



2023 REPORT
OHIO

Report Cards on
**Child & Youth Sex
Trafficking**

State Action. National Change.

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IN 2011, SHARED HOPE RELEASED THE NATION’S FIRST LEGAL FRAMEWORK THAT CHALLENGED states to enact laws that comprehensively address the crime of child sex trafficking. When we launched the Protected Innocence Challenge project—and issued the inaugural State Report Cards—the majority of states received an “F” grade, reflecting the reality that many states’ laws failed to even recognize the crime of child sex trafficking. Since then, we have been working to lay the foundation for transformational policy, practice, and cultural change by supporting state legislators and stakeholders in identifying gaps in the fabric of laws needed to address this heinous crime. By 2019, no state received an “F” grade, and a majority of the country received an “A” or “B.”

PROTECTED INNOCENCE CHALLENGE

OHIO

2019	SCORE	GRADE	9.5	18.5	14.5	4.5	17	15
	79	C	10	25	15	10	27.5	15
2011	SCORE	GRADE	3.5	18	11	4	11.5	12.5
	60.5	D	10	25	15	10	27.5	15

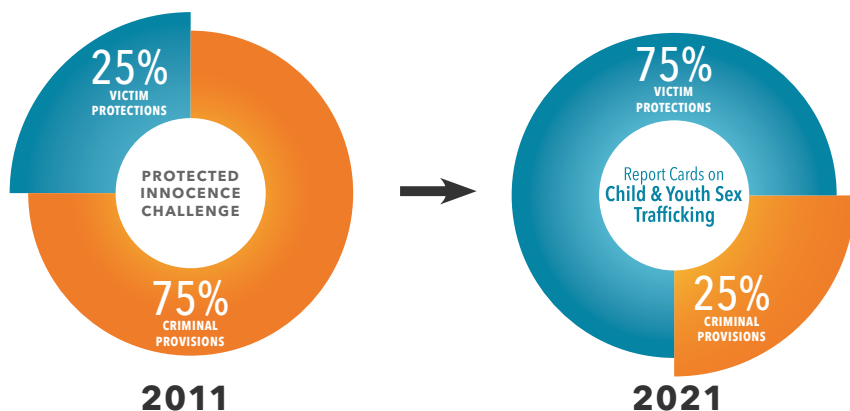
From 2011 to 2019, Ohio raised their grade under the Protected Innocence Challenge from a “D” to a “C,” enacting legislation aimed at holding offenders accountable and protecting survivors.

To view Ohio’s 2019 PIC report, visit sharedhope.org/PICframe9/reportcards/PIC_RC_2019_OH.pdf

A SHIFT IN FOCUS

THE PROTECTED INNOCENCE CHALLENGE PROJECT WAS SHARED HOPE’S VISION FOR MOBILIZING collective state action to ensure national change. Building on the progress already made under that project—while preserving its most fundamental components—we released a new, advanced legislative framework in 2020 that

focuses on new policy priorities reflective of feedback and research collected from the field. This framework is meant to challenge states to take the next step in the fight against sex trafficking by focusing on the area of law where the largest gaps remain—victim protections.



ADVANCED LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

6 ISSUE AREAS IDENTIFIED:

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

IDENTIFICATION OF & RESPONSE TO VICTIMS

CONTINUUM OF CARE

ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS

TOOLS FOR A VICTIM-CENTERED CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE

PREVENTION & TRAINING

40 POLICY GOALS ANALYZED:

110 TOTAL POINTS AWARDED:

States earn up to 2.5 points per policy goal

Extra credit: Protections for labor and youth 18+

100 possible points

plus up to 10 points

FINAL LETTER GRADES ASSIGNED:

A | 90-110 **B** | 80-89 **C** | 70-79 **D** | 60-69 **F** | <60

TIER RANKING

Another way the Report Cards on Child & Youth Sex Trafficking will measure progress is through a Tier system that will help states understand how they are doing compared to other states. Especially at this stage where grades are clustered at lower levels, the Tiers help to show states where they are on a spectrum. This provides another way for states to evaluate the progress they make beyond changes to their letter grade.

THE TIERS ARE STRUCTURED AS FOLLOWS:

- ▶ TIER 1 = TOP 10 SCORES
- ▶ TIER 2 = MIDDLE 31 SCORES
- ▶ TIER 3 = BOTTOM 10 SCORES

F



OHIO

2023 Report Card

TIER II

GRADES ARE BASED SOLELY ON AN ANALYSIS OF STATE STATUTES. While we recognize the critical importance of non-legislative responses to propel progress, grading on statutory law provides a clear mechanism for evaluating policy goals across all states while ensuring that survivor-centered reforms are an enduring part of states' responses.

STATE HIGHLIGHTS:

- Between 2021-2023, raised score by 12 points.
- Enacted House Bill 343, broadly mandating restitution in felony prosecutions, including child sex trafficking and CSEC cases.
- A portion of financial penalties, including fines and asset forfeiture, which are levied on convicted sex trafficking and CSEC offenders, are directed to victim-centered funds.
- Enacted House Bill 33, which allocated state funding to support anti-trafficking efforts, including up to \$3,000,000 in each fiscal year to administer and distribute grants to child advocacy centers.
- Allows trafficking victims to seek ex parte civil orders of protection against their exploiters.

SAFE HARBOR STATUS:

One of 21 states that fail to prohibit the criminalization of minors for prostitution offenses, thus allowing commercially sexually exploited minors to be subjected to juvenile justice processes as a result of their own victimization.

Issue		Grade	Score	Summary
	1. Criminal Provisions	B	$\frac{14.5}{17.5}$	Policy goals accomplished related to buyer and trafficker accountability under state CSEC laws, decoy defenses, business entity liability under the trafficking law, and financial penalties. Gaps remain related to buyer accountability under the trafficking law and mistake of age defenses.
	2. Identification of and Response to Victims	F	$\frac{3.5}{27.5}$	Policy goal accomplished related to child abuse definitions. Gaps remain related to third party control, foreign national victims, screening through child welfare and the juvenile justice system, non-criminalization for prostitution offenses, expanded non-criminalization, juvenile court jurisdiction, and non-caregiver trafficking cases.
	3. Continuum of Care	F	$\frac{6.5}{15}$	Policy goal accomplished related to appropriations. Gaps remain related to community-based services, MDT responses, services through child welfare and the juvenile justice system, and extended foster care services.
	4. Access to Justice for Trafficking Survivors	B	$\frac{12.5}{15}$	Policy goals accomplished related to civil orders of protection, restitution, and civil remedies. Gaps remain related to crime victims' compensation, vacatur, and statutes of limitation.
	5. Tools for a Victim-Centered Criminal Justice Response	B	$\frac{8.5}{10}$	Policy goal accomplished related to alternatives to live, in-court testimony. Gaps remain related to hearsay exceptions, victim-witness supports, and privileged communications.
	6. Prevention and Training	F	$\frac{4.5}{15}$	Policy goal accomplished related to training for school personnel. Gaps remain related to training for child welfare, juvenile justice agencies, law enforcement, and prosecutors as well as prevention education in schools.
EXTRA CREDIT	Youth		1	Protection related to civil remedies is extended to sex trafficked youth.
	Child Labor Trafficking		5	Protections related to financial penalties, appropriations, restitution, civil remedies, and alternatives to live, in-court testimony are extended to child labor trafficking victims.

OVERALL GRADE
TIER II

F 56

WHAT IS SAFE HARBOR?

“Safe Harbor” refers to laws that insulate survivors from a punitive response and direct them toward funded, comprehensive, and protective services.





WHY SAFE HARBOR?

These laws ensure survivors of child and youth sex trafficking are not involved in the juvenile or criminal justice system and receive trauma-informed care. Appropriate identification and access to services are vital to creating a just response for survivors of child and youth sex trafficking.

SAFE HARBOR LAWS

Comprehensive Safe Harbor laws
**SHOULD PROHIBIT
ARRESTING, DETAINING,
CHARGING, & PROSECUTING**
all minors for prostitution offenses, regardless of
whether a finding of trafficking victimization is
made, and, instead, require law enforcement to
direct child and youth survivors to
SPECIALIZED SERVICES & CARE.

Safe Harbor laws
**SHOULD ALSO PROHIBIT
CRIMINALIZATION**
of child sex trafficking survivors for other crimes
committed as a result of their victimization.

Status	Safe Harbor Policy Goal
 Not met	The definition of child sex trafficking victim in the criminal code includes all commercially sexually exploited children without requiring third party control (see Policy Goal 2.1 for further analysis and Issue Brief 2.1 for background).
 Not met	State law mandates child welfare agencies to conduct trauma-informed CSEC screening for children at risk of sex trafficking (see Policy Goal 2.3 for further analysis and Issue Brief 2.3 for background).
 Not met	State law mandates juvenile justice agencies to conduct trauma-informed CSEC screening of children at risk of sex trafficking (see Policy Goal 2.4 for further analysis and Issue Brief 2.4 for background).
 Not met	State law prohibits the criminalization of minors under 18 for prostitution offenses and establishes a services-referral protocol as an alternative to arrest (see Policy Goal 2.5 for further analysis and Issue Brief 2.5 for background).
 Not met	State law prohibits the criminalization of child sex trafficking victims for status offenses, and misdemeanor and non-violent felony offenses committed as a result of their trafficking victimization (see Policy Goal 2.6 for further analysis and Issue Brief 2.6 for background).
 Not met	State law prohibits the criminalization of child sex trafficking victims for sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation offenses, including accomplice and co-conspirator liability, committed as a result of their trafficking victimization (see Policy Goal 2.7 for further analysis and Issue Brief 2.7 for background).
 Not met	State law provides child sex trafficking victims with an affirmative defense to violent felonies committed as a result of their trafficking victimization (see Policy Goal 2.8 for further analysis and Issue Brief 2.8 for background).
 Not met	State law mandates a process for coordinating access to specialized services for child sex trafficking victims that does not require involvement in child-serving systems (see Policy Goal 3.1 for further analysis and Issue Brief 3.1 for background).
 Fully met	State funding is appropriated to support specialized services and a continuum of care for sex trafficked children regardless of system involvement (see Policy Goal 3.6 for further analysis and Issue Brief 3.6 for background).

STATE SUMMARY: Ohio fails to fully prohibit the criminalization of minors for prostitution; while statutory law provides alternative juvenile justice responses to identified child sex trafficking victims, minors are not protected from arrest, charges, and prosecution for engaging in conduct in violation of the prostitution law. Further, despite appropriating state funds to support the provision of specialized, community-based services, the legislature has not mandated a process for coordinating access to such services, potentially leaving some survivors underserved or disconnected from resources that are necessary to promote healing. Lastly, Ohio limits the definition of child sex trafficking victim by requiring third party control, preventing commercially sexually exploited children who are unable or unwilling to identify a trafficker, as well as those who are not under the control of a trafficker, from accessing protections and relief that are specifically designed for sex trafficked children.

SAFE HARBOR RESOURCES: For additional information, visit reportcards.sharedhope.org/safeharbor/.

SAFE HARBOR MAP: To see our map of state Safe Harbor law development, visit reportcards.sharedhope.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/SafeHarborMapDec2022.pdf.

This report provides a thorough analysis of Ohio’s statutes related to offender accountability and victim protections while providing recommendations for addressing gaps in those statutes.¹ This report does not analyze case law, agency rules, or regulations, nor does it analyze practices or initiatives that exist outside of statutory law. However, stakeholders were invited to share non-statutory responses to paint a fuller picture of the state’s anti-child sex trafficking response; where such responses were submitted, they are included as “Insights from the Field” under the respective policy goal but are not factored into the state’s grade.

For more information on how to use this Analysis Report, click [here](#).



ISSUE 1: Criminal Provisions

Policy Goal 1.1 The child sex trafficking law is expressly applicable to buyers of commercial sex with any minor under 18.

○ NOT MET

Ohio’s trafficking law does not apply to buyers of commercial sex with minors. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2905.32(C) (Trafficking in persons) states, “In a prosecution under this section, proof that the defendant engaged in sexual activity with any person, or solicited sexual activity with any person, whether or not for hire, without more, does not constitute a violation of this section.”

1.1.1 Recommendation: Amend Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2905.32 (Trafficking in persons) to make the statute applicable to the actions of buyers of commercial sex with minors. (*See [Issue Brief 1.1](#).*)

Policy Goal 1.2 Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) laws² specifically criminalize purchasing or soliciting commercial sex with any minor under 18.

● FULLY MET

Ohio law criminalizes both purchasing and soliciting commercial sex with a minor. Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.21(A)(2)–(4) (Compelling prostitution),

¹ Evaluations of state laws are based on legislation enacted as of July 1, 2023.

² The phrase “commercial sexual exploitation of children” (or “CSEC”) encompasses a variety of criminal offenses committed against a child in which the child engages, or agrees to engage, in a sex act in exchange for something of value either directly or through a third party. Appropriately crafted CSEC laws can be important, additional tools available in a prosecution of child sex trafficking conduct by supplementing available penalties under the trafficking law and providing additional options for plea negotiations without requiring prosecutors to rely on unrelated or low-level offenses in that context. For this reason, we analyze trafficking laws separately from CSEC laws—even though both involve commercial sexual exploitation. For a complete list of Ohio’s CSEC laws, *see* the appendix located at the end of this report.

No person shall knowingly do any of the following:

....

- (2) Induce, procure, encourage, solicit, request, or otherwise facilitate either of the following:
 - (a) A minor to engage in sexual activity for hire, whether or not the offender knows the age of the minor;
 - (b) A person the offender believes to be a minor to engage in sexual activity for hire, whether or not the person is a minor.
- (3)
 - (a) Pay or agree to pay a minor, either directly or through the minor's agent, so that the minor will engage in sexual activity, whether or not the offender knows the age of the minor;
 - (b) Pay or agree to pay a person the offender believes to be a minor, either directly or through the person's agent, so that the person will engage in sexual activity, whether or not the person is a minor.
- (4)
 - (a) Pay a minor, either directly or through the minor's agent, for the minor having engaged in sexual activity pursuant to a prior agreement, whether or not the offender knows the age of the minor;
 - (b) Pay a person the offender believes to be a minor, either directly or through the person's agent, for the person having engaged in sexual activity pursuant to a prior agreement, whether or not the person is a minor.

Policy Goal 1.3

Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) laws³ apply to traffickers and protect all minors under 18.

● FULLY MET

Ohio's CSEC laws address an array of trafficker conduct. Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.21(A) (Compelling prostitution),

No person shall knowingly do any of the following:

....

- (2) Induce, procure, encourage, solicit, request, or otherwise facilitate either of the following:
 - (a) A minor to engage in sexual activity for hire, whether or not the offender knows the age of the minor;
 - (b) A person the offender believes to be a minor to engage in sexual activity for hire, whether or not the person is a minor.
- (5)
 - (a) Allow a minor to engage in sexual activity for hire if the person allowing the child to engage in sexual activity for hire is the parent, guardian, custodian, person having custody or control, or person in loco parentis of the minor;
 - (b) Allow a person the offender believes to be a minor to engage in sexual activity for hire if the person allowing the person to engage in sexual activity for hire is the parent, guardian, custodian, person having custody or control, or person in loco parentis of the person the offender believes to be a minor, whether or not the person is a minor.

³ See *supra* note 2 for a full discussion on the purpose of analyzing trafficking laws separately from CSEC laws throughout this report.

Further, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.22(B) (Promoting prostitution) provides for a heightened penalty when the victim of the conduct described under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.22(A) is a minor. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.22(A) states,

No person shall knowingly:

- (1) Establish, maintain, operate, manage, supervise, control, or have an interest in a brothel or any other enterprise a purpose of which is to facilitate engagement in sexual activity for hire;
- (2) Supervise, manage, or control the activities of a prostitute in engaging in sexual activity for hire;
- (3) Transport another, or cause another to be transported, in order to facilitate the other person's engaging in sexual activity for hire;
- (4) For the purpose of violating or facilitating a violation of this section, induce or procure another to engage in sexual activity for hire.

Similarly, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.23(C) (Procuring) provides for a heightened penalty when the victim of the conduct described under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.23(A), (B) is a minor. Under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.23(A), (B),

(A) No person, knowingly and for gain, shall do either of the following:

- (1) Entice or solicit another to patronize a prostitute or brothel;
- (2) Procure a prostitute for another to patronize, or take or direct another at the other's request to any place for the purpose of patronizing a prostitute.

(B) No person, having authority or responsibility over the use of premises, shall knowingly permit such premises to be used for the purpose of engaging in sexual activity for hire.

Lastly, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.19(B), (C) (Prohibition against commercial sexual exploitation of minor) provides,

(B) No person shall knowingly purchase or otherwise obtain advertising space for an advertisement for sexual activity for hire⁴ that includes a depiction⁵ of a minor.

(C) Whoever violates this section is guilty of commercial sexual exploitation of a minor, a felony of the third degree.

Policy Goal 1.4 Mistake of age is not an available defense in child sex trafficking prosecutions.

❶ PARTIALLY MET

Ohio law expressly prohibits a mistake of age defense in certain prosecutions for CSEC but not child sex trafficking. Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.21(A)(2)(a) (Compelling prostitution), an offender will be held accountable for “induc[ing], procur[ing], encourag[ing], solicit[ing], request[ing], or otherwise facilitat[ing] either of the following: (a) A minor to engage in sexual activity for hire, whether or not the offender knows the age of the minor” Similarly, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.21(A)(3)(a) criminalizes “[p]ay[ing] or agree[ing] to pay a minor, either directly or through the minor’s agent, so that the minor will engage in sexual activity, whether or not the offender knows the age of the minor.”

Further, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.22(B)(2)(a) (Promoting prostitution) provides that a person shall be guilty of promoting prostitution if a “prostitute in the brothel involved in the offense, or the prostitute whose activities are

⁴ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.19(A)(1) defines “advertisement for sexual activity for hire” as “any advertisement or offer in electronic or print media that includes an explicit or implicit offer for sexual activity for hire to occur in this state.”

⁵ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.19(A)(2) defines “depiction” as “any photograph, film, videotape, visual material, or printed material.”

supervised, managed, or controlled by the offender, or the person transported, induced, or procured by the offender to engage in sexual activity for hire, is a minor, whether or not the offender knows the age of the minor.”

Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.19(B), (D) (Prohibition against commercial sexual exploitation of minor) provides partial protection, stating,

(B) No person shall knowingly purchase or otherwise obtain advertising space for an advertisement for sexual activity for hire⁶ that includes a depiction⁷ of a minor.

....

(D)

(1) In any prosecution under this section, it is not a defense that the offender did not know the age of the person depicted in the advertisement, relied on an oral or written representation of the age of the person depicted in the advertisement, or relied on the apparent age of the person depicted in the advertisement.

(2) In any prosecution under this section, it is an affirmative defense that the offender, prior to purchasing advertising space for the advertisement, made a reasonable bona fide attempt to ascertain the true age of the person depicted in the advertisement by requiring the person depicted in the advertisement to produce a driver’s license, marriage license, birth certificate, or other government issued or school issued document that identifies the age of the person, provided the offender retains and produces a copy or other record of the driver’s license, marriage license, birth certificate, or other document used to ascertain the age of the person depicted in the advertisement.

Lastly, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.23(C) (Procuring) prohibits a mistake of age offense in cases involving minors under 16 years of age; it states,

If the prostitute who is procured, patronized, or otherwise involved in a violation of division (A)(2) of this section is under sixteen years of age at the time of the violation, regardless of whether the offender who violates division (A)(2) of this section knows the prostitute’s age, or if a prostitute who engages in sexual activity for hire in premises used in violation of division (B) of this section is under sixteen years of age at the time of the violation, regardless of whether the offender who violates division (B) of this section knows the prostitute’s age, procuring is a felony of the fourth degree

Accordingly, offenders who violate the CSEC laws noted above will be prohibited from asserting a mistake of age defense at trial. Child sex trafficking offenders are not likewise prohibited.

- 1.4.1 Recommendation: Amend state law to prohibit a mistake of age defense in all cases involving child sex trafficking. (See [Issue Brief 1.4.](#))

Policy Goal 1.5 Use of a law enforcement decoy is not an available defense in child sex trafficking cases.

● FULLY MET

Although the trafficking law does not expressly prohibit an offender from raising a defense based on the use of a law enforcement decoy posing as a minor, Ohio’s criminal attempt statute, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2923.02 (Attempt), could provide prosecutors with an alternative avenue to prosecute those cases. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2923.02(A), (B) states,

⁶ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.19(A)(1) defines “advertisement for sexual activity for hire” as “any advertisement or offer in electronic or print media that includes an explicit or implicit offer for sexual activity for hire to occur in this state.”

⁷ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.19(A)(2) defines “depiction” as “any photograph, film, videotape, visual material, or printed material.”

- (A) No person, purposely or knowingly, and when purpose or knowledge is sufficient culpability for the commission of an offense, shall engage in conduct that, if successful, would constitute or result in the offense.
- (B) It is no defense to a charge under this section that, in retrospect, commission of the offense that was the object of the attempt was either factually or legally impossible under the attendant circumstances, if that offense could have been committed had the attendant circumstances been as the actor believed them to be.

Accordingly, an offender could be found guilty of attempting to commit a child sex trafficking offense despite the use of a law enforcement decoy.

Policy Goal 1.6 Business entities can be held criminally liable for conduct that violates the trafficking law.

● FULLY MET

Ohio law allows business entities to be held criminally liable for conduct that violates the trafficking law. Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2905.32(A)(2) (Trafficking in persons),

No person shall knowingly recruit, lure, entice, isolate, harbor, transport, provide, obtain, or maintain, or knowingly attempt to recruit, lure, entice, isolate, harbor, transport, provide, obtain, or maintain, another person if either of the following applies:

.....

(2) The other person is less than eighteen years of age . . . and either the offender knows that the other person will be subjected to involuntary servitude or the offender's knowing recruitment, luring, enticement, isolation, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, or maintenance of the other person or knowing attempt to recruit, lure, entice, isolate, harbor, transport, provide, obtain, or maintain the other person is for any of the following purposes:

- (a) For the other person to engage in sexual activity for hire with one or more third parties;
- (b) To engage in a performance for hire that is obscene, sexually oriented, or nudity oriented;
- (c) To be a model or participant for hire in the production of material that is obscene, sexually oriented, or nudity oriented.

Importantly, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2901.01(B)(1)(a)(i) (Definitions) defines "person" to include "An individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, and association." Accordingly, business entities can be held liable for a trafficking violation.

Policy Goal 1.7 State law mandates that financial penalties are levied on sex trafficking and CSEC offenders and are directed to a victim services fund.

● FULLY MET

Ohio law levies financial penalties, including fines and asset forfeiture, on sex trafficking and CSEC offenders and directs those financial penalties to victim-centered funds; however, the additional fine imposed on sex trafficking and CSEC offenders is only discretionary.

Regarding fines, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2929.18(B)(11) (Financial sanctions; restitution; reimbursements) permits the sentencing court to impose an additional fine on trafficking and CSEC offenders, which is to be deposited into the Address Confidentiality Program Fund. Specifically, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2929.18(B)(11) states,

In addition to any other fine that is or may be imposed under this section, the court imposing sentence upon an offender for any of the following offenses that is a felony may impose a fine of not less than seventy nor more than five hundred dollars, which shall be transmitted to the treasurer of state to be credited to the address confidentiality program fund created by section 111.48 of the Revised Code:

.....

- (e) Trafficking in persons;
- (f) A violation of section . . . 2907.21 [Compelling prostitution], 2907.22 [Promoting prostitution] . . . of the Revised Code, if the offender also is convicted of a specification of the type described in section 2941.1422 of [Mandatory prison term-furtherance of human trafficking] the Revised Code that charges that the offender knowingly committed the offense in furtherance of human trafficking.

Regarding asset forfeiture, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2981.02(A)(1) (Property subject to forfeiture; determination of use or intended use of instrumentality; motor vehicle law exclusion) provides for forfeiture of the following property:

The following property is subject to forfeiture to the state or a political subdivision under either the criminal or delinquency process in section 2981.04 [Criminal forfeiture proceedings] of the Revised Code or the civil process in section 2981.05 [Civil forfeiture proceedings] of the Revised Code:

- (a) Contraband involved in an offense;
- (b) Proceeds derived from or acquired through the commission of an offense;
- (c) An instrumentality that is used in or intended to be used in the commission or facilitation of any of the following offenses when the use or intended use, consistent with division (B) of this section, is sufficient to warrant forfeiture under this chapter:
 - (i) A felony;
 - (ii) A misdemeanor, when forfeiture is specifically authorized by a section of the Revised Code or by a municipal ordinance that creates the offense or sets forth its penalties;

. . . .

Disposition of forfeited property is governed by Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2981.12 (Disposal of unclaimed or forfeited property other than contraband, proceeds, and instrumentalities; citizen's reward program), which directs funds from assets forfeited in connection with a trafficking or CSEC crime to the Victims of Human Trafficking Fund, stating,

(A) Unclaimed or forfeited property in the custody of a law enforcement agency, other than property described in division (A)(2) of section 2981.11 [Custody and disposition of property; internal control policy; reports to attorney general; locating persons entitled to possession; definitions] of the Revised Code, shall be disposed of by order of any court of record that has territorial jurisdiction over the political subdivision that employs the law enforcement agency, as follows:

. . . .

(8) Money seized in connection with a violation of section 2905.32 [Trafficking in persons], 2907.21 [Compelling prostitution], or 2907.22 [Promoting prostitution] of the Revised Code shall be deposited in the victims of human trafficking fund created by section 5101.87 of the Revised Code.

. . . .

(H) Any moneys acquired from the sale of personal effects, tools, or other property seized because the personal effects, tools, or other property were used in the commission of a violation of section 2905.32, 2907.21, or 2907.22 of the Revised Code or derived from the proceeds of the commission of a violation of section 2905.32, 2907.21, or 2907.22 of the Revised Code and disposed of pursuant to this section shall be placed in the victims of human trafficking fund created by section 5101.87 of the Revised Code.

Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 5101.87 (Victims of human trafficking fund), money deposited into the Victims of Human Trafficking Fund must be used for victim services. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 5101.87 states,

There is hereby created in the treasury of state the victims of human trafficking fund consisting of money seized in connection with a violation of section 2905.32 [Trafficking in persons], 2907.21 [Compelling prostitution], or 2907.22 [Promoting prostitution] of the Revised Code or acquired from the sale of personal effects, tools, or other property seized because the personal effects, tools, or other property were used in the commission of a violation of section 2905.32, 2907.21, or 2907.22 of the Revised Code or derived from the proceeds of the commission of a violation of section 2905.32, 2907.21, or 2907.22 of the

Revised Code and deposited pursuant to section 2981.12 [Disposal of unclaimed or forfeited property other than contraband, proceeds, and instrumentalities; citizen's reward program] of the Revised Code and such other money as may be appropriated or contributed to the fund. Money in the fund shall be used for the sole purpose of treating, caring for, rehabilitating, educating, housing, and providing assistance for victims of trafficking in persons. The director of job and family services shall administer the fund.

EXTRA CREDIT



Ohio law levies financial penalties on child labor trafficking offenders and directs those financial penalties into a victim services fund. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2981.02(A)(1), 2981.12, 5101.87, 2929.18(B)(11).



ISSUE 2: Identification of & Response to Victims

Policy Goal 2.1

The definition of child sex trafficking victim in the criminal code includes all commercially sexually exploited children without requiring third party control.

○ NOT MET

The definition of child sex trafficking victim does not include all commercially sexually exploited children. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2905.32(C) (Trafficking in persons) specifically excludes buyers from criminal liability.⁸ Accordingly, third party control is required to establish the crime of child sex trafficking, thereby excluding commercially sexually exploited children who are not under the control of a trafficker from the definition of child sex trafficking victim.

- 2.1.1 Recommendation: Amend state law to remove third party control requirements that narrow the definition of child sex trafficking victim.⁹ (See [Issue Brief 2.1](#).)

Policy Goal 2.2

State law provides policy guidance to facilitate access to services and assistance for trafficked foreign national children.

○ NOT MET

Ohio law does not provide policy guidance that facilitates appropriate responses to foreign national child sex trafficking victims.

- 2.2.1 Recommendation: Statutorily provide policy guidance that facilitates access to services and assistance for trafficked foreign national children. (See [Issue Brief 2.2](#).)

⁸ See *supra* Policy Goal 1.1 for a full discussion of buyer-applicability under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2905.32.

⁹ See generally Shared Hope Int'l, *Eliminating the Third Party Control Barrier to Identifying Juvenile Sex Trafficking Victims*, JuST Response Policy Paper (August 2015), http://sharedhope.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Policy-Paper_Eliminating-Third-Party-Control_Final1.pdf (discussing need to include all commercially sexually exploited children within sex trafficking definitions and the corresponding need to include buyer conduct in core sex trafficking offenses regardless of whether the victim is under control of a third party).

INSIGHTS FROM THE FIELD



“Ohio Administrative Code 5101:4-3-06 stipulates that foreign national child victims of human trafficking are eligible to receive public assistance. [Further, the] Ohio Department of Public Safety developed a Human Trafficking Resource Guide for Public Children’s Services Agencies, which includes guidance on serving foreign national child victims of human trafficking.”[†]

[†]*This information was gathered through our Insights from the Field process and was anonymized at the contributor’s request.*

Policy Goal 2.3

State law mandates child welfare agencies to conduct trauma-informed CSEC screening for children at risk of sex trafficking.

○ NOT MET

Ohio law does not require child welfare to conduct trauma-informed CSEC screening of system-involved children and youth who are at risk of sex trafficking.

- 2.3.1 Recommendation: Statutorily require child welfare to screen system-involved children and youth at risk of sex trafficking for experiences of commercial sexual exploitation. (See [Issue Brief 2.3](#).)

INSIGHTS FROM THE FIELD



“The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) updated screening guidance for public children services agencies to integrate human trafficking concerns into other existing forms of child maltreatment. Additionally, ODJFS updated the Safety Assessment (which is administered by a caseworker for all screened-in concerns) to include more considerations of human trafficking and also revised the Safety Assessment Field Guide, which aids caseworkers in completing the Safety Assessment. Updates were made to include potential indicators of trafficking situations and questions caseworkers can utilize to assess for a potential trafficking situation.”[†]

[†]*This information was gathered through our Insights from the Field process and was anonymized at the contributor’s request.*

Policy Goal 2.4

State law mandates juvenile justice agencies to conduct trauma-informed CSEC screening of children at risk of sex trafficking.

○ NOT MET

Ohio law does not require juvenile justice agencies to conduct trauma-informed CSEC screening of children and youth who are at risk of sex trafficking.

- 2.4.1 Recommendation: Statutorily require juvenile justice agencies to screen children and youth who are at risk of sex trafficking for experiences of commercial sexual exploitation. (See [Issue Brief 2.4](#).)

INSIGHTS FROM THE FIELD



“Per Ohio Department of Youth Services policy, all youth who come into the custody of the statewide juvenile justice system are screened for concerns of human trafficking at multiple points. Youth are screened upon intake, once during their stay, one week prior to release, and 30 days post-release to parole. Additionally, using grant funding from the Department of Justice’s Office for Victims of Crime, the Ohio Department of Public Safety and the Ohio Department of Youth Services spearheaded the development of the Ohio Department of Youth Services Human Trafficking Screening Tool. The tool was recently validated by a study completed in 2023. The tool is freely available to the public upon completion of a web-based training developed by the Ohio Department of Public Safety.”[†]

[†]This information was gathered through our Insights from the Field process and was anonymized at the contributor’s request.

Policy Goal 2.5 State law prohibits the criminalization of minors under 18 for prostitution offenses and establishes a services-referral protocol as an alternative to arrest.

○ NOT MET

Ohio law does not prohibit the criminalization of minors for prostitution offenses. While state statute provides alternative juvenile justice responses to identified child sex trafficking victims,¹⁰ minors are not protected from arrest, charges, and prosecution for engaging in conduct in violation of the prostitution law.

Ohio’s core prostitution law, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.25 (Prostitution; after positive HIV test), and the solicitation law, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.24 (Soliciting; after positive HIV test; driver’s license suspension), apply equally to minors and adults. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.25(A), (C) states,

(A) No person shall engage in sexual activity for hire.

....

(C) Whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of prostitution, a misdemeanor of the third degree.

Further, under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.24(A), (C)(1),

(A) No person shall knowingly solicit another to engage in sexual activity for hire¹¹ in exchange for the person receiving anything of value from the other person.

....

(C)

¹⁰ See *infra* Policy Goal 3.4 for a full discussion on alternative juvenile justice responses for child sex trafficking victims.

¹¹ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.24(D) defines “sexual activity for hire” as “an implicit or explicit agreement to provide sexual activity in exchange for anything of value paid to the person engaging in such sexual activity, to any person trafficking that person, or to any person associated with either such person.”

(1) Whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of soliciting. Soliciting is a misdemeanor of the third degree.

- 2.5.1 Recommendation: Enact legislation to prohibit the criminalization of all minors for prostitution offenses and establish a services-referral protocol in response to minors engaged in commercial sex. (See [Issue Brief 2.5](#).)

Policy Goal 2.6 State law prohibits the criminalization of child sex trafficking victims for status offenses, and misdemeanor and non-violent felony offenses committed as a result of their trafficking victimization.
○ NOT MET

Ohio law does not prohibit the criminalization of child sex trafficking victims for status offenses nor does it prohibit charging victims with misdemeanors or non-violent felonies committed as a result of their trafficking victimization.

- 2.6.1 Recommendation: Amend state law to prohibit the criminalization of child sex trafficking victims for status offenses, and misdemeanors and non-violent felonies committed as a result of their trafficking victimization. (See [Issue Brief 2.6](#).)

Policy Goal 2.7 State law prohibits the criminalization of child sex trafficking victims for sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation offenses, including accomplice and co-conspirator liability, committed as a result of their trafficking victimization.
○ NOT MET

Ohio law does not prohibit the criminalization of child sex trafficking victims for sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation offenses, including accomplice and co-conspirator liability, committed as a result of their trafficking victimization.

- 2.7.1 Recommendation: Amend state law to prohibit the criminalization of child sex trafficking victims for sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation offenses, including accomplice and co-conspirator liability, committed as a result of their trafficking victimization. (See [Issue Brief 2.7](#).)

Policy Goal 2.8 State law provides child sex trafficking victims with an affirmative defense to violent felonies committed as a result of their trafficking victimization.
○ NOT MET

Ohio law does not provide child sex trafficking victims with an affirmative defense to violent felonies committed as a result of their trafficking victimization.

- 2.8.1 Recommendation: Amend state law to provide child sex trafficking victims with an affirmative defense to violent felonies committed as a result of their trafficking victimization. (See [Issue Brief 2.8](#).)

Policy Goal 2.9 Juvenile court jurisdiction provides for a developmentally appropriate response.
● PARTIALLY MET

Ohio law does not provide age-appropriate juvenile court responses for all minors accused of engaging in juvenile or criminal conduct. While Ohio law extends juvenile court jurisdiction to all minors under 18 years of age, governing state statute fails to establish a minimum age for juvenile court jurisdiction, permits automatic transfers

for minors charged with certain offenses or previously convicted in criminal court, and fails to require courts to consider the impact of trauma or past victimization in make discretionary transfer determinations.

	Minimum Age of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction	Maximum Age for Charging Youth in Juvenile Court	Automatic Transfers or Permits Direct File	Discretionary Transfers	Requirement for Court to Consider Trauma or Past Victimization
Summary	None. “Child” is defined as “a person who is under eighteen years of age”	17.	Yes. Minors: (1) 16+ years of age charged with a category I felony offense ¹² , who is charged with a category II felony offense ¹³ and is eligible for mandatory transfer, or who is charged with a category II felony offense and is alleged to have used a firearm in the commission of the offense; (2) 14 or 15 years of age charged with a category I or II felony offense and is eligible for mandatory transfer; or (3) who were previously convicted or pled guilty to felony offense in criminal court.	Yes. Minors 14+ years of age charged with a felony offense.	No.
Relevant Statute(s)	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2152.02(C)(1), (E)(1) (Definitions)	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2152.02(C)(1), (E)(1) (Definitions)	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2152.12(A)(1)(a) (Transfer of case; prosecution of	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2152.10(B) (Children eligible for mandatory or discretionary	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2152.12(B), (D) (Transfer of case;

¹² Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2152.02(AA) defines a “category one offense” as, “(1) A violation of section 2903.01 or 2903.02 of the Revised Code; (2) A violation of section 2923.02 of the Revised Code involving an attempt to commit aggravated murder or murder.”

¹³ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2152.02(BB) defines a “category two offense” as, “(1) A violation of section 2903.03, 2905.01, 2907.02, 2909.02, 2911.01, or 2911.11 of the Revised Code; (2) A violation of section 2903.04 of the Revised Code that is a felon of the first degree; (3) A violation of section 2907.12 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to September 3, 1996.”

			child nullity in absence of transfer; juvenile court loses jurisdiction if child is not taken into custody or apprehended prior to attaining age twenty-one); Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2152.10 (Children eligible for mandatory or discretionary transfer; order of disposition when child not transferred); Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2152.02(C)(5) (Definitions)	transfer; order of disposition when child not transferred)	prosecution of child nullity in absence of transfer; juvenile court loses jurisdiction if child is not taken into custody or apprehended prior to attaining age twenty-one)
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Consequently, some minors may still be subject to age-inappropriate juvenile court responses due to state laws that: (1) fail to establish a minimum age for juvenile court jurisdiction that aligns with domestic standards; (2) allow some juvenile cases to be automatically transferred to criminal court; and (3) do not require the juvenile court to consider past trafficking victimization or trauma when making a transfer determination.

- 2.9.1 Recommendation: Statutorily require age-appropriate juvenile court responses for all children accused of engaging in juvenile or criminal conduct. (*See [Issue Brief 2.9.](#)*)

Policy Goal 2.10 State law defines child abuse to include child sex trafficking to ensure access to child welfare services.

● FULLY MET

Ohio law defines “abused child” to include commercial sexual exploitation of children. Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2151.031(A) (Abused child defined),

As used in this chapter, an “abused child” includes any child who:

(A) Is the victim of “sexual activity” as defined under Chapter 2907 [Sex Offenses; includes commercial sexual exploitation of children offenses]¹⁴ of the Revised Code, where such activity would constitute an offense under that chapter, except that the court need not find that any person has been convicted of the offense in order to find that the child is an abused child

¹⁴ See appendix for Keystone Statutes, listing Ohio’s commercial sexual exploitation of children laws.

- Policy Goal 2.11** State law allows for child welfare involvement in sex trafficking cases that do not involve caregiver fault and provides for an alternative, specialized response in those cases.
- NOT MET

Ohio law does not clearly allow for a child welfare response in non-caregiver child sex trafficking cases. Specifically, the definition of “abused child” under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2151.031(A) (Abused child defined) is silent regarding the child’s relationship to the perpetrator when a child is deemed abused as the result of being a victim of commercial sexual exploitation and does not expressly clarify that a child welfare response to child sex trafficking victims need not hinge on caregiver liability. Further, a specialized investigation is not statutorily required for children reported to child welfare due to trafficking victimization perpetrated by a non-caregiver trafficker.

- 2.11.1 Recommendation: Statutorily allow for child welfare involvement in child sex trafficking cases regardless of parent or caregiver fault and provide for a specialized response in those cases. (See [Issue Brief 2.11.](#))

INSIGHTS FROM THE FIELD



“Screening guidelines for public children services agencies as updated by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services apply to all concerns of child trafficking, including non-familial child sex trafficking cases.”[†]

[†]This information was gathered through our Insights from the Field process and was anonymized at the contributor’s request.



ISSUE 3: Continuum of Care

Policy Goal 3.1

State law mandates a process for coordinating access to specialized services for child sex trafficking victims that does not require involvement in child-serving systems.

○ NOT MET

Ohio law does not mandate a process for coordinating access to specialized, community-based services for child sex trafficking victims that does not require involvement in a child-serving system.

- 3.1.1 Recommendation: Statutorily mandate a process for coordinating access to specialized services for child sex trafficking victims that does not require involvement in child-serving systems. (See [Issue Brief 3.1](#).)

INSIGHTS FROM THE FIELD



“Screening guidelines for public children services agencies as updated by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services apply to all concerns of child trafficking, including non-familial child sex trafficking cases.”[†]

[†]This information was gathered through our Insights from the Field process and was anonymized at the contributor's request.

Policy Goal 3.2

State law provides for a survivor-centered multi-disciplinary team response to child sex trafficking cases.

● PARTIALLY MET

Although child sex trafficking victims could receive a multi-disciplinary team (MDT) response through an existing child abuse MDT, Ohio law does not require an MDT response specific to child sex trafficking cases. Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2151.427 (Assembling of multidisciplinary team),

(A) The entities that participate in a memorandum of understanding executed under section 2151.426 [Establishment of children's advocacy center]¹⁵ of the Revised Code establishing a children's advocacy center shall assemble the center's multidisciplinary team.

¹⁵ Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2151.426 (Establishment of children's advocacy center) the child advocacy center is established to serve child abuse victims and work across agencies to develop multi-disciplinary teams.

- (B)
- (1) The multidisciplinary team for a single county center shall consist of the following members who serve the county:
 - (a) Any county or municipal law enforcement officer;
 - (b) The executive director of the public children services agency or a designee of the executive director;
 - (c) The prosecuting attorney of the county or the prosecuting attorney's designee;
 - (d) A mental health professional;
 - (e) A medical health professional;
 - (f) A victim advocate;
 - (g) A center staff member;
 - (h) Any other person considered appropriate by all of the entities that executed the memorandum.
 - (2) If the center serves two or more contiguous counties, the multidisciplinary team shall consist of the members described in division (B)(1) of this section from the counties to be served by the center, with each county to be served by the center being represented on the multidisciplinary team by at least one member described in that division.
- (C) The multidisciplinary team shall perform the functions and activities and provide the services specified in the interagency agreement entered into under section 2151.428 [Children's advocacy center – interagency agreement] of the Revised Code, regarding reports received under section 2151.421 [Reporting child abuse or neglect] of the Revised Code of alleged sexual abuse of a child and reports of allegations of another type
-

- (A)
- (1) A children's advocacy center may be established to serve a single county by execution of a memorandum of understanding regarding the participation in the operation of the center by any of the following entities in the county to be served by the center:
 - (a) The public children services agency;
 - (b) Representatives of any county or municipal law enforcement agencies serving the county that investigate any of the types of abuse specified in the memorandum of understanding creating the center as being within the center's jurisdiction;
 - (c) The prosecuting attorney of the county or a village solicitor, city director of law, or similar chief legal officer of a municipal corporation in the county who prosecutes any of the types of abuse specified in the memorandum of understanding creating the center as being within the center's jurisdiction in the area to be served by the center;
 - (d) Any other entity considered appropriate by all of the other entities executing the memorandum.
 - (2) A children's advocacy center may be established to serve two or more contiguous counties if a memorandum of understanding regarding the participation in the operation of the center is executed by any of the entities described in division (A)(1) of this section in each county to be served by the center.
 - (3) Any memorandum of understanding executed under this section may include a provision that specifies types of abuse of a child, in addition to sexual abuse of a child, that are to be within the jurisdiction of the children's advocacy center created as a result of the execution of the memorandum. If a memorandum of understanding executed under this section does not include any provision of that nature, the children's advocacy center created as a result of the execution of the memorandum has jurisdiction only in relation to reports of alleged sexual abuse of a child.
- (B) Each entity that participates in the execution of a memorandum of understanding under this section shall cooperate in all of the following:
- (1) Developing a multidisciplinary team pursuant to section 2151.427 [Assembling multidisciplinary team] of the Revised Code to perform the functions and activities and provide the services specified in the interagency agreement entered into under section 2151.428 [Children's advocacy center – interagency agreement] of the Revised Code, regarding reports received under section 2151.421 [Reporting child abuse or neglect] of the Revised Code of alleged sexual abuse of a child and reports of allegations of another type of abuse of a child that is specified in the memorandum of understanding that creates the center as being within the center's jurisdiction, and regarding the children who are the subjects of the reports;
 -

of abuse of a child that is specified in the memorandum of understanding that creates the center as being within the center's jurisdiction and regarding the children who are the subjects of the reports.

- 3.2.1 Recommendation: Statutorily require a multi-disciplinary team response specific to child sex trafficking victims. (See [Issue Brief 3.2.](#))

Policy Goal 3.3 State law requires child welfare to provide access to specialized services for identified sex trafficked children and youth.

○ NOT MET

Ohio law does not require child welfare to provide access to services that are specialized to the unique needs of child sex trafficking victims.

- 3.3.1 Recommendation: Statutorily require child welfare to provide access to specialized services for child sex trafficking victims. (See [Issue Brief 3.3.](#))

INSIGHTS FROM THE FIELD



“In 2021, The Governor's Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force developed and released a Human Trafficking Resource Guide for Ohio's Public Children Services Agencies. This provides guidance to provide/refer to specialized services for identified trafficked children and youth. Link to the Resource Guide: <https://ocjs.ohio.gov/static/humantrafficking/links/PCSA-Resource-Guide.pdf>.”^{*}

^{*}This information was gathered through our Insights from the Field process and was anonymized at the contributor's request.

Policy Goal 3.4 State law requires the juvenile justice system to provide access to specialized services for identified sex trafficked children and youth.

● PARTIALLY MET

While services may be available in conjunction with diversion, Ohio law does not provide access to specialized services for all identified sex trafficked children and youth in the juvenile justice system. Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2152.021(F) (Complaint alleging that child is delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender; initiation of serious youthful offender proceedings),

- (1) At any time after the filing of a complaint alleging that a child is a delinquent child and before adjudication, the court shall promptly appoint for the child a guardian ad litem who is not the child's attorney if the court has reason to believe that either of the following might apply:
 - (a) The act charged would be a violation of section 2907.24 [Soliciting; after positive HIV test; driver's license suspension], 2907.241 [Loitering to engage in solicitation], or 2907.25 [Prostitution] of the Revised Code if the child were an adult.
 - (b) The child is a victim of a violation of section 2905.32 [Trafficking in persons] of the Revised Code, regardless of whether any person has been convicted of a violation of that section or of any other section for victimizing the child.
- (2) The child, the child's attorney, the child's guardian ad litem, or the prosecuting attorney may petition the court to hold the complaint in abeyance if either of the following applies:

- (a) Division (F)(1)(a) of this section applies.
 - (b) Division (F)(1)(b) of this section applies and the act charged in the complaint is related to the child's victimization.
- (3)
- (a) Upon the filing of a petition made under division (F)(2)(a) of this section, the court may grant the petition without a hearing. If the court decides to hold a hearing on the petition, the court shall notify the prosecuting attorney of the date, time, and location of the hearing, and the prosecuting attorney has the right to participate in the hearing and may object to holding the complaint in abeyance. No statement made by a child at a hearing held under this division is admissible in any subsequent proceeding against the child.
 - (b) Upon the filing of a petition made under division (F)(2)(b) of this section, both of the following apply:
 - (i) The court may grant the petition without a hearing, provided the prosecuting attorney, after receiving notice of the petition, consents.
 - (ii) If the prosecuting attorney does not consent to holding the complaint in abeyance, the court shall hold a hearing to determine whether to hold the complaint in abeyance. The prosecuting attorney shall be notified of the date, time, and location of the hearing, and has the right to participate in the hearing. No statement made by a child at a hearing held under this division is admissible in any subsequent proceeding against the child.
- (4) If the court decides to hold a hearing under division (F)(3)(a) of this section and the court after the hearing finds by a preponderance of the evidence that division (F)(1)(a) of this section applies, if after a hearing held under division (F)(3)(b)(ii) of this section the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that division (F)(1)(b) of this section applies and the act charged in the complaint is related to the child's victimization, or if the court grants the petition without a hearing under division (F)(3)(a) or (b)(i) of this section, the court shall hold the complaint in abeyance, provided the child consents. The guardian ad litem shall make recommendations that are in the best interest of the child. A psychiatrist, psychologist, licensed professional clinical counselor, or other clinician selected by the court, who has assessed the child, may make recommendations that are in the best interest of the child. The prosecuting attorney or the child's attorney may make recommendations related to diversion actions. The court may make any orders regarding placement, services, supervision, diversion actions, and conditions of abeyance, including, but not limited to, engagement in trauma-based behavioral health services or education activities, that the court considers appropriate and in the best interest of the child. The court may hold the complaint in abeyance for up to ninety days while the child engages in diversion actions. If the child violates the conditions of abeyance or is not actively engaging in the diversion actions to the court's satisfaction within ninety days, the court may extend the period of abeyance for not more than three additional ninety-day periods.
- (5) If the court holds the complaint in abeyance and the child complies with the conditions of abeyance and actively engages in the diversion actions to the court's satisfaction, the court shall dismiss the complaint and order that the records pertaining to the case be expunged immediately. If the child fails to actively engage in the diversion actions to the court's satisfaction, the court shall proceed upon the complaint.

- 3.4.1 Recommendation: Strengthen existing law to mandate access to specialized services for all identified sex trafficked children and youth in the juvenile justice system. (*See [Issue Brief 3.4.](#)*)

INSIGHTS FROM THE FIELD



“The Ohio Department of Public Safety is a recipient of the Office for Victims of Crime Improving Outcomes for Child and Youth Victims of Human Trafficking grant. This grant requires referrals be made to outside community agencies when a case is identified via a juvenile correctional facility or grant-funded juvenile court.”[†]

[†]This information was gathered through our Insights from the Field process and was anonymized at the contributor's request.

Policy Goal 3.5 State law extends foster care services to older foster youth.

❶ PARTIALLY MET

Ohio law extends foster care services to youth under 21 years of age. However, these services are not extended to youth under 23 years of age as permitted under federal law.¹⁶ Under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2151.81(A) (Definitions), “[i]ndependent living services” include “services and other forms of support designed to aid children¹⁷ and young adults to successfully make the transition to independent adult living and to achieve emotional and economic self-sufficiency.”

Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2151.81(B) (Definitions) defines “young adult” as follows:

[A] person eighteen years of age or older but under twenty-one years of age who was in the temporary or permanent custody of, or was provided care in a planned permanent living arrangement by, a public children services agency or private child placing agency on the date the person attained age eighteen.

Additionally, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2151.83 (A) (Agreement with young adult to provide independent living services; addendum) provides young adults with access to the independent living services defined above, stating,

A public children services agency or private child placing agency, on the request of a young adult, shall enter into a jointly prepared written agreement with the young adult that obligates the agency to ensure that independent living services are provided to the young adult and sets forth the responsibilities of the young adult regarding the services. The agreement shall be developed based on the young adult's strengths, needs, and circumstances. The agreement shall be designed to promote the young adult's successful transition to independent adult living and emotional and economic self-sufficiency.

¹⁶ For more information, see Shared Hope Int'l, *Issue Brief 3.5: Continuum of Care*, <https://reportcards.sharedhope.org/related-resources/#3.5> (discussing federal laws that allow for funded foster care services to be extended to youth under 23 years of age).

¹⁷ Under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2151.011(6), “child” is defined as

a person who is under eighteen years of age, except that the juvenile court has jurisdiction over any person who is adjudicated an unruly child prior to attaining eighteen years of age until the person attains twenty-one years of age, and, for purposes of that jurisdiction related to that adjudication, a person who is so adjudicated an unruly child shall be deemed a “child” until the person attains twenty-one years of age.

- 3.5.1 Recommendation: Strengthen existing statutory law to better support transition age youth by extending transitional foster care services to youth under 23 years of age. (See [Issue Brief 3.5](#).)

Policy Goal 3.6 State funding is appropriated to support specialized services and a continuum of care for sex trafficked children regardless of system involvement.

● FULLY MET

The Ohio state legislature appropriated funds to support the development and provision of specialized, community-based services and care to child survivors.

2023-2024 Appropriations				
Bill	Recipient	Amount	Intended Purpose	Term
HB 33	Office of Criminal Justice Services	Up to \$4,531,000 in FY 2024 and \$4,542,000 in FY 2025	To support anti-human trafficking efforts in the areas of prosecution, victim services to specifically include assistance for child victims, and prevention and policy to implement the priorities of the Governor's Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force.	FY 2024-2025
2023-2024 Legislative Session				July 1 to June 30
HB 33	Ohio Network of Children's Advocacy Centers	Up to \$3,000,000 in each FY 2024/2025	To administer and distribute grants to child advocacy centers to coordinate the investigation, prosecution, and treatment of child sexual abuse while helping abused children heal.	FY 2024-2025
2023-2024 Legislative Session				July 1 to June 30

EXTRA CREDIT



The Ohio state legislature appropriated funds for FYs 2024/2025 to support the development and provision of specialized, community-based services and care to child survivors, including survivors of child labor trafficking.



ISSUE 4: Access to Justice for Trafficking Survivors

Policy Goal 4.1 State law allows trafficking victims to seek emergency civil orders of protection.

● FULLY MET

Ohio law allows trafficking victims to seek ex parte civil orders of protection against their exploiters. Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2903.214(C) (Petition for protection order to protect victim of menacing by stalking or sexually oriented offense),

A person may seek relief under this section for the person, or any parent or adult household member may seek relief under this section on behalf of any other family or household member, by filing a petition with the court. The petition shall contain or state all of the following:

- (1) An allegation that the respondent is eighteen years of age or older and . . . committed a sexually oriented offense against the person to be protected by the protection order, including a description of the nature and extent of the violation;
- (2) If the petitioner seeks relief in the form of electronic monitoring of the respondent, an allegation that at any time preceding the filing of the petition the respondent engaged in conduct that would cause a reasonable person to believe that the health, welfare, or safety of the person to be protected was at risk, a description of the nature and extent of that conduct, and an allegation that the respondent presents a continuing danger to the person to be protected;
- (3) A request for relief under this section.

Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2903.214(A)(6) states that “[s]exually oriented offense’ has the same meaning as in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code.” Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2950.01(A) (Definitions) defines “sexually oriented offense” as follows:

[A]ny of the following violations or offenses committed by a person, regardless of the person’s age:

- (1) A violation of section . . . 2907.21 [Compelling prostitution], 2907.22 [Promoting prostitution] . . . of the Revised Code;

.....

- (11) A violation of section 2905.32 [Trafficking in persons] of the Revised Code when either of the following applies:

- (a) The violation is a violation of division (A)(1) of that section and the offender knowingly recruited, lured, enticed, isolated, harbored, transported, provided, obtained, or maintained, or knowingly attempted to recruit, lure, entice, isolate, harbor, transport, provide, obtain, or maintain, another person knowing that the person would be compelled to engage in sexual activity for hire, engage in a performance that was obscene, sexually oriented, or nudity oriented, or be a model or participant in the production of material that was obscene, sexually oriented, or nudity oriented.
- (b) The violation is a violation of division (A)(2) of that section and the offender knowingly recruited, lured, enticed, isolated, harbored, transported, provided, obtained, or maintained, or knowingly attempted to recruit, lure, entice, isolate, harbor, transport, provide, obtain, or maintain a person who is less than eighteen years of age or is a person with a developmental disability whom the offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe is a person with a developmental disability for any purpose listed in divisions (A)(2)(a) to (c) of that section.

.....

- (14) Any attempt to commit, conspiracy to commit, or complicity in committing any offense listed in division (A)(1), . . . (11) . . . of this section.

Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2903.214(D)(1) clarifies that those orders may be sought on an ex parte basis, stating,

If a person who files a petition pursuant to this section requests an ex parte order, the court shall hold an ex parte hearing as soon as possible after the petition is filed, but not later than the next day that the court is in session after the petition is filed. The court, for good cause shown at the ex parte hearing, may enter any temporary orders, with or without bond, that the court finds necessary for the safety and protection of the person to be protected by the order. Immediate and present danger to the person to be protected by the protection order constitutes good cause for purposes of this section. Immediate and present danger includes, but is not limited to, situations in which the respondent has threatened the person to be protected by the protection order with bodily harm or in which the respondent previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of section 2903.211 of the Revised Code or a sexually oriented offense against the person to be protected by the protection order.

Policy Goal 4.2 Ineligibility factors for crime victims' compensation do not prevent victims of child sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) from accessing compensation.

❶ PARTIALLY MET

Ohio's crime victims' compensation laws exempt victims of child sex trafficking, but not CSEC, from ineligibility factors. Because CSEC victims are not likewise exempt from ineligibility factors, however, some commercially sexually exploited children may not have access to an award.

For purposes of accessing crime victims' compensation, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2743.51(L)(1)(a) (Definitions) defines "victim" to include "[a] person who suffers personal injury or death as a result of . . . [c]riminally injurious conduct." "Criminally injurious conduct" is defined under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2743.51(C)(1), (2) to include the following:

- (1) For the purpose of any person described in (A)(1) of this section, any conduct that occurs or is attempted in this state; poses a substantial threat of personal injury or death; and is punishable by fine, imprisonment, or death, or would be so punishable but for the fact that the person engaging in the conduct lacked capacity to commit the crime under the laws of this state . . .
- (2) For purposes of any person described in division (A)(2) of this section, any conduct that occurs or is attempted in another state, district, territory, or foreign country; poses a substantial threat of personal injury or death; and is punishable by fine, imprisonment, or death, or would be punishable but for the fact that the person engaging in the conduct lacked capacity to commit the crime under the laws of the state, district, territory, or foreign country in which the conduct occurred or was attempted . . .

Regarding ineligibility factors, Ohio law carves out exceptions for trafficking victims. Because those exceptions are offense-specific, however, only victims of trafficking, not CSEC, will be protected. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2743.60(J) (Grounds for denial of claim or reduction of award; limit on aggregate awarded) states,

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit an award to a claimant whose claim is based on the claimant's being a victim of a violation of section 2905.32 [Trafficking in persons] of the Revised Code if the claimant was less than eighteen years of age when the criminally injurious conduct occurred.

Accordingly, child sex trafficking victims are exempt from the following ineligibility factors codified under Ohio. Rev. Code Ann. § 2743.60(A)–(I):

- (A)
 - (1) The attorney general or the court of claims shall not make or order an award of reparations to a claimant if the criminally injurious conduct upon which the claimant bases a claim never was reported to a law enforcement officer or agency.
 - (2)
 - (a) Except as provided in division (A)(2)(b), (c), or (d) of this section, the attorney general or court

of claims shall not make or order an award of reparations to a claimant if the claim is based on criminally injurious conduct that occurred more than three years before the claim was filed or if the claim was denied under the law as it existed prior to the effective date of this amendment.

(b) If the claimant was under twenty-one years of age at the time of the criminally injurious conduct, the claim is not barred under division (A)(2)(a) of this section until after the claimant's twenty-fourth birthday.

(c) If the claim is based on criminally injurious conduct that occurred prior to the effective date of this section and was denied under the law as it existed prior to the effective date of this amendment, the claim is not barred under division (A)(2)(a) of this section and the claimant is eligible to reapply for relief under this section until more than three years have passed since the criminally injurious conduct that gave rise to the claim.

(d) Notwithstanding divisions (A)(2)(a), (b), and (c) of this section, the attorney general is permitted to make an award of reparations at any time for good cause shown.

(B)

(1) The attorney general or the court of claims shall not make or order an award of reparations to a claimant if any of the following apply:

(a) The claimant is the offender or an accomplice of the offender who committed the criminally injurious conduct, or the award would unjustly benefit the offender or accomplice.

....

....

(C) The attorney general or the court of claims, upon a finding that the claimant or victim has not fully cooperated with appropriate law enforcement agencies, may deny a claim or reconsider and reduce an award of reparations.

....

(E)

(1) Except as otherwise provided in division (E)(2), in determining whether to make an award of reparations pursuant to this section, the attorney general or the court of claims shall consider whether there was contributory misconduct by the victim or the claimant. The attorney general or the court of claims shall reduce an award of reparations or deny a claim for an award of reparations to the extent it is determined to be reasonable because of the contributory misconduct¹⁸ of the claimant or the victim.

....

....

(G) If a claimant unreasonably fails to present a claim timely to a source of benefits or advantages that would have been a collateral source and that would have reimbursed the claimant for all or a portion of a particular expense, the attorney general or the court of claims may reduce an award of reparations or deny a claim for an award of reparations to the extent that it is reasonable to do so.

....

(I) Reparations otherwise payable to a victim under this section shall not be payable to the victim during any period that the victim is incarcerated.

Notably, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2743.52 (Attorney general to determine reparations awards; appeals; OVI findings not lawful evidence) allows for awards stemming from “economic loss arising from the criminally injurious conduct

¹⁸ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2743.51(M) defines “contributory misconduct” as follows:

[A]ny conduct of the claimant or of the victim through whom the claimant claims an award of reparations that is unlawful or intentionally tortious and to which all of the following apply:

(1) The conduct occurred at the time of the criminally injurious conduct that is the basis of the claim.

(2) The conduct itself cause or posed a substantial and imminent threat of causing serious physical harm or death to another.

(3) The conduct instigated or proximately caused the criminally injurious conduct that is the basis of the claim.

...” Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2743.51(E) defines “economic loss” to include “economic detriment consisting only of allowable expense¹⁹ . . . ; however, economic loss may be caused by pain and suffering or physical impairment.”²⁰

- 4.2.1 Recommendation: Statutorily exempt victims of child sex trafficking and CSEC from ineligibility factors for crime victims’ compensation. (See [Issue Brief 4.2](#).)

Policy Goal 4.3 Sex trafficked children and youth may vacate delinquency adjudications and criminal convictions for any offense arising from trafficking victimization.

● PARTIALLY MET

Ohio law allows sex trafficked children and youth to vacate criminal convictions and delinquency adjudications arising from their trafficking victimization; however, relief is limited to certain offenses. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2953.36 (Expungement of record of convictions available for victims of human trafficking) applies to criminal convictions arising from trafficking victimization. Subsection (A) states, in part,

Any person who is or was convicted of a violation of section 2907.24 [Soliciting; after positive HIV test; driver’s license suspension], 2907.241 [Loitering to engage in solicitation], or 2907.25 [Prostitution] of the Revised Code may apply to the sentencing court for the expungement of the record of conviction of any offense, other than a record of conviction of a violation of section 2903.01 [Aggravated murder], 2903.02 [Murder], or 2907.02 [Rape] of the Revised Code, the person’s participation in which was a result of the person having been a victim of human trafficking. The person may file the application at any time. The application may request an order to expunge the record of conviction for more than one offense . . .

Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2953.36(E) further provides that if the court finds:

the applicant has demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence that the applicant’s participation in the offense that is the subject of the application was the result of the applicant having been a victim of human trafficking, and, if the offense that is the subject of the application is a felony of the first or second degree, after consideration of the factors required under division (D)(2) of this section, it finds that the interests of the applicant in having the record of the conviction of that offense expunged are not outweighed by any legitimate needs of the government to maintain that record of conviction, the court shall grant the application and order that the record of conviction be expunged.

Upon record expungement, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2953.36(F)(2) states that “[t]he proceedings in the case that is the subject of an order of expungement issued under division (E) of this section shall be considered not to have occurred and the conviction of the person who is the subject of the proceedings shall be expunged.” Accordingly, expungement results in vacatur. However, because Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2953.36 first requires a prostitution conviction, survivors who were originally convicted for other offenses related to their victimization are not able to access this critical form of relief. Further, even if a survivor were convicted of a prostitution offense, thereby opening the door to vacatur for other offenses committed as a result of their victimization, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2953.36 still precludes vacatur for certain offenses.

Regarding delinquency adjudications, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2151.358(E) (Expungement of records) allows trafficking victims to expunge juvenile records for prostitution-related offenses, and an adjudication will be vacated automatically upon record expungement. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2151.358(E) states,

¹⁹ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2743.51(F)(1) defines “allowable expense” to include “reasonable charges incurred for reasonably needed products, services, and accommodations, including those for medical care, rehabilitation, rehabilitative occupational training, and other remedial treatment and care”

²⁰ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2743.51(K) defines “noneconomic detriment” as “pain, suffering, inconvenience, physical impairment, or other nonpecuniary damage.”

[A] person who has been adjudicated a delinquent child for having committed an act that would be a violation of section 2907.24 [Soliciting; after positive HIV test; driver's license suspension], 2907.241 [Loitering to engage in solicitation], or 2907.25 [Prostitution] of the Revised Code if the child were an adult may apply to the adjudicating court for the expungement of the record of adjudication if the person's participation in the act was a result of the person having been a victim of human trafficking. The application shall be made in the same manner as an application for expungement under section 2953.36 of the Revised Code, and all of the provisions of that section shall apply to the expungement procedure.

Accordingly, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2953.36 governs the procedure for expunging juvenile records related to trafficking victimization. As discussed in greater detail above, expungement under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2953.36 results in vacatur. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2953.36(F)(2). Accordingly, a delinquency adjudication would likewise be vacated automatically upon granting an application for expungement under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2151.358(E). However, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2151.358 limits vacatur to prostitution-related offenses, which fails to recognize the array of crimes trafficking victims are charged with and leaves many survivors without any avenue for relief.

- 4.3.1 Recommendation: Strengthen existing law to allow sex trafficked children and youth to vacate delinquency adjudications and criminal convictions for any offense arising from trafficking victimization. (*See Issue Brief 4.3.*)

Policy Goal 4.4 State law mandates restitution for child sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) offenses.

● FULLY MET

Ohio law broadly mandates restitution in felony cases. Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2929.18(A)(1)²¹ (Financial sanctions; restitution; reimbursements),

Except as otherwise provided in this division and in addition to imposing court costs pursuant to section 2947.23 [Judgment for costs and jury fees] of the Revised Code, the court imposing a sentence upon an offender for a felony may sentence the offender to any financial sanction or combination of financial sanctions authorized under this section or, in the circumstances specified in section 2929.32 [Additional fine for certain offenders; collection of fines; crime victims recovery fund] of the Revised Code, may impose upon the offender a fine in accordance with that section, and shall sentence the offender to make restitution pursuant to this section and section 2929.281 [Economic loss] of the Revised Code. The victim has a right not to seek restitution. Financial sanctions that either are required to be or may be imposed pursuant to this section include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Restitution by the offender to the victim of the offender's criminal offense or the victim's estate, in an amount based on the victim's economic loss. In open court, the court shall order full restitution be made to the victim At sentencing, the court shall determine the amount of restitution to be made by the offender The amount the court orders as restitution shall not exceed the amount of the economic loss suffered by the victim as a direct and proximate result of the commission of the offense

Further, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2929.18(B)(8)(a) clarifies that restitution is available if the offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a human trafficking specification "that charges that the offender knowingly committed the offense in furtherance of human trafficking" and expands what restitution may be granted for; it states,

²¹ The text of Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2929.18 cited here and elsewhere in this report includes amendments made by the enactment of House Bill 343 during the 2021-2022 Regular Session of the Ohio state legislature (effective July 4, 2023).

If an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of section 2905.01 [Kidnapping], 2905.02 [Abduction], 2907.21 [Compelling prostitution], 2907.22 [Promoting prostitution], or 2923.32 [Engaging in pattern of corrupt activity; forfeiture], division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2907.323 [Illegal use of a minor in nudity-oriented material or performance] involving a minor, or division (B)(1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 2919.22 [Endangering children] of the Revised Code also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1422 [Human trafficking specification] of the Revised Code that charges that the offender knowingly committed the offense in furtherance of human trafficking, the sentencing court shall sentence the offender to a financial sanction of restitution by the offender to the victim or the victim's estate, with the restitution including the costs of housing, counseling, and medical and legal assistance incurred by the victim as a direct result of the offense and the greater of the following:

- (i) The gross income or value to the offender of the victim's labor or services;
- (ii) The value of the victim's labor as guaranteed under the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the "Federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938," 52 Stat. 1060, 20 U.S.C. 207, and state labor laws.

EXTRA CREDIT



Ohio law mandates restitution for victims of child labor trafficking under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2929.18 as it applies broadly to victims of any offense.

Policy Goal 4.5 State law provides child sex trafficking victims with a trafficking-specific civil remedy.

● FULLY MET

Ohio law allows victims of child sex trafficking to pursue civil remedies against their exploiters. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2307.51(A) (Right of victim of human trafficking to bring civil suit) states, "A victim of a violation of section 2905.32 [Trafficking in persons] of the Revised Code has and may commence a civil cause of action for compensatory and punitive damages against the trafficker for harm that resulted from the violation of section 2905.32 of the Revised Code."

EXTRA CREDIT



Ohio law provides sex trafficked youth with a trafficking-specific civil remedy Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2307.51, which applies to victims of Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2905.32 (Trafficking of persons), including both minor and adult victims.



Ohio law provides child labor trafficking victims with a trafficking-specific civil remedy under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2307.51, which applies to victims of Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2905.32 (Trafficking of persons), including both sex and labor trafficking victims.

Policy Goal 4.6

Statutes of limitation for criminal and civil actions for child sex trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) offenses are eliminated to allow prosecutors and victims a realistic opportunity to pursue criminal action and legal remedies.

❶ PARTIALLY MET

Ohio law lengthens, but does not eliminate, statutes of limitation for criminal actions related to child sex trafficking and CSEC; however, the statute of limitation for filing trafficking-specific civil actions is not lengthened or eliminated. Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2901.13(A)(3) (Limitations of criminal prosecutions),

Except as otherwise provided in divisions (B) to (J) of this section, a prosecution of any of the following offenses shall be barred unless it is commenced within twenty years after the offense is committed:

- (a) A violation of section . . . 2905.32 [Trafficking in persons], . . . 2907.21 [Compelling prostitution] . . . of the Revised Code
- (b) A conspiracy to commit, attempt to commit, or complicity in committing a violation set forth in division (A) (3)(a) of this section.

In contrast, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2901.13(A)(1)(a)–(c) establishes the following general statutes of limitation:

Except as provided in division (A) (2), (3), (4), or (5) of this section or as otherwise provided in this section, a prosecution shall be barred unless it is commenced within the following periods after an offense is committed:

- (a) For a felony, six years;
- (b) For a misdemeanor other than a minor misdemeanor, two years;
- (c) For a minor misdemeanor, six months.

Regarding civil actions, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2307.51 (Right of victim of human trafficking to bring civil suit) does not establish a statute of limitation for filing claims under that section. The general statute of limitation for bodily injury actions is 2 years. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2305.10(A) (Product liability claims and actions for bodily injury or injuring personal property; childhood sexual abuse).

- 4.6.1 Recommendation: Strengthen existing law to allow prosecutions for child sex trafficking and CSEC offenses to commence at any time and eliminate the statute of limitation for filing trafficking-specific civil actions. (See [Issue Brief 4.6](#).)



ISSUE 5: Tools for a Victim-Centered Criminal Justice Response

Policy Goal 5.1

Non-testimonial evidence may be admitted through a child sex trafficking-specific hearsay exception to reduce reliance of victim testimony.

1 PARTIALLY MET

Ohio allows out-of-court statements made by a commercially sexually exploited child under 12 years of age to be admitted into evidence in lieu of, or for the purpose of corroborating, the child's testimony. Specifically, Ohio R. Evid. 807 (Hearsay exceptions; child statements in abuse cases) states,

(A) An out-of-court statement made by a child who is under twelve years of age at the time of trial or hearing describing any sexual activity performed, or attempted to be performed, by, with, or on the child or describing any act or attempted act of physical harm directed against the child's person is not excluded as hearsay under Evid.R. 802 if all of the following apply:

- (1) The court finds that the totality of the circumstances surrounding the making of the statement provides particularized guarantees of trustworthiness that make the statement at least as reliable as statements admitted pursuant to Evid.R. 803 and 804. The circumstances must establish that the child was particularly likely to be telling the truth when the statement was made and that the test of cross-examination would add little to the reliability of the statement. In making its determination of the reliability of the statement, the court shall consider all of the circumstances surrounding the making of the statement, including but not limited to spontaneity, the internal consistency of the statement, the mental state of the child, the child's motive or lack of motive to fabricate, the child's use of terminology unexpected of a child of similar age, the means by which the statement was elicited, and the lapse of time between the act and the statement. In making this determination, the court shall not consider whether there is independent proof of the sexual activity or attempted sexual activity, or of the act or attempted act of physical harm directed against the child's person;
 - (2) The child's testimony is not reasonably obtainable by the proponent of the statement;
 - (3) There is independent proof of the sexual act activity or attempted sexual activity, or of the act or attempted act of physical harm directed against the child's person;
 - (4) At least ten days before the trial or hearing, a proponent of the statement has notified all other parties in writing of the content of the statement, the time and place at which the statement was made, the identity of the witness who is to testify about the statement, and the circumstances surrounding the statement that are claimed to indicate its trustworthiness.
- (B) The child's testimony is "not reasonably obtainable by the proponent of the statement" under division (A)(2) of this rule only if one or more of the following apply:
- (1) The child refuses to testify concerning the subject matter of the statement or claims a lack of memory of the subject matter of the statement after a person trusted by the child, in the presence of the court, urges the child to both describe the acts described by the statement and to testify.
 - (2) The court finds all of the following:
 - (a) The child is absent from the trial or hearing;
 - (b) The proponent of the statement has been unable to procure the child's attendance or testimony by process or other reasonable means despite a good faith effort to do so;
 - (c) It is probable that the proponent would be unable to procure the child's testimony or attendance if the trial or hearing were delayed for a reasonable time.
 - (3) The court finds both of the following:
 - (a) The child is unable to testify at the trial or hearing because of death or then existing physical or mental illness or infirmity;

(b) The illness or infirmity would not improve sufficiently to permit the child to testify if the trial or hearing were delayed for a reasonable time.

The proponent of the statement has not established that the child's testimony or attendance is not reasonably obtainable if the child's refusal, claim of lack of memory, inability, or absence is due to the procurement or wrongdoing of the proponent of the statement for the purpose of preventing the child from attending or testifying.

(C) The court shall make the findings required by this rule on the basis of a hearing conducted outside the presence of the jury and shall make findings of fact, on the record, as to the bases for its ruling.

Notably, child victims who are 12 years of age or older are not protected by this hearsay exception, thereby increasing their risk of re-traumatization from testifying.

- 5.1.1 Recommendation: Statutorily provide a hearsay exception that applies to non-testimonial evidence in cases involving commercial sexual exploitation of children under 18 years of age. (*See Issue Brief 5.1.*)

Policy Goal 5.2 State law provides child sex trafficking victims with alternatives to live, in-court testimony regardless of the prosecuted offense.

● FULLY MET

Ohio law allows commercially sexually exploited children to testify by an alternative method, including closed circuit television or a recorded deposition, during the trial of their exploiter. Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2945.481(A)–(D)²² (Deposition of child victim; videotaping; testimony taken outside courtroom and televised into it or replayed in courtroom),

(A)

....

(2)

(a) In any proceeding in the prosecution of a charge of a violation of . . . 2907.21 [Compelling prostitution], 2907.23 [Procuring] . . . of the Revised Code or an offense of violence [including Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2905.32 (Trafficking in persons)],²³ and in which an alleged victim of the violation or offense was a child who was less than thirteen years of age when the complaint, indictment, or information was filed, whichever occurred earlier, the judge of the court in which the prosecution is being conducted, upon motion of an attorney for the prosecution, shall order that the testimony of the child victim be taken by deposition. The prosecution also may request that the deposition be recorded in accordance with division (A)(3) of this section.

(b) In any proceeding that is not otherwise eligible for the protections provided for in division (A)(2)(a) of this section, and in which an alleged victim of the violation was a child who was less than eighteen years of age when the complaint, indictment, or information was filed, whichever occurred earlier, upon motion of the child victim, the child victim's attorney, if applicable, or an attorney for the prosecution, and upon a showing by a preponderance of the evidence that the child will suffer serious emotional trauma if required to provide live trial testimony, the judge of the court in which the prosecution is being conducted shall order that the testimony of the child victim be taken by deposition. The prosecution may also request that the deposition be recorded in accordance with division (A)(3) of this section.

....

²² The text of Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2945.481 cited here and elsewhere in this report includes amendments made by the enactment of House Bill 343 during the 2021-2022 Regular Session of the Ohio state legislature (effective July 4, 2023).

²³ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2901.01(A)(9) (Definitions) defines "offense of violence" to include "[a] violation of . . . 2905.32 [Trafficking of persons]"

(3) . . . If a judge issues an order that the deposition be recorded, the judge shall exclude from the room in which the deposition is to be taken every person except the child victim giving the testimony, the judge, one or more interpreters if needed, the attorneys for the prosecution and the defense, the child victim's attorney, if applicable, the child victim's representative, if applicable, any person needed to operate the equipment to be used, one person chosen by the child victim giving the deposition, and any person whose presence the judge determines would contribute to the welfare and well-being of the child victim giving the deposition The defendant shall be permitted to observe and hear the testimony of the child victim giving the deposition on a monitor, shall be provided with an electronic means of immediate communication with the defendant's attorney during the testimony, and shall be restricted to a location from which the defendant cannot be seen or heard by the child victim giving the deposition, except on a monitor provided for that purpose

....

(C) In any proceeding in the prosecution of any charge of a violation listed in division (A)(2) of this section or an offense of violence and in which an alleged victim of the violation or offense was a child who was less than thirteen years of age when the complaint, indictment, or information was filed, whichever occurred earlier, the prosecution, the child victim, or the child victim's attorney, if applicable, may file a motion with the judge requesting the judge to order the testimony of the child victim to be taken in a room other than the room in which the proceeding is being conducted and be televised, by closed circuit equipment, into the room in which the proceeding is being conducted The judge may issue the order upon the motion of the prosecution, child victim, or child victim's attorney, if applicable, filed under this section, if the judge determines that the child victim is unavailable to testify in the room in which the proceeding is being conducted in the physical presence of the defendant, for one or more of the reasons set forth in division (E)²⁴ of this section

(D) In any proceeding in the prosecution of any charge of a violation listed in division (A)(2) of this section or an offense of violence and in which an alleged victim of the violation or offense was a child who was less than thirteen years of age when the complaint, indictment, or information was filed, whichever occurred earlier, the prosecution, child victim, or child victim's attorney, if applicable, may file a motion with the judge requesting the judge to order the testimony of the child victim to be taken outside of the room in which the proceeding is being conducted and be recorded for showing in the room in which the proceeding is being conducted The judge may issue the order upon the motion of the prosecution, child victim, or child victim's attorney, if applicable, filed under this division, if the judge determines that the child victim is unavailable to testify in the room in which the proceeding is being conducted in the physical presence of the defendant, for one or more of the reasons set forth in division (E) of this section

Further, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2937.11²⁵ (Conduct of preliminary hearing) allows child sex trafficking victims to testify by closed circuit television (CCTV) during a preliminary hearing related to their exploitation. Under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2937.11(B), (D),

²⁴ Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2945.481(E),

For purposes of divisions (C) and (D) of this section, a judge may order the testimony of a child victim to be taken outside the room in which the proceeding is being conducted if the judge determines that the child victim is unavailable to testify in the room in the physical presence of the defendant due to one or more of the following:

- (1) The persistent refusal of the child victim to testify despite judicial requests to do so;
- (2) The inability of the child victim to communicate about the alleged violation or offense because of extreme fear, failure of memory, or another similar reason;
- (3) The substantial likelihood that the child victim will suffer serious emotional trauma from so testifying.

²⁵ The text of Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2937.11 cited here and elsewhere in this report includes amendments made by the enactment of House Bill 343 during the 2021-2022 Regular Session of the Ohio state legislature (effective July 4, 2023).

(B)

(1) In a case involving an alleged felony violation of section . . . 2905.32 [Trafficking in persons], . . . 2907.21 [Compelling prostitution], 2907.24 [Soliciting; after positive HIV test; driver's license suspension], . . . 2907.323 [Illegal use of a minor in nudity-oriented material or performance], or 2919.22 [Endangering children] of the Revised Code or an alleged felony offense of violence and in which an alleged victim of the alleged violation or offense was less than thirteen years of age when the complaint or information was filed, whichever occurred earlier, upon motion of the prosecution, victim, or victim's attorney, if applicable, the testimony of the child victim at the preliminary hearing may be taken in a room other than the room in which the preliminary hearing is being conducted and be televised, by closed circuit equipment, into the room in which the preliminary hearing is being conducted, in accordance with division (C) of section 2945.481 of the Revised Code.

(2) In a case that is not otherwise eligible for the protections provided for in division (B)(1) of this section, and if either of the following apply, upon motion of the prosecution, victim, or victim's attorney, if applicable, the testimony of the alleged victim at the preliminary hearing may be taken in a room other than the room in which the preliminary hearing is being conducted and be televised, by closed circuit equipment, into the room in which the preliminary hearing is being conducted, in accordance with division (C) of section 2945.481 of the Revised Code:

(a) An alleged victim of the violation was a child who was less than eighteen years of age when the complaint, indictment, or information was filed, whichever occurred earlier, and the alleged victim would be permitted to provide recorded testimony under section 2945.481 of the Revised Code.

....

....
(D)

(1)

(a) In a case involving an alleged violation of section 2905.32 of the Revised Code, upon motion of the prosecution, victim, or victim's attorney, if applicable, the testimony of the victim²⁶ at the preliminary hearing may be taken in a place or room other than the room in which the preliminary hearing is being conducted and be televised, by closed circuit equipment, into the room in which the preliminary hearing is being conducted

....

(2) For purposes of division (D)(1) of this section, a judge or magistrate may order the testimony of a victim to be taken at a place or room outside the room in which the preliminary hearing is being conducted if the judge or magistrate determines that the victim is unavailable to testify in the room in the physical presence of the accused due to one or more of the following:

(a) The inability of the victim to communicate about the alleged offense because of extreme fear, severe trauma, or another similar reason;

(b) The substantial likelihood that the victim will suffer serious emotional trauma from so testifying;

(c) The victim is at a hospital for care and treatment for any physical, mental, or emotional injury suffered by reason of the alleged offense.

²⁶ For purposes of this subsection, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2937.11(A)(2) defines "victim" as "any person who is less than sixteen years of age and who was a victim of a violation of section 2905.32 of the Revised Code or against whom was directed any conduct that constitutes, or is an element of, a violation of section 2905.32 of the Revised Code."

EXTRA CREDIT



Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2945.481 and Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2937.11 permit victims of child labor trafficking to testify by an alternative method.

Policy Goal 5.3

Child sex trafficking victims have access to victim protections in the criminal justice system.

🟡 PARTIALLY MET

	Child sex trafficking victims have the right to a victim advocate	Child sex trafficking victims testifying against their exploiter are provided supports in the courtroom	Child sex trafficking victims' identifying information is protected from disclosure in court records
Summary	Not statutorily required.	The court shall permit the victim to be accompanied by an individual to provide support to the victim during testimony.	State law provides safeguards against the release of identifying information, including a victim's address, telephone number, place of employment, and other locating information.
Relevant Statute(s)	None.	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2930.09 (Presence of victim at proceedings; individual providing support)	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2930.07 (Concealment of victim's or representative's address, telephone number and similar identifying facts)

5.3.1 Recommendation: Statutorily require that child sex trafficking victims have the right to a victim advocate. (See [Issue Brief 5.3](#).)

Policy Goal 5.4

State law provides for privileged communications between caseworkers and child sex trafficking victims.

🟡 PARTIALLY MET

Ohio law does not provide for privileged communications between caseworkers and child sex trafficking victims specifically. However, child sex trafficking victims may benefit from privileged communications protections provided to certain behavioral and mental health professionals and clients if the victim received care or services from such professionals.

Statute	Profession	Relevant Limitations
Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2317.02(G)(1) (Privileged communications)	Licensed school counselors, licensed professional counselors, licensed clinical counselor, social workers	None.
Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4732.19 (Privileged communications)	Psychologists, school psychologists	None.

- 5.4.1 Recommendation: Enact a child sex trafficking-specific caseworker privilege law that protects a child sex trafficking victim's communications with a caseworker from being disclosed. (See [*Issue Brief 5.4.*](#))



ISSUE 6: Prevention & Training

Policy Goal 6.1

State law mandates statewide training for child welfare agencies on identification and response to child sex trafficking.

○ NOT MET

Ohio law does not mandate statewide training for child welfare agencies on identification and response to child sex trafficking.

- 6.1.1 Recommendation: Statutorily mandate statewide training for child welfare agencies on identification and response to child sex trafficking. (See [Issue Brief 6.1](#).)

INSIGHTS FROM THE FIELD



“Ohio Administrative Code 5101:2-33-55 requires that all public children services agency caseworkers hired after January 1, 2007 are to complete an approved human trafficking course offered through the statewide Learning Management System. Caseworkers are to complete the training within two years of continuous employment.

The Ohio Department of Administrative Services’ Human Resources Policy, HR-41, requires all current state employees, regardless of classification, who perform duties of law enforcement officers, juvenile justice and adult corrections professionals (e.g. case managers), first responders, inspectors or investigators, shall receive three and a half hours of mandatory human trafficking training. New state employees must complete this training within six months of their hire date.

In November of 2021, the Ohio Child Welfare Training Program leadership facilitated a meeting with its contracted trainers to discuss the importance of trauma-informed language and imagery in presentations, updates regarding human trafficking data, the ethical sharing of survivor stories and case studies, and presenting on trafficking through a lens of survivor empowerment.”^{*}

^{*}This information was gathered through our Insights from the Field process and was anonymized at the contributor’s request.

Policy Goal 6.2

State law mandates statewide training for juvenile justice agencies on identification and response to child sex trafficking.

○ NOT MET

Ohio law does not mandate statewide training for juvenile justice agencies on identification and response to child sex trafficking.

- 6.2.1 Recommendation: Statutorily mandate statewide training for juvenile justice agencies on identification and response to child sex trafficking. (See [Issue Brief 6.2.](#))

INSIGHTS FROM THE FIELD



“Ohio Department of Youth Services policy requires all employees to complete an annual web-based training on human trafficking. Additionally, content on human trafficking and the agency’s policy related to identifying and responding to trafficking survivors has been added to the Ohio Department of Youth Services pre-service orientation training for all incoming employees.”[†]

[†]This information was gathered through our Insights from the Field process and was anonymized at the contributor’s request.

Policy Goal 6.3 State law mandates ongoing, trafficking-specific training on victim-centered investigations for law enforcement.

● PARTIALLY MET

Ohio law mandates trafficking-specific training for law enforcement; however, such training is not required to be ongoing. Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 109.745(A) (Training for investigating and handling crime of trafficking in persons),

The attorney general shall provide training for peace officers in investigating and handling violations of section 2905.32 [Trafficking in persons] of the Revised Code. The training shall include all of the following:

- (1) Identifying violations of section 2905.32 of the Revised Code;
- (2) Methods used in identifying victims of violations of section 2905.32 of the Revised Code who are citizens of the United States or a foreign country, including preliminary interviewing techniques and appropriate questioning methods;
- (3) Methods for prosecuting persons who violate section 2905.32 of the Revised Code;
- (4) Methods of increasing effective collaboration with nongovernmental organizations and other social service organizations in the course of a criminal action regarding a violation of section 2905.32 of the Revised Code;
- (5) Methods for protecting the rights of victims of violations of section 2905.32 of the Revised Code, including the need to consider human rights and the special needs of women and children who are victims of violations of that section and to treat victims as victims rather than as criminals;
- (6) Methods for promoting the safety of victims of violations of section 2905.32 of the Revised Code, including the training of peace officers to quickly recognize victims of a violation of any of those sections who are citizens of the United States or citizens of a foreign country.

As noted above, however, training is not required to be ongoing.

- 6.3.1 Recommendation: Statutorily mandate ongoing, trafficking-specific training on victim-centered investigations for law enforcement. (See [Issue Brief 6.3.](#))

INSIGHTS FROM THE FIELD



“Rule 109:2-1-13 in Ohio Administrative Code states that officers must complete training in handling domestic violence, sexual assault and trafficking in persons offenses.”[†]

[†]*This information was gathered through our Insights from the Field process and was anonymized at the contributor’s request.*

Policy Goal 6.4 State law mandates trafficking-specific training on victim-centered investigations and prosecutions for prosecutors.

○ NOT MET

Ohio law does not mandate trafficking-specific training on victim-centered investigations and prosecutions for prosecutors.²⁷

6.4.1 Recommendation: Statutorily mandate trafficking-specific training on victim-centered investigations and prosecutions for prosecutors. (See [Issue Brief 6.4.](#))

Policy Goal 6.5 State law mandates child sex trafficking training for school personnel.

● FULLY MET

Ohio law mandates trafficking-specific training for school personnel. Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3319.073(A), (B) (In-service training in prevention of child abuse, violence, and substance abuse and promotion of positive youth development; training in school safety and violence prevention; dating violence),

(A) The board of education of each city and exempted village school district and the governing board of each educational service center shall adopt or adapt the curriculum developed by the department of education for, or shall develop in consultation with public or private agencies or persons involved in child abuse prevention or intervention programs, a program of in-service training in the prevention of child abuse, violence, and substance abuse and the promotion of positive youth development. Each person employed by any school district or service center to work in a school as a nurse, teacher, counselor, school psychologist, or administrator shall complete at least four hours of the in-service training within two years of commencing employment with the district or center, and every five years thereafter. A person who is employed by any school district or service center to work in an elementary school as a nurse, teacher,

²⁷ While not statutorily mandated, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4743.07 (Licensing condition – Training in the recognition and handling of human trafficking) does clarify the legislature’s intent that trafficking-specific training be provided. It states,

The general assembly strongly recommends that every board, commission, or agency that is created under or by virtue of Title XLVII [Occupations – Professions] of the Revised Code [which includes Chapter 4705 (Attorneys)] and that is authorized to grant licensure or certification to persons who may encounter human trafficking victims in the normal course of their work promulgate rules pursuant to Chapter 119 [Administrative procedure] of the Revised Code to require those persons, as a condition of receiving or maintaining licensure or certification, to receive training in the recognition and handling of human trafficking cases.

counselor, school psychologist, or administrator on March 30, 2007, shall complete at least four hours of the in-service training not later than March 30, 2009, and every five years thereafter. A person who is employed by any school district or service center to work in a middle or high school as a nurse, teacher, counselor, school psychologist, or administrator on October 16, 2009, shall complete at least four hours of the in-service training not later than October 16, 2011, and every five years thereafter.

(B) Each board shall incorporate training in school safety and violence prevention, including human trafficking content, into the in-service training required by division (A) of this section. For this purpose, the board shall adopt or adapt the curriculum developed by the department or shall develop its own curriculum in consultation with public or private agencies or persons involved in school safety and violence prevention programs.

INSIGHTS FROM THE FIELD



“In 2022, the Governor’s Human Trafficking Task Force partnered with the Ohio Department of Education, service providers, educators, advocates, law enforcement, and survivors of trafficking to create an easily accessible training video that school districts can utilize to meet this training requirement. The training has been onboarded into Public School Works, the learning management system utilized by the majority of districts in Ohio. Link to the training video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ThSSCaUNTJQ>.”[†]

[†]This information was gathered through our Insights from the Field process and was anonymized at the contributor’s request.

Policy Goal 6.6 State law mandates child sex trafficking prevention education in schools.

○ NOT MET

Ohio law does not mandate child sex trafficking prevention education in schools.²⁸

- 6.6.1 Recommendation: Statutorily mandate developmentally and age-appropriate child sex trafficking prevention education in schools. (See [Issue Brief 6.6](#).)

²⁸ Notably, sexual violence prevention education is provided for under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3313.60(A)(5)(f) (Required curriculum; requirements for promotion to ninth grade and for graduation from high school), Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3314.0310(B) (School curriculum), and Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3326.091(B) (STEM school curriculum). Because the term “sexual violence” is undefined, however, it is unclear whether the training will specifically address child sex trafficking.

INSIGHTS FROM THE FIELD



“In 2022, Ohio passed legislation requiring all K-12 schools to teach sexual abuse and violence prevention, which may include training regarding human trafficking. The Ohio Department of Education put out a list of freely available curricula for meeting the requirement. At least one of the listed options includes human trafficking education.”[†]

[†]This information was gathered through our Insights from the Field process and was anonymized at the contributor's request.

State Laws Addressing Child Sex Trafficking

1. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2905.32(A), (E) (Trafficking in persons) states,

(A) No person shall knowingly recruit, lure, entice, isolate, harbor, transport, provide, obtain, or maintain, or knowingly attempt to recruit, lure, entice, isolate, harbor, transport, provide, obtain, or maintain, another person if either of the following applies:

....

(2) The other person is less than eighteen years of age . . . and either the offender knows that the other person will be subjected to involuntary servitude or the offender's knowing recruitment, luring, enticement, isolation, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, or maintenance of the other person or knowing attempt to recruit, lure, entice, isolate, harbor, transport, provide, obtain, or maintain the other person is for any of the following purposes:

- (a) For the other person to engage in sexual activity for hire²⁹ with one or more third parties;
- (b) To engage in a performance for hire that is obscene, sexually oriented, or nudity oriented;
- (c) To be a model or participant for hire in the production of material that is obscene, sexually oriented, or nudity oriented.

....

(E) Whoever violates this section is guilty of trafficking in persons, a felony of the first degree. For a violation committed prior to March 22, 2019, notwithstanding the range of definite terms set forth in division (A)(1)(b) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, the court shall sentence the offender to a definite prison term of ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, or fifteen years. For a violation committed on or after March 22, 2019, notwithstanding the range of minimum terms set forth in division (A)(1)(a) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, the court shall sentence the offender to an indefinite prison term pursuant to

²⁹ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2905.32(F)(2) defines “sexual activity for hire,” “performance for hire,” and “model or participant for hire” as follows:

an implicit or explicit agreement to provide sexual activity, engage in an obscene, sexually oriented, or nudity oriented performance, or be a model or participant in the production of obscene, sexually oriented, or nudity oriented material, whichever is applicable, in exchange for anything of value paid to any of the following:

- (a) The person engaging in such sexual activity, performance, or modeling or participation;
- (b) Any person who recruits, lures, entices, isolates, harbors, transports, provides, obtains, or maintains, or attempts to recruit, lure, entice, isolate, harbor, transport, provide, obtain, or maintain the person described in division (F)(2)(a) of this section;
- (c) Any person associated with a person described in division (F)(2)(a) or (b) of this section.

that division, with a minimum term³⁰ under that sentence of ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, or fifteen years.³¹

³⁰ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2967.271(B), (C) (Presumptions related to sentence to non-life felony indefinite prison term) creates a presumption in favor of release upon expiration of the minimum prison term, stating,

- (B) When an offender is sentenced to a non-life felony indefinite prison term, there shall be a presumption that the person shall be released from service of the sentence on the expiration of the offender's minimum prison term or on the offender's presumptive earned early release date, whichever is earlier.
- (C) The presumption established under division (B) of this section is a rebuttable presumption that the department of rehabilitation and correction may rebut as provided in this division. Unless the department rebuts the presumption, the offender shall be released from service of the sentence on the expiration of the offender's minimum prison term or on the offender's presumptive earned early release date, whichever is earlier

Under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2967.271(C), the presumption can only be rebutted if, during incarceration: (1) the offender committed institutional rule infractions that threatened the security or safety of others, or violated the law, and his or her behavior demonstrates a continued threat to society, (2) the offender was placed in extended restrictive housing during the previous year, or (3) the offender is currently classified as a security level 3–5 or at a higher security level.

If the presumption is rebutted, “the additional period of incarceration shall be a reasonable period determined by the department, shall be specified by the department, and shall not exceed the offender’s maximum prison term. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2967.271(D)(1). “The provisions of this division regarding the establishment of a rebuttable presumption, the department’s rebuttal of the presumption, and the department’s maintenance of an offender’s incarceration for an additional period of incarceration apply, and may be utilized more than one time, during the remainder of the offender’s incarceration.” Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2967.271(D)(2). However, “if the offender has not been released . . . prior to the expiration of the offender's maximum prison term imposed as part of the offender's non-life felony indefinite prison term, the offender shall be released upon the expiration of that maximum term.” Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2967.271(D)(2).

³¹ Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2929.144(B), (C) (Determination of maximum prison term for qualifying felonies of the first or second degree),

(B) The court imposing a prison term on an offender under division (A)(1)(a) or (2)(a) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code for a qualifying felony of the first or second degree shall determine the maximum prison term that is part of the sentence in accordance with the following:

- (1) If the offender is being sentenced for one felony and the felony is a qualifying felony of the first or second degree, the maximum prison term shall be equal to the minimum term imposed on the offender under division (A)(1)(a) or (2)(a) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code plus fifty per cent of that term.
- (2) If the offender is being sentenced for more than one felony, if one or more of the felonies is a qualifying felony of the first or second degree, and if the court orders that some or all of the prison terms imposed are to be served consecutively, the court shall add all of the minimum terms imposed on the offender under division (A)(1)(a) or (2)(a) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code for a qualifying felony of the first or second degree that are to be served consecutively and all of the definite terms of the felonies that are not qualifying felonies of the first or second degree that are to be served consecutively, and the maximum term shall be equal to the total of those terms so added by the court plus fifty per cent of the longest minimum term or definite term for the most serious felony being sentenced.
- (3) If the offender is being sentenced for more than one felony, if one or more of the felonies is a qualifying felony of the first or second degree, and if the court orders that all of the prison terms imposed are to run concurrently, the maximum term shall be equal to the longest of the minimum terms imposed on the offender under division (A)(1)(a) or (2)(a) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code for a qualifying felony of the first or second degree for which the sentence is being imposed plus fifty per cent of the longest minimum term for the most serious qualifying felony being sentenced.

In addition to the terms of imprisonment noted above, offenders also face a fine up to \$20,000. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2929.13(A), 2929.18(A)(3)(a).

....

(C) The court imposing a prison term on an offender pursuant to division (A)(1)(a) or (2)(a) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code for a qualifying felony of the first or second degree shall sentence the offender, as part of the sentence, to the maximum prison term determined under division (B) of this section. The court shall impose this maximum term at sentencing as part of the sentence it imposes under section 2929.14 of the Revised Code, and shall state the minimum term it imposes under division (A)(1)(a) or (2)(a) of that section, and this maximum term, in the sentencing entry.

State Laws Addressing Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)

1. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.21(A) (Compelling prostitution) states,

No person shall knowingly do any of the following:

- (1) Compel another to engage in sexual activity for hire;
- (2) Induce, procure, encourage, solicit, request, or otherwise facilitate either of the following:
 - (a) A minor to engage in sexual activity for hire, whether or not the offender knows the age of the minor;
 - (b) A person the offender believes to be a minor to engage in sexual activity for hire, whether or not the person is a minor.
- (3)
 - (a) Pay or agree to pay a minor, either directly or through the minor's agent, so that the minor will engage in sexual activity, whether or not the offender knows the age of the minor;
 - (b) Pay or agree to pay a person the offender believes to be a minor, either directly or through the person's agent, so that the person will engage in sexual activity, whether or not the person is a minor.
- (4)
 - (a) Pay a minor, either directly or through the minor's agent, for the minor having engaged in sexual activity pursuant to a prior agreement, whether or not the offender knows the age of the minor;
 - (b) Pay a person the offender believes to be a minor, either directly or through the person's agent, for the person having engaged in sexual activity pursuant to a prior agreement, whether or not the person is a minor.
- (5)
 - (a) Allow a minor to engage in sexual activity for hire if the person allowing the child to engage in sexual activity for hire is the parent, guardian, custodian, person having custody or control, or person in loco parentis of the minor;
 - (b) Allow a person the offender believes to be a minor to engage in sexual activity for hire if the person allowing the person to engage in sexual activity for hire is the parent, guardian, custodian, person having custody or control, or person in loco parentis of the person the offender believes to be a minor, whether or not the person is a minor.

A conviction under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.21(A)(2)–(5) is punishable as a third degree felony by imprisonment for a definite term of 9–36 months and a possible fine up to \$10,000; if the crime is a “sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense, as those terms are defined in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code,” the court may impose an additional fine of \$50–\$500. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2907.21(C), 2929.14(A)(3)(b), 2929.18(A)(3)(c). If the victim is 16–17, a violation of Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.21(A)(1) committed prior to March 22, 2019 is punishable as a second degree felony by imprisonment for a definite term of 2–8 years and a possible fine up to \$15,000. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2907.21(C), 2929.14(A)(2)(b), 2929.18(A)(3)(b). If the victim is 16–17, a violation of Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.21(A)(1) committed on or after March 22, 2019 is punishable as a second degree felony, for which the court shall impose an indefinite prison term with a minimum term of 2–8 years and a possible fine up to \$15,000. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2907.21(C), 2929.14(A)(2)(a), 2929.18(A)(3)(b). If the victim is under 16, a violation of Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.21(A)(1) committed prior to March 22, 2019 is punishable as a first degree felony by imprisonment for a definite term of 3–11 years and a possible fine up to \$20,000. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2907.21(C), 2929.14(A)(1)(b), 2929.18(A)(3)(a). If the victim is under 16, a violation of Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.21(A)(1) committed on or after March 22, 2019 is punishable as a first degree felony, for which the court shall impose an indefinite prison term with a minimum term of 3–11 years and a possible fine up to \$20,000. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2907.21(C), 2929.14(A)(1)(a), 2929.18(A)(3)(a).

If an offender convicted under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.21 committed the offense “in furtherance of human trafficking,”³² however, enhanced penalties may apply under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2941.1422 (Human trafficking specification)³³ and Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2929.14(B)(7) (Basic prison terms).³⁴ Ohio Rev. Code

³² As used in Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2941.1422 (Human trafficking specification) and § 2929.14(B)(7) (Basic prison terms), Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2929.01(AAA) (Definitions) defines “human trafficking” as follows:

[A] scheme or plan to which all of the following apply:

- (1) Its object is one or both of the following:
 - (a) To subject a victim or victims to involuntary servitude, as defined in section 2905.31 of the Revised Code or to compel a victim or victims to engage in sexual activity for hire, to engage in a performance that is obscene, sexually oriented, or nudity oriented, or to be a model or participant in the production of material that is obscene, sexually oriented, or nudity oriented;
 - (b) To facilitate, encourage, or recruit a victim who is a minor or is a person with a developmental disability, or victims who are minors or are persons with developmental disabilities, for any purpose listed in divisions (A)(2)(a) to (c) of section 2905.32 of the Revised Code.
- (2) It involves at least two felony offenses, whether or not there has been a prior conviction for any of the felony offenses, to which all of the following apply:
 - (a) Each of the felony offenses is a violation of section 2905.01 [Kidnapping], 2905.02 [Abduction], 2905.32 [Trafficking in persons], 2907.21 [Compelling prostitution], 2907.22 [Promoting prostitution], or 2923.32 [Engaging in pattern of corrupt activity; forfeiture], division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2907.323 [Illegal use of a minor in nudity oriented material or performance], or division (B)(1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 2919.22 [Endangering children] of the Revised Code or is a violation of a law of any state other than this state that is substantially similar to any of the sections or divisions of the Revised Code identified in this division.
 - (b) At least one of the felony offenses was committed in this state.
 - (c) The felony offenses are related to the same scheme or plan and are not isolated instances.

³³ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2941.1422 provides,

(A) Imposition of a mandatory prison term under division (B)(7) of section 2929.14 [Basic prison terms] of the Revised Code is precluded unless the offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony violation of section 2905.01 [Kidnapping], 2905.02 [Abduction], 2907.21 [Compelling prostitution], 2907.22 [Promoting prostitution], or 2923.32 [Engaging in pattern of corrupt activity; forfeiture], division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2907.323 [Illegal use of a minor in nudity-oriented material or performance], or division (B)(1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 2919.22 [Endangering children] of the Revised Code and unless the indictment, count in the indictment, or information charging the offense specifies that the offender knowingly committed the offense in furtherance of human trafficking

³⁴ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2929.14(B)(7)(a) states,

If an offender is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony violation of section 2905.01 [Kidnapping], 2905.02 [Abduction], 2907.21 [Compelling prostitution], 2907.22 [Promoting prostitution], or 2923.32 [Engaging in pattern of corrupt activity; forfeiture], division (A)(1) or (2) of section 2907.323 [Illegal use of a minor in nudity oriented material or performance] involving a minor, or division (B)(1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 2919.22 [Endangering children] of the Revised Code and also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a specification of the type described in section 2941.1422 [Human trafficking specification] of the Revised Code that charges that the offender knowingly committed the offense in furtherance of human trafficking, the court shall impose on the offender a mandatory prison term that is one of the following:

- (i) If the offense is a felony of the first degree, a definite prison term of not less than five years and not greater than eleven years, except that if the offense is a felony of the first degree committed on or after March 22, 2019, the court shall impose as the minimum prison term a mandatory term of not less than five years and not greater than eleven years;
- (ii) If the offense is a felony of the second or third degree, a definite prison term of not less than three years and not greater than the maximum prison term allowed for the offense by division (A)(2)(b) or (3) of this section,

Ann. § 2907.21(C). In such a case, a conviction under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.21(A)(2)–(5) is punishable as a third degree felony by mandatory imprisonment for 3 years and a possible fine up to \$10,000. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2907.21(C), 2929.14(A)(3)(b), (B)(7)(a)(ii), 2929.18(A)(3)(c). If the victim is 16–17 years old, a violation of Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.21(A)(1) committed prior to March 22, 2019 is punishable as a second degree felony by mandatory imprisonment for a definite term of 2–8 years and a possible fine up to \$15,000. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2907.21(C), 2929.14(A)(2)(b), (B)(7)(a)(ii), 2929.18(A)(3)(b). If the victim is 16–17 years old, a violation of Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.21(A)(1) committed on or after March 22, 2019 is punishable as a second degree felony, for which the court shall impose an indefinite term with a minimum term of 2–8 years and a possible fine up to \$15,000. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2907.21(C), 2929.14(A)(2)(a), 2929.18(A)(3)(b). If the victim is under 16 years old, a violation of Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.21(A)(1) committed prior to March 22, 2019 is punishable as a first degree felony by mandatory imprisonment for a definite term of 5–11 years and a possible fine up to \$20,000. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2907.21(C), 2929.14(B)(7)(a)(i), 2929.18(A)(3)(a). If the victim is under 16 years old, a violation of Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.21(A)(1) committed on or after March 22, 2019 is punishable as a first degree felony, for which the court shall impose an indefinite term with a minimum term of 5–11 years and a possible fine up to \$20,000. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2907.21(C), 2929.14(B)(7)(a)(i), 2929.18(A)(3)(a).

2. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.22(A) (Promoting prostitution) states,

No person shall knowingly:

- (1) Establish, maintain, operate, manage, supervise, control, or have an interest in a brothel or any other enterprise a purpose of which is to facilitate engagement in sexual activity for hire;
- (2) Supervise, manage, or control the activities of a prostitute in engaging in sexual activity for hire;
- (3) Transport another, or cause another to be transported, in order to facilitate the other person's engaging in sexual activity for hire;
- (4) For the purpose of violating or facilitating a violation of this section, induce or procure another to engage in sexual activity for hire.

Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.22(B) imposes enhanced penalties when the victim of the offense is a commercially sexually exploited child. In such a case, a conviction under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.22(A) is punishable as a third degree felony by imprisonment for a definite term of 9–36 months and a possible fine up to \$10,000. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2907.22(B), 2929.14(A)(3)(b), 2929.18(A)(3)(c). Where an offender convicted under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.22 committed the offense “in furtherance of human trafficking,” enhanced penalties may apply pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2941.1422 and § 2929.14(B)(7). In such a case, a conviction under Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.22 is punishable as a third degree felony by mandatory imprisonment for 3 years and a possible fine up to \$10,000. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2907.22(B), 2929.14(A)(3)(b), (B)(7)(a)(ii), 2929.18(A)(3)(c).

3. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.23 (Procuring) states,

(A) No person, knowingly and for gain, shall do either of the following:

- (1) Entice or solicit another to patronize a prostitute or brothel;
- (2) Procure a prostitute for another to patronize, or take or direct another at the other's request to any place for the purpose of patronizing a prostitute.

(B) No person, having authority or responsibility over the use of premises, shall knowingly permit such premises to be used for the purpose of engaging in sexual activity for hire.

except that if the offense is a felony of the second degree committed on or after March 22, 2019, the court shall impose as the minimum prison term a mandatory term of not less than three years and not greater than eight years;

(iii) If the offense is a felony of the fourth or fifth degree, a definite prison term that is the maximum prison term allowed for the offense by division (A) of section 2929.14 [Basic prison terms] of the Revised Code.

(C) Whoever violates this section is guilty of procuring. Except as otherwise provided in this division, procuring is a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the prostitute who is procured, patronized, or otherwise involved in a violation of division (A)(2) of this section is under sixteen years of age at the time of the violation, regardless of whether the offender who violates division (A)(2) of this section knows the prostitute's age, or if a prostitute who engages in sexual activity for hire in premises used in violation of division (B) of this section is under sixteen years of age at the time of the violation, regardless of whether the offender who violates division (B) of this section knows the prostitute's age, procuring is a felony of the fourth degree. If the prostitute who is procured, patronized, or otherwise involved in a violation of division (A)(2) of this section is sixteen or seventeen years of age at the time of the violation or if a prostitute who engages in sexual activity for hire in premises used in violation of division (B) of this section is sixteen or seventeen years of age at the time of the violation, procuring is a felony of the fifth degree.

A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by imprisonment for up to 180 days and a possible fine up to \$1,000. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2929.24(A)(1), 2929.28(A)(2)(a)(i). A fourth degree felony is punishable by imprisonment for a definite term of 6–18 months and a possible fine up to \$5,000. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2929.14(A)(4), 2929.18(A)(3)(d). A fifth degree felony is punishable by imprisonment for a definite term of 6–12 months with “a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed” and a possible fine up to \$2,500. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2929.13(D), 2929.14(A)(5), 2929.18(A)(3)(e).

4. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.19(B), (C) (Prohibition against commercial sexual exploitation of minor) states,

(B) No person shall knowingly purchase or otherwise obtain advertising space for an advertisement for sexual activity for hire³⁵ that includes a depiction³⁶ of a minor.

(C) Whoever violates this section is guilty of commercial sexual exploitation of a minor, a felony of the third degree.

A felony of the third degree is punishable by imprisonment for a definite term of 9–36 months and a possible fine up to \$10,000. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2907.19(C), 2929.14(A)(3)(b), 2929.18(A)(3)(c).

³⁵ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.19(A)(1) defines “advertisement for sexual activity for hire” as “any advertisement or offer in electronic or print media that includes an explicit or implicit offer for sexual activity for hire to occur in this state.”

³⁶ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2907.19(A)(2) defines “depiction” as “any photograph, film, videotape, visual material, or printed material.”

RESOURCES

REPORT CARDS PROJECT: For more information on the Report Cards Project, visit reportcards.sharedhope.org.

TOOLKIT: To see how your state compares, visit reportcards.sharedhope.org/toolkit.

HIGHLIGHTED RESOURCES

Community-Based Services White Paper



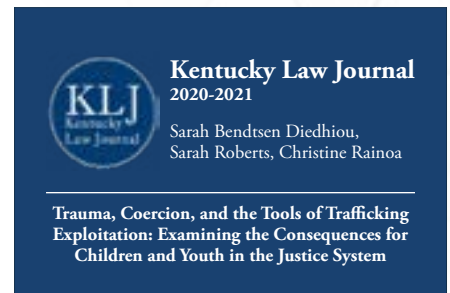
This white paper discusses the importance of providing comprehensive, trauma-informed services to all child sex trafficking victims, regardless of system involvement, and provides examples of state statutory responses.

Victim-Offender Intersectionality Report



This report examines the phenomenon of sex trafficking survivors entering the criminal justice system for allegedly engaging in sex trafficking conduct and provides tools for criminal justice stakeholders to assist in identifying and responding to these cases in a trauma-informed manner.

Trauma, Coercion, and the Tools of Trafficking Exploitation



This law journal article examines the harms of relying on a juvenile justice-based response for serving child sex trafficking victims, the importance of enacting strong non-criminalization laws, the intertwined nature of sex trafficking victimization and criminalized conduct, and the importance of using a trauma-informed lens in response.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For legislators and policy advocates assisting elected officials in creating legislation, request a consultation with our Policy Team online at sharedhope.org/legislative-technical-assistance. We will set up a meeting to discuss your legislative goals and create a customized plan for ongoing technical assistance, bill drafting services, and legislative support.

ADVOCACY ACTION CENTER

The Advocacy Action Center is an online resource that allows individuals to join the fight against child sex trafficking either through legislator engagement or by signing a petition. For more information, visit act.sharedhope.org/actioncenter.



Contact your legislators, letting them know you want greater protections for child sex trafficking victims and increased accountability for their exploiters.



Sign a petition to show your support for issues that advance justice for child sex trafficking survivors.



Help end the criminalization of child sex trafficking survivors! Several states can still criminalize child sex trafficking victims for prostitution. Sign the petition to show your support for changing these laws.