human trafficking victims.</p>

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Alabama			<p><b>Ala. Code § 13A-6-151(3)</b>  Defines labor servitude as 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. <b>Mandatory Reporting of Sexual Exploitation of Protected Persons</b></p> <p><b>Ala. Code § 38-9-8(a)(1)-(2)</b>  (a) All physicians and other practitioners of the healing arts or any caregiver having reasonable cause to believe that any <b>protected person</b> has been subjected to physical abuse, neglect, exploitation, sexual abuse, or emotional abuse shall report or cause a report to be made as follows:</p> <p>(1) An oral report, by telephone or otherwise, shall be made immediately, followed by a written report, to the county department of human resources or to the chief of police of the city or city and county, or to the sheriff of the county if the observation is made in an unincorporated territory, except that reports of a nursing home employee who abuses, neglects, or misappropriates the property of a nursing home resident shall be made to the Department of Public Health. The requirements to report suspicion of suspected abuse, neglect, or misappropriation of property of a nursing home resident by an employee of a nursing home shall be deemed satisfied if the report is made in accordance with the rules of the State Board of Health.</p> <p>(2) Within seven days following an oral report, an investigation of any alleged abuse, neglect, exploitation, sexual abuse, or emotional abuse shall be made by the county department of human resources or the law enforcement official, whichever receives the report, and a written report prepared which includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Name, age, and address of the person.</li> <li>b. Nature and extent of injury suffered by the person.</li> <li>c. Any other facts or circumstances known to the reporter which may aid in the determination of appropriate action.</li> </ul> <p><b>Protected Person Defined</b></p> <p><b>Ala. Code § 38-9-2(18)</b>  Defines “protected person” as any person over 18 years of age subject to protection under this chapter or any person, including, but not limited to, persons with a neurodegenerative disease, persons with intellectual disabilities and developmental disabilities, or any person over 18 years of age that is mentally or physically incapable of adequately caring for himself or herself and his or her interests without serious consequences to himself or herself or others.</p>	

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Alaska	Alaska Stat. Ann. §§ 11.41.360; 47.17.020; 47.17.290; 47.24.010; 47.24.900	<p><b>Alaska Stat. Ann. § 47.17.020(a)</b></p> <p>Requires “practitioners of the healing arts” who, in the performance of their occupational duties, their appointed duties, or their volunteer duties, have reasonable cause to suspect that a child has suffered harm as a result of child abuse or neglect, to immediately report the harm to the nearest office of the department of Welfare, Social Services, and Institutions. If the harm appears to be the result of a suspected sex offense, the person shall immediately report the harm to the nearest law enforcement agency.</p>	<p><b>Sex trafficking</b></p> <p><b>Alaska Stat. Ann. § 47.17.290(3)</b> Includes in the definition of “child abuse or neglect” sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, or maltreatment of a child under the age of 18 by a person under circumstances that indicate that the child’s health or welfare is harmed or threatened thereby.</p> <p><b>Alaska Stat. Ann. § 47.17.290(8)</b> “Sexual exploitation” includes allowing, permitting, or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution, by a person responsible for the child’s welfare.</p> <p><b>Human trafficking defined</b></p> <p><b>Alaska Stat. Ann. § 11.41.360(a)</b> Alaska provides that an individual commits the crime of human trafficking if the individual compels or induces another person 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><b>Mandatory Reporting of Sexual Exploitation of Vulnerable Adults</b></p> <p><b>Alaska Stat. Ann. § 47.24.010(a)</b> (a) Except as provided in (e) of this section, the following persons who, in the performance of their professional duties, have reasonable cause to believe that a <b>vulnerable adult</b> suffers from undue influence, abandonment, exploitation, abuse, neglect, or self-neglect shall, not later than 24 hours after first having cause for the belief, report the belief to the department’s vulnerable adult centralized intake office : a physician or other licensed health care provider; a mental health professional, including a marital and family therapist; a pharmacist; an administrator or employee of a nursing home, residential care, or health care facility; an emergency medical technician or a mobile intensive care paramedic; a caregiver of the vulnerable adult; a certified nurse aide.</p> <p>(b) A report made under this section may include the name and address of the reporting person and must include: (1) the name and contact information of the vulnerable adult; (2) information relating to the nature and extent of the undue influence, abandonment, exploitation, abuse, neglect, or self-neglect; (3) other information that the reporting person believes might be helpful in an investigation of the case or in providing protection for the vulnerable adult.</p>	Alaska does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Alaska			<p><b>Alaska Stat. Ann. § 47.24.010(e)</b></p> <p>If a person making a report under this section believes that immediate action is necessary to protect the vulnerable adult from imminent risk of serious physical harm due to undue influence, abandonment, exploitation, abuse, neglect, or self-neglect and the reporting person cannot immediately contact the department's vulnerable adult centralized intake office, the reporting person shall make the report to a police officer or a village public safety officer. The police officer or village public safety officer shall take immediate action to protect the vulnerable adult and shall, within 24 hours after receiving the report of harm, notify the department.</p> <p><b>Vulnerable adult defined</b></p> <p><b>Alaska Stat. Ann. § 47.24.900(21)</b></p> <p>“<b>Vulnerable adult</b>” means a person 18 years of age or older who, because of incapacity, mental illness, mental deficiency, physical illness or disability, advanced age, chronic use of drugs, chronic intoxication, fraud, confinement, or disappearance, is unable to meet the person's own needs or to seek help without assistance.</p>	
Arizona	<p><b>Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 13-3212; 13-3620; 46-451; 46-454</b></p>	<p><b>Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 13-3620(A)</b></p> <p>Requires any physician, physician's assistant, optometrist, dentist, osteopathic physician, chiropractor, podiatrist, behavioral health professional, nurse, or psychologist who develops the reasonable belief in the course of treating a patient that a minor is or has been the victim of abuse, neglect, or a reportable offense, to immediately report to a peace officer, the department of child safety, or to a tribal law enforcement or social services agency.</p>	<p><b>Sex trafficking</b></p> <p><b>Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 13-3620(4)(c)</b></p> <p>Includes in the definition of “reportable offense,” child sex trafficking as defined by <b>Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 13-3212(A)</b>, which provides a detailed definition of child sex trafficking, including causing, using, enticing, or permitting a minor to engage in prostitution; receiving any benefit from the prostitution of a minor; and engaging in prostitution with a minor.</p>	<p>Arizona does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.</p>

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Arizona			<p><b>Mandatory reporting of suspected human trafficking of vulnerable adults</b></p> <p><b>Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 46-454(A), (D)</b></p> <p>A physician, physician assistant, registered nurse practitioner, licensed practical or registered nurse, certified nursing assistant, emergency medical technician, home health provider, hospital intern or resident, surgeon, dentist, psychiatrist, psychologist, pharmacist, speech, physical or occupational therapist, long-term care provider, medical examiner, developmental disabilities provider, or other person who has responsibility for the care of a vulnerable adult and who has a reasonable basis to believe that abuse, neglect or exploitation of the adult has occurred shall immediately report or cause reports to be made of such reasonable basis to a peace officer or to the adult protective services central intake unit. The guardian or conservator of a vulnerable adult shall immediately report or cause reports to be made of such reasonable basis to the superior court and the adult protective services central intake unit. All of the above reports shall be made immediately by telephone or online.</p> <p>Reports shall contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The names and addresses of the adult and any persons having control or custody of the adult, if known.</li> <li>2. The adult's age and the nature and extent of the adult's vulnerability.</li> <li>3. The nature and extent of the abuse, neglect or exploitation.</li> <li>4. Any other information that the person reporting believes might be helpful in establishing the cause of the abuse, neglect or exploitation.</li> </ol> <p><b>Vulnerable adult defined</b></p> <p><b>Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 46-451(10)</b></p> <p>"Vulnerable adult" means an individual who is eighteen years of age or older and who is unable to protect himself from abuse, neglect or exploitation by others because of a physical or mental impairment.</p>	

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Arkansas	Ark. Code Ann. §§ 12-18-103; 12-18-402; 12-18-1201; 5-18-103	<p><b>Ark. Code Ann. § 12-18-402(a)-(b)</b></p> <p>Requires physicians, mental health professionals, dentists, dental hygienists, licensed nurses, osteopaths, surgeons, and medical personnel who may be engaged in the admission, examination, care or treatment of persons, to immediately notify the Child Abuse Hotline if he or she has reasonable cause to suspect that a child has “been subjected to child maltreatment,” or observes a child being subjected to conditions or circumstances that would reasonably result in child maltreatment.</p>	<p><b>Sex and labor trafficking</b></p> <p><b>Ark. Code Ann. § 12-18-103(7)</b> Defines “child maltreatment” as abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, sexual exploitation, or abandonment.</p> <p><b>Ark. Code Ann. § 12-18-1201</b> Includes in the definition of a “sexually exploited child,” a minor who is a victim of trafficking of persons under <b>Ark. Code Ann. § 5-18-103(a)</b>, which provides that a person omits the offense of trafficking of persons if he or she knowingly subjects a person to involuntary servitude; recruits, harbors, transports, obtains, entices, solicits, isolates, provides, or maintains a person knowing that the person will be subjected to involuntary servitude; or benefits by receiving anything of value in exchange for any of these activities.</p> <p><b>Arkansas does not currently mandate reporting by health care providers of suspected human trafficking of patients 18 and over.</b></p>	Arkansas does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.



<p>California</p>	<p>Cal. Penal Code §§ 236.1; 266-267; 311.1-311.6; 518; 11165.1, .6, .7, .9; § 11166; § 11167.</p> <p>Cal. Civ. Code § 52.6</p> <p>Cal. Welf. &amp; Inst. Code §§ 15630; 15658; 15610.63</p>	<p>Cal. Penal Code §§ 11165.1, .6, .7, .9; § 11166; § 11167.</p> <p>Cal. Penal Code §§ 11165.9</p> <p>Requires reporting of suspected child abuse or neglect by mandated reporters, listed in Cal. Penal Code §§ 11165.7(a) including physicians, surgeons, psychiatrists, psychologists, qualified autism service providers and professionals, dentists, residents, interns, podiatrists, chiropractors, licensed nurses, dental hygienists, optometrists, medical examiners, emergency medical technicians, and paramedics. The report may be made to any police department or sheriff's department, not including a school district police or security department, county probation department, if designated by the county to receive mandated reports, or the county welfare department.</p> <p>Cal. Penal Code § 11166(a)</p> <p>Provides that a mandated reporter shall make a report whenever the mandated reporter, in the mandated reporter's professional capacity or within the scope of the mandated reporter's employment, has knowledge of or observes a child whom the mandated reporter knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse or neglect. The mandated reporter shall make an initial report by telephone to the agency immediately or as soon as is practicably possible, and shall prepare and send, fax, or electronically transmit a written follow-up report within 36 hours of receiving the information concerning the incident. The mandated reporter may include with the report any nonprivileged documentary evidence the mandated reporter possesses relating to the incident.</p>	<p><b>Sex trafficking</b></p> <p>Cal. Penal Code § 11165.1(d)(1)</p> <p>Includes "the sexual trafficking of a child" in the definition of "commercial sexual exploitation," required to be reported under Cal. Penal Code §§ 11165.1, .6, .7, .9; § 11166; § 11167.</p> <p><b>Sexual trafficking of a child defined</b></p> <p>Cal. Penal Code § 236.1(a)</p> <p>Provides that a 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>Cal. Penal Code § 236.1(c)</p> <p>In addition, California provides that a person is guilty of human trafficking who causes, induces, or persuades, or attempts to cause, induce, or persuade, a person who is a minor at the time of commission of the offense to engage in a commercial sex act, with the intent to effect or maintain a violation of Section 266, 266h, 266i, 266j, 267, 311.1, 311.2, 311.3, 311.4, 311.5, 311.6, or 518.</p> <p>Cal. Penal Code §§ 266-267 define activities involved in procuring a person or child for prostitution; compelling a person to live with another in an illicit relation; and inducing a person by fear to engage in sexual conduct.</p> <p>Cal. Penal Code §§ 311.1-311.6 define activities involved in producing or distributing child pornography.</p> <p>Cal. Penal Code § 518(a) defines extortion.</p> <p><b>Mandatory reporting of suspected sexual abuse of an elder or dependent adult</b></p> <p>Cal. Welf. &amp; Inst. Code § 15630(a), (b)</p> <p>Any person who has assumed full or intermittent responsibility for the care or custody of an elder or dependent adult, whether or not he or she receives compensation, including administrators, supervisors, and any licensed staff of a public or private facility that provides care or services for elder or dependent adults, or any elder or dependent adult care custodian, health practitioner, clergy member, or employee of a county adult protective services agency or a local law enforcement agency, is a mandated reporter.</p>	<p>California does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.</p> <p>Cal. Civ. Code § 52.6(a)(7), (a)(8),(b),(c)</p> <p>Requires certain businesses, including emergency rooms within general acute care hospitals and urgent care centers to post in a conspicuous area visible to the public and employees, a notice showing the following numbers: Text 233-733 (Be Free); the National Human Trafficking Hotline at 1-888-373-7888; the California Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST) at 1-888-KEY-2-FRE(EDOM) or 1-888-539-2373.</p> <p>The statute provides additional requirements for the size of the notice, size of the text, and posting in English, Spanish, and at least one other language most widely spoken where the business is located.</p>
-------------------	--	---	--	--

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
California		<p><b>Cal. Penal Code § 11165.6</b></p> <p>Defines “child abuse or neglect” to include physical injury or death inflicted by other than accidental means upon a child by another person, sexual abuse, neglect, the willful harming or injuring of a child or the endangering of the person or health of a child, and unlawful corporal punishment or injury.</p> <p><b>Cal. Penal Code § 11167(a)</b></p> <p>Contents of the report must include the name, business address, and telephone number of the mandated reporter; the capacity that makes the person a mandated reporter; and the information that gave rise to the reasonable suspicion of child abuse or neglect and the source or sources of that information. If a report is made, the following information, if known, shall also be included in the report: the child’s name, the child’s address, present location, and, if applicable, school, grade, and class; the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the child’s parents or guardians; and the name, address, telephone number, and other relevant personal information about the person or persons who might have abused or neglected the child. The mandated reporter shall make a report even if some of this information is not known or is uncertain to him or her.</p>	<p>Any mandated reporter who, in his or her professional capacity, or within the scope of his or her employment, has observed or has knowledge of an incident that reasonably appears to be physical abuse, as defined in <b>Section 15610.63</b>, abandonment, abduction, isolation, financial abuse, or neglect, or is told by an elder or dependent adult that he or she has experienced behavior, including an act or omission, constituting physical abuse, abandonment, abduction, isolation, financial abuse, or neglect, or reasonably suspects that abuse, shall report the known or suspected instance of abuse by telephone or through a confidential Internet reporting tool, as authorized by <b>Section 15658</b> immediately or as soon as practicably possible. If reported by telephone, a written report shall be sent, or an Internet report shall be made through the confidential Internet reporting tool established in Section 15658, within two working days.</p> <p><b>Physical abuse defined to include sexual assault and sexual battery</b></p> <p><b>Cal. Welf. &amp; Inst. Code § 15610.63(e)</b></p> <p>“Physical abuse” includes: sexual assault, sexual battery, rape, rape in concert, spousal rape, and lewd or lascivious acts.</p> <p><b>Form and Content of Reports</b></p> <p><b>Cal. Welf. &amp; Inst. Code § 15658(a), (b)</b></p> <p>A written abuse report required by this chapter, shall be submitted in one of the following ways:</p> <p>(1) On a form adopted by the State Department of Social Services after consultation with representatives of the various law enforcement agencies, the California Department of Aging, the State Department of Developmental Services, the State Department of State Hospitals, the bureau, professional medical and nursing agencies, hospital associations, and county welfare departments. These reporting forms shall be distributed by the county adult protective services agencies and the long-term care ombudsman programs. This reporting form may also be used for documenting the telephone report of a known or suspected instance of abuse of an elder or dependent adult by the county adult protective services agency, local ombudsman program, and local law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>(2) Through a confidential Internet reporting tool, if the county or long-term care ombudsman program chooses to implement such a system. This Internet reporting tool shall be developed and implemented in a manner that ensures the confidentiality and security of all information contained in the reports, pursuant to the confidentiality standards set forth in Sections 10850, 15633, and 15633.5.</p>	

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
California		<p><b>Cal. Penal Code § 11165.6</b></p> <p>Defines “child abuse or neglect” to include physical injury or death inflicted by other than accidental means upon a child by another person, sexual abuse, neglect, the willful harming or injuring of a child or the endangering of the person or health of a child, and unlawful corporal punishment or injury.</p> <p><b>Cal. Penal Code § 11167(a)</b></p> <p>Contents of the report must include the name, business address, and telephone number of the mandated reporter; the capacity that makes the person a mandated reporter; and the information that gave rise to the reasonable suspicion of child abuse or neglect and the source or sources of that information. If a report is made, the following information, if known, shall also be included in the report: the child’s name, the child’s address, present location, and, if applicable, school, grade, and class; the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the child’s parents or guardians; and the name, address, telephone number, and other relevant personal information about the person or persons who might have abused or neglected the child. The mandated reporter shall make a report even if some of this information is not known or is uncertain to him or her.</p>	<p>The form required by this section and the confidential Internet reporting tool, if implemented, shall contain the following items:</p> <p>(1) The name, address, telephone number, and occupation of the person reporting; (2) The name and address of the victim; (3) The date, time, and place of the incident; (4) Other details, including the reporter’s observations and beliefs concerning the incident; (5) Any statement relating to the incident made by the victim; (6) The name of any individuals believed to have knowledge of the incident; (7) The name of the individuals believed to be responsible for the incident and their connection to the victim.</p>	

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Colorado	<p><b>Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 16–22-102; 18-3-503; 18-3-504; 18-3-505; 19–3-304; 19–3-307</b></p>	<p><b>Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 19–3-304(2)</b></p> <p>Requires any physician, surgeon, dentist, osteopath, optometrist, chiropractor, podiatrist, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, hospital personnel engaged in the admission, care, or treatment of patients, mental health professional, dental hygienist, psychologist, medical examiner, or pharmacist who has reasonable cause to know or suspect that a child has been subject to abuse or neglect, or who has observed the child being subjected to circumstances or conditions that would reasonably result in abuse or neglect to immediately report to the county department, local law enforcement agency, or through the child abuse reporting hotline system.</p> <p><b>Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 19–3-307(1); (2)(a)-(h)</b></p> <p>Requires prompt reporting as described above, followed by a written report prepared by those persons required to report. Whenever possible, the report must contain specific information, including the name, address, age, sex, and race of the child; the name and address of the person responsible for the suspected abuse or neglect; the nature and extent of the child's injuries.</p>	<p><b>Sex trafficking</b></p> <p><b>Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 16–22-102(b)(j)</b></p> <p>Includes “Human trafficking of a minor for sexual servitude” in the definition of unlawful sexual behavior; reasonable knowledge or suspicion of which must be reported under <b>Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 19–3-304, 19–3-307</b></p> <p><b>Human trafficking defined</b></p> <p><b>Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 18-3-503(1)</b></p> <p><b>Labor trafficking:</b> 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><b>Sex trafficking and sex trafficking of a minor</b></p> <p><b>Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 18-3-504(1)(a)</b></p> <p><b>Sex trafficking:</b> A person commits human trafficking for sexual servitude if the person knowingly sells, recruits, harbors, transports, transfers, isolates, entices, provides, receives, or obtains by any means another person for the purpose of coercing the person to engage in commercial sexual activity.</p> <p><b>Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 18-3-504(2)(a)(I)-(II)</b></p> <p><b>Sex trafficking of a minor:</b> A person commits human trafficking of a minor for sexual servitude if the person: (I) Knowingly sells, recruits, harbors, transports, transfers, isolates, entices, provides, receives, obtains by any means, maintains, or makes available a minor for the purpose of commercial sexual activity; or (II) Knowingly advertises, offers to sell, or sells travel services that facilitate any of the above activities.</p> <p><b>Colorado does not currently mandate reporting by health care providers of suspected human trafficking of patients 18 and over.</b></p>	<p><b>Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 18-3-505</b></p> <p>Provides for a Human Trafficking Council tasked with developing training standards and curricula for organizations that provide assistance to victims of human trafficking, for persons who work in or who frequent places where human trafficking victims are likely to appear, and for law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>Provides for voluntary training in both sex and labor trafficking.</p> <p>Effective through September 1, 2024.</p>

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Connecticut <sup>3</sup>	Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. §§ 17a-101; 17a-101a -d; 46b-120; 46a-170	<p><b>Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 17a-101a(a)(1)</b> Any mandated reporter, as described in section 17a-101, who in the ordinary course of such person's employment or profession has reasonable cause to suspect or believe that any child under the age of eighteen years (A) has been abused or neglected, as described in section 46b-120, (B) has had nonaccidental physical injury, or injury which is at variance with the history given of such injury, inflicted upon such child, or (C) is placed at imminent risk of serious harm, shall report or cause a report to be made in accordance with the provisions of sections 17a-101b to 17a-101d, inclusive.</p> <p><b>Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 17a-101(b)</b> Includes in the definition of "mandatory reporters:" any licensed physician or surgeon; resident physician or intern; registered nurse; licensed practical nurse; dentist or dental hygienist; medical examiner; pharmacist; physical therapist; psychologist; optometrist; chiropractor; podiatrist; mental health professional; physician assistant; and any person who is a licensed or certified medical services provider.</p> <p><b>Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 17a-101b(a)</b> Provides that a mandatory reporter shall make an oral or electronic report as soon as practicable but not later than twelve hours after the mandated reporter has reasonable cause to suspect or believe that a child has been abused or neglected or placed in imminent risk of serious harm. An oral report made pursuant to this subsection shall be made by telephone or in person to the Commissioner of Children and Families or a law enforcement agency. An electronic report made pursuant to this subsection shall be made in a manner prescribed by the commissioner.</p>	<p><b>Sex and labor trafficking</b> <b>Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 46b-120(B)(5)</b> Includes in the definition of "abused," a child who is in a condition that is the result of maltreatment, including, but not limited to, malnutrition, sexual molestation or exploitation, deprivation of necessities, emotional maltreatment or cruel punishment.</p> <p>Includes in the definition of "uncared for," a child who has been identified as a victim of trafficking as defined in § 46a-170.</p> <p><b>Human trafficking defined</b> <b>Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 46a-170(2)(i)</b> Defines "trafficking" as all acts involved in the recruitment, abduction, transport, harboring, transfer, sale or receipt of persons, within national or across international borders, through force, coercion, fraud or deception, to place persons in situations of slavery or slavery-like conditions, forced labor or services, such as forced prostitution or sexual services, domestic servitude, bonded sweatshop labor or other debt bondage.</p> <p><b>Connecticut does not currently mandate reporting by health care providers of suspected human trafficking of patients 18 and over.</b></p>	<p><b>Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 17a-106h(b)-(c)</b> Requires certain persons, including emergency and urgent care staff, to complete by July 1, 2018 a training program developed by the Commissioner of Children and Families for the accurate and prompt identification and reporting of suspected human trafficking.</p> <p><b>Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 17a-101(a), (c)</b> Provides for voluntary training for mandatory reporters for the accurate and prompt reporting of child abuse and neglect.</p> <p>The Commissioner of Children and Families shall develop an educational training program and refresher training program for the accurate and prompt identification and reporting of child abuse and neglect. Such training program and refresher training program shall be made available to all persons mandated to report child abuse and neglect at various times and locations throughout the state as determined by the Commissioner of Children and Families.</p>

<sup>3</sup> See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Connecticut <sup>3</sup>		A mandated reporter who makes an electronic report pursuant to this section shall respond to further inquiries from the commissioner or the commissioner's designee made within twenty-four hours of such report.		

<sup>3</sup> See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
D.C. <sup>4</sup>	D.C. Code Ann. §§ 4-1321.02; 4-1301.02; 14-311; 22-1834(a)	<p><b>D.C. Code Ann. § 4-1321.02(a)</b> Provides that any person specified in subsection (b) of this section who knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that a child known to him or her in his or her professional or official capacity has been or is in immediate danger of being a mentally or physically abused or neglected child, as defined in § 4-1301.02(15A), shall immediately report or have a report made of such knowledge or suspicion to either the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia or the Child and Family Services Agency.</p> <p><b>D.C. Code Ann. § 4-1321.02(b)</b> Persons required to report such abuse or neglect include any physician, psychologist, medical examiner, dentist, chiropractor, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, person involved in the care and treatment of patients, mental health professional, and human trafficking counselor as defined in § 14-311(2).</p> <p><b>D.C. Code Ann. § 14-311(2)(A)-(C)</b> Defines a “human trafficking counselor” as an employee, contractor, or volunteer of a human trafficking program who:</p> <p>(A) Is rendering support, counseling, or assistance to a victim;</p> <p>(B) Has undergone not less than 40 hours of human trafficking counseling or training conducted by a human trafficking program that includes dynamics of human trafficking, trauma resulting from human trafficking, crisis intervention, personal safety, risk management, criminal and civil court processes, and resources available to victims; and</p> <p>(C)(i) Is or is under the supervision of a licensed social worker, nurse, physician, psychologist, or psychotherapist; or</p>	<p><b>Sex and labor trafficking</b> <b>D.C. Code Ann. § 4-1301.02(1)(A)(ii)(I)-(III); (15A)(B)-(D)</b> Includes in the definitions of “abused child” and “neglected child,” a victim of sex trafficking or severe forms of trafficking in persons as those terms are defined in section 103(11) and (9)(A) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (codified as 22 U.S.C. §§ 7102(11) and (12)) (see Federal section above); a victim of a commercial sex act; and a victim of sex trafficking of children as defined by D.C. Code Ann. § 22-1834.</p> <p><b>Sex trafficking of children defined</b> <b>D.C. Code Ann. § 22-1834(a)</b> Provides that it is unlawful for an individual or a business knowingly to recruit, entice, harbor, transport, provide, obtain, or maintain by any means a person who will be caused as a result to engage in a commercial sex act knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that the person has not attained the age of 18 years.</p> <p><b>The District of Columbia does not currently mandate reporting by health care providers of suspected human trafficking of patients 18 and over.</b></p>	The District of Columbia does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

4 See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
D.C. <sup>4</sup>		<p>(ii) Is or is under the supervision of a person who has a minimum of 5 years of experience rendering support, counseling, or assistance to persons against whom severe emotional abuse or a criminal offense has been committed or is alleged to have been committed, of which at least 2 years of experience involves human trafficking victims. Pursuant to <b>Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 17a-101c</b>, not later than forty-eight hours after making an oral report, a mandated reporter shall submit a written or electronic report to the Commissioner of Children and Families or the commissioner's designee.</p> <p><b>Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 17a-101d</b> provides that the report shall contain, if known: (1) The names and addresses of the child and his or her parents or other person responsible for his or her care; (2) the age of the child; (3) the gender of the child; (4) the nature and extent of the child's injury or injuries, maltreatment or neglect; (5) the approximate date and time the injury or injuries, maltreatment or neglect occurred; (6) information concerning any previous injury or injuries to, or maltreatment or neglect of, the child or his or her siblings; (7) the circumstances in which the injury or injuries, maltreatment or neglect came to be known to the reporter; (8) the name of the person or persons suspected to be responsible for causing such injury or injuries, maltreatment or neglect; (9) the reasons such person or persons are suspected of causing such injury or injuries, maltreatment or neglect; (10) any information concerning any prior cases in which such person or persons have been suspected of causing an injury, maltreatment or neglect of a child; and (11) whatever action, if any, was taken to treat, provide shelter or otherwise assist the child.</p>		

<sup>4</sup> See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.



JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Delaware	<b>Del. Code Ann. 10, § 901; Del. Code Ann. 16, §§ 787; 903; 904</b>	<p><b>Del. Code Ann. 16, § 903(a)</b></p> <p>Requires any person, agency, organization or entity who knows or in good faith suspects child abuse or neglect to make a report in accordance with Del. Code Ann. 16, § 904. For purposes of this section, “person” shall include, but shall not be limited to, any physician, any other person in the healing arts including any person licensed to render services in medicine, osteopathy or dentistry, any intern, resident, nurse, school employee, social worker, psychologist, medical examiner, hospital, health-care institution, the Medical Society of Delaware or law-enforcement agency. In addition to and not in lieu of reporting to the Division of Family Services, any such person may also give oral or written notification of said knowledge or suspicion to any police officer who is in the presence of such person for the purpose of rendering assistance to the child in question or investigating the cause of the child’s injuries or condition.</p> <p><b>Del. Code Ann. 16, § 904(a)</b> provides that any report of child abuse or neglect required to be made under this chapter must be made by contacting the Child Abuse and Neglect Report Line for the Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families. An immediate oral report must be made by telephone or otherwise.</p>	<p><b>Del. Code Ann. 10, § 901(1)(a)-(b)</b></p> <p>Provides that the definition of “abused child” means that a person: causes or inflicts sexual abuse on a child; or has care, custody or control of a child, and causes or inflicts: physical injury through unjustified force; emotional abuse; torture; exploitation; or maltreatment or mistreatment.</p> <p><b>Human trafficking defined</b></p> <p><b>Del. Code Ann. 11, § 787(b)(1)-(3)</b></p> <p>A person is guilty of trafficking an individual if the person knowingly recruits, transports, harbors, receives, provides, obtains, isolates, maintains, advertises, solicits, or entices an individual in furtherance of forced labor in violation of paragraph (b)(2) of this section or sexual servitude in violation of paragraph (b)(3) of this section.</p> <p>(b)(2) A person is guilty of forced labor if the person knowingly uses coercion to compel an individual to provide labor or services.</p> <p>(b)(3) A person commits the offense of sexual servitude if the person knowingly: 1. Maintains or makes available a minor for the purpose of engaging the minor in commercial sexual activity; or 2. Uses coercion or deception to compel an adult to engage in commercial sexual activity.</p> <p><b>Delaware does not currently mandate reporting by health care providers of suspected human trafficking of patients 18 and over.</b></p>	<p>In May 2019, <b>The Delaware Healthcare Association’s (DHA) Human Trafficking Medical Committee</b> unveiled recommendations for each hospital to adopt as part of a statewide approach to tackle human trafficking. The Human Trafficking Medical Committee was formed in February 2018 at the direction of the DHA Board of Directors to address human trafficking in the health care setting in Delaware by aligning efforts with the state’s Human Trafficking Interagency Coordinating Council (the “HTICC”), coordinating with community partners, and developing the protocols.</p> <p>The Committee’s recommendations include Staff education with Human Trafficking 101. Hospitals are encouraged to implement training using the National Human Trafficking Resource Center power point presentation, or similar content.</p>

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Florida	<p><b>Fla. Stat. Ann. §§ 39.01, 39.201; § 787.06; 456.0341; 464.013; 415.1034; 415.102</b></p> <p><b>Florida Board of Physical Therapy Practice Rule 64B17-8.003</b></p>	<p><b>Fla. Stat. Ann. § 39.201(1)(a)-(d)</b></p> <p>Mandates reporting by any person who knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that a child is abused, abandoned, or neglected by a parent, legal custodian, caregiver, or other person responsible for the child's welfare. The report shall be made immediately to the department's central abuse hotline. Certain reporters, including physicians, osteopathic physicians, medical examiners, chiropractic physicians, nurses, hospital personnel engaged in the admission, examination, care, or treatment of persons; and any other health or mental health professional must provide their name to the hotline staff.</p>	<p><b>Sex trafficking</b></p> <p><b>Fla. Stat. Ann. § 39.01(g)</b> Includes human trafficking in the definition of "sexual exploitation" under the definition of "sexual abuse of a child" which must be reported under <b>Fla. Stat. Ann. § 39.201</b></p> <p><b>Human trafficking defined</b></p> <p><b>Fla. Stat. Ann. § 787.06(3)(g)</b> Defines human trafficking as "transporting, soliciting, recruiting, harboring, providing, enticing, maintaining, or obtaining another person for the purpose of exploitation of that person," for the purpose of sexual exploitation or forced labor.</p> <p><b>Mandatory reporting of abuse or exploitation of vulnerable adults</b></p> <p><b>Fla. Stat. Ann. § 415.1034(1)(a)-(b)</b> Any person, including, but not limited to, any: physician, osteopathic physician, medical examiner, chiropractic physician, nurse, paramedic, emergency medical technician, or hospital personnel engaged in the admission, examination, care, or treatment of vulnerable adults; or any other health professional or mental health professional; nursing home staff; assisted living facility staff; adult day care center staff; adult family-care home staff; social worker; or other professional adult care, residential, or institutional staff who knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that a vulnerable adult has been or is being abused, neglected, or exploited shall immediately report such knowledge or suspicion to the central abuse hotline.</p> <p>(b) To the extent possible, a report made pursuant to paragraph (a) must contain, but need not be limited to, the following information: 1. Name, age, race, sex, physical description, and location of each victim alleged to have been abused, neglected, or exploited; 2. Names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the victim's family members; 3. Name, address, and telephone number of each alleged perpetrator; 4. Name, address, and telephone number of the caregiver of the victim, if different from the alleged perpetrator; 5. Name, address, and telephone number of the person reporting the alleged abuse, neglect, or exploitation; 6. Description of the physical or psychological injuries sustained; 7. Actions taken by the reporter, if any, such as notification of the criminal justice agency; 8. Any other information available to the reporting person which may establish the cause of abuse, neglect, or exploitation that occurred or is occurring.</p>	<p><b>Fla. Stat. Ann. § 456.0341(1)</b></p> <p>Requires certain licensed health care providers, including physicians and dentists, to complete by January 1, 2021 a board-approved, or department-approved if there is no board, 1-hour continuing education course on human trafficking. The course must address both sex trafficking and labor trafficking, how to identify individuals who may be victims of human trafficking, how to report cases of human trafficking, and resources available to victims.</p> <p><b>Fla. Stat. Ann. § 456.0341(3)</b></p> <p>By January 1, 2021, the licensees shall post in their place of work in a conspicuous place accessible to employees a notice reading:</p> <p>"If you or someone you know is being forced to engage in an activity and cannot leave, whether it is prostitution, housework, farm work, factory work, retail work, restaurant work, or any other activity, call the National Human Trafficking Resource Center at 888-373-7888 or text INFO or HELP to 233-733 to access help and services. Victims of slavery and human trafficking are protected under United States and Florida law."</p> <p>The statute provides other requirements for the notice, including a minimum size, and posting in both English and Spanish.</p> <p><b>Fla. Stat. Ann. § 464.013(c)</b></p> <p>Requires for renewal of a nursing license, completion of a 2-hour continuing education course on human trafficking, covering both sex and labor trafficking. All licensees must complete this course for every biennial licensure renewal on or after January 1, 2019.</p>

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Florida			<p><b>Vulnerable adult defined</b>  <b>Fla. Stat. Ann. § 415.102(28)</b>  “Vulnerable adult” means a person 18 years of age or older whose ability to perform the normal activities of daily living or to provide for his or her own care or protection is impaired due to a mental, emotional, sensory, long-term physical, or developmental disability or dysfunction, or brain damage, or the infirmities of aging.</p>	<p><b>Florida Board of Physical Therapy Practice Rule 64B17-8.003 Requirements for Human Trafficking Education</b>  Each licensee, licensed by January 1, 2021, must complete at least one hour of Human Trafficking education through an approved course no later than January 1, 2021.  To receive approval, courses on human trafficking shall be at least one hour and include all of the following subject areas:  (a) Sex trafficking,  (b) Labor trafficking,  (c) How to identify individuals who may be victims of human trafficking,  (d) How to report cases of human trafficking,  (e) Resources available to victims, and  (f) Signage posting requirements.</p>

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Georgia	<a href="#">Ga. Code Ann. §§ 19-7-5; 16-5-46; 16-5-47</a>	<p><a href="#">Ga. Code Ann. § 19-7-5(c)(1)-(2)</a></p> <p>Provides that when health care professionals, including: physicians, physician assistants, interns, or residents; hospital or medical personnel; dentists; licensed psychologists; interns; podiatrists; registered professional nurses or licensed practical nurses, has reasonable cause to believe that child abuse has occurred shall, within no less than 24 hours, report or cause a report to be made to the Division of Family and Children Services. Oral reports shall be followed by a written report if requested. The report shall contain the names and addresses of the child and the child's parents or caretakers, if known, the child's age, the nature and extent of the child's injuries, including any evidence of previous injuries, and any other information that the reporting person believes might be helpful in establishing the cause of the injuries and the identity of the perpetrator.</p>	<p><b>Sex trafficking</b></p> <p><a href="#">Ga. Code Ann. § 19-7-5(b)(4)</a></p> <p>Includes in the definition of "child abuse," neglect or exploitation of a child by a parent or caretaker thereof; sexual abuse of a child; or sexual exploitation of a child.</p> <p><a href="#">Ga. Code Ann. § 19-7-5(11)(A)-(B)</a></p> <p>Defines "sexual exploitation" as conduct by any person who allows, permits, encourages, or requires a child to engage in: prostitution, or sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing any visual or print medium depicting such conduct.</p> <p><a href="#">Ga. Code Ann. § 19-7-5(10)</a></p> <p>Defines "sexual abuse" to include any act described by subsection (c) of Code Section 16-5-46</p> <p><b>Human trafficking defined</b></p> <p><a href="#">Ga. Code Ann. § 16-5-46(c)(1)-(3)</a></p> <p><b>Sex trafficking:</b> A person commits the offense of trafficking an individual for sexual servitude when that person knowingly: (1) Subjects an individual to or maintains an individual in sexual servitude; (2) Recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides, solicits, patronizes, or obtains by any means an individual for the purpose of sexual servitude; or (3) Benefits financially or by receiving anything of value from the sexual servitude of another.</p> <p><a href="#">Ga. Code Ann. § 16-5-46(b)</a></p> <p><b>Labor trafficking:</b> A person commits the offense of trafficking a person for labor servitude when that person knowingly subjects another person to or maintains another person in labor servitude or knowingly recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides, or obtains by any means another person for the purpose of labor servitude.</p> <p><b>Georgia does not currently mandate reporting by health care providers of suspected human trafficking of patients 18 and over.</b></p>	<p>Georgia does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.</p> <p><a href="#">Ga. Code Ann. § 16-5-47(b)-(c)</a></p> <p>Requires certain businesses, including emergency rooms within general acute care hospitals, and urgent care centers, to post in each public restroom for the business and either in a conspicuous place near the public entrance of the business or establishment or in another conspicuous location in clear view of the public and employees where similar notices are customarily posted, a notice showing the National Human Trafficking Resource Center at 1-888-373-7888 or the Statewide Georgia Hotline for Domestic Minor Trafficking at 10844-842-3678.</p> <p>The statute provides additional requirements for the size of the notice, size of the text, and posting in English, Spanish, and any other language deemed appropriate by the director of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation.</p> <p><b>Voluntary Education</b></p> <p><a href="#">The Georgia Institute on Healthcare and Human Trafficking</a> provides voluntary Anti-trafficking training for continuing education credit for health care providers.</p>

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Hawaii <sup>5</sup>	Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ § 350-1; 350-1.1; 346-222; 346-224	<p><b>Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 350-1.1(a)(1)</b></p> <p>Requires immediate reporting of suspected child abuse or neglect by any licensed or registered professional of the healing arts or any health-related occupation who examines, attends, treats, or provides other professional or specialized services, including but not limited to physicians, physicians in training, psychologists, dentists, nurses, osteopathic physicians and surgeons, optometrists, chiropractors, podiatrists, pharmacists, and other health-related professionals; medical examiners; any other individuals providing social, medical, hospital, or mental health services.</p> <p>Reporting is required when the person, in their professional or official capacity, has reason to believe that child abuse or neglect has occurred or that there exists a substantial risk that child abuse or neglect may occur in the reasonably foreseeable future.</p> <p>The report must be made orally to the Department of Human Services or the police department, and shall be followed as soon as possible by a report in writing to the department.</p>	<p><b>Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 350-1(2)</b></p> <p><b>Sex and Labor Trafficking</b></p> <p>Includes in the definition of “child abuse or neglect,” the acts or omissions of any person that have resulted in sex trafficking or severe forms of trafficking in persons, as defined by 22 U.S.C.A. § 7102(11) and (12) (see Federal sections above).</p> <p>Mandatory reporting of suspected human trafficking of vulnerable adults</p> <p><b>Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 346-224(a)</b></p> <p>The following persons who, in the performance of their professional or official duties, know or have reason to believe that a vulnerable adult has incurred abuse or is in danger of abuse if immediate action is not taken shall promptly report the matter orally to the department: any licensed or registered professional of the healing arts and any health-related occupation who examines, treats, or provides other professional or specialized services to a vulnerable adult, including physicians, physicians in training, psychologists, dentists, nurses, osteopathic physicians and surgeons, optometrists, chiropractors, podiatrists, pharmacists, and other health-related professionals; medical examiners or coroners. (b) The initial oral report required by subsection (a) shall be followed as soon as possible by a written report to the department; provided that if a police department is the initiating agency, a written report shall not be required unless the police department declines to take further action and the department informs the police department that the department intends to investigate the oral report of abuse. A written report shall contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The name and address of the vulnerable adult, if known;</li> <li>(2) The name and address of the party who is alleged to have committed or been responsible for the abuse, if known;</li> <li>(3) The nature and extent of the vulnerable adult’s injury or harm; and</li> <li>(4) Any other information the reporter believes may be helpful in establishing the cause of the abuse.</li> </ol> <p><b>Vulnerable adult defined</b></p> <p><b>Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 346-222</b></p> <p>“Vulnerable adult” means a person eighteen years of age or older who, because of mental, developmental, or physical impairment, is unable to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Communicate or make responsible decisions to manage the person’s own care or resources;</li> <li>(2) Carry out or arrange for essential activities of daily living; or</li> <li>(3) Protect oneself from abuse.</li> </ol>	Hawaii does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

5 See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Idaho <sup>6</sup>	Idaho Code Ann. §§ 16-1602; 16-1605; 18-8602; 39-5302; 39-5303	<p><b>Idaho Code Ann. § 16-1605(1)</b></p> <p>Any physician, resident on a hospital staff, intern, nurse, or other person having reason to believe that a child under the age of eighteen (18) years has been abused, abandoned or neglected or who observes the child being subjected to conditions or circumstances that would reasonably result in abuse, abandonment or neglect shall report or cause to be reported within twenty-four (24) hours such conditions or circumstances to the proper law enforcement agency or the department. When the attendance of a physician, resident, intern, nurse, day care worker, or social worker is pursuant to the performance of services as a member of the staff of a hospital or similar institution, he or she shall notify the person in charge of the institution or his or her designated delegate who shall make the necessary reports.</p>	<p><b>Sex and labor trafficking</b></p> <p><b>Idaho Code Ann. § 16-1602(1)(b)</b></p> <p>Includes in the definition of “abused,” any case in which a child has been a victim of sexual conduct, including rape, molestation, incest, prostitution, obscene or pornographic photographing, filming or depiction for commercial purposes, human trafficking as defined in Idaho Code § 18-8602, or other similar forms of sexual exploitation harming or threatening the child’s health or welfare or mental injury to the child.</p> <p><b>Human trafficking defined</b></p> <p><b>Idaho Code Ann. § 18-8602(1)(a)(i)-(ii)</b></p> <p>Defines “human trafficking” as:</p> <p>(i) sex trafficking in which commercial sexual activity 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>(ii) 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.</p> <p><b>Mandatory reporting of suspected human trafficking of vulnerable adults</b></p> <p><b>Idaho Code Ann. § 39-5303</b></p> <p>Any physician, nurse, employee of a public or private health facility, or a state-licensed or certified residential facility serving <b>vulnerable adults</b>, medical examiner, dentist, osteopath, optometrist, chiropractor, podiatrist, social worker, police officer, pharmacist, physical therapist, or home care worker who has reasonable cause to believe that a vulnerable adult is being or has been abused, neglected or exploited shall immediately report such information to the commission. Provided however, that nursing facilities defined in section 391301(b), Idaho Code, and employees of such facilities shall make reports required under this chapter to the department. When there is reasonable cause to believe that abuse or sexual assault has resulted in death or serious physical injury jeopardizing the life, health or safety of a vulnerable adult, any person required to report under this section shall also report such information within four (4) hours to the appropriate law enforcement agency.</p> <p><b>Vulnerable adult defined</b></p> <p><b>Idaho Code Ann. § 39-5302(10)</b></p>	Idaho does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

6 See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Idaho <sup>6</sup>			<p><b>Vulnerable adult defined</b>  <b>Idaho Code Ann. § 39-5302(10)</b>  “Vulnerable adult” means a person eighteen (18) years of age or older who is unable to protect himself from abuse, neglect or exploitation due to physical or mental impairment that affects the person’s judgment or behavior to the extent that he lacks sufficient understanding or capacity to make or communicate or implement decisions regarding his person.</p>	

6 See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Illinois <sup>7</sup>	<p><b>325 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/3; 5/4; 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/10-9; 775 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 50/5; 50/10</b></p> <p><b>320 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 20/2; 20/4</b></p>	<p><b>325 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/4(a)(1)</b></p> <p>Requires certain persons, including any physician licensed to practice medicine in any of its branches (medical doctor or doctor of osteopathy); resident; intern; medical administrator or personnel engaged in the examination, care, and treatment of persons; psychiatrist; surgeon; dentist; dental hygienist; chiropractic physician; podiatric physician; physician assistant; emergency medical technician; acupuncturist; registered nurse; licensed practical nurse; advanced practice registered nurse; genetic counselor; respiratory care practitioner; home health aide; or certified nursing assistant, to immediately report to the Department of Children and Family Services when they have reasonable cause to believe that a child known to them in their official capacities has been abused or neglected.</p>	<p><b>Sex and labor trafficking</b></p> <p><b>325 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/3(h)</b></p> <p>Includes in the definition of “abused child,” a child whose parent or immediate family member, or any person responsible for the child’s welfare, or any individual residing in the same home as the child, or a paramour of the child’s parent, commits or allows to be committed the offense of involuntary servitude, involuntary sexual servitude of a minor, or trafficking in persons.</p> <p><b>Human trafficking defined</b></p> <p><b>720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/10-9(d)</b></p> <p>A person commits trafficking in persons when he or she knowingly: (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 subjected to involuntary servitude; or (2) benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in a venture that has engaged in an act of involuntary servitude or involuntary sexual servitude of a minor. A company commits trafficking in persons when the company knowingly benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in a venture that has engaged in an act of involuntary servitude or involuntary sexual servitude of a minor.</p> <p><b>Mandatory reporting of sexual abuse of eligible adults</b></p> <p><b>320 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 20/4</b></p> <p>If any mandated reporter (defined under <b>320 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 20/2</b> to include any occupation required to be licensed under the Illinois Dental Practice Act; the Dietitian Nutritionist Practice Act; the Medical Practice Act of 1987; the Naprapathic Practice Act; the Nurse Practice Act; the Nursing Home Administrators Licensing and Disciplinary Act; the Illinois Optometric Practice Act of 1987; the Pharmacy Practice Act; the Illinois Physical Therapy Act; the Physician Assistant Practice Act of 1987; the Podiatric Medical Practice Act of 1987; the Respiratory Care Practice Act) has reason to believe that an eligible adult, who because of a disability or other condition or impairment is unable to seek assistance for himself or herself, has, within the previous 12 months, been subjected to abuse, neglect, or financial exploitation, the mandated reporter shall, within 24 hours after developing such belief, report this suspicion to an agency designated to receive such reports under this Act or to the Department. The agency designated to receive such reports under this Act or the Department may establish a manner in which a mandated reporter can make the required report through an Internet reporting tool.</p>	<p>Illinois does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.</p> <p><b>775 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 50/5(a)(7)-(8); 50/10(a)-(b)</b></p> <p>Requires certain businesses, including emergency rooms within general acute care hospitals, and urgent care centers, to post in a conspicuous area visible to the public and employees, a notice showing the National Human Trafficking Resource Center at 1-888-373-7888.</p> <p>The statute provides additional requirements for the size of the notice, size of the text, and posting in English, Spanish, and at least one other language most widely spoken where the business is located.</p>

<sup>7</sup> See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.



JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Illinois <sup>7</sup>			<p>Information sent and received through the Internet reporting tool is subject to the same rules in this Act as other types of confidential reporting established by the designated agency or the Department. Whenever a mandated reporter is required to report under this Act in his or her capacity as a member of the staff of a medical or other public or private institution, facility, or agency, he or she shall make a report to an agency designated to receive such reports under this Act or to the Department in accordance with the provisions of this Act and may also notify the person in charge of the institution, facility, or agency or his or her designated agent that the report has been made.</p> <p><b>Eligible adult defined</b>  <b>320 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 20/2(e)</b>  “Eligible adult” means either an adult with disabilities aged 18 through 59 or a person aged 60 or older who resides in a domestic living situation and is, or is alleged to be, abused, neglected, or financially exploited by another individual or who neglects himself or herself. “Eligible adult” also includes an adult who resides in any of the facilities that are excluded from the definition of “domestic living situation” under paragraphs (1) through (9) of subsection (d), if either: (i) the alleged abuse or neglect occurs outside of the facility and not under facility supervision and the alleged abuser is a family member, caregiver, or another person who has a continuing relationship with the adult; or (ii) the alleged financial exploitation is perpetrated by a family member, caregiver, or another person who has a continuing relationship with the adult, but who is not an employee of the facility where the adult resides.</p> <p><b>320 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 20/2(a)</b>  <b>Abuse defined to include sexual injury</b>  “Abuse” means causing any physical, mental or sexual injury to an eligible adult, including exploitation of such adult’s financial resources.</p>	

<sup>7</sup> See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Indiana	<p><b>Ind. Code Ann. §§ 31-33-5-1; 31-33-5-2; 31-33-10-1; 31-34-1-3.5; 31-9-2-133.1</b></p>	<p><b>Ind. Code Ann. § 31-33-5-1</b> Provides that an individual who has reason to believe that a child is a victim of child abuse or neglect shall make a report as required by this article.</p> <p><b>Ind. Code Ann. § 31-33-5-2(b)</b> If an individual is required to make a report under this article in the individual's capacity as a member of the staff of a medical or other public or private institution, school, facility, or agency, the individual shall immediately make a report to the Department of Child Services or the local law enforcement agency.</p> <p>After making the report, the individual shall notify the individual in charge of the institution, school, facility, or agency or the designated agent of the individual in charge of the institution, school, facility, or agency that the report was made.</p> <p><b>Ind. Code Ann. § 31-33-10-1(a)-(b)</b> A health care provider or a person in charge of a hospital or similar medical institution treating the child, who has reason to believe that a child is a victim of child abuse or neglect shall cause photographs to be taken of the areas of trauma visible on the child who is the subject of a report. If medically indicated, a physician may cause a radiological examination or a physical medical examination, or both, of the child to be performed.</p>	<p><b>The mandatory reporting of abuse statute does not define the terms “child abuse” or “neglect.” A child who is a victim of human sex or labor trafficking is defined as “a child in need of services” under the Family Law and Juvenile Law Code.</b></p> <p><b>Ind. Code Ann. § 31-34-1-3.5(1)-(2)</b> A child is a child in need of services if, before the child becomes eighteen (18) years of age, (1) the child is the victim of: (A) human or sexual trafficking (as defined in Ind. Code Ann. 31-9-2-133.1); or (B) a human or sexual trafficking offense under the law of another jurisdiction, including federal law, that is substantially equivalent to the act described in clause (A); and (2) the child needs care, treatment, or rehabilitation that the child is not receiving; and is unlikely to be provided or accepted without the coercive intervention of the court. A child is considered a victim of human or sexual trafficking regardless of whether the child consented to the conduct.</p> <p><b>Human trafficking defined</b> <b>Ind. Code Ann. § 31-9-2-133.1(1)-(8)</b> Defines “Victim of human or sexual trafficking”, for purposes of IC 31-34-1-3.5, as a child who is recruited, harbored, transported, or engaged in: forced labor; involuntary servitude; prostitution; juvenile prostitution; child exploitation; marriage, unless authorized by a court; trafficking for the purpose of prostitution, juvenile prostitution, or participation in sexual conduct; or human trafficking.</p> <p><b>Indiana does not currently mandate reporting by health care providers of suspected human trafficking of patients 18 and over.</b></p>	<p>Indiana does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.</p>

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Iowa	<p>Iowa Code Ann. §§ 232.68; 232.69; 232.70; 710A.1; 235B.2; 235B.3</p>	<p><b>Iowa Code Ann. § 232.69(1)(a)</b>  Every health practitioner who in the scope of professional practice, examines, attends, or treats a child and who reasonably believes the child has been abused shall report the suspected abuse. This provision applies to a health practitioner who receives information confirming that a child is infected with a sexually transmitted disease.</p> <p>The report shall be made within twenty-four hours and as provided in Iowa Code Ann. § 232.70.</p> <p><b>Iowa Code Ann. § 232.70(1);(3)-(4)</b>  Each report made by a mandatory reporter shall be made both orally and in writing. The oral report shall be made by telephone or otherwise to the department of human services. If the person making the report has reason to believe that immediate protection for the child is advisable, that person shall also make an oral report to an appropriate law enforcement agency. The written report shall be made to the department of human services within forty-eight hours after such oral report.</p>	<p><b>Sex trafficking</b>  <b>Iowa Code Ann. § 232.68(c)(11)</b>  Includes in the definition of “child abuse,” the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a child for the purpose of commercial sexual activity.</p> <p><b>Human trafficking defined</b>  <b>Iowa Code Ann. § 710A.1(4)(a)(1)-(2);(4)(b)</b>  “Human trafficking” means participating in a venture to recruit, harbor, transport, supply provisions, or obtain a person for any of the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Forced labor or service that results in involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.</li> <li>(2) Commercial sexual activity through the use of force, fraud, or coercion, except that if the trafficked person is under the age of eighteen, the commercial sexual activity need not involve force, fraud, or coercion.</li> </ol> <p>“Human trafficking” also means knowingly purchasing or attempting to purchase services involving commercial sexual activity from a victim or another person engaged in human trafficking.</p> <p><b>Mandatory reporting of suspected abuse of dependent adults</b>  <b>Iowa Code Ann. § 235B.3(2)</b>  A health practitioner who, in the course of employment, examines, attends, counsels, or treats a dependent adult and reasonably believes the dependent adult has suffered abuse, shall report the suspected dependent adult abuse to the department.</p> <p><b>Abuse defined to include sexual exploitation</b>  <b>Iowa Code Ann. § 235B.2(5)(b)</b>  “Dependent adult abuse” includes “sexual exploitation,” meaning any consensual or nonconsensual sexual conduct with a dependent adult which includes but is not limited to kissing; touching of the clothed or unclothed inner thigh, breast, groin, buttock, anus, pubes, or genitals; or a sex act, as defined in section 702.17. “Sexual exploitation” includes the transmission, display, taking of electronic images of the unclothed breast, groin, buttock, anus, pubes, or genitals of a dependent adult by a caretaker for a purpose not related to treatment or diagnosis or as part of an ongoing assessment, evaluation, or investigation.</p>	<p><b>Iowa Code Ann. § 232.69(3)(b)</b>  Requires any mandatory reporter, other than a physician whose professional practice does not regularly involve providing primary health care to children, to complete two hours of training relating to the identification and reporting of child abuse within six months of initial employment or self-employment involving the examination, attending, counseling, or treatment of children on a regular basis.</p> <p>The person shall complete at least two hours of additional child abuse identification and reporting training every three years.</p> <p>The core training curriculum relating to the identification and reporting of child abuse shall be developed and provided by the Department of Human Services.</p> <p>An employer of a person required to make a report may provide supplemental training, specific to identification and reporting of child abuse as it relates to the person's professional practice, in addition to the core training provided by the department.</p>

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Iowa			<p>Sexual exploitation does not include touching which is part of a necessary examination, treatment, or care by a caretaker acting within the scope of the practice or employment of the caretaker; the exchange of a brief touch or hug between the dependent adult and a caretaker for the purpose of reassurance, comfort, or casual friendship; or touching between spouses.</p> <p><b>Dependent adult defined</b>  <a href="#">Iowa Code Ann. § 235B.2(4)</a></p> <p>“Dependent adult” means a person eighteen years of age or older who is unable to protect the person’s own interests or unable to adequately perform or obtain services necessary to meet essential human needs, as a result of a physical or mental condition which requires assistance from another, or as defined by departmental rule.</p>	

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Kansas	<p><b>Kan. Stat. Ann. §§ 21-5426; 38-2202; 38-2223; 75-759</b></p>	<p><b>Kan. Stat. Ann. § 38-2223(a)(1)(A)-(B)</b>  Provides that when any of the following persons has reason to suspect that a child has been harmed as a result of physical, mental, or emotional abuse or neglect or sexual abuse, the person shall report the matter promptly: Persons licensed to practice the healing arts, dentistry and optometry, persons engaged in postgraduate training programs approved by the state board of healing arts, licensed professional or practical nurses and chief administrative officers of medical care facilities, licensed psychologists, licensed masters level psychologists, licensed clinical psychotherapists.</p> <p><b>Kan. Stat. Ann. § 38-2223(b)(1)</b>  The report may be made orally and shall be followed by a written report if requested. Every report shall contain, if known: The names and addresses of the child and the child's parents or other persons responsible for the child's care; the location of the child if not at the child's residence; the child's gender, race and age; the reasons why the reporter suspects the child may be a child in need of care; if abuse or neglect or sexual abuse is suspected, the nature and extent of the harm to the child, including any evidence of previous harm; and any other information that the reporter believes might be helpful in establishing the cause of the harm and the identity of the persons responsible for the harm.</p>	<p><b>Sex and labor trafficking</b>  <b>Kan. Stat. Ann. § 38-2202(gg)(2)</b>  Includes in the definition of "sexual abuse," allowing, permitting or encouraging a child to be subjected to aggravated human trafficking, as defined in Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5426(b) if committed in whole or in part for the purpose of the sexual gratification of the offender or another.</p> <p><b>Human trafficking defined</b>  <b>Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5426(a)(1)-(4)</b>  Defines human trafficking as 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; intentionally benefitting financially or by receiving anything of value from participation in such a venture; knowingly coercing employment by obtaining or maintaining labor or services that are performed or provided by another person.</p> <p><b>Aggravated human trafficking defined</b>  <b>Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5426(b)(1)-(5)</b>  "Aggravated human trafficking" is defined as human trafficking involving the commission or attempted commission of kidnapping; human trafficking committed in whole or in part for the purpose of the sexual gratification of the defendant or another; human trafficking resulting in a death; recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing or obtaining, by any means, a child knowing that the child, with or without force, fraud, threat or coercion, will be used to engage in: (A) Forced labor; (B) involuntary servitude; or (C) sexual gratification of the defendant or another involving the exchange of anything of value; hiring a child by giving, or offering or agreeing to give, anything of value to any person, to engage in manual or other bodily contact stimulation of the genitals of any person with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desires of the offender or another, sexual intercourse, sodomy or any unlawful sexual act, and the offender recklessly disregards the age of the child.</p> <p><b>Kansas does not currently mandate reporting by health care providers of suspected human trafficking of patients 18 and over.</b></p>	<p><b>Kan. Stat. Ann. § 75-759(d)</b>  The Secretary of Labor and the Attorney General shall develop and implement an education plan to raise awareness among Kansas employers about the problem of human trafficking, about the National Human Trafficking Hotline, and about other resources that may be available to employers, employees, and potential victims of human trafficking.</p>

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Kentucky <sup>8</sup>	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 529.010; 620.030; 209.020; 209.030	<p><b>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 620.030(1)-(2)</b></p> <p>Provides that any person, including but not limited to a physician, osteopathic physician, nurse, medical examiner, resident, intern, chiropractor, dentist, optometrist, emergency medical technician, paramedic, health professional, mental health professional, or any organization or agency for any of the above, who knows or has reasonable cause to believe that a child is dependent, neglected, or abused shall immediately cause an oral or written report to be made to a local law enforcement agency or to the Department of Kentucky State Police, the cabinet or its designated representative, the Commonwealth's attorney, or the county attorney by telephone or otherwise. If requested, in addition, the person shall file with the local law enforcement agency or the Department of Kentucky State Police, the cabinet or its designated representative, the Commonwealth's attorney, or county attorney within forty-eight (48) hours of the original report a written report containing:</p> <p>(a) The names and addresses of the child and his or her parents or other persons exercising custodial control or supervision; (b) The child's age; (c) The nature and extent of the child's alleged dependency, neglect, or abuse, including any previous charges of dependency, neglect, or abuse, to this child or his or her siblings; (d) The name and address of the person allegedly responsible for the abuse or neglect; and (e) Any other information that the person making the report believes may be helpful in the furtherance of the purpose of this section.</p>	<p><b>Sex and Labor Trafficking</b></p> <p><b>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 620.030(3)</b></p> <p>Any person who knows or has reasonable cause to believe that a child is a victim of human trafficking as defined in Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. 529.010 shall immediately cause an oral or written report to be made to a local law enforcement agency or the Department of Kentucky State Police; or the cabinet or its designated representative; or the Commonwealth's attorney or the county attorney; by telephone or otherwise.</p> <p><b>Human trafficking defined</b></p> <p><b>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 529.010(5)(a)-(b)</b></p> <p>Defines "Human trafficking" as criminal activity whereby one or more persons are subjected to engaging in: (a) Forced labor or services; or (b) Commercial sexual activity through the use of force, fraud, or coercion, except that if the trafficked person is under the age of eighteen (18), the commercial sexual activity need not involve force, fraud, or coercion.</p> <p><b>Mandatory reporting of suspected abuse of certain adults</b></p> <p><b>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 209.030(2)-(4)</b></p> <p>(2) Any person, including but not limited to a physician, nurse, social worker, coroner, medical examiner, alternate care facility employee, or caretaker, having reasonable cause to suspect that an adult has suffered abuse, neglect, or exploitation, shall report or cause reports to be made in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.</p> <p>(3) An oral or written report shall be made immediately to the cabinet upon knowledge of suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation of an adult.</p> <p>(4) Any person making such a report shall provide the following information, if known: (a) The name and address of the adult, or of any other person responsible for his care; (b) The age of the adult; (c) The nature and extent of the abuse, neglect, or exploitation, including any evidence of previous abuse, neglect, or exploitation; (d) The identity of the perpetrator, if known; (e) The identity of the complainant, if possible; and (f) any other information that the person believes might be helpful in establishing the cause of abuse, neglect, or exploitation.</p> <p><b>Abuse defined to include sexual abuse</b></p> <p><b>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 209.020(8)</b></p> <p>"Abuse" means the infliction of injury, sexual abuse, unreasonable confinement, intimidation, or punishment that results in physical pain or injury, including mental injury.</p>	Kentucky does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

8 See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Kentucky <sup>8</sup>			<p><b>Adult defined for purposes of this chapter</b>  <b>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 209.020(4)</b>  “Adult” means a person eighteen (18) years of age or older who, because of mental or physical dysfunctioning, is unable to manage his or her own resources, carry out the activity of daily living, or protect himself or herself from neglect, exploitation, or a hazardous or abusive situation without assistance from others, and who may be in need of protective services.</p>	

<sup>8</sup> See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Louisiana <sup>9</sup>	LA Children's Code Art. 603, 609-610. LA Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 14:46.2, 40:2175.7, 46:2161(1), 46:2165(B)(7), 46:2165(B)(10).	<p>Louisiana requires mandatory reporters who have cause to believe that a child's physical or mental health has been endangered through abuse or neglect to report such abuse. LA Children's Code Art. 609(A)(1)(a).</p> <p>For the purpose of mandatory reporting, "the pregnancy of a child under the age of thirteen years shall constitute cause to consider whether the child has been abused. LA Children's Code Art. 609(A)(1)(b).</p> <p>Mandatory reporters include health care practitioners and mental health practitioners, among other roles involving child supervision (childcare providers, law enforcement officers, clergy, etc.). LA Children's Code Art. 603. Mandatory reporters must make their reports through the designated state child protection reporting hotline phone number, via the Louisiana Department of Children and Family Services Mandated Reporter Portal online, or in person at any child welfare office. LA Children's Code Art. 610.</p>	<p>In its definition of human trafficking, Louisiana makes it unlawful "[f]or any person to knowingly recruit, harbor, transport, provide, solicit, sell, purchase, receive, isolate, entice, obtain, or maintain the use of a person under the age of twenty-one years for the purpose of engaging in commercial sexual activity regardless of whether the person was recruited, harbored, transported, provided, solicited, sold, purchased, received, isolated, enticed, obtained, or maintained through fraud, force, or coercion." LA Rev. Stat. Ann. § 14:46.2.</p> <p>Louisiana defines abuse as "any one of the following acts which seriously endanger the physical, mental, or emotional health and safety of the child: (a) The infliction, attempted infliction, or, as a result of inadequate supervision, the allowance of the infliction or attempted infliction of physical or mental injury upon the child by a parent or any other person. (b) The exploitation or overwork of a child by a parent or any other person, including but not limited to commercial sexual exploitation of the child. (c) The involvement of the child in any sexual act with a parent or any other person, or the aiding or toleration by the parent, caretaker, or any other person of the child's involvement in any of the following: (i) Any sexual act with any other person. (ii) Pornographic displays. (iii) Any sexual activity constituting a crime under the laws of this state. (d) A coerced abortion conducted upon a child. (e) Female genital mutilation as defined by R.S. 14:43.4." LA Children's Code Art. 603.</p> <p>Louisiana requires a mandatory reporter "who has cause to believe that a minor or adult female who presents at an outpatient abortion facility is a victim of human trafficking, trafficking of children for sexual purposes, rape, incest, or coerced abortion shall report such crime immediately, or no later than the end of the business day, to the sheriff's department in the parish or local police department where the outpatient abortion facility is located." LA Rev. Stat. Ann. § 2175.7.<sup>10</sup></p> <p>Outside of the context of an outpatient abortion facility, Louisiana does not mandate that anyone report the suspected human trafficking of an adult.</p>	<p>Each mandatory reporter may obtain training "as each mandatory reporter believes to be necessary." LA Children's Code Art. 609. Louisiana's Department of Children and Family Services provides and approves external training programs on mandatory reporting. <i>Id.</i> Other state government and private entities (e.g., hospitals, educational institutions, nonprofits) may provide similar trainings, so long as they are approved by the department and includes information on the reporting procedure and consequences of failing to report. <i>Id.</i> Louisiana's Department of Children and Family Services oversees the training. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Louisiana requires the Department of Children and Family Services and the Department of Health to work together to develop a plan for the delivery of services to victims of human trafficking. Included in that plan is the preparation and dissemination of educational and training programs to local departments of social services, public and private agencies and service providers, and the public. LA Rev. Stat. Ann. §46:2161(1).</p> <p>Louisiana's Human Trafficking Prevention Commission must provide training to law enforcement, the judiciary, and service providers. LA Rev. Stat. Ann. § 46:2165(B)(7). The Commission must also "promote training courses and other educational materials for use by persons required to undergo training on the handling of, and the response procedures for, suspected human trafficking activities." LA Rev. Stat. Ann. § 46:2165(B)(10).</p>

<sup>9</sup> See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

<sup>10</sup> See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the yellow highlighting.



JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Louisiana <sup>9</sup>				<p>In licensed outpatient abortion facilities, Louisiana requires every mandatory reporter to certify to the Louisiana Department of Health that they have participated in a training on human trafficking awareness and prevention on an annual basis. LA Rev. Stat. Ann. § 40:2175.7.</p> <p>In licensed outpatient abortion facilities, Louisiana requires every mandatory reporter to certify to the Louisiana Department of Health that they have participated in a training on human trafficking awareness and prevention on an annual basis. LA Rev. Stat. Ann. § 40:2175.7.</p>

<sup>9</sup> See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

<sup>10</sup> See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the yellow highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Maine	ME Rev. Stat. Ann. T. 5 § 4701, T.22 §§ 4002, 4011-A, 4012	<p>In Maine, mandatory reporters who know or have reasonable cause to suspect that a child has been or is likely to be abused or neglected, or if a suspicious death has occurred, must report such information to the Department of Children and Family Services. ME Rev. Stat. Ann. T.22 § 4011-A. Maine enumerates several types of health care providers who are required to report that a child has likely been abused, including (1) an allopathic or osteopathic physician, resident or intern; (2) an emergency medical services person; (3) a medical examiner; (4) a physician's assistant; (5) a dentist; (7) a dental assistant; (8) a chiropractor; (9) a podiatrist; (10) a registered or licensed practical nurse; (11) a medical or social service worker; (12) a psychologist; (13) A chair of professional licensing board that has jurisdiction over mandated reporters; and (14) a sexual assault counselor. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Maine requires reporters to immediately give notice regarding the suspected abuse or neglect by telephone. ME Rev. Stat. Ann. T.22 § 4012. Reporters must follow up within 48 hours with a written report detailing the nature and extent of the abuse or neglect, as well as personal information about the victim and his or her family dynamics. <i>Id.</i></p>	<p>Maine defines human trafficking to include: "(1) Aggravated sex trafficking and sex trafficking under Title 17-A, sections 852 and 853, respectively, and criminal forced labor and aggravated criminal forced labor under Title 17-A, sections 304 and 305, respectively; and (2) Except as provided in subparagraph (1), all offenses in Title 17-A, chapters 11, 12 and 13 if accompanied by the destruction, concealment, removal, confiscation or possession of any actual or purported passport or other immigration document or other actual or purported government identification document of the other person or done using any scheme, plan or pattern intended to cause the other person to believe that if that person does not perform certain labor or services, including prostitution, that the person or a 3rd person will be subject to a harm to their health, safety or immigration status." ME Rev. Stat. Ann T. 5 § 4701.</p> <p>Maine defines "abuse or neglect" as "a threat to a child's health or welfare by physical, mental or emotional injury or impairment, sexual abuse or exploitation including under Title 17-A, sections 282, 852, 853 and 855, deprivation of essential needs or lack of protection from these or failure to ensure compliance with school attendance requirements under Title 20-A, section 3272, subsection 2, paragraph B or section 5051-A, subsection 1, paragraph C, by a person responsible for the child." ME Rev. Stat. Ann T. 22 § 4002.</p> <p><b>Maine does not provide similar mandates for the suspected abuse or human trafficking of adults.</b></p>	Maine does not currently regulate the anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
<p><b>Maryland</b></p>	<p>MD Code Ann. Fam. Law §§ 5-704(a)-(c). MD Code Crim. Law. §§ 3-601, 3-1102, 3-1202.</p>	<p>Maryland requires mandatory reporters to report suspected child abuse when they have reason to believe that a child has been subjected to abuse or neglect. MD Code Ann. Fam. Law §§ 5-704(a). Included in Maryland's definition of mandatory reporters are health practitioners, police officers, educators, and service workers who are operating in a professional capacity. <i>Id.</i> Maryland requires professionals mandated to report suspected abuse and neglect to report their suspicions to (1) the local department or appropriate law enforcement agency and, if they are an acting staff member of a hospital, public health agency, child care institution, juvenile detention center, school, or similar institution, (2) the head of their institution. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Oral reports must be made to the local department or appropriate law enforcement agency by telephone or direct communication as soon as possible. MD Code Ann. Fam. Law § 5-704(b). Written reports must be made to the local department "not later than 48 hours after the contact, examination, attention, or treatment that caused the individual to believe that the child had been subjected to abuse or neglect." <i>Id.</i> A copy of the written reports must also be submitted to the local State's Attorney. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Written reports of abuse and neglect must include, if reasonably possible, "(1) the name, age, and home address of the child; (2) the name and home address of the child's parent or other person who is responsible for the child's care; (3) the whereabouts of the child; (4) the nature and extent of the abuse or neglect of the child, including any evidence or information available to the reporter concerning possible previous instances of abuse or neglect; and (5) any other information that would help to determine:</p>	<p>Maryland defines "abuse" as a "physical injury sustained by a minor as a result of cruel or inhumane treatment or as a result of a malicious act under circumstances that indicate that the minor's health or welfare is harmed or threatened by the treatment or act." MD Code Crim. Law. § 3-601.</p> <p>In its definition of "sex trafficking," Maryland prohibits: "A person may not knowingly: (i) take or cause another to be taken to any place for prostitution; (ii) place, cause to be placed, or harbor another in any place for prostitution; (iii) persuade, induce, entice, or encourage another to be taken to or placed in any place for prostitution; (iv) receive consideration to procure for or place in a house of prostitution or elsewhere another with the intent of causing the other to engage in prostitution or assignation; (v) engage in a device, scheme, or continuing course of conduct intended to cause another to believe that if the other did not take part in a sexually explicit performance, the other or a third person would suffer physical restraint or serious physical harm; or (vi) destroy, conceal, remove, confiscate, or possess an actual or purported passport, immigration document, or government identification document of another while otherwise violating or attempting to violate this subsection. (2) A parent, guardian, or person who has permanent or temporary care or custody or responsibility for supervision of another may not consent to the taking or detention of the other for prostitution." MD Code Crim. Law. § 3-1102.</p> <p>In its definition of "labor trafficking," Maryland prohibits: "(a) A person may not knowingly: (1) take, place, harbor, persuade, induce, or entice another by force, fraud, or coercion to provide services or labor; or (2) receive a benefit or thing of value from the provision of services or labor by another that was induced by force, fraud, or coercion." MD Code Crim. Law. § 3-1202.</p> <p>Maryland does not provide similar mandates for the suspected abuse or human trafficking of adults.</p>	<p>Maryland does not currently regulate the anti-trafficking education of health care providers.</p>

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Maryland		(i) the cause of the suspected abuse or neglect; and (ii) the identity of any individual responsible for the abuse or neglect." MD Code Ann. Fam. Law § 5-704(c).		

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Massachusetts	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 119 § 51A(a), ch. 265 § 50(a), (k).	<p>Massachusetts requires mandatory reporters to notify the appropriate authority when they, in their professional capacity, have “reasonable cause to believe that a child is suffering physical or emotional injury resulting from: (i) abuse inflicted upon him which causes harm or substantial risk of harm to the child’s health or welfare, including sexual abuse; (ii) neglect, including malnutrition; (iii) physical dependence upon an addictive drug at birth, shall immediately communicate with the department orally and, within 48 hours, shall file a written report with the department detailing the suspected abuse or neglect; or (iv) being a sexually exploited child; or (v) being a human trafficking victim as defined by section 20M of chapter 233.” Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 119 § 51A(a).</p> <p>These mandatory reporters include staff at both public and private medical institutions. Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 119 § 51A(a). Mandatory reporters at medical institutions may make their report to the person or designated agent in charge of their institution or notify the Massachusetts Department of Children and Families directly.</p> <p><i>Id.</i> Mandated reporters, in addition to filing a report with its appropriate recipient, may contact local law enforcement authorities or the child advocate about the suspected abuse or neglect. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Mandatory reporters must file a written report within 48 hours of when their suspicions arose. Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 119 § 51A(a). The reports must contain: “(i) the names and addresses of the child and the child’s parents or other person responsible for the child’s care, if known; (ii) the child’s age; (iii) the child’s sex; (iv) the nature and extent of the child’s injuries, abuse, maltreatment or neglect, including any evidence of prior injuries, abuse,</p>	<p>Massachusetts defines human trafficking as when a person: “(i) subjects, or attempts to subject, 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 to engage in commercial sexual activity, a sexually-explicit performance or the production of unlawful pornography in violation of chapter 272, or causes a person to engage in commercial sexual activity, a sexually-explicit performance or the production of unlawful pornography in violation of said chapter 272; or (ii) benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, as a result of a violation of clause (i).” Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 265 § 50(a).</p> <p>Massachusetts’ Department of Children and Families (DCF) defines “abuse” as “(1) the non-accidental commission of any act by a caregiver which causes or creates a substantial risk of physical or emotional injury or sexual abuse of a child; or (2) the victimization of a child through sexual exploitation or human trafficking, regardless if the person responsible is a caregiver.”</p> <p>Massachusetts’ Department of Children and Families (DCF) defines “neglect” as “Failure by a caregiver, either deliberately or through negligence or inability, to take those actions necessary to provide a child with minimally adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care, supervision, emotional stability and growth, or other essential care, including malnutrition or failure to thrive; provided, however, that such inability is not due solely to inadequate economic resources or solely to the existence of a handicapping condition.”</p> <p><b>Massachusetts does not provide similar mandates for the suspected abuse or human trafficking of adults.</b></p>	Massachusetts requires that “a mandated reporter who is professionally licensed by the commonwealth shall complete training to recognize and report suspected child abuse or neglect.” Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 119 § 51A(k).

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Massachusetts		<p>maltreatment or neglect; (v) the circumstances under which the person required to report first became aware of the child's injuries, abuse, maltreatment or neglect; (vi) whatever action, if any, was taken to treat, shelter or otherwise assist the child; (vii) the name of the person or persons making the report; (viii) any other information that the person reporting believes might be helpful in establishing the cause of the injuries; (ix) the identity of the person or persons responsible for the neglect or injuries; and (x) other information required by the department." <i>Id.</i></p>		

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Michigan <sup>11</sup>	Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 333.17060, 400.11, 722.623(a), 750.136b, 750.462e, 752.974.	<p>Michigan requires mandatory reporters to notify the appropriate party when they have “reasonable cause to suspect child abuse or child neglect.” Mich. Comp. Laws § 722.623(a). Michigan specifically enumerates the following health care providers as mandatory reporters: (1) physicians, (2) dentists, (3) physician’s assistants, (4) registered dental hygienists, (5) medical examiners, (6) nurse, (7) persons licensed to provide emergency medical care, (8) audiologists, and (9) psychologists. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Mandatory reporters may make their initial report by telephone or through the online reporting system. Mich. Comp. Laws § 722.623(a). Within 72 hours of making an oral report by telephone to centralized intake, the reporter must file a written report. <i>Id.</i> If the initial report was made through the online reporting system and contains the information required of a written report, no additional report is necessary. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>If the reporter is a staff member at a hospital, agency, or school, they must notify the person in charge of that institution. Mich. Comp. Laws § 722.623(a). However, the notification of the head of the institution does not relieve the reporter from their obligation to report the suspected abuse to the Michigan Department of Health and Human services. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Written reports and reports through the online reporting system must contain (1) the name of the child and (2) a description of the child abuse or child neglect. Mich. Comp. Laws § 722.623(a). If possible, the report should also include “the names and addresses of the child’s parents, the child’s guardian, the person with whom the child resides, and the child’s age.” <i>Id.</i></p>	<p>Under the Human Trafficking Chapter of the Michigan Penal Code, Michigan states: “A person shall not do any of the following, regardless of whether the person knows the age of the minor: (a) Recruit, entice, harbor, transport, provide, or obtain by any means a minor for commercial sexual activity; (b) Recruit, entice, harbor, transport, provide, or obtain by any means a minor for forced labor services.” Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.462e.</p> <p>Under Michigan law, “a person is guilty of child abuse in the first degree if the person knowingly or intentionally causes serious physical or serious mental harm to a child.” Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.136b(2). Furthermore, “A person is guilty of child abuse in the second degree if any of the following apply: (a) The person’s omission causes serious physical harm or serious mental harm to a child or if the person’s reckless act causes serious physical harm or serious mental harm to a child. (b) The person knowingly or intentionally commits an act likely to cause serious physical or mental harm to a child regardless of whether harm results. (c) The person knowingly or intentionally commits an act that is cruel to a child regardless of whether harm results. (d) The person or a licensee as licensee is defined in section 1 of 1973 PA 116, MCL 722.111, violates section 15(2) of 1993 PA 218, MCL 722.125. Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.136b(3).</p> <p>In Michigan, “[a] person who is employed, licensed, registered, or certified to provide healthcare” or an employee of an agency licensed to provide health care “who suspects or has reasonable cause to believe that an adult has been abused, neglected, or exploited” shall immediately make an oral report detailing the report to the county department of social services. Mich. Comp. Laws § 400.11a. Michigan defines the abuse of an adult to be “harm or threatened harm to an adult’s health or welfare caused by another person. Abuse includes, but is not limited to, nonaccidental physical or mental injury, sexual abuse, or maltreatment.” Mich. Comp. Laws § 400.11.</p>	<p>Michigan requires its Commission on Human Trafficking to provide “information and training regarding human trafficking to police officers, prosecutors, court personnel, health care providers, social services personnel, and other individuals the commission considers appropriate.” Mich. Comp. Laws § 752.974.</p> <p>In 2015, the Michigan Legislature mandated that, within two years, the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services must “promulgate rules to include training standards for identifying victims of human trafficking required for individuals licensed or registered under [the occupations article of the Public Health Code], except those licensed under part 188.” Mich. Comp. Laws § 333.17060.</p>

11 See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the yellow highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Michigan <sup>11</sup>		The report may also contain any other information available to the reporter “that might establish the cause of the child abuse or child neglect, and the manner in which the child abuse or neglect occurred.” <i>Id.</i>		

11 See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the yellow highlighting.



JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. §§ 260C.007, 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.224, 609.2242, 626.557, 626.5572, 609.281, 609.322, 609.324, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.377, 609.378, 617.246, 626.556.	<p>Minnesota requires mandatory reporters to submit a report when they (1) know or have reason to believe that a child (1) “is being neglected or physically or sexually abused” or (2) “has been neglected or physically or sexually abused within the preceding three years. Minn. Stat. § 626.556. Within its enumeration of mandatory reporters, Minnesota lists “professional or professional delegate who is engaged in the practice of the healing arts, social services, hospital administration, psychological or psychiatric treatment.” <i>Id.</i></p> <p>An oral report must be made immediately “by telephone or otherwise.” Minn. Stat. § 626.556. A written report must follow within seventy-two hours, “exclusive of weekends and holidays, to the appropriate police department, the county sheriff, the agency responsible for assessing or investigating the report, or the local welfare agency.” <i>Id.</i> For instances warranting reporting that take place outside of schools, the local welfare agency must receive the reports. <i>Id.</i> The Department of Health should also receive “copies of findings related to personal care provider organizations.” <i>Id.</i></p>	<p>Minnesota defines “sex trafficking” as “(1) receiving, recruiting, enticing, harboring, providing, or obtaining by any means an individual to aid in the prostitution of the individual; or (2) receiving profit or anything of value, knowing or having reason to know it is derived from an act described in clause (1).” Minn. Stat. § 609.321. The state defines “labor trafficking” as “ (1) the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, enticement, provision, obtaining, or receipt of a person by any means, for the purpose of: (i) debt bondage or forced labor or services; (ii) slavery or practices similar to slavery; or (iii) the removal of organs through the use of coercion or intimidation; or (2) receiving profit or anything of value, knowing or having reason to know it is derived from an act described in clause (1). Minn. Stat. § 609.281.</p> <p>Minnesota defines “child abuse” as “an act that involves a minor victim that constitutes a violation of section 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.224, 609.2242, 609.322, 609.324, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.377, 609.378, 617.246, or that is physical or sexual abuse as defined in section 626.556, subdivision 2 260E.03, or an act committed in another state that involves a minor victim and would constitute a violation of one of these sections if committed in this state.” Minn. Stat. § 260C.007, 2020 Minn. Sess. Law Serv. 1st Sp. Sess. Ch. 2 (H.F. 11). The sections listed cover various forms of assault, criminal sexual conduct, the use of minors in sexual performance, physical sexual or sexual abuse, malicious punishment of a child, and neglect or endangerment of a child. Minn. Stat. § 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.224, 609.2242, 609.322, 609.324, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.377, 609.378, 617.246.</p> <p>Minnesota includes in its definition of abuse of vulnerable adults both “the solicitation, inducement, or promotion of prostitution” and “criminal sexual conduct in the first through fifth degrees.” Minn. Stat. § 626.5572. “A mandated reporter who has reason to believe that a vulnerable adult is being or has been maltreated, or who has knowledge that a vulnerable adult has sustained a physical injury which is not reasonably explained shall immediately report the information to the common entry point.” Minn. Stat. § 626.557.</p>	Minnesota does not currently regulate the anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Mississippi	Miss. Code Ann. §§ 43-21-353, 97-3-54.1, 97-5-39.	<p>Mississippi requires mandatory reporters to submit a report when they have “reasonable cause to suspect that a child is a neglected child, an abused child, or a victim of commercial sexual exploitation or human trafficking. Miss. Code Ann. § 43-21-353. Among its list of mandatory reporters, Mississippi includes the following health care providers: (1) physicians, (2) dentists, (3) interns, (4) residents, (5) nurses, and (6) psychologists. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Mississippi considers “a parent, legal guardian or other person who knowingly permits the continuing physical or sexual abuse of a child” to be guilty of neglect. Miss. Code Ann. § 97-5-39.</p> <p>Oral reports must be made “immediately by telephone or otherwise” to the Department of Child Protection Services. Miss. Code Ann. § 43-21-353. A written report to the Department must follow as soon as possible. <i>Id.</i> All reports to the Department must contain “the names and addresses of the child and his parents or other persons responsible for his care, if known, the child’s age, the nature and extent of the child’s injuries, including any evidence of previous injuries, any other information that might be helpful in establishing the cause of the injury, and the identity of the perpetrator.” <i>Id.</i></p>	<p>In Mississippi, persons who engage in the following conduct have committed the crime of human trafficking:</p> <p>“(a) A person who coerces, recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides or obtains by any means, or attempts to coerce, 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, or who benefits, whether financially or by receiving anything of value from participating in an enterprise that he knows or reasonably should have known has engaged in such acts, shall be guilty of the crime of human-trafficking.</p> <p>(b) A person who knowingly purchases the forced labor or services of a trafficked person or who otherwise knowingly subjects, or attempts to subject, another person to forced labor or services or who benefits, whether financially or by receiving anything of value from participating in an enterprise that he knows or reasonably should have known has engaged in such acts, shall be guilty of the crime of procuring involuntary servitude.</p> <p>(c) A person who knowingly subjects, or attempts to subject, or who recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides or obtains by any means, or attempts to recruit, entice, harbor, transport, provide or obtain by any means, a minor, knowing that the minor will engage in commercial sexual activity, sexually explicit performance, or the production of sexually oriented material, or causes or attempts to cause a minor to engage in commercial sexual activity, sexually explicit performance, or the production of sexually oriented material, shall be guilty of procuring sexual servitude of a minor and shall be punished by commitment to the custody of the Department of Corrections for not less than twenty (20) years nor more than life in prison, or by a fine of not less than Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) nor more than Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000.00), or both. It is not a defense in a prosecution under this section that a minor consented to engage in the commercial sexual activity, sexually explicit performance, or the production of sexually oriented material, or that the defendant reasonably believed that the minor was eighteen (18) years of age or older.” Miss. Code Ann. § 97-3-54.1.</p> <p>In Mississippi, felonious child abuse occurs under the following circumstances:</p>	Mississippi does not currently regulate the anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Mississippi			<p>“(a) Whether bodily harm results or not, if the person shall intentionally, knowingly or recklessly: (i) Burn any child; (ii) Physically torture any child; (iii) Strangle, choke, smother or in any way interfere with any child’s breathing; (iv) Poison a child; (v) Starve a child of nourishments needed to sustain life or growth; (vi) Use any type of deadly weapon upon any child;” Miss. Code Ann. § 97-5-39.</p> <p>“(b) If some bodily harm to any child actually occurs, and if the person shall intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly: (i) Throw, kick, bite, or cut any child; (ii) Strike a child under the age of fourteen (14) about the face or head with a closed fist; (iii) Strike a child under the age of five (5) in the face or head; (iv) Kick, bite, cut or strike a child’s genitals; circumcision of a male child is not a violation under this subparagraph (iv);” Miss. Code Ann. § 97-5-39.</p> <p>“(c) If serious bodily harm to any child actually occurs, and if the person shall intentionally, knowingly or recklessly: (i) Strike any child on the face or head; (ii) Disfigure or scar any child; (iii) Whip, strike, or otherwise abuse any child;” Miss. Code Ann. § 97-5-39.</p> <p>Mississippi does not provide similar mandates for the suspected abuse or human trafficking of adults.</p>	

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Missouri	MO Rev. Stat. §§ 210.110, 210.115, 210.120, 210.130, 566,223(3). 22 USCA § 7102.	<p>Missouri requires physicians, medical examiners, coroners, dentists, chiropractors, optometrists, podiatrists, residents, interns, nurses, and hospital or clinic personnel, as well as other health practitioners, to report child abuse or neglect. MO Rev. Stat. § 210.115. A report is warranted when a health care professional's examination, care, treatment, or research of persons leads them to (1) have reasonable cause to suspect that a child has been or may be subjected to abuse or neglect or (2) observe a child being subjected to conditions or circumstances which would reasonably result in abuse or neglect. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>If two or more mandatory reporters at a medical institution have knowledge of or suspect that an instance of child abuse or neglect has occurred, then a member of that medical team may make a single report. MO Rev. Stat. § 210.115. The report should be made immediately to the physician in charge or his or her designee, who must then have color photographs taken of any trauma. MO Rev. Stat. § 210.120.</p> <p>Missouri requires oral reports of abuse or neglect to be made "by telephone or otherwise" to the Missouri children's division within the department of social services. MO Rev. Stat. § 210.130. The reports must include: "The names and addresses of the child and his parents or other persons responsible for his care, if known; the child's age, sex, and race; the nature and extent of the child's injuries, abuse, or neglect, including any evidence of previous injuries, abuse, or neglect to the child or his siblings; the name, age and address of the person responsible for the injuries, abuse or neglect, if known; family composition; the source of the report;</p>	<p>For its definitions of "sex trafficking" and "severe forms of trafficking in persons," Missouri defers to the USCA. The USCA defines "sex trafficking" as "the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act." 22 USCA § 7102. Under the USCA "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 USCA § 7102.</p> <p>Missouri defines abuse as "any physical injury, sexual abuse, or emotional abuse inflicted on a child other than by accidental means by those responsible for the child's care, custody, and control, except that discipline including spanking, administered in a reasonable manner, shall not be construed to be abuse." MO Rev. Stat. § 210.110. In the context of mandatory reporting, however, the definition includes abuse inflicted by a person who is not responsible for the child's care, custody, and control. MO Rev. Stat. § 210.115.</p> <p>Missouri defines "neglect" as the "failure to provide, by those responsible for the care, custody, and control of the child, the proper or necessary support, education as required by law, nutrition or medical, surgical, or any other care necessary for the child's well-being." MO Rev. Stat. § 210.110.</p> <p>Missouri does not provide similar mandates for the suspected abuse or human trafficking of adults.</p>	<p>Missouri permits the department of public safety to "establish training programs as well as standard protocols for appropriate agencies to educate officials and employees on state statutes and federal laws regulating human trafficking and with the identification and assistance of victims of human trafficking." MO Rev. Stat. § 566,223(3). Missouri law goes on to enumerate health care professionals as among those for whom the department of public safety should design human trafficking training programs. <i>Id.</i></p>

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Missouri		<p>the name and address of the person making the report, his occupation, and where he can be reached; the actions taken by the reporting source, including the taking of color photographs or the making of radiologic examinations pursuant to sections 210.110 to 210.165, or both such taking of color photographs or making of radiologic examinations, removal or keeping of the child, notifying the coroner or medical examiner, and other information that the person making the report believes may be helpful in the furtherance of the purposes of sections 210.110 to 210.165." <i>Id.</i></p> <p>When the report includes evidence of sexual abuse or molestation of a child below the age of eighteen, the report must be turned over to the division within twenty-four hours by the mandatory reporter(s). <i>Id.</i></p>		

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Montana <sup>12</sup>	MT Code Ann. §§ 41-3-102, 41-3-201, 45-5-701-705.	<p>Montana requires the following health care providers to report suspected or know child abuse or neglect: “(a) a physician, resident, intern, or member of a hospital’s staff engaged in the admission, examination, care, or treatment of persons; (b) a nurse, osteopath, chiropractor, podiatrist, medical examiner, coroner, dentist, optometrist, or any other health or mental health professional; [and] (c) religious healers.” MT Code Ann. 41-3-201(2).</p> <p>When the professionals listed “know or have reasonable cause to suspect, as a result of information they receive in their professional or official capacity, that a child is abused or neglected by anyone regardless of whether the person suspected of causing the abuse or neglect is a parent or other person responsible for the child’s welfare, they shall report the matter promptly to the department of public health and human services.” MT Code Ann. 41-3-201(1).</p> <p>Reports to the department of public health and human services regarding child abuse or neglect must contain: “(a) the names and addresses of the child and the child’s parents or other persons responsible for the child’s care; (b) to the extent known, the child’s age and the nature and extent of the child’s injuries, including any evidence of previous injuries; (c) any other information that the maker of the report believes might be helpful in establishing the cause of the injuries or showing the willful neglect and the identity of the person or persons responsible for the injury or neglect; and (d) the facts that led the person reporting to believe that the child has suffered injury or injuries or willful neglect, within the meaning of this chapter.” .” MT Code Ann. 41-3-201(7).</p>	<p>Montana includes “any form of child sex trafficking or human trafficking” in its definition of “child abuse or neglect.” MT Code Ann. 41-3-102. As a result, persons who must report child abuse or neglect must report instances of sex or human trafficking as well.</p> <p>In Montana, “child abuse or neglect” means “(i) actual physical or psychological harm to a child; (ii) substantial risk of physical or psychological harm to a child; or (iii) abandonment.” MT Code Ann. 41-3-102. The term also includes: “(A) actual physical or psychological harm to a child or substantial risk of physical or psychological harm to a child by the acts or omissions of a person responsible for the child’s welfare; (B) exposing a child to the criminal distribution of dangerous drugs, as prohibited by 45-9-101, the criminal production or manufacture of dangerous drugs, as prohibited by 45-9-110, or the operation of an unlawful clandestine laboratory, as prohibited by 45-9-132; or (C) any form of child sex trafficking or human trafficking.” <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Montana’s definition of human trafficking includes the following behavior (MT Code Ann. 45-5-701):</p> <p>(1) “A person commits the offense of trafficking of persons if the person purposely or knowingly: (a) recruits, transports, transfers, harbors, receives, provides, obtains, isolates, maintains, or entices another person intending or knowing that the person will be subjected to involuntary servitude or sexual servitude; or (b) benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from facilitating any conduct described in subsection (1)(a) or from participation in a venture that has subjected another person to involuntary servitude or sexual servitude.” MT Code Ann. 45-5-702.</p> <p>(2) “A person commits the offense of involuntary servitude if the person purposely or knowingly uses coercion to compel another person to provide labor or services, unless the conduct is otherwise permissible under federal or state law.” MT Code Ann. 45-5-703.</p> <p>(3) “A person commits the offense of sexual servitude if the person purposely or knowingly: (a) uses fraud, coercion, or deception to compel an adult to engage in commercial sexual activity; or (b) recruits, transports, transfers, harbors, receives, provides, obtains by any means, isolates, entices, maintains, or makes available a child for the purpose of commercial sexual activity.” MT Code Ann. 45-5-704.</p> <p>(4) “A person commits the offense of patronizing a victim of sexual servitude if the person purposely or knowingly gives, agrees to give, or offers to give anything of value so that a person may engage in commercial sexual activity :</p>	Montana does not currently regulate the anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

<sup>12</sup> See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Montana <sup>12</sup>			<p>(a) that involves sexual contact that is direct and not through clothing with another person who the person knows or reasonably should have known is a victim of sexual servitude; or (b) with a child.” MT Code Ann. 45-5-705.</p> <p>Montana does not provide similar mandates for the suspected abuse or human trafficking of adults.</p>	

<sup>12</sup> See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Nebraska <sup>13</sup>	Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 28-351, 28-372, 28-710, 28-711, 28-715, 28-830	<p>In Nebraska, mandatory reports must make a report to the Department of Health and Human Services when they have “cause to believe that a child has been subjected to child abuse or neglect or observes such child being subjected to conditions or circumstances which reasonably would result in child abuse or neglect.” Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-711(1). Mandatory reporters of child abuse or neglect include physicians, medical institutions, nurses, school employees, and social workers. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>The report must be made to the proper law enforcement agency or to the department through its toll-free number. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-711(1). Oral reports must be made by telephone “with the caller giving his or her name and address.” <i>Id.</i> Any oral report must be followed by a written report, which must contain, to the extent possible, “the address and age of the abused or neglected child, the address of the person or persons having custody of the abused or neglected child, the nature and extent of the child abuse or neglect or the conditions and circumstances which would reasonably result in such child abuse or neglect, any evidence of previous child abuse or neglect including the nature and extent, and any other information which in the opinion of the person may be helpful in establishing the cause of such child abuse or neglect and the identity of the perpetrator or perpetrators.” <i>Id.</i></p> <p>The Department of Health and Human Services retains all of the information from all of the reports of suspected child abuse or neglect. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-715. The department uses the tracking system of these reports for statistical purposes,</p>	<p>Nebraska defines labor trafficking of a minor as “knowingly recruiting, enticing, harboring, transporting, providing, or obtaining by any means or attempting to recruit, entice, harbor, transport, provide, or obtain by any means a minor intending or knowing that the minor will be subjected to forced labor or services.” Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-830(8).</p> <p>Nebraska defines sex trafficking of a minor as “knowingly recruiting, enticing, harboring, transporting, providing, soliciting, or obtaining by any means or knowingly attempting to recruit, entice, harbor, transport, provide, solicit, or obtain by any means a minor for the purpose of having such minor engage in commercial sexual activity, sexually explicit performance, or the production of pornography or to cause or attempt to cause a minor to engage in commercial sexual activity, sexually explicit performance, or the production of pornography.” Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-830(12).</p> <p>Nebraska defines “child abuse or neglect” as “knowingly, intentionally, or negligently causing or permitting a minor to be: (i) Placed in a situation that endangers his or her life or physical or mental health; (ii) Cruelly confined or cruelly punished; (iii) Deprived of necessary food, clothing, shelter, or care; (iv) Left unattended in a motor vehicle if such minor child is six years of age or younger; (v) Placed in a situation to be sexually abused; (vi) Placed in a situation to be sexually exploited through sex trafficking of a minor as defined in section 28-830 or by allowing, encouraging, or forcing such person to engage in debauchery, public indecency, or obscene or pornographic photography, films, or depictions; or (vii) Placed in a situation to be a trafficking victim as defined in section 28-830.” Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-710.</p> <p>“When any physician, psychologist, physician assistant, nurse, nurse aide, other medical, developmental disability, or mental health professional, law enforcement personnel, caregiver or employee of a caregiver, operator or employee of a sheltered workshop, owner, operator, or employee of any facility licensed by the department, or human services professional or paraprofessional not including a member of the clergy has reasonable cause to believe that a vulnerable adult has been subjected to abuse, neglect, or exploitation or observes such adult being subjected to conditions or circumstances which reasonably would result in abuse, neglect, or exploitation, he or she shall report the incident or cause a report to be made to the appropriate law enforcement agency or to the department.” Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-372. Nebraska defines abuse of a vulnerable adult to include “any knowing or intentional act on the part of a caregiver or any other person which results in physical injury, unreasonable confinement, cruel punishment, sexual abuse, or sexual exploitation of a vulnerable adult.” Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-351.</p>	Nebraska does not currently regulate the anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

13 See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.



JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Nebraska <sup>13</sup>		as well as for reference in future investigations if those investigations involve the same victim or subject of the child abuse or neglect. <i>Id.</i>		

13 See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Nevada	<p>NV Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 200.463, 200.467, 200.508, 201.320, 217.520, 200.5092, 200.5093, 432B.220, 432B.230</p>	<p>In Nevada, a mandatory reporter must submit a report to any agency which provides child welfare services or to a law enforcement agency when “in his or her professional or occupational capacity, knows or has reasonable cause to believe that a child has been abused or neglected. NV Rev. Stat. Ann. 432B.220(1). Mandatory reporters include “Any personnel of a medical facility licensed pursuant to chapter 449 of NRS who are engaged in the admission, examination, care or treatment of persons or an administrator, manager or other person in charge of such a medical facility.” NV Rev. Stat. Ann. 432B.220(4).</p> <p>A mandatory reporter may make a report by telephone or, “in light of all the surrounding facts and circumstances which are known or which reasonably should be known to the person at the time, by any other means of oral, written or electronic communication that a reasonable person would believe, under those facts and circumstances, is a reliable and swift means of communicating information to the person who receives the report.” NV Rev. Stat. Ann. 432B.230. If the reporter submits an oral report, its recipient must reduce the report to writing “as soon as reasonably practicable.” <i>Id.</i></p> <p>A report must contain:</p> <p>“(a) The name, address, age and sex of the child;” NV Rev. Stat. Ann. 432B.230.</p> <p>“(b) The name and address of the child’s parents or other person responsible for the care of the child;” <i>Id.</i></p>	<p>In its definition of “human trafficking,” Nevada states that persons may not (NV Rev. Stat. Ann. § 217.520):</p> <p>(1) “knowingly subject[], or attempt[] to subject, another person to forced labor or services by: (a) causing or threatening to cause physical harm to any person; (b) physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain any person; (c) abusing or threatening to abuse the law or legal process; (d) knowingly destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating or possessing any actual or purported passport or other immigration document, or any other actual or purported government identification document, of the person; (e) extortion; or (f) causing or threatening to cause financial harm to any person;” NV Rev. Stat. Ann. 200.463.</p> <p>(2) “assume rights of ownership over another person;” NV Rev. Stat. Ann. 200.465.</p> <p>(3) “transport, procure transportation for or assist in the transportation of or procurement of transportation for another person into the State of Nevada who the person knows or has reason to know does not have the legal right to enter or remain in the United States in exchange for money or other financial gain.” NV Rev. Stat. Ann. 200.467. or</p> <p>(4) knowingly accept, receive, levey or appropriate “any money or other valuable thing, without consideration, from the proceeds of any prostitute.” NV Rev. Stat. Ann. 201.320.</p> <p>Nevada defines “child abuse, neglect, or endangerment” as when a person “willfully causes a child who is less than 18 years of age to suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect or to be placed in a situation where the child may suffer physical pain or mental suffering as the result of abuse or neglect.” NV Rev. Stat. Ann. 200.508.</p> <p>In Nevada, mandatory reporters of abuse of vulnerable persons include “Every physician, dentist, dental hygienist, chiropractor, optometrist, podiatric physician, medical examiner, resident, intern, professional or practical nurse, physician assistant licensed pursuant to chapter 630 or 633 of NRS, perfusionist, psychiatrist, psychologist, marriage and family therapist, clinical professional counselor, clinical alcohol and drug abuse counselor, alcohol and drug abuse counselor, music therapist, athletic trainer, driver of an ambulance, paramedic, licensed dietitian, holder of a license or a limited license issued under the provisions of sections 22 to 51, inclusive, of this act or other person providing medical services licensed or certified to practice in this State, who examines, attends or treats an older person or vulnerable person who appears to have been abused, neglected, exploited, isolated or abandoned.” NV Rev. Stat.</p>	<p>Nevada does not currently regulate the anti-trafficking education of health care providers.</p>

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Nevada		<p>“(c) The nature and extent of the abuse or neglect of the child, the effect of a fetal alcohol spectrum disorder or prenatal substance abuse on the newborn infant or the nature of the withdrawal symptoms resulting from prenatal drug exposure of the newborn infant;” <i>Id.</i></p> <p>“(d) Any evidence of previously known or suspected: (1) Abuse or neglect of the child or the child’s siblings; or (2) Effects of a fetal alcohol spectrum disorder or prenatal substance abuse on or evidence of withdrawal symptoms resulting from prenatal drug exposure of the newborn infant;” <i>Id.</i></p> <p>“(e) The name, address and relationship, if known, of the person who is alleged to have abused or neglected the child;” <i>Id.</i> and</p> <p>“(f) Any other information known to the person making the report that the agency which provides child welfare services considers necessary.” <i>Id.</i></p>	<p>§ 200.5093. Those enumerated health care professionals must report actual or suspected abuse of a vulnerable person when “in a professional or occupational capacity, [they] know[] or ha[ve] reasonable cause to believe that an older person or vulnerable person has been abused, neglected, exploited, isolated or abandoned.” <i>Id.</i> In its definition of abuse of an elderly or vulnerable person, Nevada includes “willful...nonconsensual contact with an older person or vulnerable person.” NV Rev. Stat. § 200.5092.</p>	

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
New Hampshire <sup>14</sup>	N.H. Rev. Stat. §§ 169-C:3, 169-C:29, 169-C:30, 633:7(l)(a),	<p>Under New Hampshire law, the following persons qualify as mandatory reporters of child abuse: “Any physician, surgeon, county medical examiner, psychiatrist, resident, intern, dentist, osteopath, optometrist, chiropractor, psychologist, therapist, registered nurse, hospital personnel (engaged in admission, examination, care and treatment of persons), Christian Science practitioner, teacher, school official, school nurse, school counselor, social worker, day care worker, any other child or foster care worker, law enforcement official, priest, minister, or rabbi or any other person having reason to suspect that a child has been abused or neglected shall report the same in accordance with this chapter.” N.H. Rev. Stat. § 169-C:29.</p> <p>Oral reports of known or suspected child abuse must be made to the department of health and human services immediately “by telephone or otherwise” and followed by a written report within forty-eight hours. A written report shall contain, if known “the name and address of the child suspected of being neglected or abused and the person responsible for the child’s welfare, the specific information indicating neglect or the nature and extent of the child’s injuries (including any evidence of previous injuries), the identity of the person or persons suspected of being responsible for such neglect or abuse, and any other information that might be helpful in establishing neglect or abuse or that may be required by the department.” N.H. Rev. Stat. § 169-C:30.</p>	<p>New Hampshire includes human trafficking as a condition that renders a child abused. N.H. Rev. Stat. § 169-C:3.</p> <p>In New Hampshire, an “abused child” is any child who has been: “(a) Sexually abused; or (b) Intentionally physically injured; or (c) Psychologically injured so that said child exhibits symptoms of emotional problems generally recognized to result from consistent mistreatment or neglect; or (d) Physically injured by other than accidental means; or (e) Subjected, by any person, to human trafficking as defined in RSA 633:7; or (f) Subjected to an act prohibited by RSA 632-A:10-d.” N.H. Rev. Stat. § 169-C:3.</p> <p>New Hampshire considers “Trafficking in Persons” to involve “knowingly compel a person against his or her will to perform a service or labor, including a commercial sex act or a sexually-explicit performance, for the benefit of another, where the compulsion is accomplished by any of the following means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Causing or threatening to cause serious harm to any person.</li> <li>(2) Confining the person unlawfully as defined in RSA 633:2, II, or threatening to so confine the person.</li> <li>(3) Abusing or threatening abuse of law or legal process.</li> <li>(4) Destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating, or otherwise making unavailable to that person any actual or purported passport or other immigration document, or any other actual or purported government identification document.</li> <li>(5) Threatening to commit a crime against the person.</li> <li>(6) False promise relating to the terms and conditions of employment, education, marriage, or financial support.</li> <li>(7) Threatening to reveal any information sought to be kept concealed by the person which relates to the person’s legal status or which would expose the person to criminal liability.</li> <li>(8) Facilitating or controlling the person’s access to an addictive controlled substance.</li> <li>(9) Engaging in any scheme, plan, or pattern, whether overt or subtle, intended to cause the person to believe that, if he or she did not perform such labor, services, commercial sex acts, or sexually explicit performances, that such person or any person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint.</li> <li>(10) Withholding or threatening to withhold food or medication that the actor has an obligation or has promised to provide to the person.</li> </ol>	New Hampshire does not currently regulate the anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

14 See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
New Hampshire <sup>14</sup>			(11) Coercing a person to engage in any of the foregoing acts by requiring such in satisfaction of a debt owed to the actor." N.H. Rev. Stat. § 633:7(l)(a). New Hampshire does not provide similar mandates for the suspected abuse or human trafficking of adults.	

14 See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
New Jersey	NJ Stat. Ann. §§ 2C:13-8, 2C:13-12, 9:6-8.10, 9:6-8.21.	<p>In New Jersey, a mandatory reporter includes “any person having reasonable cause to believe that a child has been subjected to child abuse, including sexual abuse, or acts of child abuse.” NJ Stat. Ann. § 9:6-8.10.</p> <p>Reports of child abuse must be made immediately to the Division of Child Protection and Permanency “by telephone or otherwise.” NJ Stat. Ann. § 9:6-8.10. The reports, if possible, must contain “the names and addresses of the child and his parent, guardian, or other person having custody and control of the child and, if known, the child’s age, the nature and possible extent of the child’s injuries, abuse or maltreatment, including any evidence of previous injuries, abuse or maltreatment, and any other information that the person believes may be helpful with respect to the child abuse and the identity of the perpetrator.” <i>Id.</i></p>	<p>New Jersey defines the crime of “human trafficking” as when a person:</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: (a) by causing or threatening to cause serious bodily harm or physical restraint against the person or any other person; (b) by means of any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause the person to believe that the person or any other person would suffer serious bodily harm or physical restraint; (c) by committing a violation of N.J.S.2C:13-5 against the person; (d) by destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating, or possessing any passport, immigration-related document as defined in section 1 of P.L.1997, c. 1 (C.2C:21-31), or other document issued by a governmental agency to any person which could be used as a means of verifying the person’s identity or age or any other personal identifying information; (e) by means of the abuse or threatened abuse of the law or legal process; (f) by means of fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation against the person; or (g) by facilitating access to a controlled dangerous substance or controlled substance analog as set forth in chapter 35 of Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes;1 or</p> <p>(2) receives anything of value from participation as an organizer, supervisor, financier or manager in a scheme or course of conduct which violates paragraph (1) of this subsection; or</p> <p>(3) knowingly holds, recruits, lures, entices, harbors, transports, provides or obtains, by any means, a child under 18 years of age, to engage in sexual activity as defined in paragraph (2) of subsection a. of N.J.S.2C:34-1, whether or not the actor mistakenly believed that the child was 18 years of age or older, even if that mistaken belief was reasonable.” NJ Stat. Ann. § 2C: 13-8.</p> <p>New Jersey defines an “abused or neglected child” as “a child less than 18 years of age whose parent or guardian, as herein defined, (1) inflicts or allows to be inflicted upon such child physical injury by other than accidental means which causes or creates a substantial risk of death, or serious or protracted disfigurement, or protracted impairment of physical or emotional health or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ; (2) creates or allows to be created a substantial or ongoing risk of physical injury to such child by other than accidental means which would be likely to cause death or serious or protracted disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ;</p>	<p>New Jersey mandated that its Department of Health, in consultation with the state’s Commission on Human Trafficking, provide “a one-time training course on the handling and response procedures of suspected human trafficking activities for employees of every licensed health care facility.” NJ Stat. Ann. § 2C:13-12. New Jersey required the department to work with the commission and any approved nonprofit course provider to determine which employees must fulfill the one-time training course as a condition of their employment. <i>Id.</i> For those employees who are required to complete the anti-trafficking training, verification of their completion of the training must be “a condition a condition of issuance, maintenance, or renewal of any license, permit, certificate, or approval required, permitted to be granted, or issued to licensed health care facilities.” <i>Id.</i> New Jersey requires the Department of Health to review the training be reviewed and modified at least every two years. <i>Id.</i></p>

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
New Jersey			<p>(3) commits or allows to be committed an act of sexual abuse against the child; (4) or a child whose physical, mental, or emotional condition has been impaired or is in imminent danger of becoming impaired as the result of the failure of his parent or guardian, as herein defined, to exercise a minimum degree of care (a) in supplying the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, education, medical or surgical care though financially able to do so or though offered financial or other reasonable means to do so, or (b) in providing the child with proper supervision or guardianship, by unreasonably inflicting or allowing to be inflicted harm, or substantial risk thereof, including the infliction of excessive corporal punishment; or by any other acts of a similarly serious nature requiring the aid of the court; (5) or a child who has been willfully abandoned by his parent or guardian, as herein defined; (6) or a child upon whom excessive physical restraint has been used under circumstances which do not indicate that the child's behavior is harmful to himself, others, or property; (7) or a child who is in an institution and (a) has been placed there inappropriately for a continued period of time with the knowledge that the placement has resulted or may continue to result in harm to the child's mental or physical well-being or (b) who has been willfully isolated from ordinary social contact under circumstances which indicate emotional or social deprivation." NJ Stat. Ann. § 9:6-8.21.</p> <p>New Jersey does not provide similar mandates for the suspected abuse or human trafficking of adults.</p>	

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 30-52-1, 32A-4-2, 32A-4-3(A)	New Mexico lists the following health care providers as mandatory reporters: (1) a licensed physician, (2) a resident or an intern examining, attending or treating a child, (3) a registered nurse, and (4) a visiting nurse. N.M. Stat. Ann. § 32A-4-3(A). A mandatory reporter who has information that is not privileged as a matter of law and who knows or has a reasonable suspicion that a child is an abused or neglected child shall report the matter to (1) a local law enforcement agency, (2) the children, youth and families department, or (3) a tribal law enforcement or social services agency for any Indian child residing in Indian country. N.M. Stat. Ann. § 32A-4-3(A).	<p>New Mexico defines “human trafficking” as “a person 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; (2) recruiting, soliciting, enticing, transporting or obtaining by any means a person under the age of eighteen years with the intent or knowledge that the person will be caused to engage in commercial sexual activity; or (3) benefiting, financially or by receiving anything of value, from the labor, services or commercial sexual activity of another person with the knowledge that force, fraud or coercion was used to obtain the labor, services or commercial sexual activity.” N.M. Stat. Ann. § 30-52-1.</p> <p>New Mexico defines an “abused child” as a child: “(1) who has suffered or who is at risk of suffering serious harm because of the action or inaction of the child’s parent, guardian or custodian; (2) who has suffered physical abuse, emotional abuse or psychological abuse inflicted or caused by the child’s parent, guardian or custodian; (3) who has suffered sexual abuse or sexual exploitation inflicted by the child’s parent, guardian or custodian; (4) whose parent, guardian or custodian has knowingly, intentionally or negligently placed the child in a situation that may endanger the child’s life or health; or (5) whose parent, guardian or custodian has knowingly or intentionally tortured, cruelly confined or cruelly punished the child.” N.M. Stat. Ann. § 32A-4-2.</p> <p>New Mexico defines a “neglected child” as a child: (1) who has been abandoned by the child’s parent, guardian or custodian; (2) who is without proper parental care and control or subsistence, education, medical or other care or control necessary for the child’s well-being because of the faults or habits of the child’s parent, guardian or custodian or the failure or refusal of the parent, guardian or custodian, when able to do so, to provide them; (3) who has been physically or sexually abused, when the child’s parent, guardian or custodian knew or should have known of the abuse and failed to take reasonable steps to protect the child from further harm; (4) whose parent, guardian or custodian is unable to discharge that person’s responsibilities to and for the child because of incarceration, hospitalization or physical or mental disorder or incapacity; or (5) who has been placed for care or adoption in violation of the law; provided that nothing in the Children’s Code shall be construed to imply that a child who is being provided with treatment by spiritual means alone through prayer, in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious</p>	New Mexico does not currently regulate the anti-trafficking education of health care providers.



JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
New Mexico			<p>denomination, by a duly accredited practitioner thereof is for that reason alone a neglected child within the meaning of the Children's Code; and further provided that no child shall be denied the protection afforded to all children under the Children's Code." N.M. Stat. Ann. § 32A-4-2.</p> <p>New Mexico does not provide similar mandates for the suspected abuse or human trafficking of adults.</p>	

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
New York	<p>NY Penal Code § 230.34-a.</p> <p>NY Pub. Health §§ 2805-n, 2805-y</p> <p>NY Soc. Serv. §§ 412, 413(1), 483-aa, 488, 491.</p>	<p>New York requires mandatory reporters to submit reports “when they have reasonable cause to suspect that a child coming before them in their professional or official capacity is an abused or maltreated child, or when they have reasonable cause to suspect that a child is an abused or maltreated child where the parent, guardian, custodian or other person legally responsible for such child comes before them in their professional or official capacity and states from personal knowledge facts, conditions or circumstances which, if correct, would render the child an abused or maltreated child.” NY Soc. Serv. § 413(1)(a). Included in New York’s enumerated mandatory reporters are the following health care providers: physicians, registered physicians assistants, surgeons, medical examiners, coroners, dentists, dental hygienists, osteopaths, optometrists, chiropractors, podiatrists, residents, interns, psychologists, registered nurses, emergency medical technicians, licensed creative art therapists, licensed marriage and family therapists, licensed mental health counselors, licensed psychoanalysts, licensed behavior analysts, certified behavior analyst assistants, hospital personnel engaged in the admission, examination, care or treatment of persons, and Christian Science practitioners. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Staff at a medical or other public or private institution must make their report immediately to the person in charge of their institution. NY Soc. Serv. § 413(1)(b). The head of the institution must then initiate all subsequent administration that the report necessitates. <i>Id.</i></p>	<p>New York includes both victims of sex trafficking and of labor trafficking in its definition of “human trafficking victim.” NY Soc. Serv. § 483-aa.</p> <p>In New York, a person is guilty of sex trafficking of a child “when he or she, being twenty-one years old or more, intentionally advances or profits from prostitution of another person and such person is a child less than eighteen years old. Knowledge by the defendant of the age of such child is not an element of this offense and it is not a defense to a prosecution therefor that the defendant did not know the age of the child or believed such age to be eighteen or over.” NY Penal Code § 230.34-a.</p> <p>New York defines an “abused child” as “a child under eighteen years of age and who is defined as an abused child by the family court act.” NY Soc. Serv. § 412.</p> <p>New York defines a “maltreated child” as “a child under eighteen years of age: (a) defined as a neglected child by the family court act, or (b) who has had serious physical injury inflicted upon him or her by other than accidental means.” NY Soc. Serv. § 412.</p> <p>New York includes in its definition of mandatory reporters of abuse of persons with special needs: “physician; registered physician assistant; surgeon; medical examiner; coroner; dentist; dental hygienist; osteopath; optometrist; chiropractor; podiatrist; resident; intern; psychologist; registered nurse; licensed practical nurse; nurse practitioner; social worker; emergency medical technician; licensed creative arts therapist; licensed marriage and family therapist; licensed mental health counselor; licensed psychoanalyst; licensed behavior analyst; certified behavior analyst assistant; licensed speech/language pathologist or audiologist; licensed physical therapist; licensed occupational therapist; hospital personnel engaged in the admission, examination, care or treatment of persons.” NY Soc. Serv. § 488. The state requires mandatory reporters to “report allegations of reportable incidents to the vulnerable person’s central register.” NY Soc Serv § 491. “Reportable Incidents” include “Sexual abuse,” which occurs when a custodian of a person receiving social services “allows, permits, uses or encourages a service recipient to engage in any act described in articles two hundred thirty or two hundred sixty-three of the penal law.” NY Soc. Serv. § 488.</p>	<p>New York requires that hospitals provide their personnel with training “in the recognition of indicators of a human trafficking victim and the responsibilities of such personnel in dealing with persons suspected as human trafficking victims.” NY Pub. Health § 2805-y.</p>

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
New York			<p>New York includes in its definition of mandatory reporters of abuse of persons with special needs: “physician; registered physician assistant; surgeon; medical examiner; coroner; dentist; dental hygienist; osteopath; optometrist; chiropractor; podiatrist; resident; intern; psychologist; registered nurse; licensed practical nurse; nurse practitioner; social worker; emergency medical technician; licensed creative arts therapist; licensed marriage and family therapist; licensed mental health counselor; licensed psychoanalyst; licensed behavior analyst; certified behavior analyst assistant; licensed speech/language pathologist or audiologist; licensed physical therapist; licensed occupational therapist; hospital personnel engaged in the admission, examination, care or treatment of persons.” NY Soc. Serv. § 488. The state requires mandatory reporters to “report allegations of reportable incidents to the vulnerable person’s central register.” NY Soc Serv § 491. “Reportable Incidents” include “Sexual abuse,” which occurs when a custodian of a person receiving social services “allows, permits, uses or encourages a service recipient to engage in any act described in articles two hundred thirty or two hundred sixty-three of the penal law.” NY Soc. Serv. § 488.</p>	

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
North Carolina	NC Gen. Stat. § 7B-301, 14-43.11(a), 14-318.4	<p>In North Carolina requires “any person or institution who has cause to suspect that any juvenile is abused, neglected, or dependent, as defined by G.S. 7B-101, or has died as the result of maltreatment” to report those suspicions. NC Gen. Stat. § 7B-301.</p> <p>Reports may be made in oral, telephonic, or written form. NC Gen. Stat. § 7B-301. If the reporter makes a report orally or by telephone, the reporter must give his or her name, address, and telephone number. <i>Id.</i> However, if the reporter refuses to give his or her name, the reporter’s anonymity may not preclude the department from assessing the alleged death, abuse, dependency, or neglect as a result of maltreatment. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Reports must include “information as is known to the person making it including the name and address of the juvenile; the name and address of the juvenile’s parent, guardian, or caretaker; the age of the juvenile; the names and ages of other juveniles in the home; the present whereabouts of the juvenile if not at the home address; the nature and extent of any injury or condition resulting from abuse, neglect, or dependency; and any other information which the person making the report believes might be helpful in establishing the need for protective services or court intervention.” NC Gen. Stat. § 7B-301.</p>	<p>North Carolina defines “human trafficking” as when a person “(i) knowingly or in reckless disregard of the consequences of the action recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides, or obtains by any means another person with the intent that the other person be held in involuntary servitude or sexual servitude or (ii) willfully or in reckless disregard of the consequences of the action causes a minor to be held in involuntary servitude or sexual servitude.” NC Gen. Stat. § 14-43.11(a).</p> <p>North Carolina includes the following behaviors within its definition of “felony child abuse:”</p> <p>“Any parent of a child less than 16 years of age, or any other person providing care to or supervision of the child, who commits, permits, or encourages any act of prostitution with or by the child is guilty of child abuse and shall be punished as a Class D felon.” NC Gen. Stat. § 14-318.4(a1).</p> <p>“Any parent or legal guardian of a child less than 16 years of age who commits or allows the commission of any sexual act upon the child is guilty of a Class D felony.” NC Gen. Stat. § 14-318.4(a2).</p> <p>“A parent or any other person providing care to or supervision of a child less than 16 years of age who intentionally inflicts any serious bodily injury to the child or who intentionally commits an assault upon the child which results in any serious bodily injury to the child, or which results in permanent or protracted loss or impairment of any mental or emotional function of the child, is guilty of a Class B2 felony.” NC Gen. Stat. § 14-318.4(a3).</p> <p>“A parent or any other person providing care to or supervision of a child less than 16 years of age whose willful act or grossly negligent omission in the care of the child shows a reckless disregard for human life is guilty of a Class E felony if the act or omission results in serious bodily injury to the child.” NC Gen. Stat. § 14-318.4(a4).</p> <p>“A parent or any other person providing care to or supervision of a child less than 16 years of age whose willful act or grossly negligent omission in the care of the child shows a reckless disregard for human life is guilty of a Class G felony if the act or omission results in serious physical injury to the child.” NC Gen. Stat. § 14-318.4(a5).</p> <p>“For purposes of this section, a “grossly negligent omission” in providing care to or supervision of a child includes the failure to report a child as missing to law enforcement as provided in G.S. 14-318.5(b).” NC Gen. Stat. § 14-318.4(a6).</p> <p>North Carolina does not provide similar mandates for the suspected abuse or human trafficking of adults.</p>	North Carolina does not currently regulate the anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
North Dakota <sup>15</sup>	ND Code Ann. §§ 12.1-41-02, 12.1-41-03, 12.1-41-04, 50-25.1-03(1), 50-25.1-02, 50-25.1-04, 54-12-33.1(2)	<p>Mandatory reporters in North Dakota must submit reports to the Department of Human Services when they have “knowledge of or reasonable cause to suspect a child is abused or neglected, or has died as a result of abuse or neglect.” ND Code Ann. § 50-25.1-03(1).</p> <p>In North Dakota, the following health care practitioners are mandatory reporters: (1) dentists, (2) optometrists, (3) dental hygienists, (4) medical examiners or coroners, (5) tier 1 mental health professionals, (6) tier 2 mental health professionals, (7) tier 3 mental health professionals, or (8) tier 4 mental health professionals as defined under section 25-01-01, (9) any other medical or mental health professionals, and (10) religious practitioners of the healing arts. ND Code Ann. § 50-25.1-03(1).</p> <p>The initial report submitted may be oral or written. ND Code Ann. § 50-25.1-04. However, any oral report must be followed within forty-eight hours with a written report, if the department requests it. <i>Id.</i> If the department requests a written report, it “must include information specifically sought by the department if the reporter possesses or has reasonable access to that information.” <i>Id.</i></p>	<p>In North Dakota, “A person commits the offense of trafficking an individual if the person knowingly recruits, transports, transfers, harbors, receives, provides, obtains, isolates, maintains, or entices an individual in furtherance of: a. Forced labor in violation of section 12.1-41-03; or b. Sexual servitude in violation of section 12.1-41-04.” ND Code Ann. § 12.1-41-02.</p> <p>North Dakota defines the crime of forced labor as “the person knowingly uses coercion to compel an individual to provide labor or services, except when that conduct is permissible under federal law or law of this state other than this chapter.” ND Code Ann. § 12.1-41-03.</p> <p>North Dakota defines the crime of sexual servitude as “(a) Maintains or makes available a minor for the purpose of engaging the minor in commercial sexual activity; or (b) Uses coercion or deception to compel an adult to engage in commercial sexual activity.” ND Code Ann. § 12.1-41-04.</p> <p>North Dakota defines an “abused child” as “an individual under the age of eighteen years who is suffering from abuse as defined in section 14-09-22 caused by a person responsible for the child’s welfare and “sexually abused child” means an individual under the age of eighteen years who is subjected by a person responsible for the child’s welfare, or by any individual, including a juvenile, who acts in violation of sections 12.1-20-01 through 12.1-20-07, sections 12.1-20-11 through 12.1-20-12.3, or chapter 12.1-27.2.” ND Code Ann. § 50-25.1-02.</p> <p>North Dakota defines a “neglected child” as “a child who, due to the action or inaction of a person responsible for the child’s welfare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Is without proper care or control, subsistence, education as required by law, or other care or control necessary for the child’s physical, mental, or emotional health, or morals, and is not due primarily to the lack of financial means of a person responsible for the child’s welfare;</li> <li>(b) Has been placed for care or adoption in violation of law;</li> <li>(c) Has been abandoned;</li> <li>(d) Is without proper care, control, or education as required by law, or other care and control necessary for the child’s well-being because of the physical, mental, emotional, or other illness or disability of a person responsible for the child’s welfare, and that such lack of care is not due to a willful act of commission or act of omission, and care is requested by a person responsible for the child’s welfare;</li> <li>(e) Is in need of treatment and a person responsible for the child’s welfare has refused to participate in treatment as ordered by the juvenile court;</li> </ul>	<p>In 2019, North Dakota mandated its human trafficking commission to “establish an educational training program with a focus on the accurate and prompt identification and reporting of, or response to, suspected human trafficking. To the extent possible, the human trafficking commission shall allow the use of existing training modules and materials.” ND Code Ann. § 54-12-33.1(2).</p> <p>The training must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“(a) Human trafficking awareness;</li> <li>(b) How to recognize potential victims of human trafficking;</li> <li>(c) How to identify activities commonly associated with human trafficking; and</li> <li>(d) Effective responses to human trafficking situations, including how to report suspected human trafficking to law enforcement.” .” ND Code Ann. § 54-12-33.1(2).</li> </ul>

15 See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
North Dakota <sup>15</sup>			<p>(f) Was subject to prenatal exposure to chronic or severe use of alcohol or any controlled substance as defined in chapter 19-03.1 in a manner not lawfully prescribed by a practitioner;</p> <p>(g) Is present in an environment subjecting the child to exposure of a controlled substance, chemical substance, or drug paraphernalia as prohibited by section 19-03.1-22.2; or</p> <p>(h) Is a victim of human trafficking as defined in title 12.1." ND Code Ann. § 50-25.1-02.</p> <p>North Dakota defines abuse of a vulnerable adult to be "any willful act or omission of a caregiver or any other person which results in the physical injury, mental anguish, unreasonable confinement, sexual abuse or exploitation, or financial exploitation to or of a vulnerable adult." ND Code Ann. § 50-25.2-01. When such abuse occurs, any medical or mental health professional having knowledge of that abuse "shall report the information to the department or the department's designee, or to an appropriate law enforcement agency if the knowledge is derived from information received by that individual in that individual's official or professional capacity." ND Code Ann. § 50-25.2-03.</p>	

15 See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Ohio	Ohio Code §§ 2151.421; 2919.22 5101.60; 5101.63	<p>Mandatory reporters include “health care practitioners,” which is defined to mean “an individual who provides health-related services, including a physician, hospital intern or resident, dentist, podiatrist, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, visiting nurse, licensed psychologist, speech pathologist, audiologist, person engaged in social work or the practice of professional counseling, and employee of a home health agency”; practitioners of a limited branch of medicine (e.g., and massage therapists); and other home health employees. Ohio R.C.A. § 2151.421(A)(1)(b). If two or more health care professionals determine that a child has been abused or neglected, one of the professionals may be designated as the reporter. Ohio R.C.A. § 2151.421(A)(1)(c).</p> <p>Ohio requires mandatory reporters “acting in an official or professional capacity who know or have reasonable cause to suspect, based on facts that would cause a reasonable person in a similar position to suspect, that a child under 18 years of age has suffered or faces a threat of suffering any physical or mental wound, injury, disability, or condition of a nature that reasonably indicates abuse or neglect.” Ohio R.C.A. § 2151.421(A)(1)(a).</p> <p>The report shall contain: “(i) the names and addresses of the child and the child’s parents or persons having custody of the child, if known; (ii) the child’s age and the nature and extent of their injuries, abuse, or neglect that is known or reasonably suspected or of the threat of injury, abuse, or neglect that is known or reasonably suspected to exist;</p>	<p>Ohio’s definition of abuse is substantially similar to its definition of human trafficking.</p> <p>Ohio defines human trafficking as the knowing recruitment, luring, enticing, isolating, harboring, providing, obtaining, or maintaining of another person if the offender knows that the other person is less than 16 and will be (i) subjected to involuntary servitude, (ii) be compelled to engage in sexual activity for hire, engage in a performance that is obscene, sexually oriented, or nudity oriented, or (iii) be a model or participant in a performance that is obscene, sexually oriented, or nudity oriented. Ohio R.C.A. § 2905.32(A)(2).</p> <p>Ohio defines “abuse” to include the crime of “endangering children,” which occurs whenever a person does any of the following to a child: “entice, coerce, permit, encourage, compel, hire, employ, use, or allow the child to act, model, or in any other way participate in, or be photographed for, the production, presentation, dissemination, or advertisement of any material or performance that the offender knows or reasonably should know is obscene, sexually oriented, or nudity-oriented matter.” 2919.22(B)(5).</p> <p>As a result, a trafficked child who is compelled or permitted to engage in a sexual activity for hire or to be photographed in a sexual manner will be an “abused” child, and their abuse must be reported.</p> <p>Ohio also requires any individual authorized to practice medicine or surgery, licensed as a nurse, or employed at a hospital who has “reasonable cause to believe that an adult is being abused, neglected, or exploited, or is in a condition which is the result of abuse, neglect, or exploitation” to make an immediate report to the country department of job and family services. Ohio R.C.A § 5101.63. “Exploitation” includes the “unlawful or improper act of a person using, in one or more transactions, an adult for monetary or personal benefit, profit, or gain.” Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 5101.60. An “adult” is any person over sixty years old who is handicapped by the infirmities of aging or who has a physical or mental impairment which prevents the person from providing for the person’s own care or protection. <i>Id.</i></p>	Ohio does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Ohio		<p>(iii) any other information, including but not limited to results and reports of any medical examinations, tests, or procedures that might be helpful in establishing the cause of the injury or neglect that is known or reasonably suspected or believed to exist.” Ohio R.C.A. § 2151.421(C)(1)-(3).</p> <p>A physician is not required to make a report with respect to a communication if they could not testify to that communication in court as a result of physician-patient privilege. Nevertheless, privilege is waived and the physician must make a report if: (i) the patient is a child under 18; (ii) the physician meets the standard for reporting set out above; and (iii) the abuse or neglect does not arise out of the patient’s attempt to have an abortion without the notification of her parents, guardian, or custodian in accordance with section 2151.85 of the Revised Code. Ohio R.C.A. § 2151.421(A)(2).</p> <p>If a health care professional provides health care services in a hospital, children’s advocacy center, or emergency medical facility to a child about whom a report has been made, the health care professional may take any steps that are reasonably necessary for the release or discharge of the child to an appropriate environment. Ohio R.C.A. § 2151.421(D)(3).</p>		



JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Oklahoma <sup>16</sup>	Ann. Stat. Tit. 10A, § 1-2-101; Ann. Stat. Tit. 21, § 870.	Oklahoma requires “every person having reason to believe that a child younger than age 18 is a victim of abuse or neglect shall report the matter immediately to the Department of Human Services. Reports shall be made to the hotline.” No privilege shall relieve any person from the requirement to report. Okla. St. Ann. 10A, § 1-2-101(B)(1).  There are additional reporting requirements if a child is born and tests positive for alcohol or controlled dangerous substances. Okla. St. Ann. 10A, § 1-2-101(B)(3).	Oklahoma’s definition of child abuse incorporates the state’s definition of “trafficking in children.”  Oklahoma defines trafficking in children as the “acceptance, solicitation, offer, payment, or transfer” of “anything of value” in connection with “the acquisition or transfer of the legal or physical custody or adoption of a minor child.” Okla. St. Ann. 21, § 866(A)(1).  Oklahoma requires “every person having reason to believe that a person or child-placing agency is engaging in the crime of trafficking in children as described in Section 866 of Title 21” to report the matter promptly to the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Control. Okla. St. Ann. 21, § 870(A). No privilege or contract shall relieve any person from the reporting requirement. Okla. St. Ann. 21, § 866(A)(1).  Oklahoma does not provide similar mandates for the suspected human trafficking of adults.	Oklahoma does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

<sup>16</sup> See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Oregon <sup>17</sup>	Rev. Stat. §§ 419B.005; 419B.010; 419B.015; 430.735; 430.743; 430.765	<p>Oregon law provides that “a report is required when any public or private official has reasonable cause to believe that any child with whom the official comes in contact has suffered abuse.” Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 419B.010(1).</p> <p>The report “shall contain: (i) the names and addresses of the child and the child’s parents or persons having custody of the child, if known; (ii) the child’s age; (iii) the nature and extent of the abuse, including any evidence of previous abuse; (iv) the explanation for the abuse; (v) any other information the reporter believes might be helpful.”</p> <p>Finally, the report must be made to “the local office of the Department of Human Services or a designee thereof; a law enforcement agency in the county where the person is located.” Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 419B.015(1)(a).</p> <p>Subsumed within the definition of “public or private officials” are physicians, physician assistants, naturopathic physicians, interns, residents, optometrists, chiropractors, dentists, nurses, nurse practitioners, pharmacists, nurse’s aides, home health aides, employees of in-home health services, psychologists, occupational therapists, and speech pathologists. Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 419B.005(5).</p> <p>Psychiatrists or psychologists, however, are not required to report if such communication is privileged under law. Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 419B.010(1).</p>	<p>Oregon’s definition of abuse is substantially similar to its definition of human trafficking.</p> <p>Oregon defines human trafficking as the knowing recruitment, enticement, harboring, transportation or provision of another person if (i) the trafficker knows that the other person will be subjected to involuntary servitude; (ii) the person knows or recklessly disregards the fact that force, fraud, or coercion will be used to cause the other to engage in a commercial sex act; or (iii) the person knows or recklessly disregards the fact that the other person is under 18 years of age and will be used in a commercial sex act. Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. §163.266(1)(a)-(c). Oregon defines “commercial sex act” to mean sexual conduct or contact in return for a fee. Or. Rev. Stat. § 163.266(3).</p> <p>Similarly, the definition of “abuse” includes sexual exploitation, including but not limited to: (i) contributing to the sexual delinquency of a minor and any other conduct with allows, induces, or encourages a child to engage in the performing for people to observe or the photographing, filming, recording, or other exhibition which, in whole or in part, depicts sexual conduct or contact; and (ii) allowing, permitting, encouraging, or hiring a child to engage in prostitution or commercial sex. Or. Rev. Stat. § 419B.005(1)(a)(E). It also includes buying or selling a person under 18 years of age. Or. Rev. Stat. § 419B.005(1)(H).</p> <p>As a result, a trafficked child who is compelled or permitted to engage in a sexual activity for hire or to be photographed in a sexual manner will be an “abused” child, and their abuse must be reported.</p> <p>Oregon also requires any physician, physician’s assistant, intern, resident, nurse, or nurse’s aide who has “reasonable cause to believe” that an “adult” has suffered abuse must file an immediate report to the Department of Human Services or a law enforcement agency. Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 430.743; 430.765. Abuse includes sexual exploitation. Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 430.735. An “adult” is any person 18 or older with a developmental disability who is currently receiving services from a community program or facility, who has a severe and persistent mental illness and is receiving mental health treatment from a community program, or who is receiving services for a substance use disorder. <i>Id.</i></p>	Oregon does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

17 See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Pennsylvania <sup>18</sup>	Cons. Stat. Tit. 23, §§ 6303; 6311; 6313; Act 31 of 2014	<p>In Pennsylvania, mandated reporters include: persons licensed or certified to practice in any health-related field; medical examiners; employees of licensed health-care facilities who are engaged in the admission, examination, care, or treatment of individuals; emergency medical services providers; and an individual supervised or managed by a person listed above who has direct contact with children. 23 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 6311(a)(1)-(16).</p> <p>A mandated reporter who has “reasonable cause to suspect that a child is an abused or neglected child” must make in immediate oral report to the Department of Human Services via the statewide toll-free telephone number under section 6332 or a written report using electronic technologies under 6305. 23 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 6311(b); 23 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 6313(a). A mandated reporter making an oral report shall also make a written report within 48 hours to the department. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>The written reports shall include the following information, if known: (i) the names and addresses of the child, child’s parents, and any other person responsible for the child’s welfare; (ii) where the suspected abuse occurred; (iii) the age and sex of each subject of the report; (iv) the nature and extent of the suspected abuse, including any evidence of prior abuse to the child or any sibling; (v) the name and relationship of the person responsible for causing the suspected abuse; (vi) family composition; (vii) the source of the report; (viii) the name, telephone number, and email address of the person making the report;</p>	<p>Pennsylvania’s definition of child abuse incorporates the state’s definition of human trafficking.</p> <p>Pennsylvania defines child abuse to include “engaging a child a severe form of ‘trafficking in persons’ or ‘sex trafficking.’” 23 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 6303(b.1)(10). Pennsylvania defines trafficking in persons to mean (i) “sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion” and (ii) “the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use for force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.” <i>Id.</i> (referencing 22 U.S.C. § 7102). It defines “sex trafficking” to mean “the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act.” <i>Id.</i></p> <p>As a result, health care practitioners’ mandated reporting requirements for child abuse in minors includes incidences of human trafficking in minors.</p> <p>Pennsylvania does not provide similar mandates for the suspected abuse or human trafficking of adults.</p>	<p>All health-related licensees applying for the <u>issuance</u> of a license shall be required to complete 3 hours of Department of Human Services-approved training in child abuse recognition reporting requirements. As child abuse in Pennsylvania is defined as including human trafficking for minors, these trainings extend to human trafficking education. See <i>Board of Professional and Occupational Affairs, Act 31 of 2014 Child Abuse Recognition and Reporting Continuing Education Providers</i>.</p> <p>All health-related licensees applying for the <u>renewal</u> of a license shall be required to complete at least 2 hours of child abuse recognition and reporting requirements training approved by the Bureau of Professional and Occupational affairs. As child abuse in Pennsylvania is defined as including human trafficking for minors, these trainings extend to human trafficking education. <i>Id.</i></p>

18 See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Pennsylvania <sup>18</sup>		(ix) the actions taken by the person making the report, including: taking photographs, performing medical tests, taking the child into protective custody, admitting the child to a hospital, and mandatory reporting and postmortem investigation of deaths. 23 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 6313(b).		<p>All health-related licensees applying for the <u>issuance</u> of a license shall be required to complete 3 hours of Department of Human Services-approved training in child abuse recognition reporting requirements. As child abuse in Pennsylvania is defined as including human trafficking for minors, these trainings extend to human trafficking education. See <i>Board of Professional and Occupational Affairs, Act 31 of 2014 Child Abuse Recognition and Reporting Continuing Education Providers</i>.</p> <p>All health-related licensees applying for the <u>renewal</u> of a license shall be required to complete at least 2 hours of child abuse recognition and reporting requirements training approved by the Bureau of Professional and Occupational affairs. As child abuse in Pennsylvania is defined as including human trafficking for minors, these trainings extend to human trafficking education. <i>Id.</i></p>

<sup>18</sup> See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Rhode Island <sup>19</sup>	Gen. Law §§ 23-17.8-1; 23-17.8-2 Gen. Laws §§ 40-11-2; 40-11-3; 40-11-6	<p>Rhode Island has three mandatory reporter regimes, the first is broader than just child abuse reporting and is the corresponding column. The second and third include:</p> <p>(2) Any person who has reasonable case to know or suspect that any child has been abused or neglected as defined in 40-11-2, or has been a victim of sexual abuse by another child must, within 24 hours, make a report to the department of Children, Youth and Families that includes the information that lead to the reasonable cause to know or suspect the abuse, neglect, or sexual abuse. RI Gen Law § 40-11-3(a).</p> <p>(3) Any physician, duly certified registered nurse practitioner, or other health-care provider who is involved in the delivery or care of infants knows or has reason to know of an infant born with, or identified as being affected by, substance abuse or withdrawal symptoms resulting from prenatal drug exposure, or a fetal alcohol spectrum disorder, or an abused or neglected child as defined in this chapter, or a child under the age of 12 years suffering from any sexually transmitted disease must make an immediate oral report to the Department of Children, Youth, and Families and a law enforcement agency, followed by a written report explaining the extent and nature of the abuse or neglect the child is alleged to have suffered. RI Gen Law § 40-11-6(a).</p>	<p>Rhode Island has three mandatory reporter regimes, the first is broader than just child abuse reporting:</p> <p>(1) (a) Any physician, physician assistant, medical intern, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, nurse's aide, orderly, certified nursing assistant, medical examiner, dentist, optometrist, optician, chiropractor, podiatrist, coroner, emergency medical technician, speech pathologist, or any person, within the scope of their employment at a facility or in their professional capacity; (b) who has knowledge of or reasonable cause to believe that a patient or resident in a facility has been abused, mistreated, or neglected, either while in the facility or prior to being admitted; (c) must, within 24 hours, report: the name, address, telephone number, occupation, and employer's address and phone number of the person reporting; the name and address of the patient who is believed to be the victim of abuse, mistreatment, or neglect; the details, observations, and beliefs concerning the incident; any statements regarding the incident made by the patient or resident and to whom they were made; the date, time, and place of the incident; the individuals believed to have knowledge of the incident; the name of the individual's caregiver, if known; any medical treatment being received; any other information the reporter believes relevant; and the name and address of the reporter and where the reporter can be contacted. RI Gen. Law § 23-17.8-2(a). "Abuse" includes "any conduct which harms or is likely to physically harm the patient or resident." § 23-17.8-1(a)(1)(iv). The report should be made to the director of the Department of Health, or his or her designee. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Rhode Island's definition of abuse is substantially similar to its definition of human trafficking.</p> <p>Rhode Island defines human trafficking as the knowing recruitment, transportation, harboring, provision, or maintenance of a person in furtherance of (i) forced labor, or (ii) sexual servitude. RI Gen. Law § 11-67.1-3(a). A person commits the offense of sexual servitude of he or she knowingly makes a minor available for the purpose of commercial sexual activity. RI Gen. Law § 11-67.1-5(a)(2).</p> <p>Rhode Island defines "abused and/or neglected child" to include a child whose physical or mental health or welfare is harmed or threatened with harm when his or her parent or other person responsible for his or her welfare: (i) sexually exploits the child that the person allows, permits, or encourages the child to engage in prostitution;</p>	Rhode Island does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

19 See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the yellow highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Rhode Island <sup>19</sup>			<p>(ii) sexually exploits the child in that the person allows, permits, encourages, or engages in the obscene or pornographic photographing, filming, or depiction of the child in such a setting that, taken as a whole, suggests to the average person that the child is about to engage in or has engaged in any sexual act. RI Gen Law § 40-11-2(1)(vii)-(x).</p> <p>As a result, a trafficked child who is compelled or permitted to engage in a sexual activity for hire or to be photographed in a sexual manner will be an “abused” child, and their abuse must be reported.</p>	

19 See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the yellow highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
South Carolina <sup>20</sup>	Code Ann. §§ 63-7-20; 63-7-310; 43-35-10; 43-35-25	<p>South Carolina requires “physicians, nurses, dentists, optometrists, medical examiners, coroners,” and “any other medical, emergency medical services, mental health, or allied health professionals” to file a report when they “have reason to believe that a child has been or may be abused or neglected.” S.C. Code Ann. § 63-7-310(A).</p> <p>The report must include the identity of the reporter, and must be made to the Department of Social Services or a law enforcement agency. When the person suspected of doing the abusing is a person responsible for the child’s welfare, the report must be to a law enforcement agency. S.C. Code Ann. § 63-7-310(B).</p>	<p>South Carolina’s definition of child abuse incorporates the state’s definition of human trafficking.</p> <p>“Child abuse or neglect” or “harm” includes when: (i) the parent, guardian, or other person responsible for the child’s welfare encourages condones, or approves the commission of delinquent acts by the child including, but not limited to, sexual trafficking or exploitation; (ii) a child is a victim of trafficking in persons, including sex trafficking, regardless of whether the perpetrator is a parent, guardian, or other person responsible for the child’s welfare. S.C. Code Ann. § 63-7-20(6)(b). “Trafficking in persons” includes recruiting, enticing, soliciting, harboring, transporting, providing, or enticing a person knowing that the person will be subjected to sex trafficking or forced labor. S.C. Code Ann. § 16-3-2020(A)(1). “Sex trafficking” includes sexual performances and sexual conduct; “forced labor” includes labor rendered through coercion. S.C. Code Ann. § 16-3-2010(4),(7).</p> <p>As a result, health care practitioners are required to report incidences of human trafficking in minors.</p> <p>South Carolina also requires any physician, nurse, dentist, optometrist, or other medical, mental health, or allied professional “having reason to believe that a vulnerable adult has been or is likely to be abused, neglected, or exploited” to file a report with the Vulnerable Adults Investigations United of the South Carolina Enforcement Division, the Long Term Care Ombudsman Program, or the Adult Protective Services program. S.C. Code Ann. § 43-35-25. Exploitation includes “causing or requiring a vulnerable adult to engage in activity or labor which is improper, unlawful, or against the reasonable and rational wishes of the vulnerable adult.” § 43-35-10. A vulnerable adult is a person eighteen years of age or older who has a physical or mental condition which substantially impairs the person from adequately providing for his or her own care or protection. <i>Id.</i></p>	South Carolina does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

<sup>20</sup> See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
South Dakota	Ann. Laws §§ 22-22-24.3; 26-8A-2; 26-8A-3; 26-8A-6; 22-46-1; 22-46-9	South Dakota requires any physician, dentist, doctor of osteopathy, chiropractor, optometrist, emergency medical technician, paramedic, mental health professional or counselor, podiatrist, psychologist, religious healing practitioner, social worker, hospital intern or resident; or person who has contact with a child through the performance of services as a member of a staff of a hospital or similar institution who has “reasonable cause to suspect that a child under the age of eighteen has been abused or neglected” to file a report to the person in charge of the institution. S.D.C.L. § 26-8A-3. In turn, the person in charge of the institution must report the information to the state’s attorney of the county in which the child resides, to the Department of Social Services, or to law enforcement officers. S.D.C.L. § 26-8A-6.	<p>South Dakota’s definition of abuse is substantially similar to its definition of human trafficking.</p> <p>South Dakota defines “human trafficking” as the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, reception, or obtaining of another person knowing that force, fraud, or coercion will be used to cause the person to engage in prostitution, forced labor, or involuntary servitude. S.D.C.L. § 22-49-1.</p> <p>“Abuse or neglect” includes “sexual exploitation,” which occurs when a person causes or knowingly permits a minor to engage in an activity or the simulation of an activity that (1) is harmful to minors; (2) involves nudity; or (3) is obscene. S.D.C.L. §§ 26-8A-2 (defining “abuse or neglect”); 22-22-24.3 (defining sexual exploitation of a minor).</p> <p>As a result, a trafficked child who is compelled or permitted to engage in a sexual activity for hire or to be photographed in a sexual manner will be an “abused” child, and their abuse must be reported.</p> <p>South Dakota requires any physician, dentist, doctor of osteopathy, hospital intern or resident, nurse paramedic, EMT, or any health care professional who “knows or has reasonable cause to suspect” that an elder or adult with a disability is being abused, neglected, or exploited must file a report to the state’s attorney of the county in which the elder is present, to the Department of Human Services, or to a law enforcement officer. S.D. Codified Laws § 22-46-9. “Emotional and psychological abuse” includes willful, malicious, and repeated infliction of sexual acts. S.D. Codified Laws § 22-46-1. An elder is someone over 65; an adult with a disability is a person eighteen years or older who has a condition of intellectual disability, infirmities of aging as manifested by organic brain damage, advanced age, or other physical dysfunctioning to the extent the person is unable to protect him or herself, or provide for his or her own care. <i>Id.</i></p>	South Dakota does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.



JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Tennessee	T. C. A. §§ 37-1-102; 37-1-403; 71-6-102; 71-6-103	<p>Tennessee requires “any person who has knowledge of or is called upon to render aid to any child who is suffering from or has sustained any wound, injury, disability, or physical or mental condition shall report such harm immediately if the harm is of such a nature as to reasonably indicate that it has been caused by brutality, abuse or neglect or that, on the basis of available information, reasonably appears to have been caused by brutality, abuse or neglect.” T.C.A. § 37-1-403(a)(1).</p> <p>The report should include, to the extent known by the reporter, the name, address, telephone number and age of the child, the name, address, and telephone number of the person responsible for the care of the child, and the facts requiring the report. T.C.A. § 37-1-403(b).</p> <p>The report must be made to a judge having juvenile jurisdiction over the child, the department of Child Services, the sheriff of the county where the child resides, or the chief law enforcement official of the municipality where the child resides. T.C.A. § 37-1-403(a)(2).</p>	<p>Tennessee’s definition of child abuse incorporates the state’s definition of human trafficking.</p> <p>Tennessee defines “severe child abuse” to include “the commission of any act towards the child prohibited by § 39-13-309 [trafficking a person for a commercial sex act].” T.C.A. § 37-1-102. A person commits the offense of trafficking a person for a commercial sex act if they (i) knowingly subject or benefit from another person’s provision of a commercial sex act; or (ii) recruit, entice, harbor, transport, provide, purchase, or obtain by any other means another person for the purpose of providing a commercial sex act. T.C.A. § 39-13-309.</p> <p>As a result, health care practitioners are required to report incidences of sex trafficking in minors.</p> <p>Tennessee also requires any person, including physicians and nurses, who has “reasonable cause to suspect that an adult has suffered abuse, neglect, or exploitation” to make an immediate report to the Department of Human Services. Tenn. Code Ann. § 71-6-103. “Abuse or neglect” includes the infliction of mental anguish. Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 71-6-102. An “adult” is a person over 18 who, because of mental or physical dysfunctioning or advanced age is unable to manage such person’s own resources, carry out the activities of daily living, or protect themselves from abuse or neglect. <i>Id.</i></p>	Tennessee does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Texas <sup>21</sup>	<p>T.C.A., Family Code § 33.008</p> <p>T.C.A., Family Code §§ 261.001; 261.101; 261.102; 261.103; 261.104</p> <p>Tex. Hum. Res. Code §§ 48.002; 48.0051</p>	<p>Texas has two mandatory reporter regimes.</p> <p>The first requires physicians and agents of physicians to submit a report to the Department of Family and Protective Services and a local law enforcement agency if a minor claims to have been physically or sexually abused, or the physician or physician's agent has reason to believe that a minor has been so abused. T.C.A. § 33.008(a).</p> <p>The second requires a "professional" (a term that includes doctors, nurses, employees of a clinic or health care facility that provides reproductive services, etc.) to file a report with the Department of Family and Protective Services, any local or state law enforcement agency, or the state agency that operates, licenses, or registers the facility in which the alleged abuse or neglect occurred if that professional has cause to believe that a child's physical or mental health or welfare has been adversely affected by abuse or neglect by any person. T.C.A. §§ 261.101(b); 261.103(a),(b).</p> <p>The reports should reflect the reporter's belief that a child has been or may be abused or neglected. It should also contain: (i) the name and address of the child; (ii) the name and address of the person responsible for the care, custody, or welfare of the child; and (iii) any other pertinent information concerning the alleged or suspected abuse or neglect. T.C.A. § 261.004(1)-(3).</p>	<p>Texas's definition of child abuse incorporates the state's definition of human trafficking.</p> <p>Texas defines abuse to include: "knowingly causing, permitting, encouraging, engaging , or allowing a child to be trafficked in a manner punishable as an offense under Section 20A.02(a)(5) [labor trafficking], (6) [forced labor], (7) [sex trafficking]." T.C.A. § 261.001(1)(L).</p> <p>As a result, health care practitioners are required to report incidences of human trafficking in minors.</p> <p>Texas requires an individual "having cause to believe that an elderly person or person with a disability" is in a "state of abuse, neglect, or exploitation" to file an immediate report to the Department of Family and Protective Services. T.C.A. § 48.051. "Abuse" includes the sexual abuse of an elderly person or person with a disability. T.C.A. § 48.002. "Elderly person" means a person 65 or older; "person with a disability" means a person over 18 with a mental, physical, intellectual, or developmental disability that substantially impairs the person's ability to provide adequately for the person's care or protection. <i>Id.</i></p>	<p>Texas does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.</p>

<sup>21</sup> See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Utah <sup>22</sup>	U.C.A. §§ 62A-4a-101; 62A-4a-403; 62A-4A-404; 78A-6-105	<p>Utah requires “any individual (other than a member of the clergy bound to confidentiality) [who] has reason to believe that a child has been subjected to abuse or neglect, or observes a child being subjected to conditions or circumstances that would reasonably result in abuse or neglect” to give an oral report to the nearest police officer, law enforcement agency, or office of the Division of Child and Family Services. U.C.A. § 62A-4A-403(1)-(2). Within 48 hours, the reporter must submit a written report.</p> <p>Additionally, if an individual attends the birth of or cares for a child and determines that the child has fetal alcohol syndrome, fetal alcohol spectrum disorder, or fetal drug dependency, the individual shall report that determination to the division as soon as possible. U.C.A. § 62A-4A-404.</p> <p>If the report was made in connection with an intended or completed abortion by a minor, and the physician is required to make a report of incest or abuse, the report may not include information that in any discloses that the report was made in connection with an abortion or a consultation regarding an abortion. U.C.A. § 62A-4A-408.</p>	<p>Utah’s definition of child abuse incorporates the state’s definition of human trafficking.</p> <p>Utah defines “abuse” to include “human trafficking of a child in violation of 76-5-308.5 [includes both sex and labor trafficking].” U.C.A. § 78A-6-105(1)(a)(E). Section 76-5-308.5 prohibits (i) any sexual act with a child for which anything of value is given to any person, (ii) recruiting, harboring, transporting, obtaining, or soliciting a child for sexual performance, display, or recordings, and (iii) forced child labor in any workplace.</p> <p>As a result, health care practitioners are required to report incidences of human trafficking in minors.</p> <p>Utah does not provide similar mandates for the suspected abuse or human trafficking of adults.</p>	Utah does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

<sup>22</sup> See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Vermont	13 V.S.A. § 2652; 33 V.S.A. §§ 4912; 4913; 4914; 33 V.S.A. §§ 6902; 6903; 6904	<p>Vermont requires mandatory reporters to file a report within 24 hours if they “reasonably suspect abuse or neglect of a child.” 33 V.S.A. § 4913(c).</p> <p>Mandated reporters include: “any (i) physician, surgeon, osteopath, chiropractor, or physician assistant licensed, certified, or registered under the provisions of Title 26; (ii) resident physician; (iii) intern; (iv) hospital administrator in any hospital in this State; (v) registered nurse; (vi) licensed practical nurse; (vii) medical examiner; (viii) emergency medical personnel; (ix) dentist; (x) psychologist; and (xi) pharmacist.” 33 V.S.A. § 4913(a)(1)(A)-(K).</p> <p>Reports must be made orally or in writing to the Commissioner for Children and Families, or his or her designee. 33 V.S.A. § 4914.</p> <p>The report must include (i) the name and address or other contact information of the reporter; (ii) the names and addresses of the child and the parents or other persons responsible for the child's care, if known; (iii) the age of the child; (iv) the nature and extent of the child's injuries together with any evidence of previous abuse and neglect of the child or the child's siblings; (v) and any other information that might be helpful in establishing the cause of the injuries or reasons for neglect, as well as in protecting the child and assisting the family. <i>Id.</i></p>	<p>Vermont's definition of child abuse incorporates the state's definition of human trafficking.</p> <p>Vermont defines “abused or neglected child” to include a child that has been involved in human trafficking. 33 V.S.A. §§ 4912(1) (defining abused or neglected child to include a child who is sexually abused); 4912(15) (defining sexual abuse to include human trafficking).</p> <p>Vermont defines human trafficking to include the recruitment, enticement, transportation, provision, or obtainment of any person (i) for the purpose of having the person engage in commercial sex act [any sexual act, conduct, or performance on account of which something of value is promised or given]; or (ii) subjecting the person to labor servitude [labor induced by force or coercion]. 13 V.S.A. § 2651(3)(defining commercial sex act), 2651(7) (defining labor servitude).</p> <p>As a result, health care practitioners are required to report incidences of human trafficking in minors.</p> <p>Vermont also requires any physician, osteopath, chiropractor, physician assistant, nurse, medical examiner, licensed nursing assistant, EMS personnel, dentist, and psychologist, as well as caregiver or employee of community mental health centers, who “knows of or has received information of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult” to file a report within 48 hours. 33 V.S.A. § 6903. The report must be made to the Commissioner of Disabilities, Aging, and Independent Living. 33 V.S.A. § 6904. Exploitation includes forcing a vulnerable adult to perform services for the profit or advantage of another. 33 V.S.A. § 6902. A vulnerable adult includes any person over 18 who: (i) is a resident of a facility licensed under Chapter 71; (ii) is a resident of a psychiatric unit or hospital; (iii) has been receiving personal care services for more than one month from a home health agency certified by the Vermont Department of Health; or (iv) is impaired due to brain damage, infirmities of aging, mental condition, or physical, psychiatric, or developmental disability that (a) results in some impairment of the individual's ability to provide for his or her own care without assistance, or (b) impairs the individual's ability to protect himself or herself from abuse, neglect, or exploitation. <i>Id.</i></p>	Vermont does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Virginia <sup>23</sup>	VA ST §§ 63.2-100; 63.2-1509; 63.2-1603; 63.2-1606	<p>Virginia requires mandatory reporters to file a report if they, "in their professional or official capacity, have reason to suspect that a child is an abused or neglected child." Va. Stat. § 63.2-1509(A).</p> <p>Mandatory reporter includes any (i) person licensed to practice medicine or any of the healing arts; (ii) hospital resident or intern, and any person employed in the nursing profession; (iii) mental health professional; (iv) professional staff person, not previously enumerated, employed by a private or state-operated hospital, institution, or facility to which children have been committed or where children have been placed for care and treatment; (v) emergency medical services provided certified by the Board of Health, unless the provider immediately reports the matter directly to the attending physician at the hospital to which the child is transported, who shall make such report forthwith. Va. Stat. § 63.2-1509(A)(1)-(10).</p> <p>Reports should be made to the local Department of Social Services in the county or city wherein the child resides or wherein the abuse or neglect is believed to have occurred, or to the Department's toll-free child abuse and neglect hotline. <i>Id.</i></p>	<p>Virginia's definition of child abuse incorporates the state's definition of human trafficking.</p> <p>Virginia defines "abused or neglected child" to include a child "who has been identified as a victim of sex trafficking or severe forms of trafficking." Va. Stat. § 63.2-100. "Sex trafficking" is defined as "the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act." <i>Id.</i> (referencing the definition captured in 22 U.S.C. § 7102). "Severe forms of trafficking" is defined to include sex trafficking of a person under 18 and the procurement or provision of labor through force, fraud, or conversion. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>As a result, health care practitioners are required to report incidences of human trafficking in minors.</p> <p>Virginia requires every person licensed, certified, or registered by a health regulatory board who has "reason to suspect the abuse, neglect or exploitation of adults" to file an immediate report to the local Department of Social Services. Va. Code Ann. § 63.2-1606. "Adult" means any person 60 years of age or older, or any person 18 or older who is impaired by reason of mental illness, intellectual disability, physical illness or disability, advanced age, or other causes to the extent that the adult cannot care for his or her well-being. Va. Code Ann. § 63.2-1603.</p>	Virginia does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

23 See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Washington	RCWA 26.44.020; 26.44.030; 26.44.040; 74.34.020; 74.34.035	<p>Washington requires mandatory reporters to file a report whenever they have “reasonable cause to believe that a child has suffered abuse or neglect.”</p> <p>The state defines “mandatory reporter” to include any (i) person licensed to practice podiatric medicine and surgery, optometry, chiropractic, nursing, dentistry, osteopathic medicine and surgery, or medicine and surgery or to provide other health services; (ii) county coroner or medical examiner; (iii) registered or licensed nurse; (iv) social service counselor, psychologist, pharmacist; (v) or HOPE center staff. RCWA §§ 26.44.030(1)(a); 26.44.020(22)</p> <p>The report must be made immediately to a local law enforcement agency or the Department of Children, Youth, and Families. It must include the following information, if known: (i) the name, address and age of the child; (ii) the name and address of the child’s parents, stepparents, guardians, or other persons having custody of the child; (iii) the nature and extent of the alleged injury or injuries; (iv) the nature and extend of the alleged neglect or sexual abuse; (v) any evidence of previous injuries, including their nature and extent; and (vi) any other information that may be helpful. RCWA § 26.44.040.</p>	<p>Washington’s definition of abuse is substantially similar to its definition of human trafficking.</p> <p>Washington defines human trafficking as the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person knowing that force, fraud, or coercion will be used to case the person to engage in (i) forced labor; (ii) involuntary servitude; (iii) a sexually explicit act; or (iv) a commercial sex act. RCWA § 9A.40.100(1)(a)(i).</p> <p>The term “abuse or neglect” is defined to encompass the sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of a child by any person under circumstances that indicate that the child’s health, welfare, and safety are harmed. RCWA § 26.44.020(1). “Sexual exploitation” is defined as allowing, permitting, or encouraging the child to engage in prostitution or obscene or pornographic photographing, filming, or depicting of a child by any person. RCWA § 26.44.020(25).</p> <p>As a result, a trafficked child who is compelled or permitted to engage in a sexual activity for hire or to be photographed in a sexual manner will be an “abused” child, and their abuse must be reported.</p> <p>Washington also requires employees of assisted living facilities, nursing homes, adult family homes, or residential habilitation centers “who ha[ve] reasonable cause to believe” that that a vulnerable adult has been abused to report this abuse to a law enforcement agency. RCWA § 74.34.035.</p> <p>Washington defines abuse to include “personal exploitation”—causing a vulnerable adult to perform services for the benefit of another. RCWA § 74.34.020. A vulnerable adult is a person (i) over the age of sixty who has the functional, mental, or physical inability to care for him or herself; (ii) subject to a guardianship or conservatorship; (iii) who has a developmental disability; (iv) admitted to a facility described above; (v) receiving services from home health, hospice, or home care agencies licensed or required to be licensed; (vi) receiving services from an individual provider working with the Department of Social and Health Services; or (vii) who self-directs his or her own care and receives services from a personal aide under chapter 74.39. RCWA § 74.34.020.</p>	Washington does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
West Virginia <sup>24</sup>	Ann. Code §§ 49-1-201; 49-2-803	<p>West Virginia requires any medical, dental, or mental health professional “who has reasonable cause to suspect that a child is neglected or abused or observes the child being subjected to conditions that are likely to result in abuse or neglect, including sexual abuse or sexual assault,” to “report the circumstances to the Department of Health and Human Resources.” W.V.C. § 49-2-803(a).</p> <p>In any case where the reporter “believes that the child suffered serious physical abuse or sexual abuse or sexual assault, the reporter shall also immediately report, or cause a report to be made, to the State police and any law enforcement agency having jurisdiction to investigate the complaint.” <i>Id.</i></p>	<p>West Virginia’s definition of child abuse incorporates the state’s definition of human trafficking.</p> <p>“Abused child” includes a child whose health or welfare is being harmed or threatened by human trafficking or attempted human trafficking. W.V.C. § 49-1-201(1)(E). Human trafficking is defined as “knowingly recruiting, transporting, transferring, harboring, receiving, providing, obtaining, isolating, maintaining, or enticing an individual to engage in debt bondage, forced labor or sexual servitude.” W.V.C. § 61-14-1(6). Sexual servitude, in turn, means “maintain or making available a minor for the purpose of engaging the minor in commercial sexual activity.”</p> <p>As a result health care practitioners are required to report incidences of human trafficking in minors.</p> <p>West Virginia does not provide similar mandates for the suspected abuse or human trafficking of adults.</p>	West Virginia does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

24 See *supra* fn.2 for a description of the blue highlighting.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Wisconsin	W.S.A. §§ 46.90; 48.02; 48.981	<p>Wisconsin requires mandatory reporters who have “reasonable cause to suspect that a child seen by the person in the course of professional duties has been abused or neglected” or “reason to believe that a child seen by the person in the course of professional duties has been threatened with abuse or neglect and that abuse or neglect of the child will occur” to file a report. W.S.A. § 48.981(2)(a). When used in referring to an unborn child, abuse includes serious physical harm caused by the “habitual lack of self-control of the expectant mother in the use of alcohol, controlled substance or controlled substance analogs, exhibited to a severe degree.” W.S.A. § 48.02(1)(am).</p> <p>Mandatory reporters include: (i) physicians; (ii) coroners and medical examiners; (iii) nurses; (iv) dentists; (v) optometrists; (vi) and medical or mental health professionals not otherwise specified. W.S.A. § 48.981(2)(a)(1)-(9).</p> <p>In a county with less than 750,000 residents, the report should be filed with the County Departments of Social Services or Human Services. In a county with more than 750,000 residents, the report should be filed with the Department of Children and Families, or the sheriff or city, village, or town police department. W.S.A. § 48.981(3)(a)(1).</p> <p>The report should contain the facts and circumstances contributing to a suspicion of child abuse or neglect or a belief that abuse or neglect will occur. <i>Id.</i></p>	<p>Wisconsin’s definition of child abuse incorporates the state’s definition of child trafficking.</p> <p>Wisconsin defines “abuse” to include child trafficking as defined in W.S.A. 948.051. W.S.A. § 48.02(cm). That statute prohibits knowingly recruiting, enticing, providing, obtaining, harboring, transporting, patronizing, or soliciting any child for the purpose of “commercial sex acts [sexual contact, intercourse, performance in exchange for anything of value, or any other conduct done for the purpose of sexual humiliation, degradation, arousal, or gratification]”. W.S.A. § 948.051 (referencing W.S.A. § 940.032 for definition of commercial sex act).</p> <p>As a result, health care practitioners are required to report incidences of sex trafficking in minors.</p> <p>Wisconsin requires nurses, physicians, and physician’s assistants to file a report with the Department of Health Services if they have “reasonable cause to believe” that an elder adult is at risk of sexual assault. Wis. Stat. Ann. § 46.90. “Elder adult” means any person age 60 or older. <i>Id.</i></p>	Wisconsin does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.



JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Wyoming	W.S. §§ 14-3-202; 14-3-205; 14-3-206	<p>Wyoming requires anyone “who knows or has reasonable cause to believe or suspect that a child has been abused or neglected or who observes any child being subjected to conditions or circumstances that would reasonably result in abuse or neglect,” and who works in a medical institution or facility, to notify the person in charge or their designated agent as soon as possible. W.S. § 14-3-205(a). The person in charge or designee must then make the report. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Reports must contain, to the extent available: (i) the name, age, and address of the child; (ii) the name and address of the person responsible for the child’s care; (iii) the nature and extent of the child’s condition; (iv) the basis of the reporter’s knowledge; (v) the names and conditions of any other children relevant to the report; (vi) evidence of previous injuries to the child; (vii) photographs, videos and x-rays with the identification of the person who created the evidence and the date it was created; and (viii) any other relevant information. W.S. § 14-3-206(a)(ii).</p>	<p>Wyoming’s definition of child abuse incorporates the state’s definition of child sex trafficking.</p> <p>Wyoming defines “abuse” to include “the commission or allowing the commission of a sexual offense against a child as defined by law.” W.S. § 14-3-202(a)(ii). W.S. § 6-2-706 criminalizes “sexual servitude of a minor,” which is defined to include intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly offering, obtaining, procuring, or providing an individual less than eighteen years of age to engage in commercial sexual services.”</p> <p>As a result, health care practitioners are required to report incidences of sex trafficking in minors.</p> <p>Wyoming does not provide similar mandates for the suspected abuse or human trafficking of adults.</p>	Wyoming does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING <sup>2</sup>	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Wisconsin	W.S.A. §§ 46.90; 48.02; 48.981	<p>Wisconsin requires mandatory reporters who have “reasonable cause to suspect that a child seen by the person in the course of professional duties has been abused or neglected” or “reason to believe that a child seen by the person in the course of professional duties has been threatened with abuse or neglect and that abuse or neglect of the child will occur” to file a report. W.S.A. § 48.981(2)(a). When used in referring to an unborn child, abuse includes serious physical harm caused by the “habitual lack of self-control of the expectant mother in the use of alcohol, controlled substance or controlled substance analogs, exhibited to a severe degree.” W.S.A. § 48.02(1)(am).</p> <p>Mandatory reporters include: (i) physicians; (ii) coroners and medical examiners; (iii) nurses; (iv) dentists; (v) optometrists; (vi) and medical or mental health professionals not otherwise specified. W.S.A. § 48.981(2)(a)(1)-(9).</p> <p>In a county with less than 750,000 residents, the report should be filed with the County Departments of Social Services or Human Services. In a county with more than 750,000 residents, the report should be filed with the Department of Children and Families, or the sheriff or city, village, or town police department. W.S.A. § 48.981(3)(a)(1).</p> <p>The report should contain the facts and circumstances contributing to a suspicion of child abuse or neglect or a belief that abuse or neglect will occur. <i>Id.</i></p>	<p>Wisconsin’s definition of child abuse incorporates the state’s definition of child trafficking.</p> <p>Wisconsin defines “abuse” to include child trafficking as defined in W.S.A. 948.051. W.S.A. § 48.02(cm). That statute prohibits knowingly recruiting, enticing, providing, obtaining, harboring, transporting, patronizing, or soliciting any child for the purpose of “commercial sex acts [sexual contact, intercourse, performance in exchange for anything of value, or any other conduct done for the purpose of sexual humiliation, degradation, arousal, or gratification]”. W.S.A. § 948.051 (referencing W.S.A. § 940.032 for definition of commercial sex act).</p> <p>As a result, health care practitioners are required to report incidences of sex trafficking in minors.</p> <p>Wisconsin requires nurses, physicians, and physician’s assistants to file a report with the Department of Health Services if they have “reasonable cause to believe” that an elder adult is at risk of sexual assault. Wis. Stat. Ann. § 46.90. “Elder adult” means any person age 60 or older. <i>Id.</i></p>	Wisconsin does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

JURISDICTION	RELEVANT STATUTES	REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE	REPORTING OF SEX AND/OR LABOR TRAFFICKING	ANTI-TRAFFICKING EDUCATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS
Wyoming	W.S. §§ 14-3-202; 14-3-205; 14-3-206	<p>Wyoming requires anyone “who knows or has reasonable cause to believe or suspect that a child has been abused or neglected or who observes any child being subjected to conditions or circumstances that would reasonably result in abuse or neglect,” and who works in a medical institution or facility, to notify the person in charge or their designated agent as soon as possible. W.S. § 14-3-205(a). The person in charge or designee must then make the report. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Reports must contain, to the extent available: (i) the name, age, and address of the child; (ii) the name and address of the person responsible for the child’s care; (iii) the nature and extent of the child’s condition; (iv) the basis of the reporter’s knowledge; (v) the names and conditions of any other children relevant to the report; (vi) evidence of previous injuries to the child; (vii) photographs, videos and x-rays with the identification of the person who created the evidence and the date it was created; and (viii) any other relevant information. W.S. § 14-3-206(a)(ii).</p>	<p>Wyoming’s definition of child abuse incorporates the state’s definition of child sex trafficking.</p> <p>Wyoming defines “abuse” to include “the commission or allowing the commission of a sexual offense against a child as defined by law.” W.S. § 14-3-202(a)(ii). W.S. § 6-2-706 criminalizes “sexual servitude of a minor,” which is defined to include intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly offering, obtaining, procuring, or providing an individual less than eighteen years of age to engage in commercial sexual services.”</p> <p>As a result, health care practitioners are required to report incidences of sex trafficking in minors.</p> <p>Wyoming does not provide similar mandates for the suspected abuse or human trafficking of adults.</p>	Wyoming does not currently regulate anti-trafficking education of health care providers.

## LAWYER CONTACTS

### F. Curt Kirschner Jr.

San Francisco

+1.415.875.5769

[ckirschner@jonesday.com](mailto:ckirschner@jonesday.com)

### Taylor A. Goodspeed

New York

+1.212.326.3450

[tgoodspeed@jonesday.com](mailto:tgoodspeed@jonesday.com)

*D. Cameron Baker, Sara Lynch, and Holly M. Jones, associates in the San Francisco Office, assisted in the preparation of this tool.*

This publication and the attached tool should not be construed as legal advice on any specific facts or circumstances, nor as a legal opinion. Distribution of this publication and the attached tool or its content is not intended to create, and receipt of it does not constitute, an attorney-client relationship. The views set forth are the personal views of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of Jones Day. The contents are intended for general information purposes only, and may not be quoted or referred to in any presentation, publication, or proceeding without the prior written consent of Jones Day, to be given or withheld at Jones Day’s discretion. To request reprint permission, please use our “Contact Us” form, which can be found on our website at [www.jonesday.com](http://www.jonesday.com).