

gaging in commercial sex acts or who are subject to labor exploitation that may be in violation of child labor laws to determine whether each individual screened is a victim of human trafficking;

(B) require affirmative measures to avoid arresting, charging, or prosecuting human trafficking victims for any offense that is the direct result of their victimization;

(C) require all Federal law enforcement officers and relevant department personnel who participate in human trafficking investigations to receive training on enforcement of the protocol;

(D) be developed in consultation with State and local law enforcement agencies, the Department of Health and Human Services, survivors of human trafficking, and nongovernmental organizations that specialize in the identification, prevention, and restoration of victims of human trafficking; and

(E) include—

(i) procedures and practices to ensure that the screening process minimizes trauma or revictimization of the person being screened; and

(ii) guidelines on assisting victims of human trafficking in identifying and receiving victim services.

(Pub. L. 114-22, title I, §114, May 29, 2015, 129 Stat. 241; Pub. L. 115-393, title V, §502, Dec. 21, 2018, 132 Stat. 5276; Pub. L. 115-425, title I, §121(b), Jan. 8, 2019, 132 Stat. 5478.)

#### Editorial Notes

##### CODIFICATION

Section is comprised of section 114 of Pub. L. 114-22. Subsec. (d) of section 114 of Pub. L. 114-22 amended section 3583(k) of Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure.

Section was formerly classified to section 14044g of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

##### AMENDMENTS

2019—Subsec. (e)(1)(A). Pub. L. 115-425, §121(b)(1), (2), substituted “number” for “rates” in introductory provisions and inserted “, noting the number of covered offenders” after “covered offense” wherever appearing.

Subsec. (e)(1)(A)(i). Pub. L. 115-425, §121(b)(3), substituted “arrests” for “arrest”.

Subsec. (e)(1)(A)(ii). Pub. L. 115-425, §121(b)(4), substituted “prosecutions” for “prosecution”.

Subsec. (e)(1)(A)(iii). Pub. L. 115-425, §121(b)(5), substituted “convictions” for “conviction”.

2018—Subsec. (c)(1)(A)(iii), (iv). Pub. L. 115-393, §502(1), added cls. (iii) and (iv).

Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 115-393, §502(2), added subsec. (f).

#### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

##### USING EXISTING TASK FORCES AND COMPONENTS TO TARGET OFFENDERS WHO EXPLOIT CHILDREN

Pub. L. 114-22, title I, §110, May 29, 2015, 129 Stat. 239, provided that: “Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act [May 29, 2015], the Attorney General shall ensure that—

“(1) all task forces and working groups within the Innocence Lost National Initiative engage in activities, programs, or operations to increase the investigative capabilities of State and local law enforcement officers in the detection, investigation, and prosecution of persons who patronize, or solicit children for sex; and

“(2) all components and task forces with jurisdiction to detect, investigate, and prosecute cases of child labor trafficking engage in activities, programs, or operations to increase the capacity of such components to deter and punish child labor trafficking.”

#### § 20709a. Holistic training for Federal law enforcement officers and prosecutors

All training required under section 20709 of this title and section 7105(c)(4)<sup>1</sup> of title 22 shall—

(1) emphasize that an individual who knowingly solicits or patronizes a commercial sex act from a person who was a minor (consistent with section 1591(c) of title 18) or was subject to force, fraud, or coercion is guilty of an offense under chapter 77 of title 18 and is a party to a human trafficking offense;

(2) develop specific curriculum for—

(A) under appropriate circumstances, arresting and prosecuting buyers of commercial sex, child labor that is a violation of law, or forced labor as a form of primary prevention; and

(B) investigating and prosecuting individuals who knowingly benefit financially from participation in a venture that has engaged in any act of human trafficking; and

(3) specify that any comprehensive approach to eliminating human trafficking shall include a demand reduction component.

(Pub. L. 115-392, §7, Dec. 21, 2018, 132 Stat. 5253.)

#### Editorial Notes

##### REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 7105(c)(4) of title 22, referred to in text, was in the original “section 105(c)(4) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000” and was translated as if it read “section 107(c)(4)” of the Act to reflect the probable intent of Congress. There is no section 105(c)(4) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and section 107(c)(4) relates to the training of Government personnel.

#### § 20709b. Encouraging a victim-centered approach to training of Federal law enforcement personnel

##### (a) Training curriculum improvements

The Attorney General, Secretary of Homeland Security, and Secretary of Labor shall periodically, but not less frequently than once every 2 years, implement improvements to the training programs on human trafficking for employees of the Department of Justice, Department of Homeland Security, and Department of Labor, respectively, after consultation with survivors of human trafficking, or trafficking victims service providers, and Federal law enforcement agencies responsible for the prevention, deterrence, and prosecution of offenses involving human trafficking (such as individuals serving as, or who have served as, investigators in a Federal agency and who have expertise in identifying human trafficking victims and investigating human trafficking cases).

##### (b) Advanced training curriculum

###### (1) In general

Not later than 1 year after December 21, 2018, the Attorney General and the Secretary

<sup>1</sup> See References in Text note below.