

*Prostitution and Sex Trafficking
Charges in Alaska
2020-2024*



Community United for Safety &

Protection

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Executive Summary

Summary of Findings

- The Alaska prostitution statute targets and harms desperate women living in poverty. The only case of a state charge for selling sex was placed against a woman trying to mitigate an unsafe situation made less safe by the attending officer.
- Operations by Alaska State Troopers lower market rates and contribute to unsafe work conditions for sex workers. These are harmful and should not be permitted.
- Cases resulting from stings against clients are dismissed because police don't understand the statute. 81% of total cases resulting from police posing as sex workers to trick clients into agreeing to have sex with them were dismissed or not viewable because of a Suspended Imposition of Sentence.
- Charges like prostitution and related charges stigmatize individuals, harm families, and cause needed workers to move away from Alaska.
- Some cases of harassment were charged as prostitution, further stigmatizing sex work and failing to address predatory and coercive behavior.
- There were three total state charges of sex trafficking of adults and no federal charges of sex trafficking of adults during the research period. No victims of violence were identified in prostitution sting operations.
- Two out of three total federal sex trafficking of minor cases were essentially child molestation cases where the perpetrator had paid the victim.
- All state felony child solicitation cases were misfiled as misdemeanor prostitution cases and only two out of six were corrected, resulting in child predators only being charged with misdemeanors.
- In cases of victimization of minors they were frequently homeless. Ending sex trafficking and other victimization of minors calls for ending youth homelessness.

Introduction

The Community United For Safety and Protection is a group of current and former Alaskan sex workers, sex trafficking survivors, and our allies. In this report, we provide data for policy makers to better understand how the current laws do not serve their intended purpose, be it helping sex trafficking survivors, marginalized sex workers, or public safety.

By reviewing all prostitution and sex trafficking charges filed in our state at the state and federal level, CUSP has crafted this report to show that passing the wrong laws criminalizing the wrong people doesn't bring justice or increase the public's safety. This report shows that Alaskan laws and policing that rely on the conflation of prostitution with forced labor in the sex industry or with child sexual abuse fails both the victims and the public's safety. It is important to create a peaceful and secure Alaska for all Alaskans but anti-prostitution and sex trafficking laws as they stand today and their subsequent enforcement under the guise of rescuing children misses the mark.

By reviewing the actual cases as they've been charged and adjudicated the public and policy makers can better see how victims of sexual assault, harrassment, and child sexual abuse have been given less justice than they deserve because they have to rely on law enforcement to make arbitrary decisions about what laws apply.

CUSP members have spent numerous unpaid hours attending and attempting to attend the Governor's Council on Human and Sex Trafficking meetings, attempting to provide feedback about how current policy affects our community on the ground, only to be treated like we are the enemy. We still try to better inform the council's recommendations to the legislature about what specific laws would actually address the on the ground issues faced by sexual assault victims, sex trafficking victims, and those who work in Alaska's sex industry.

In prior years we have made records requests and provided legislators with summaries (see Appendix A) of how the prostitution and sex trafficking statutes are being used. This time we've taken a deeper dive into the last almost four years of charges to show legislators directly how these types of laws are not having the desired effect to deter perpetrators. In some cases these laws are unduly harming people who have nothing to do with either sexual assault or sex trafficking.

Our hope is that this report can be used as a guide post to pass laws that stop harming the folks who could play a key role in stopping forced labor in the sex industry and apprehend perpetrators without damaging trust any further between our community and the law enforcement community. In this report we do not share names or case numbers that would reveal the identities of sex trafficking survivors or adults engaging in consensual, private sexual activities. However, all of the documentation can be made available to allies who will not let it be used to publicly identify members of our community.

Methods

In this research we wanted to review all cases of prostitution and sex trafficking filed in Alaska at the federal, state, and municipal level between 2020 and November of 2024.

We made records requests from the state Department of Law and the Municipality of Anchorage. The Department of Law responded with a list of case numbers, rather than the requested documents. The Municipality of Anchorage did not provide records, despite repeated follow up. We used PACER to access the federal cases.

This community action project is a qualitative review triangulated by researchers with lived experience in the policy area. Three sex workers and sex trafficking survivors with recent experience in Alaska's sex industry reviewed the charging documents and findings.

Limitations of the Data

Wrong Charges

Almost all of the solicitation cases, as well as all of the solicitation of minors cases, were initially filed (and some closed) under the wrong section of the prostitution statute. Some were amended after being closed.

CASE MANAGEMENT ORDER

Under AS 11.61.100(a) two subsections exist: "(1) engages in or agrees or offers to engage in sexual conduct in return for a fee, or (2) offers a fee in return for sexual conduct." The language used appears to intend that AS 11.61.100(a)(1) applies to the person offering sexual conduct, and AS 11.61.100(a)(2) applies to the person offering the money or fee.

The complaint in this case listed AS 11.61.100(a) with no subsection, but used the language of AS 11.61.100(a)(1). At arraignments, the court requested that the State clarify which subsection was being charged. The State (likely looking at the language use) indicated that they intended AS 11.61.100(a)(1).

The bail form issued out of arraignments listed AS 11.61.100(a)(2) as the subsection. The judgment in this case lists AS 11.61.100(a)(2). The judgment appears to be correct. This court will set on a status hearing re: sentencing. This court requests that

the State file an information amending to AS 11.61.100(a)(2) prior to the hearing. This court requests that the Defendant be present at that hearing to affirm the applicable subsection.

This created some confusion in our data coding, as well as in the way we discuss the cases. We have tried to code and discuss the cases as the charges that they were meant to be. For example, there has only been one person charged with prostitution for selling sexual conduct during the research period, but there were a dozen or so customers charged with paying for sexual conduct under the selling section of the statute which we coded and will discuss under the solicitation section.

Cases Not Provided by the Department of Law

We have no way of knowing if there are additional cases that were not provided to us by the Department of Law in response to our records request. In one previous year, there were two

cases we were aware of that the Department of Law did not provide. Our research is only as accurate as our public servants' compliance with public records laws.

No Municipality of Anchorage Cases Provided

Although the Municipality of Anchorage wrote on November 11th, 2024 that they would be in touch about our records request within two business days, they were not. After several phone calls to the Municipality, we received and promptly paid an invoice for \$60 for these records on December 10th. We still have not received the requested records.

Findings

Prostitution (AS 11.66.100(a)(1)): One Case

(a) A person commits the crime of prostitution if the person
(1) engages in or agrees or offers to engage in sexual
conduct in return for a fee; or...

(d) Except as provided in (e) of this section, prostitution is
a class B misdemeanor.

The Prostitution Statute Targets and Harms Desperate Women Living in Poverty

Between 2020 and November of 2024, only one person was charged with selling sex under Alaska state law. She was not a sex worker. She was a homeless woman who had contacted police for help and made the desperate mistake of offering an Alaska State Trooper oral sex to transport her away from a man she was apparently afraid of. Because this sounds so incredible, we are including Alaska State Trooper Kevin Gill's description of the case below.

Much has been written over the years about the way prostitution laws are used to criminalize poverty, desperation, and marginalized women who are not sex workers. Few things demonstrate that better than Trooper Gill's own description of the only case to be charged against anyone for selling sex over the last four years:

I, Trooper Kevin Gill

attest to the following and state:

On 10/28/2023 at approximately 1807 hours, I began responding to [redacted] Lane and [redacted] upon the report of a female screaming for help and reporting to the complainant, resident (he) [redacted], that she was being followed by a white van driven by someone named Mike who was trying to hurt her. The female was identified as (she) [redacted]. (she) [redacted] asked for an ambulance but could offer no medical issue to Dispatch. She then began asking for law enforcement.

When I arrived, (he) [redacted] and (she) [redacted] were on a porch and came down the driveway to meet me. AST has history with (her) [redacted] behaving in a similar manner while no emergency existed and no crime was substantiated, so I spoke with (him) [redacted] first. He indicated he saw her walking across his lawn screaming for help, so he went out to see her. There was a white work-van driving down [redacted] which turned left onto [redacted]. She told him the van was following her and he stood by with her trying to help her. A little while later, the van returned and turned from [redacted] onto [redacted], passing by slowly. While gathering this information from (him) [redacted], (she) [redacted] wandered off to the roadway despite me calling out asking where she was going. I then observed (her) [redacted] pulling on the door handle to my patrol vehicle in an unsuccessful attempt to access the rear passenger compartment. I ordered her to stop attempting to criminally trespass.

I allowed (her) [redacted] to sit in the back to stay warm. She told me she had just gotten out of the hospital and was in possession of (perp)'s phone. She returned to an encampment at which she was staying ((perp) also stayed there) and complained that (perp) had her Quest card. She gave (perp)'s phone back and wanted her Quest card, which she believed

NVOL Criminal Complaint (10/2013)
Criminal Rule 3

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to have no funds. (Perp) [redacted] made a comment he was going to town. She took (perp)'s phone back and walked away. No assault took place. (Perp) [redacted] then drove the van past her, without following her, but he still had her Quest card so she started screaming for help. When he passed the second time, he simply drove by again back to the encampment with nothing significant.

(She) [redacted] began telling me to assist her in gathering all her belongings and taking her to (another man) [redacted]'s property she claimed he told her she could stay for the weekend. She also indicated there was a wanted person on the property from which she had just come, and the person to whom she was referring was confirmed to be wanted. It was explained to (her) [redacted] that screaming for help so law enforcement would act as a moving company was not an appropriate accommodation or service provided, but that another unit was coming to go to the property (to attempt to retrieve both her Quest card and the wanted person as well as return (perp)'s phone). She persistently asked that I gather all her belongings, load them into my patrol vehicle, and take her and her belongings to (man) [redacted]'s residence in Soldotna.

After explaining that fulfilling her plan completely was not going to happen, (she) [redacted] then directly solicited via a conditional statement, "I'll give you a blowjob if" I were to gather her things and drive her to McClain's. Instead of accepting her offer, I arrested her for bribery and prostitution. After obtaining her quest card and returning the stolen phone, (she) [redacted] was transported to Wildwood Pretrial by Sgt. Miller.

In Alaska, the rape capital of the US, a police officer should be willing to transport a vulnerable woman with no resources away from a scary man. Trooper Gill spent quite a bit of time with this woman and she provided him with accurate information that led to an immediate arrest in another case. In return, Trooper Gill refused to transport her to safety, telling her that police aren't a moving company.

A police officer who leaves a desperate, marginalized, fearful woman in an unsafe situation like this should bear responsibility for what happens to her and for acting to facilitate Alaska's high rates of sexual assault. A police officer should never make a woman feel so desperate for safety

that she offers a sex act to try to reach safety. If this woman were not homeless, or could afford a cab, she would not have been put in the position of trying to hustle a police officer for safety and she would not have this stigmatizing charge on her record now. This charge will subject her to discrimination in housing and employment, contributing to ongoing homelessness, desperation, and victimization.

Solicitation (AS 11.66.100(a)(2)): Twenty Seven Cases

(a) A person commits the crime of prostitution if the person...
(2) offers a fee in return for sexual conduct.

(d) Except as provided in (e) of this section, prostitution is a class B misdemeanor.

There are primarily two kinds of cases charged as buyers (if we ignore the confusion caused by police and prosecutors applying the wrong sections of the prostitution statutes):

- In twenty one of the twenty seven total buyer cases, members of the Alaska State Troopers' Special Crimes Investigative Unit placed ads online pretending to be sex workers with low rates and/or offering unsafe sexual services and arrested men who responded.
- In six cases, women or minors contacted police because men were harassing them and offering them money for sex.

Alaska State Troopers Contribute to Pressure for Unsafe Work Conditions and Lower Market Rates

In their fake ads, the Alaska State Troopers' Special Crimes Investigative Unit consistently offered unprotected services that are not standard in Alaska's sex industry, creating market pressure for unsafe services:

The advertisement location selected was Fairbanks, Alaska. The advertisement narrative was as follows:

Pic real 100% Real and always discreet always on time, and looking my very best. I always aim to please and make sure you're happy, leaving you with amazing memorable moments. Let me fulfill your fantasies baby. I love what I do and take extreme pleasure by providing you with an ultimate passionate experience. Seductive voice, sexy tight body, private, and prompt! 100% INDEPENDENT - AVAILABLE Pictures are real and taken recently. YES ANAL, YES BBBJ, YES GFE. Text (206)479-4727.

For clarification, some of the acronyms commonly used in the sex industry and referred to in this affidavit are as follows:

BB refers to "bare back", or without a condom. "Greek" refers to anal sex. "BBBJ" refers to oral sex without a condom. "FS" means full service, which refers to sexual intercourse. "GFE" refers to girlfriend experience.

These unsafe services were consistently offered for \$125 or \$150, or "\$50 extra" for bareback, well below the industry norms of \$300-400 for a one hour appointment including protected contact.

Ads like this mislead customers and new sex workers into thinking that offering unsafe services for low rates is normal and that new sex workers must match these same rates and services as standard when they are not. These sort of sting operations have already damaged business for new sex workers who do not have established businesses to show potential clients that they aren't police. These unfair business practices by undercover police officers create false and unnecessarily unsafe working conditions, damaging worker incomes and client and worker health and safety.

Cases Resulting From Stings Against Clients are Dismissed Because Police Don't Understand the Statute

Of the twenty one total cases resulting from police posing as sex workers to trick clients into agreeing to have sex, seventeen (or eighty-one percent) of them were dismissed or not viewable on Courtview because of a Suspended Imposition of Sentence. Primarily, Fairbanks cases were dismissed, while Anchorage cases were not.

One representative Motion to Dismiss read, in part:

the evidence is insufficient for probable cause - and insufficient to support a conviction - for prostitution under AS 11.66.100(a)(2). The evidence, even if taken in the light most favorable to the state, fails to establish the actus reus of the offense - that the defendant "offer[ed] a fee in return for sexual conduct." The evidence shows that an Alaska Bureau of Investigations (ABI) officer, posing as a prostitute named Taylor, offered sexual services to [the defendant] in exchange for a fee. The evidence could support an inference that [the defendant] planned to accept this offer, or perhaps even that he did accept the offer. But the essential element - that [the defendant] himself offered a fee - is completely unsupported. The court must dismiss the complaint.

The motion goes on to say that "the only person in this exchange who violated the prostitution statute was Sgt Wegryzn, posing as 'Taylor,'" and noted that a judge in Kenai had dismissed a similar case on the same grounds a decade ago.

In this case the state filed opposition to the motion to dismiss and there were several motions, including transcripts of the 2007 legislative hearings that created the solicitation section. Ultimately, the charges were dismissed by the prosecution in this - and most of the other Fairbanks - cases.

These Kinds of Stigmatizing Charges Harm Families and Cause Needed Workers to Move Away From Alaska

Although solicitation is a misdemeanor, it comes with real world consequences - even in cases that are dismissed - including loss of employment for many. In some cases this has resulted in families with children becoming homeless, and in at least one case it resulted in a teacher

leaving the state to re-establish employment. Alaska can not afford these skilled workforce losses over consensual, private, adult sexual encounters, which we believe are constitutionally protected.

These stings disenfranchise clients - those who are most likely to meet sex trafficking victims - and prevent the reporting of sex trafficking. As the usual first responders to sex trafficking, clients need access to equal protection under the immunity provision in Alaska's prostitution statute (AS 11.66.100(c)) to be able to report these heinous crimes. If they are victims of theft or violence in the course of an encounter, they must have immunity to report that too.

Harassment Charged as Prostitution

In six cases, men were charged with soliciting prostitution after they offered money for sex to women or minor boys who they were sexually harassing. There is a great deal of variety in these cases, with some including additional charges for more predatory behavior.

Prostitution is a business. It is consensual and between adults who are empowered with equal bargaining power. It does not include the use of money as a tool of coercion.

There are more appropriate charges in these cases. Some that were filed were: Online Enticement, Enticement of a Minor, DUI, Harassment, and Attempted Sexual Abuse of a Minor. Attempting to use prostitution as a shield to camouflage harassment or abuse or to discredit a victim should be an [aggravator](#).

Sex Trafficking of Adults (AS 11.66.110-135 and USC 18 U.S. Code § 1591)

There were three total state charges of sex trafficking of adults and no federal charges of sex trafficking of adults during the research period.

In one case, Deangelo Doutrive, a young man from California, used a gun to sexually assault a sex worker. Later he texted her that he could provide her with protection, and that he didn't want her money, just free sex. He was charged with Sexual Assault 1, Assault 3, and Sex Trafficking 1. For the sex trafficking charge, the state's theory is that he forced his victim to engage in prostitution with him. The case is still open.

We are glad to see the sex trafficking law finally used to protect a sex worker, as sex workers are the most frequent targets of sex traffickers. We are also grateful to see that the immunity statute in SB91 worked and this sex worker was able to access the equal protections of the criminal justice system. However, it seems doubtful that the sex trafficking charge will stick, as Mr. Doutrive is accused of forcing his victim to have sex with him for free. Targeting sex workers or sex trafficking survivors for sexual assaults or other violence should be an [aggravator](#). Sexual assault does not become a different crime when it is done to a sex worker or sex trafficking survivor, but it is different in that the perpetrator has targeted someone they believe has no

access to the equal protections of the justice system, and therefore requires enhanced sentencing as a deterrent and to protect public safety.

In this case, and every other case with a victim who identified as a victim, the victim contacted police to report it on their own (or with the help of a trusted adult). None of these victims were identified in prostitution sting operations.

In the second case, police did a sting on a sex worker when an online tool revealed that she advertised with a phone number belonging to a man. Her boyfriend was charged with sex trafficking in the fourth degree, aiding or facilitating prostitution, because he waited in the hotel parking lot to make sure she was safe and otherwise assisted her with her business. This sex worker did not identify as a victim and did not contact police for help. This sting and the resulting prosecution of her boyfriend left her without security and almost certainly discouraged her from calling police for help in the future.

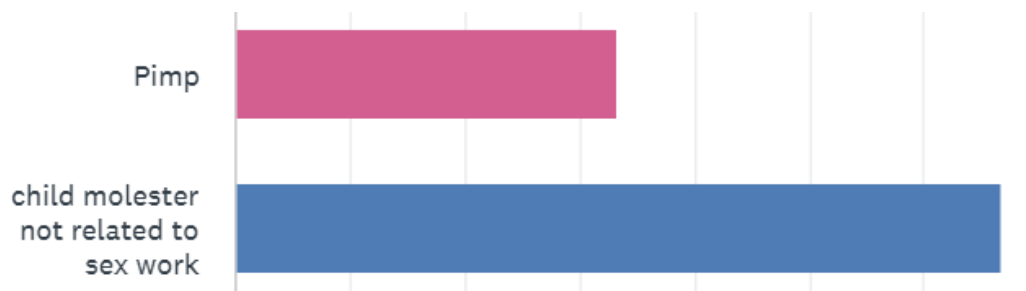
A third case, filed in 2020, involved two 18-year-olds who had been minor victims in a 2019 federal sex trafficking case. In the 2020 case Anchorage Police Department Detective Torres alleged that Victim A informed him that she and Victim B's boyfriend were sex trafficking Victim B. Police located Victim B and her boyfriend, who admitted to helping her post prostitution ads. He was charged with sex trafficking in the first degree, an unclassified felony under Alaska statute that defines all sex workers under 20 as sex trafficking victims.

Minors (AS 11.66.100(e) and 18 U.S. Code § 1591)

There were five total state and three total federal sex trafficking charges related to minors. Only one of these cases involved a real, non-fictitious minor being pimped out in the sex industry. The other seven cases involved sexual harassment or sexual abuse of minors.

Federal (18 U.S. Code § 1591): Three Cases

All three federal sex trafficking cases charged between 2020 and November of 2024 were for sex trafficking of minors. One case involved a pimp actually pimping out minors in the sex industry. The other two were cases of child molestation in which the child molesters gave money, drugs, or gifts to their victims.



Except for several cases in 2019 and the one case in 2020, no federal cases over the last decade have involved actual, non-fictitious minors involved in the actual sex industry. When pimps have been charged with sex trafficking of minors, their very young adult victims have [been unduly charged](#) with conspiracy to commit sex trafficking.

The United States Attorney for the District of Alaska's press release announcing their charges against Wally Carter is a good example of a federal sex trafficking charge in a child molestation case:

Kotzebue Man Indicted for Sex Trafficking of a Minor

Thursday, January 21, 2021

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For Immediate Release

U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Alaska

Anchorage, Alaska – U.S. Attorney Bryan Schroder announced today that Wally Roy Carter, 61, of Kotzebue, Alaska, has been indicted by a federal grand jury for sex trafficking of a minor. Carter was arrested on Thursday, Dec. 17, and has remained incarcerated since his arrest.

According to a criminal complaint, Carter became the subject of a federal investigation in November 2020, when the FBI received a tip alleging a minor had been sexually abused by Carter approximately 15 times over the course of three years, with the first instance occurring when the victim was just 10 years old. Carter allegedly gave the victim money after each instance of sexual abuse, and often gave her alcohol and marijuana before or after the sexual abuse. The complaint further alleges that the sexual abuse happened in Carter's home, his vehicle and on one occasion, Carter took her by boat to a cabin, where the victim tried to escape from Carter at least five times.

In another case a man in Fairbanks spent time grooming two homeless girls, aged 15 and 16, and then paid them for sex and pictures. In the case where minors were actually being pimped, they were homeless as well.

State (AS 11.66.100(e)): Five Cases

- (e) Prostitution is a class C felony if
- (1) the defendant violates (a) of this section as a patron of a prostitute;
 - (2) the prostitute is under 18 years of age; and
 - (3) the defendant is over 18 years of age and at least three years older than the prostitute.

The state also has a statute criminalizing paying for sex with a person under 18 as a class C Felony. Currently this section is disastrously housed in the prostitution statute, which seems to confuse police and prosecutors and resulted in **100% of these five cases being misfiled as misdemeanor prostitution/solicitation (11.66.100(a)(2))**.

Between 2020 and November of 2024 there were five of these cases. In one case Glenn Foss stopped two minor brothers in Russian Jack Park, gave them money, and then repeatedly propositioned them for sex. In another case Richard Thomas repeatedly messaged his daughter's 13 year old friend, offering her money and alcohol to come have sex with him despite her repeatedly telling him to stop and that she was a minor.

COUNT II:

That in the Third Judicial District, State of Alaska, at or near Anchorage, Alaska, on or about June 29, 2022, GLENN FOSS, offered L.T. (DOB 02/12/2008) a fee in return for sexual conduct, and L.T. was under the age of 18 and at least three years younger than FOSS.

All of which is a Class C Felony Offense being contrary to and in violation of AS 11.66.100(a)(2) and against the peace and dignity of the State of Alaska.

What they're looking for here is AS 11.66.100(e), which is actually a felony.

In three of the five cases, the charges on Courtview remain misdemeanor prostitution. In 3AN-21-04065CR the solicitation charge (AS 11.66.100(a)(2)) was dropped in a plea deal. In 4GA-24-00005CR, which is still open, the charge remains misdemeanor solicitation (AS 11.66.100(a)(2)) despite additional charges of online solicitation of a minor under 16 in the same case. In 4BE-22-00858CR the state initially charged the selling portion (AS 11.66.100(a)(1)) of the prostitution statute, then amended it to misdemeanor solicitation (AS 11.66.100(a)(2)), while the charge of enticing a minor under 16, a felony, was dismissed, meaning that the perpetrator was only convicted of a misdemeanor. **There is a huge discrepancy between the state law (class C felony) the federal law (sex trafficking) and the reality of how these cases are being charged and sentenced as misdemeanors.**

In order to help police and prosecutors recognize how to correctly charge these cases and stop Alaska's long time ranking as having the highest rates of child sexual abuse in the country, the addition or offer of money should be an [aggravator](#) to child sexual abuse or online enticement charges. Child abuse is not prostitution and should be removed from the prostitution statute.

Recommendations

1. Improve Alaska's public records law by creating a mechanism to hold agencies accountable when they do not provide records in a timely manner as required by law.
2. Pass an [aggravator bill](#) making it an aggravator to target a sex worker or sex trafficking survivor for violence or to pay or offer to pay the victim of a crime.
3. Separate child sexual abuse from Alaska's prostitution statute and make the presence of money in child sexual abuse or online enticement an aggravator.
4. Separate child sexual abuse from the federal sex trafficking code.
5. Create a mechanism that will hold police and prosecutors accountable when they mischarge child sexual abuse as misdemeanor prostitution and continue that mistake throughout the case by installing a citizen oversight committee at the reporting, charging, and prosecution stages.
6. Decriminalize sex workers' romantic partners and support staff we hire for our safety by removing AS 11.66.120-135.
7. Safe, accessible housing for minors, particularly those who are LGBT or members of other marginalized communities, is essential in stopping child sexual abuse and sex trafficking of minors. Housing can not be run by religious based non-profits.

Appendix A: Sex Trafficking Charges in Alaska, 2013-2018

In **2012**, at the urging of law enforcement and child advocates, Alaska legislators broadened the Promoting Prostitution statutes (AS 11.66.110-135), changed the age of consent for prostitution to 21, increased the penalties throughout, and renamed the statutes Sex Trafficking.

In **2013** the statute was used in two cases:

In 3KN-13-00051CR, a sex worker was charged with prostitution (of herself) and with 7 counts of felony sex trafficking for sharing her space with other sex workers. There were no allegations of force, fraud, coercion, minors, etc.

In 4FA-13-2273CR an independent sex worker was charged with trafficking herself for “aiding and facilitating” her own prostitution.

People charged with trafficking a minor: 0

People charged with forcing someone into prostitution: 0

Allegations of force, fraud, or coercion: 0

Sex workers charged: 2/100%

In **2014** the statute was used in five cases:

In 3AN-14-06159CR a sex worker was charged with 8 felony counts of sex trafficking for sharing space with and providing safety services to other sex workers.

In 3AN-14-08995CR a sex worker was charged with 2 felony counts of sex trafficking for sharing her work space with other sex workers. Charging documents detailed officers receiving services on several occasions and noted that different workers chose to provide different services and set different prices, and that the defendant was the only worker who agreed to engage in penis in vagina sex with them.

In 3AN-14-01675CR a man was charged with several counts of misconduct involving a controlled substance and one count of sex trafficking for procuring or soliciting a patron for a prostitute.

In 3AN-14-01952CR a man was charged with five counts of sex trafficking, including one count of using force which was later dismissed by prosecution.

In 4FA-14-02843CR a man was charged with seven counts of sex trafficking after police came into contact with him while he was acting as security for a sex worker.

People charged with trafficking a minor: 0
People charged with forcing someone into prostitution: 0
Allegations of force, fraud, or coercion: 1
Sex workers charged: 2

In **2015** the statute was used in six cases:

In 3AN-15-01056CR a man was charged with several drug related crimes and two counts of sex trafficking for allegedly allowing a sex worker to live with him and use his home to work out of in exchange for 50% of her profits.

In 3AN-15-06104CR a man was charged with 7 counts of sex trafficking. There were no allegations of force, fraud, coercion, or minors.

In 3AN-15-02982 a man was charged with 4 felony counts of sex trafficking after his girlfriend was arrested for prostitution and it was alleged that she had given him prostitution earnings in order to pay a utility bill.

In 3AN-15-02164CR a violent pimp was charged with 8 counts of sex trafficking for having a prostitution enterprise and forcing a person into prostitution.

In 3AN-15-02163CR the violent pimp's long term victim was charged as his co-defendant with seven counts of sex trafficking. She pled out in order to get out of jail in time to avoid termination of her parental rights.

In 3AN-15-09874CR a violent pimp was charged with five counts of sex trafficking and two counts of sexual assault for allegedly forcing women to work as street based prostitutes and taking their earnings while subjecting them to physical, sexual, and psychological violence.

People charged with trafficking a minor: 0
People charged with forcing someone into prostitution: 1
Allegations of force, fraud, or coercion: 2
Sex trafficking victims charged: 1

In **2016** the statute was amended in SB91 to prevent the state from charging sex workers with trafficking themselves, or from being charged with the lower levels of sex trafficking if they had not committed the higher levels of sex trafficking (inducing or using force). In 2016 the statute was used five times:

In 3AN-16-02239CR a man was charged with attempting to induce an adult into prostitution without the use of force.

In 3AN-16-08499CR a man was charged with several counts of drug misconduct and one count of sex trafficking for "aiding or facilitating" prostitution.

In 3AN-16-01543CR and 3AN-16-01544CR brothers were charged with 11 counts of sex trafficking for using coercion and isolation to induce a woman into prostitution and then continue to control and isolate her.

In 3AN-16-00601CR a report from a sex worker led to a man being charged with 7 counts of felony sex trafficking for running a prostitution enterprise.

People charged with trafficking a minor: 0

People charged with forcing someone into prostitution: 2

Allegations of force, fraud, or coercion: 2

Sex workers charged: 0

Appendix B: Recommended Reading

Compounding Institutional Exclusion and Harm: A case study of federally funded Alaskan anti-trafficking service providers

<https://antitraffickingreview.org/index.php/atrjournal/article/view/783>

Sex Work Policy: Participatory Action Research By and For Sex Workers and Sex Trafficking Survivors

<https://www.amazon.com/Sex-Work-Policy-Participatory-Trafficking/dp/B0DGVH7DPS>

People In Alaska’s Sex Trade: Their Lived Experiences and Policy Recommendations

<https://www.sextraffickingalaska.com/pdfs/AKSWR.pdf>

Community United for Safety and Protection 2016 Statewide Voter Poll

<https://sextraffickingalaska.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Q908-CUSP-2016-Final-Results4.pdf-1.pdf>

US Advisory Council on Human Trafficking 2024 Annual Report

https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/United-States-Advisory-Council-on-Human-Trafficking-2024-Report_508-FINAL.pdf

Using Non-Criminal Definitions of Sex Trafficking to Count Sex Trafficking Cases

<https://taraburns.substack.com/p/using-non-criminal-definitions-of>

Summary of 2022/2023 Anchorage Police Department Prostitution Records Request

<https://sextraffickingalaska.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Summary-2022-2023-APD-Records-Request.pdf>

Appendix C: Full Alaska State Statutes

Sec. 11.66.100. Prostitution.

(a) A person commits the crime of prostitution if the person
(1) engages in or agrees or offers to engage in sexual conduct in return for a fee; or

(2) offers a fee in return for sexual conduct.

(b) In a prosecution under (e) of this section, it is an affirmative defense that, at the time of the alleged offense, the defendant

(1) reasonably believed the prostitute to be 18 years of age or older; and

(2) undertook reasonable measures to verify that the prostitute was 18 years of age or older.

(c) A person may not be prosecuted under (a)(1) of this section if the

(1) person witnessed or was a victim of, and reported to law enforcement in good faith, one or more of the following crimes:

(A) murder in the first degree under [AS 11.41.100](#);

(B) murder in the second degree under [AS 11.41.110](#);

(C) manslaughter under [AS 11.41.120](#);

(D) criminally negligent homicide under [AS 11.41.130](#);

(E) assault in the first degree under [AS 11.41.200](#);

(F) assault in the second degree under [AS 11.41.210](#);

(G) assault in the third degree under [AS 11.41.220](#);

(H) assault in the fourth degree under [AS 11.41.230](#);

(I) sexual assault in the first degree under [AS 11.41.410](#);

(J) sexual assault in the second degree under [AS 11.41.420](#);

(K) sexual assault in the third degree under [AS 11.41.425](#);

(L) sexual assault in the fourth degree under AS 11.41.427;

(M) sexual abuse of a minor in the first degree under AS 11.41.434;

(N) sexual abuse of a minor in the second degree under AS 11.41.436;

(O) sexual abuse of a minor in the third degree under AS 11.41.438;

(P) sexual abuse of a minor in the fourth degree under AS 11.41.440;

(Q) robbery in the first degree under AS 11.41.500;

(R) robbery in the second degree under AS 11.41.510;

(S) extortion under AS 11.41.520;

(T) coercion under AS 11.41.530;

(U) distribution of child pornography under AS 11.61.125;

(V) possession of child pornography under AS 11.61.127;

(W) sex trafficking in the first degree under AS 11.66.110;

(X) sex trafficking in the second degree under AS 11.66.120;

(Y) sex trafficking in the third degree under AS 11.66.130;

or

(Z) sex trafficking in the fourth degree under AS 11.66.135;

(2) evidence supporting the prosecution under (a)(1) of this section was obtained or discovered as a result of the person reporting the crime to law enforcement; and

(3) person cooperated with law enforcement personnel.

(d) Except as provided in (e) of this section, prostitution is a class B misdemeanor.

- (e) Prostitution is a class C felony if
- (1) the defendant violates (a) of this section as a patron of a prostitute;
 - (2) the prostitute is under 18 years of age; and
 - (3) the defendant is over 18 years of age and at least three years older than the prostitute.

Sec. 11.66.110. Sex trafficking in the first degree.

(a) A person commits the crime of sex trafficking in the first degree if the person

(1) induces or causes another person to engage in prostitution through the use of force;

(2) as other than a patron of a prostitute, induces or causes another person who is under 20 years of age to engage in prostitution; or

(3) induces or causes a person in that person's legal custody to engage in prostitution.

(b) In a prosecution under (a)(2) of this section, it is not a defense that the defendant reasonably believed that the person induced or caused to engage in prostitution was 20 years of age or older.

(c) Except as provided in (d) of this section, sex trafficking in the first degree is a class A felony.

(d) A person convicted under (a)(2) of this section is guilty of an unclassified felony.

Sec. 11.66.120. Sex trafficking in the second degree.

(a) A person commits the crime of sex trafficking in the second degree if the person

(1) manages, supervises, controls, or owns, either alone or in association with others, a prostitution enterprise other than a place of prostitution;

(2) procures or solicits a patron for a prostitute; or

(3) offers, sells, advertises, promotes, or facilitates travel that includes commercial sexual conduct as enticement for the travel;

in this paragraph, "commercial sexual conduct" means sexual conduct for which anything of value is given or received by any person.

(b) Sex trafficking in the second degree is a class B felony.

Sec. 11.66.130. Sex trafficking in the third degree.

(a) A person commits the crime of sex trafficking in the third degree if the person

(1) receives compensation for prostitution services rendered by another; and

(2) with the intent to promote prostitution,

(A) manages, supervises, controls, or owns, either alone or in association with others, a place of prostitution;

(B) as other than a patron of a prostitute, induces or causes another person who is 20 years of age or older to engage in prostitution;

(C) receives or agrees to receive money or other property under an agreement or understanding that the money or other property is derived from prostitution; or

(D) engages in conduct that institutes, aids, or facilitates a prostitution enterprise.

(b) [Repealed, § 72, ch 1 4SSLA 2017.]

(c) Sex trafficking in the third degree is a class C felony.

Sec. 11.66.135. Sex trafficking in the fourth degree.

(a) A person commits the crime of sex trafficking in the fourth degree if the person

(1) receives compensation for prostitution services rendered by another; and

(2) engages in conduct that institutes, aids, or facilitates prostitution under circumstances not proscribed under AS 11.66.130(a)(2)(D).

(b) [Repealed, § 72 ch 1 4SSLA 2017.]

(c) Sex trafficking in the fourth degree is a class A misdemeanor.

Sec. 11.66.140. Corroboration of certain testimony not required.

In a prosecution under AS 11.66.110 – 11.66.135, it is not necessary that the testimony of the person whose prostitution is alleged to

have been compelled or promoted be corroborated by the testimony of any other witness or by documentary or other types of evidence.

Sec. 11.66.145. Forfeiture.

Property used to institute, aid, or facilitate, or received or derived from, a violation of AS 11.66.100(e) or 11.66.110 – 11.66.135 may be forfeited at sentencing.

Sec. 11.66.150. Definitions.

In AS 11.66.100 – 11.66.150, unless the context requires otherwise,

(1) "compensation" does not include any payment for reasonably apportioned shared expenses;

(2) "place of prostitution" means any place where a person engages in sexual conduct in return for a fee;

(3) "prostitution enterprise" means an arrangement in which two or more persons are organized to render sexual conduct in return for a fee;

(4) "sexual conduct" means genital or anal intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio, or masturbation of one person by another person.