

tion, except the provision of intelligence information to the Commission shall be made with due regard for the protection from unauthorized disclosure of classified information relating to sensitive intelligence sources and methods or other exceptionally sensitive matters, under procedures approved by the Director of Central Intelligence.

(3) Security

The Office of Senate Security shall—

(A) provide classified storage and meeting and hearing spaces, when necessary, for the Commission; and

(B) assist members and staff of the Commission in obtaining security clearances.

(4) Security clearances

All members of the Commission and appropriate staff shall be sworn and hold appropriate security clearances.

(e) Commission personnel matters

(1) Compensation of members

Members of the Commission shall be compensated in the same manner provided for the compensation of members of the Trade Deficit Review Commission under section 127(g)(1) and section 127(g)(6) of the Trade Deficit Review Commission Act (19 U.S.C. 2213 note).

(2) Travel expenses

Travel expenses of the Commission shall be allowed in the same manner provided for the allowance of the travel expenses of the Trade Deficit Review Commission under section 127(g)(2) of the Trade Deficit Review Commission Act.

(3) Staff

An executive director and other additional personnel for the Commission shall be appointed, compensated, and terminated in the same manner provided for the appointment, compensation, and termination of the executive director and other personnel of the Trade Deficit Review Commission under section 127(g)(3) and section 127(g)(6) of the Trade Deficit Review Commission Act. The executive director and any personnel who are employees of the United States-China Security Review Commission shall be employees under section 2105 of title 5 for purposes of chapters 63, 81, 83, 84, 85, 87, 89, and 90 of that title.

(4) Detail of government employees

Federal Government employees may be detailed to the Commission in the same manner provided for the detail of Federal Government employees to the Trade Deficit Review Commission under section 127(g)(4) of the Trade Deficit Review Commission Act.

(5) Foreign travel for official purposes

Foreign travel for official purposes by members and staff of the Commission may be authorized by either the Chairman or the Vice Chairman of the Commission.

(6) Procurement of temporary and intermittent services

The Chairman of the Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services for

the Commission in the same manner provided for the procurement of temporary and intermittent services for the Trade Deficit Review Commission under section 127(g)(5) of the Trade Deficit Review Commission Act.

(f) Authorization of appropriations

(1) In general

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Commission for fiscal year 2001, and for each fiscal year thereafter, such sums as may be necessary to enable the Commission to carry out its functions under this section.

(2) Availability

Amounts appropriated to the Commission shall remain available until expended.

(g) Federal Advisory Committee Act

The provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Commission.

(h) Effective date

This section shall take effect on the first day of the 107th Congress.

(Pub. L. 106-398, § 1 [[div. A], title XII, §1238], Oct. 30, 2000, 114 Stat. 1654, 1654A-334; Pub. L. 107-67, title VI, §§645(a), 648, Nov. 12, 2001, 115 Stat. 556.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 127 of the Trade Deficit Review Commission Act, referred to in subsecs. (b)(3) and (e), is section 127 of Pub. L. 105-277, which is set out in a note under section 2213 of Title 19, Customs Duties.

The Federal Advisory Committee Act, referred to in subsec. (g), is Pub. L. 92-463, Oct. 6, 1972, 86 Stat. 770, as amended, which is set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

The first day of the 107th Congress, referred to in subsec. (h), was Jan. 3, 2001.

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001, and not as part of the U.S.-China Relations Act of 2000 which comprises this chapter.

AMENDMENTS

2001—Subsec. (c)(1). Pub. L. 107-67, §648, substituted “June” for “March”.

Subsec. (e)(3). Pub. L. 107-67, §645(a), inserted at end “The executive director and any personnel who are employees of the United States-China Security Review Commission shall be employees under section 2105 of title 5 for purposes of chapters 63, 81, 83, 84, 85, 87, 89, and 90 of that title.”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2001 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 107-67, title VI, §645(b), Nov. 12, 2001, 115 Stat. 556, provided that: “The amendment made by this section [amending this section] shall take effect on January 3, 2001.”

CHAPTER 78—TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION

Sec.	
7101.	Purposes and findings. (a) Purposes. (b) Findings.
7102.	Definitions.
7103.	Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking. (a) Establishment.

- Sec.
- (b) Appointment.
 - (c) Chairman.
 - (d) Activities of the Task Force.
 - (e) Support for the Task Force.
7104. Prevention of trafficking.
- (a) Economic alternatives to prevent and deter trafficking.
 - (b) Public awareness and information.
 - (c) Consultation requirement.
7105. Protection and assistance for victims of trafficking.
- (a) Assistance for victims in other countries.
 - (b) Victims in the United States.
 - (c) Trafficking victim regulations.
 - (d) Construction.
 - (e) Protection from removal for certain crime victims.
 - (f) Omitted.
 - (g) Annual reports.
7106. Minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.
- (a) Minimum standards.
 - (b) Criteria.
7107. Actions against governments failing to meet minimum standards.
- (a) Statement of policy.
 - (b) Reports to Congress.
 - (c) Notification.
 - (d) Presidential determinations.
 - (e) Certification.
7108. Actions against significant traffickers in persons.
- (a) Authority to sanction significant traffickers in persons.
 - (b) Report to Congress on identification and sanctioning of significant traffickers in persons.
 - (c) Law enforcement and intelligence activities not affected.
 - (d) Omitted.
 - (e) Implementation.
 - (f) Definition of foreign persons.
 - (g) Construction.
7109. Strengthening prosecution and punishment of traffickers.
- (a) Omitted.
 - (b) Amendment to the Sentencing Guidelines.
7110. Authorizations of appropriations.
- (a) Authorization of appropriations in support of the Task Force.
 - (b) Authorization of appropriations to the Secretary of Health and Human Services.
 - (c) Authorization of appropriations to the Secretary of State.
 - (d) Authorization of appropriations to Attorney General.
 - (e) Authorization of appropriations to President.
 - (f) Authorization of appropriations to the Secretary of Labor.

§ 7101. Purposes and findings

(a) Purposes

The purposes of this chapter are to combat trafficking in persons, a contemporary manifestation of slavery whose victims are predominantly women and children, to ensure just and effective punishment of traffickers, and to protect their victims.

(b) Findings

Congress finds that:

- (1) As the 21st century begins, the degrading institution of slavery continues throughout

the world. Trafficking in persons is a modern form of slavery, and it is the largest manifestation of slavery today. At least 700,000 persons annually, primarily women and children, are trafficked within or across international borders. Approximately 50,000 women and children are trafficked into the United States each year.

(2) Many of these persons are trafficked into the international sex trade, often by force, fraud, or coercion. The sex industry has rapidly expanded over the past several decades. It involves sexual exploitation of persons, predominantly women and girls, involving activities related to prostitution, pornography, sex tourism, and other commercial sexual services. The low status of women in many parts of the world has contributed to a burgeoning of the trafficking industry.

(3) Trafficking in persons is not limited to the sex industry. This growing transnational crime also includes forced labor and involves significant violations of labor, public health, and human rights standards worldwide.

(4) Traffickers primarily target women and girls, who are disproportionately affected by poverty, the lack of access to education, chronic unemployment, discrimination, and the lack of economic opportunities in countries of origin. Traffickers lure women and girls into their networks through false promises of decent working conditions at relatively good pay as nannies, maids, dancers, factory workers, restaurant workers, sales clerks, or models. Traffickers also buy children from poor families and sell them into prostitution or into various types of forced or bonded labor.

(5) Traffickers often transport victims from their home communities to unfamiliar destinations, including foreign countries away from family and friends, religious institutions, and other sources of protection and support, leaving the victims defenseless and vulnerable.

(6) Victims are often forced through physical violence to engage in sex acts or perform slavery-like labor. Such force includes rape and other forms of sexual abuse, torture, starvation, imprisonment, threats, psychological abuse, and coercion.

(7) Traffickers often make representations to their victims that physical harm may occur to them or others should the victim escape or attempt to escape. Such representations can have the same coercive effects on victims as direct threats to inflict such harm.

(8) Trafficking in persons is increasingly perpetrated by organized, sophisticated criminal enterprises. Such trafficking is the fastest growing source of profits for organized criminal enterprises worldwide. Profits from the trafficking industry contribute to the expansion of organized crime in the United States and worldwide. Trafficking in persons is often aided by official corruption in countries of origin, transit, and destination, thereby threatening the rule of law.

(9) Trafficking includes all the elements of the crime of forcible rape when it involves the involuntary participation of another person in sex acts by means of fraud, force, or coercion.

(10) Trafficking also involves violations of other laws, including labor and immigration