

Members

Sen. Richard Bray, Chairperson
Sen. Randall Head
Sen. Greg Taylor
Sen. Lindel Hume
Rep. Ralph Foley
Rep. Greg Steuerwald
Rep. Matt Pierce
Rep. Linda Lawson
Judge John Marnocha
Judge Lance D. Hamner
Professor Craig Bradley
Attorney General Greg Zoeller
Commissioner Bruce Lemmon
Steve Johnson
Larry Landis
Chief Justice Randall Shepard



CRIMINAL CODE EVALUATION COMMISSION

Legislative Services Agency
200 West Washington Street, Suite 301
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2789
Tel: (317) 233-0696 Fax: (317) 232-2554

LSA Staff:

Will James, Staff Person for the Commission
Mark Goodpaster, Fiscal Analyst for the
Commission
Andrew Hedges, Attorney for the Commission
K.C. Norwalk, Attorney for the Commission

Authority: P.L. 182-2009(ss)

MEETING MINUTES¹

Meeting Date: August 18, 2011
Meeting Time: 10:30 A.M.
Meeting Place: State House, 200 W. Washington St.,
Room 431
Meeting City: Indianapolis, Indiana
Meeting Number: 4

Members Present: Sen. Richard Bray, Chairperson; Sen. Randall Head; Sen. Greg Taylor; Sen. Lindel Hume; Rep. Ralph Foley; Rep. Greg Steuerwald; Rep. Matt Pierce; Rep. Linda Lawson; Judge John Marnocha; Judge Lance D. Hamner; Professor Craig Bradley; Attorney General Greg Zoeller; Commissioner Bruce Lemmon; Steve Johnson; Larry Landis.

Members Absent: Chief Justice Randall Shepard.

Chairman Bray convened the meeting at 10:40 a.m. After introductions, Senator Bray announced that the first item on the agenda would be car rental theft.

(1) Discussion of IC 35-43-4-3(d) (Conversion for failure to return a rental car).

The Commission discussed whether the general provisions of IC 35-43-4-1(b)(2) were adequate to prosecute persons who fail to return rental cars in a timely manner and whether IC 35-43-4-3(d) could be repealed to streamline the criminal code.

The Commission took no vote on this issue.

¹ These minutes, exhibits, and other materials referenced in the minutes can be viewed electronically at <http://www.in.gov/legislative> Hard copies can be obtained in the Legislative Information Center in Room 230 of the State House in Indianapolis, Indiana. Requests for hard copies may be mailed to the Legislative Information Center, Legislative Services Agency, West Washington Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204-2789. A fee of \$0.15 per page and mailing costs will be charged for hard copies.

(2) Presentation by Dr. Adam Deming Concerning Sex Crimes and Sex Offenders.

Dr. Deming, Executive Director of the Indiana Sex Offender Management and Monitoring Program (SOMM), described the characteristics of sex offenders and the risk factors for recidivism (see Exhibit A).

During questions from Commission members, Dr. Deming made the following points:

- Recidivism is measured when an offender is returned to Department of Correction (DOC) facilities for having been convicted and sentenced for committing new crimes.
- Static assessments (such as criminal history and characteristics of victims) are sometimes a better risk predictor than the clinical judgment of the monitoring staff.
- Dynamic risk factors change over time. Dynamic risk factors include factors listed in slide #6 in Exhibit A.
- Sex offenders receive group therapy and dynamic risk factors assessment while in prison. When they are released on parole, they are required to go for further treatment. Before they are released from prison, they are required to take a class about the requirements and procedures for registering with county sheriffs when they change residence, employment, or schools or when they travel.
- Pedophiles are sex offenders who have an exclusive sexual interest in prepubescent children. Not all child molesters are pedophiles. Pedophiles are difficult to treat.
- A better way to address the problem of keeping sex offenders away from victims is to use presentence assessments to determine the level of risk that the offender may impose.
- The statute requiring housing restrictions of sex offenders currently is not supported by any empirical studies. Registration requirements are generally good but are sometimes misused.
- Most sex crimes are committed by offenders who know the victims.
- When consensual sex occurs between a teen older than 14 and younger than 16 and an older teen who is not more than four years older, classifying the older individual as a sex offender may be the wrong policy. SOMM staff can examine the details of these cases and make an assessment of their risk.
- Research shows the length of imprisonment has no relationship with the tendency to recidivate.

(3) Presentation by Senator Head Concerning Sex Offenses.

Senator Head distributed to the Commission members a copy of the introduced version of SB 29 – 2011 (Exhibit B). This bill was introduced during the 2011 General Assembly and has the following provisions:

- It makes an act child solicitation, a Class C felony, if a person is at least 21 years of age and: (1) knowingly or intentionally solicits a child less than 14 years of age, or an individual the person believes to be a child less than 14 years of age, to engage in sexual intercourse, deviate sexual conduct, or any fondling or touching intended to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of either the child or the older person; and (2) perform an overt act demonstrating an intent to physically meet the child.
- It makes the offense: (1) a Class B felony if it is committed by means of a computer network; and (2) a Class A felony if it is committed by means of a computer network by a person who has a prior conviction for child solicitation by means of a computer network.

Senator Head then introduced Darren O'Dier, a detective with the Indianapolis Marion County Police Department who is assigned to the cyber crimes unit assigned to investigate online sexual solicitation.

Detective O'Dier told the Commission about his experiences when he would pose as a 13-year-old girl in online chat rooms. He said that he has performed five investigations of online solicitation and has arrested and convicted 98 persons for child solicitation over the past four years.

Senator Bray indicated that the Commission would examine this topic at a later meeting.

(4) Presentation by the Attorney General Concerning Sex Trafficking.

David Miller, Legislative Director, and Abby Kuzma, Director of Consumer Protection, are both with the Office of the Attorney General. They spoke about the efforts undertaken by the National Association of Attorneys General to address the problems of human trafficking whenever big sports and other events attract a large number of people, particularly men.

Ms. Kuzma is the lead staff on a task force to address human trafficking during the 2012 Super Bowl in Indianapolis.

Mr. Miller told the Commission members the following deficiencies of IC 35-42-3.5.1 (see Exhibit C):

- Currently, the threat of force must be proven to prosecute a person for human trafficking. Mr. Miller proposes removing this language from current statute when the victim is younger than 18.

- Persons other than parents, guardians, and custodians are often the human traffickers. This proposal clarifies this by including these other individuals.
- Under current law, a person can be convicted of human trafficking when the victim engages or commits prostitution. Mr. Miller suggests that it be an offense if the person also commits or engages in an obscene performance (see IC 35-49-3-3).

Ms. Kuzma told the Commission members that these proposed changes will put Indiana law in line with federal statutes.

Senator Bray adjourned the meeting at 1 p.m. and announced that the next meeting would be scheduled for Friday, September 9.

Exhibit A

Sexual Offender Characteristics and Recidivism Risk Factors

Adam H. Deming, Psy.D.
Liberty Behavioral Health Corporation
Executive Director, INSOMM Program

Indiana Criminal Code Evaluation Committee
August 18, 2011

Sex Offender Characteristics

- The term “sex offender” is a lay term, used primarily by the criminal justice system and the public. It is not a clinical term.
- As such “sex offenders” represent a broad group of individuals, primarily adult males, that have committed a sexual crime.
- As a group, sex offenders are very heterogeneous in their demographic make-up.
- Some subgroups, such as pedophiles or “rapists”, show similarity characteristics, but even these smaller groups can have vast within group differences at times.

Who is Most Dangerous?

- When discussing dangerousness, most researchers and public policy makers are referring to risk for recidivism.
- Historically, assessing dangerousness has not been a reliable process for behavioral health professionals and/or criminologists.
- However, more recently, research has increased reliability and predictability of recidivism risk assessment.
- Keep in mind, sex offenders recidivate at lower levels than the general criminal population and lower than most subgroups of felons.

Sex Offender Recidivism

- **Sex Offender Statistics – Recidivism**
 - Hanson and Harris (2004) in an analysis of 29,000 sex offenders, found 14% recidivism within 4-6 years of release from prison (13% child molesters and 24% rapists), and 24% within 15 years.
 - US Department of Justice
 - Tracked 9,691 male sex offenders released from prison from 15 states in 1994.
 - Within 3 years of release, only 5.3% of these sex offenders were rearrested, and 3.5% convicted, for a new-sex crime (2.2% were rearrested for a sex offense against a child).

Sex Offender Recidivism Risk

Assessment

- Actuarial Instruments
 - Static-99 (Adult Male) (Hanson & Thornton, 2000)
 - MnSOST-R (Adult Male) (Epperson et. al., 1999)
 - JSORRAT-II (Juvenile Male)
- No Actuarial Assessment Tool Currently Available for Female Sex Offenders
- A few important points:
 - There are several mitigating factors, such as treatment, social support, and employment, that are emerging in the research literature.
 - Dynamic vs. static risk factors

Sex Offender Recidivism Risk

Assessment

- Empirically Supported Risk Factors – Mann et. al. (2010)
 - Treatment dropout
 - Sexual preoccupation
 - Any deviant sexual interest (PPG, sexual viol., mult. paraphilias)
 - Offense supportive attitudes
 - Emotional congruence with children
 - Lack of emotionally intimate relationships with adults
 - Lifestyle impulsivity
 - General self-regulation problems (employment instb.)
 - Resistance to rules and supervision (viol. cond. rlse)
 - Grievance/hostility
 - Negative social influences

Sex Offender Recidivism Risk Assessment

- Unsupported but with Interesting Exceptions –
 - Denial
 - View of Self as Inadequate
 - Major Mental Illness
 - Loneliness
- Worth Exploring –
 - Adversarial Sexual Orientation
 - Fragile Narcissism
 - Sexual Entitlement
- Unrelated to Sexual Recidivism –
 - Depression
 - Poor Social Skills
 - Poor Victim Empathy
 - Lack of Motivation for Treatment at Intake

Indiana Code – Sex Crimes

- Rape [35-42-4-1]
- Incest [35-46-1-3]
- Child Molestation [35-42-4-3]
- Child Exploitation [35-42-4-4 (b)]
- Child Pornography [35-42-4-4 (c)]
- Vicarious Sexual Gratification [35-42-4-5]
- Child Solicitation [35-42-4-6]
- Child Seduction [35-42-4-7]
- Sexual Battery [35-42-4-8]
- Voyeurism [35-45-4-5]
- Sexual Misconduct with a Minor [35-42-4-9]
- Criminal Deviate Conduct [35-42-4-2]
- Public Indecency [35-45-4-1 (a)]
- Promoting Prostitution of a Minor [35-45-4-4]
- Dissemination of Matter Harmful to a Minor [35-49-3-3]
- Failure to Register [5-2-12-9]

Indiana Code – Sex Crimes

- No research has been conducted that has shown a correlation between Indiana criminal code type and recidivism/dangerousness for sexual offenders.
- However, generally speaking, persons convicted of “incest” tend to recidivate at lower rates.
- Additionally, sexual offenders that have been convicted of sexual crimes against “strangers”, males, who have prior sex crime convictions, and who have a history of convictions for non-sexual violence tend to recidivate at higher rates.
- Dangerousness – Contact vs. non-contact offenses

Child Pornography

- Significant increase in CP crimes in recent years.
- One study found about 1 in 8 CP offenders had a history of previous sex crimes (Seto, Hanson, & Babchishin, in press).
- Although very diagnostic for pedophilia, conviction for possession of CP is not strongly predictive of risk for committing new sex crimes (Neutze, 2011).
- One study found that less than 5% of CP offenders went on to commit new sex crimes after up to 6 years follow-up (Seto, Hanson, & Babchishin, in press).

The Indiana Sex Offender Management and Monitoring (INSOMM) Program.

- **Brief History of the INSOMM Program**
 - Initiated in 1999 by the IDOC
 - Contracted with Liberty Behavioral Health Corp.
 - Currently consists of 24 LBH employees, and more than 50 sub-contracted network providers, across several phases of the program, and in several locations throughout the state of Indiana.
 - An integrated system of services that consists of three program Phases.

The INSOMM Program.

- **Phase I**
 - Consent and Assessment
- **Phase II**
 - Sex Offender Group Therapy
 - Risk Based Treatment Program
 - Re-Entry
- **Phase III**
 - Re-Entry and Community Based Treatment and Management/Monitoring
 - Containment Model – Containment Team

The INSOMM Program

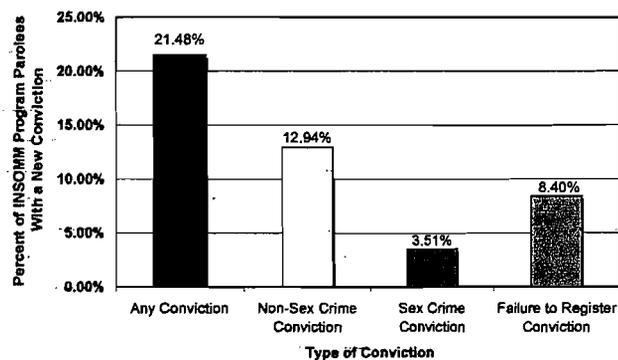
- The Indiana Department of Correction's INSOMM Program has not produced good results...it has produced

GREAT RESULTS

- Utilization data and recidivism research has shown the INSOMM Program to be highly efficient and effective in preventing sexual violence and in reducing recidivism in persons convicted of sexual offenses.

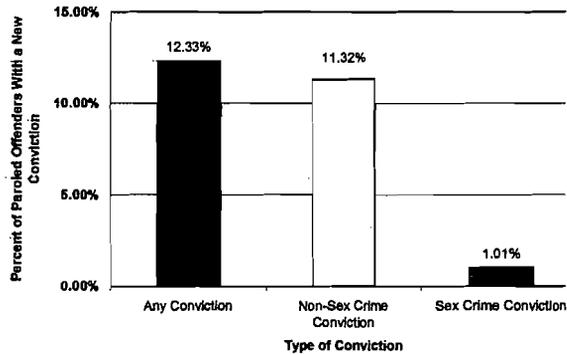
Recidivism Rates for INSOMM Program Offenders – Aggregate (9 Years)

Aggregate Recidivism Data for INSOMM Program Parolees
Released Between 10-01-99 thru 12-31-08



Recidivism Rates for II ISOMM Programs Offenders - Within 3 Years of Release

Three-Year Recidivism Data for IDOC Sex Offenders Released In
2007 to Parole



For More Information:

- Center for Sex Offender Management (CSOM)

www.csom.org

- Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (ATSA)

www.atsa.com

Contact Information

Adam Deming, Psy.D.
Liberty Behavioral Health Corporation
INSOMM Program Executive Director
440 N. Meridian St., Suite 220
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317-951-1984
ademing@libertyhealth.com

References and Suggested Readings

- Epperson, D.L., Kaul, J., Huot, S.J., Hesselton, D., Alexander, W., & Goldman, R. (1999). Minnesota sex offender screening tool-Revised (MnSOST-R). St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Corrections.
- Hanson, R.K. & Harris, A. (2004). Sex offender recidivism: A simple Question. Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.

References and Suggested Readings

- Hanson, R.K. & Thornton, D. (2000). Improving risk assessment for sexual offenders: A comparison of three actuarial scales. Law and Human Behavior, 24, 119-136.
- Mann, R.E., Hanson, R.K., & Thornton, D. (2010). Assessing risk for sexual recidivism: Some proposals on the nature of psychologically meaningful risk factors. Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment, 22, 191, 217.

References and Suggested Readings

- Neutze, J., Seto, M., Schaefer, I., and Beier, K. (2011). Predictors of child pornography offenses and child abuse in a community sample of pedophiles and hebephiles. Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment, 23, 212-242.
- Seto, M. Hanson, R.K., and Babchishin, K. (in press). Contact sexual offending by men arrested for online sexual offenses. Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment.

SENATE BILL No. 29

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 35-42-4-6.

Synopsis: Child solicitation. Makes it child solicitation, a Class C felony, for a person who is at least 21 years of age to: (1) knowingly or intentionally solicit a child less than 14 years of age, or an individual the person believes to be a child less than 14 years of age, to engage in sexual intercourse, deviate sexual conduct, or any fondling or touching intended to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of either the child or the older person; and (2) perform an overt act demonstrating an intent to physically meet the child. Makes the offense: (1) a Class B felony if it is committed by means of a computer network; and (2) a Class A felony if it is committed by means of a computer network by a person who has a prior conviction for child solicitation by means of a computer network.

Effective: July 1, 2011.

Head

January 5, 2011, read first time and referred to Committee on Corrections, Criminal, and Civil Matters.

**C
o
p
y**



Introduced

First Regular Session 117th General Assembly (2011)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in **this style type**, and deletions will appear in ~~this style type~~.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or ~~this style type~~ reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2010 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

C
o
p
y

SENATE BILL No. 29

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning criminal law and procedure.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

- 1 SECTION 1. IC 35-42-4-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.216-2007,
2 SECTION 44, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3 JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 6. (a) As used in this section, "solicit" means to
4 command, authorize, urge, incite, request, or advise an individual:
5 (1) in person;
6 (2) by telephone;
7 (3) in writing;
8 (4) by using a computer network (as defined in IC 35-43-2-3(a));
9 (5) by advertisement of any kind; or
10 (6) by any other means;
11 to perform an act described in subsection (b), ~~or~~ (c), **or** (d).
12 (b) **Except as provided in subsection (c)**, a person **at least** eighteen
13 (18) years of age ~~or older~~ who knowingly or intentionally solicits a
14 child ~~under less than~~ fourteen (14) years of age, or an individual the
15 person believes to be a child ~~under less than~~ fourteen (14) years of age,
16 to engage in:
17 (1) sexual intercourse;



1 (2) deviate sexual conduct; or
 2 (3) any fondling or touching intended to arouse or satisfy the
 3 sexual desires of either the child or the older person;
 4 commits child solicitation, a Class D felony. However, the offense is
 5 a Class C felony if it is committed by using a computer network (as
 6 defined in IC 35-43-2-3(a)), and a Class B felony if the person commits
 7 the offense by using a computer network (as defined in
 8 IC 35-43-2-3(a)) and has a previous unrelated conviction for
 9 committing the offense by using a computer network (as defined in
 10 IC 35-43-2-3(a)).

11 (c) **A person at least twenty-one (21) years of age who:**

12 (1) **knowingly or intentionally solicits a child less than**
 13 **fourteen (14) years of age, or an individual the person believes**
 14 **to be a child less than fourteen (14) years of age, to engage in:**

- 15 (A) **sexual intercourse;**
- 16 (B) **deviate sexual conduct; or**
- 17 (C) **any fondling or touching intended to arouse or satisfy**
 18 **the sexual desires of either the child or the older person;**
 19 **and**

20 (2) **performs an overt act demonstrating an intent to**
 21 **physically meet the child;**

22 **commits child solicitation, a Class C felony. However, the offense**
 23 **is a Class B felony if it is committed by using a computer network**
 24 **(as defined in IC 35-43-2-3(a)), and a Class A felony if the person**
 25 **commits the offense by using a computer network (as defined in**
 26 **IC 35-43-2-3(a)) and has a previous unrelated conviction for**
 27 **committing the offense by using a computer network (as defined in**
 28 **IC 35-43-2-3(a)).**

29 (d) **A person at least twenty-one (21) years of age who**
 30 **knowingly or intentionally solicits a child at least fourteen (14) years**
 31 **of age but less than sixteen (16) years of age, or an individual the**
 32 **person believes to be a child at least fourteen (14) years of age but less**
 33 **than sixteen (16) years of age, to engage in:**

- 34 (1) **sexual intercourse;**
- 35 (2) **deviate sexual conduct; or**
- 36 (3) **any fondling or touching intended to arouse or satisfy the**
 37 **sexual desires of either the child or the older person;**

38 **commits child solicitation, a Class D felony. However, the offense is**
 39 **a Class C felony if it is committed by using a computer network (as**
 40 **defined in IC 35-43-2-3(a)), and a Class B felony if the person commits**
 41 **the offense by using a computer network (as defined in**
 42 **IC 35-43-2-3(a)) and has a previous unrelated conviction for**

C
O
P
Y



1 committing the offense by using a computer network (as defined in
2 IC 35-43-2-3(a)).

3 ~~(d)~~ (e) In a prosecution under this section, including a prosecution
4 for attempted solicitation, the state is not required to prove that the
5 person solicited the child to engage in an act described in subsection
6 (b), ~~or~~ (c), **or** (d) at some immediate time.

**C
o
p
y**



Exhibit C



Human trafficking is a \$32 billion global industry driven by trafficking profit. It's the fastest growing and second largest criminal activity in the world, tied with arms and after drug dealing. According to the *Trafficking in Persons Report* (TIP Report) produced by the State Department, approximately 12.3 million adults and children are trafficked across international borders into forced labor and sexual exploitation. Between 100,000 and 300,000 children are at risk for sexual exploitation in the US with an average age of 11-14 years old.

With this in mind, Attorneys General from across the country will be teaming up to combat this growing problem as the key initiative for the *National Association of Attorneys General* in the 2011-2012 year. **Indiana Attorney General Greg Zoeller** serves as a member of the Leadership Council, and assists NAAG with their *Pillars of Hope* commitment to end human trafficking.

***Pillars of Hope: Attorneys General Unite against Human Trafficking* is built upon the following four pillars:**

Pillar #1: Making the Case

Gather state-specific data on human trafficking and create database that assists local authorities with identifying human trafficking cases.

Pillar #2: Holding Traffickers Accountable

Establish and implement comprehensive anti-human trafficking laws in all 50 states.

Pillar #3: Mobilizing Communities to Care for Victims

Coordination among service providers, law enforcement, and state agencies to assist in identifying and protecting victims.

Pillar #4: Raising Public Awareness and Reducing Demand

Increase public awareness campaigns regarding human trafficking that will assist the victims and work to reduce the demand of trafficking across the country.

Through the implementation of the *Pillars of Hope* initiative, the National Association of Attorneys General hopes to raise awareness about human trafficking, bring resources to victims, and bring justice to the traffickers.



Greg
Zoeller
Indiana Attorney General

SECTION 1: IC 35-42-3.5-1, AS ADDED BY P.L.173-2006, SECTION 52, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 1. (a) A person who knowingly or intentionally recruits, harbors, or transports another person by force, threat of force, or fraud:

- (1) to engage the other person in:
 - (A) forced labor; or
 - (B) involuntary servitude; or
- (2) to force the other person into:
 - (A) marriage; or
 - (B) prostitution;

commits promotion of human trafficking, a Class B felony.

(b) A person who knowingly or intentionally recruits, harbors, or transports another person who is less than eighteen (18) years of age:

- (1) to engage the other person in:**
 - (A) forced labor; or**
 - (B) involuntary servitude;**
- (2) to force the other person into marriage; or**
- (3) to force, induce, or cause the other person to engage in or commit:**
 - (A) prostitution; or**
 - (B) obscene performance;**

commits promotion of child trafficking, a Class B felony.

(c) Lack of knowledge of the age of a person under eighteen (18) years of age is not a defense to prosecution under subsection (b).

(d) Consent of the person under eighteen (18) years of age to engage in or commit prostitution or obscene performance is not a defense to prosecution under subsections (b)(3)(A) or (b)(3)(B).

~~(b) A parent, guardian, or custodian of a child less than~~ **(e) An individual who is at least eighteen (18) years of age who knowingly or intentionally sells or transfers custody of the child a person who is less than eighteen (18) years of age for the purpose of forcing, inducing, or causing the person to engage in or commit:**

- (1) prostitution; or**
- (2) obscene performance;**

commits sexual trafficking of a minor, a Class A felony.

~~(e)~~ **(f) A person who knowingly or intentionally pays, offers to pay, or agrees to pay money or other property to another person for an individual who the person knows has been forced into:**

- (1) forced labor;**
- (2) involuntary servitude; or**
- (3) prostitution;**

commits human trafficking, a Class C felony.

SECTION 2: [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: An emergency is declared for this act.

Miller, David

From: Kuzma, Abigail
Sent: Saturday, March 05, 2011 11:30 AM
To: Schrage, Greg; Miller, David
Subject: Re: Articles regarding Super Bowl and Trafficking

Thanks, greg. Dave I can't open these yet so I can't see if they are new. Abby

From: Schrage, Greg
Sent: Friday, March 04, 2011 05:15 PM
To: Kuzma, Abigail
Subject: Articles regarding Super Bowl and Trafficking

Abby,

Here are four articles that show that the Super Bowl is a huge human trafficking event:
<http://news.change.org/stories/super-bowl-one-of-biggest-human-trafficking-events-in-the-us>

Super Bowl: 'One of Biggest Human Trafficking Events in the U.S.'

by [Anne Keehn](#) · December 04, 2010

Last year's Super Bowl in Miami was pretty big – country superstar Carrie Underwood opened with the national anthem, legendary '60s rockers The Who performed during halftime, and the New Orleans Saints took home the big trophy. And [according to the Florida Coalition Against Human Trafficking](#), tens of thousands of sex trafficking victims were brought to Florida to service the increased demand for commercial sex around the games. Will this year's Super Bowl in Texas be an even bigger human trafficking event?

Celebrities weren't the only people in Miami for the Super Bowl last year; activists from the anti-slavery movement were also there. Hordes of volunteers conducted a giant outreach effort to aid underage victims of sex trafficking. Afterwards, [Amanda Kloer reported](#) on the success of these efforts: outreach teams recovered six missing children and removed “five girls from potential recruitment or exploitation by pimps.” At least one pimp who was using Craigslist to sell children to Super Bowl patron was arrested and sentenced.

But the biggest victory of all is that authorities in Texas have already started to prepare for the potential influx of sex trafficking victims at the *next* Super Bowl, taking place February 6, 2011 in Arlington, Texas, one of the biggest hubs of modern day slavery in the U.S. In 2008, 38% of all calls to the national human trafficking hotline were made from the lone star state.

At the second annual meeting of Texas' anti-trafficking task force last week, Texas Attorney General Greg Abbot announced that his staff is already getting ready to help authorities stop traffickers during the Super Bowl—which [he described](#) as “one of the biggest human trafficking events in the United States.” Task force staff will train law enforcement to identify victims of trafficking, and to engage with them as victims, rather than criminals.

While outreach sweeps are an important part of combating human trafficking, they are only part of the solution. Once victims are identified and rescued, the long process of recovery begins. And that's where direct services and shelters come in. Experts estimate 100,000 American children are exploited in prostitution annually. But only about 80 beds nationwide are set aside to care for them. And if Texas does see an influx of trafficking, they'll need more shelter space than they've got.

This year, authorities, activists and law enforcement will be at the Super Bowl, well prepared to identify victims. But we have a long way to go before their recovery is assured. Help make sure that rescued victims of underage sex trafficking have a safe place to recover. Sign the petition below to urge Texas lawmakers to provide shelter care for the victims they do identify, not just means to keep pimps and traffickers off the streets.

http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/41360579/ns/us_news-crime_and_courts/

ATLANTA — Pimps will traffic thousands of under-age prostitutes to Texas for Sunday's Super Bowl, hoping to do business with men arriving for the big game with money to burn, child rights advocates said.

As the country's largest sporting event, the game between the Green Bay Packers and the Pittsburgh Steelers will make the Dallas-Fort Worth area a magnet for business of all kinds.

That includes the multimillion dollar, under-age sex industry, said activists and law enforcement officials working to combat what they say is an annual spike in trafficking of under-age girls ahead of the Super Bowl.

"The Super Bowl is one of the biggest human trafficking events in the United States," Texas Attorney General Greg Abbott told a trafficking prevention meeting in January.

Girls who enter the grim trade face a life of harsh treatment and danger, according to a Dallas police report in 2010. Few who emerge are willing to speak about it. Tina Frundt, 36, is an exception.

Now married and living in Washington D.C., Frundt was lured into sex work at 14 after she fell for a 24-year-old who invited her to leave home in 1989 and join his "family" in Cleveland, Ohio.

That family consisted of the man and three girls living in a motel. When Frundt declined on the first night to have sex with her boyfriend's friends they raped her.

"I was angry with myself for not listening to him, so the next night when he sent me out on the street and told me ... (to earn \$500) I listened," she said in a telephone interview.

Frundt paced the streets for hours and finally got into a client's car.

When she came home in the morning with just \$50, her pimp beat her in front of the other girls to teach them all a lesson and sent her back onto the street the next night with the warning not to return until she had reached the quota.

The scenario was repeated night after night as Frundt's pimp moved his stable across the Midwest. Any sign of rebellion led to further beatings. Escape seemed out of the question.

"I was a teenager in a strange town with no money and no place to go," she said. She finally escaped by getting arrested.

Ensnared into sex industry

Up to 300,000 girls between 11 and 17 are lured into the U.S. sex industry annually, according to a 2007 report sponsored by the Department of Justice and written by the nonprofit group Shared Hope International.

Some 90 percent of runaways and children whose parents force them to leave home fall into the trade and are often beaten, drugged, raped or imprisoned to force compliance, said a section of the report which referred to Atlanta.

Pimps tattoo girls with "\$" signs or the word "Daddy" and take them to unfamiliar cities where they are more vulnerable.

Typically, pimps recruit unwitting girls at shopping centers, mall events and on the Internet. Once ensnared, shame, fear and psychological manipulation by pimps make it hard to break free.

Clients, often called "Johns", hook up with girls via the Internet, through hotels, massage parlors, strip clubs and escort services, the report said.

"At previous Super Bowls, pimps hired cab drivers to turn their vehicles into mobile brothels," said Deena Graves, executive director of child advocacy group Traffick911.

Up to 10,000 adult and under age girls have come to previous Super Bowls, said Jerry Strickland, communications director in the Texas attorney general's office, who acknowledged that precise figures are hard to gauge.

"The statistics are a moving target. They (under age sex workers) can't be counted in turnstiles like ticket holders," he said in an interview.

Rescue at previous Super Bowls

Law enforcement agencies and advocacy groups rescued around 50 girls during the previous two

Super Bowls, said Graves. Six were registered on the Center for Missing and Exploited Children website. One had been trafficked from Hawaii.

"Even one rescue is considered a success," said Frundt who now advocates for exploited girls and has founded a girls' treatment center and a safe house for girls in Washington D.C.

To fight the trade, authorities, child welfare advocates and the airline industry are collaborating.

Representatives from American Airlines, Delta, United, Qantas and American Eagle are holding a training session to help them spot signs of trafficking. Nancy Rivard, president of Airline Ambassadors International, will also work with another 100 flight crews to distribute materials on flights.

Some 67,000 people signed a petition on www.change.org opposing sex trafficking as part of a campaign by Traffick911 called "I'm Not Buying It!" that is supported by 60 nonprofits and faith-based groups.

That campaign has also attracted heavy hitters like Dallas Cowboy Jay Ratliff, a three-time Pro Bowler, who made a public service announcement entitled "Real men don't buy children. They don't buy sex."

Ratliff, who himself has two daughters, is recruiting other National Football League players for the campaign.

"You hear of sex trafficking overseas," he wrote in an email from Hawaii where he is playing in the Pro Bowl. "But you never imagine it is happening in the United States." (Editing by Matthew Bigg and Greg McCune)

<http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=54361>

U.S.

Super Bowl Draws Fans, and Human Traffickers

By Cléo Fatoorehchi



NEW YORK, Feb 4, 2011 (IPS) - This weekend, thousands of people will temporarily migrate to Arlington, Texas, to attend U.S. football's Holy Grail - Super Bowl XLV. They expect to watch the game between the Pittsburgh Steelers and the Green Bay Packers, and to enjoy a performance by the Black Eyed Peas during half-time.

What they probably will not think about is the thousands of minors who will also be there, but for a completely different purpose: supplying sex demand.

As James Hawthorne, assistant police chief of the Arlington, Dallas/Fort Worth Area, told IPS, "When there is any big sporting event, whether it is a Super Bowl or basketball game, or any type of large venue, there are people looking to take advantage of people, whether it's pick-pocketing, bets, scams, counterfeit merchandise, or prostitution."

The two-year-old Texas Human Trafficking Prevention Task Force, headed by the state's attorney general, has been actively working to raise awareness of this issue. All its partners - local law enforcement authorities, police services, the FBI, local advocacy groups and non-profit organisations, social services - have tried to mobilise the public.

Jay Ratliff, a Dallas Cowboys football player, decided to take part, and has been participating in the "I'm Not Buying It" campaign, launched by the non-profit organisation Traffick911 a few months ago.

This Texas-based organisation works to shed light on the issue of human trafficking of U.S. children, its spokesperson Danielle Capper told IPS. Sex trafficking is not considered prostitution, usually involves children, and is generates about 32 billion dollars a year, she said.

"One of the things that we have been doing with our campaign, and the attention that it has received, is raising awareness that human trafficking is happening here in America, and with American children," she said.

At least 100,000 children are trafficked in the United States each year, according to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC).

But it is "difficult to quantify how many victims (there are), because this is a crime and an industry that likes to operate underground," Jerry Strickland, communications director at the Texas Attorney General's Office, told IPS.

Moreover, "according to the Assessment of U.S Government Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons, domestic U.S. trafficking is rarely detected when compared to the detected trafficking of foreigners into the United States," said Fabrizio Sarrica of the U.N. Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

In 2000, the U.S. government hailed the adoption of the Human Trafficking Prevention Act, which has been followed over the years by countless measures, both at the federal and state levels, to fight human trafficking. Amongst these measures are the Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit, the President's Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking, the Innocence Lost Initiative.

But this Act focuses on foreigners, and U.S. children continue to be charged for prostitution, according to Courtney's House Director, Tina Frundt.

The solution, she said, is the Domestic Sex Trafficking Bill, introduced by Representative Carolyn Maloney in June 2010, but which was abandoned when the session of Congress expired in December 2010.

Courtney's House is an organisation founded in 2008 in Washington D.C. to help survivors of child trafficking return to normal life; it has already helped over 500 victims. It provides shelter through a group home programme, as well as emergency and long-term services.

It also has a 24-hour hotline, which is expected to see a rise in calls with the Super Bowl. The National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC)'s hotline, operated by the non-profit Polaris Project, is also preparing to receive more calls during this period, which will be transferred to local law enforcement officials.

But crucial to diminish sex trafficking during the next Super Bowl is the enrollment of the Super Bowl Host Committee and the National Football League (NFL) in the battle for a better awareness of the danger of human trafficking, activists stress.

A Courtney's House's survivor, "A.H", wrote a letter to the two institutions, asking them to participate in the "I'm Not Buying It" campaign. This letter has been supported by Traffick911 and relayed by the website Change.org.

"NFL and Super Bowl Host Committee ... can play a key role in preventing this crime, by dedicating very few of their resources to this issue," Amanda Kloer, a Change.org editor focused on human rights, domestic violence and HIV/AIDS, told IPS.

But despite the almost 70,000 people who signed the petition, "The Host Committee has never responded to our request to support our campaign" said Capper.

Traffick911 will conclude its campaign with an event on Saturday, bringing together local politicians, sex trafficking survivors and artists.

Observers such as Strickland from the attorney general's office have faith in these public awareness campaigns, but stress the need to be prepared and alert. "Hopefully, we won't be needed," he said.

Human Trafficking: Super Bowl Tourists and the Sex Trade

Boys and Girls in the U.S. Are at Risk for Human Trafficking



Meucci Cameron, Yahoo! Contributor Network

Feb 5, 2011 "Contribute content like this. [Start Here.](#)"

- [More:](#)
- [Human Trafficking](#)
- [Trafficking](#)
- [Sex Trade](#)
- [Human Target](#)
- [Child Trafficking](#)

Authorities in Texas are teaming with the airline industry and child welfare advocates to try to put a stop to the human trafficking brought in during the Super Bowl.

The "Today Show" reported this week that efforts are being ramped up as young girls from Latin America are being brought in for the Super Bowl tourist rush. Human traffickers are said to bring the girls in to take advantage of travelers with extra cash. Sometimes working with cab drivers, they set up a sort of rolling brothel in their vehicles, according to Deena Graves, executive director of child advocacy group Traffick911.

Girls are often recruited into the human trafficking rings from shopping malls, large events or online. The girls are offered the lure of easy money, then whisked away to foreign cities or countries where they are far more vulnerable. Once taken in, the girls are often raped and drugged. Shame and psychological manipulation are used to keep the kids in check. Getting arrested for prostitution is often their only hope for escape.

It's not just girls that can fall prey to human trafficking rings in the U.S. Noreen Gosch, mother of missing paperboy Johnny Gosch, is convinced her son was taken by such people.

Johnny Gosch was allegedly kidnapped from his early morning paper route on Sept. 5, 1982. Witnesses at the scene just prior to Johnny's alleged kidnapping said a man pulled up asking for directions while the boys were folding their newspapers. Johnny told one of the boys he was scared and going home. As he went off alone, the man in the car was said to have flashed his dome light three times, like a sign.

In 1989, Paul Bonacci came forward and allegedly admitted to aiding in the abduction of Johnny Gosch, but officials did not think he was credible. According to Bonacci, Johnny was taken by a ring of pedophiles and child

pornographers who were "highly organized" and "very corporate." Though Paul Bonacci's credibility was thrown out by police and a grand jury refused to indict, he won a civil suit against his alleged captor Lawrence E. King. The judge awarded Bonacci \$1 million when King failed to appear to refute the allegations against him. King was serving time for fraud and tax evasion at the time of the civil trial.

Noreen Gosch appeared and testified under oath that her son had come home one night in 1997, something she had never told her husband. She told the court that Johnny had come in the middle of the night with another man and was identified by a birthmark. Gosch reported that Johnny had told her the entire story of his abduction, and that he had to live under an assumed name now to stay safe since he could name his captors. In 2000, Noreen self published a book

chronicling her investigation into human trafficking called "Why Johnny Can't Come Home."

In 2006, Noreen Gosch began receiving photos of what she believes is her son Johnny and other young boys bound and gagged. In at least one of the pictures one of the boys is seen in the same clothing as Johnny on the day he went missing. Police received an anonymous tip that the boys in the photo had long since been identified and that they were not of Johnny Gosch. A retired Florida police investigator backed up the tip and no new leads were investigated.

Whether Johnny Gosch was kidnapped by human traffickers remains a mystery. The shocking case changed the way parents watched their children, even in the quietest of neighborhoods in the Midwest, US.

al, before going in the direction of Johnny. After weeks of searching for the boy with no clues the case fell stagnant.

<http://www.securitymanagement.com/news/super-bowl-a-hotbed-human-trafficking-008183>

Super Bowl XLV takes place this weekend in Dallas and the Dallas-Fort Worth area will attract multitudes of football fans: the majority just looking for a good party. Unfortunately, the Super Bowl is also a hotbed for people who traffic sex with underage women, according to MSNBC.



The article cites a 2007 report by Shared Hope International that found up to 300,000 girls between the ages of 11 and 17 lured into the sex trade annually in the United States. Most of those are runaways who are then beaten, drugged, and raped to force compliance with their pimps.

According to the article:

"At previous Super Bowls, pimps hired cab drivers to turn their vehicles into mobile brothels," said Deena Graves, executive director of child advocacy group Traffick911.

Up to 10,000 adult and under age girls have come to previous Super Bowls, said Jerry Strickland, communications director in the Texas attorney general's office, who acknowledged that precise figures are hard to gauge.

MSNBC reports that about 50 girls were "rescued" at the last two Super Bowls, several of whom registered on the Center for Missing and Exploited Children's website.

Advocates, law enforcement, and the airline industry are working together to fight the sex trafficking, states the article. Several of the airlines are holding training sessions to help employees spot signs of human trafficking and the group Airline Ambassadors International is working with flight crews.

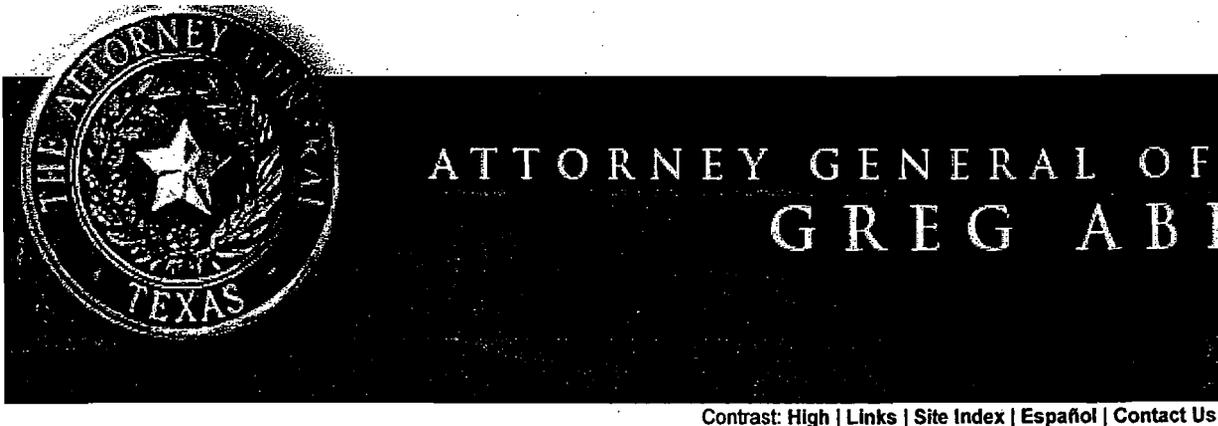
Additionally, ABC News reports that Texas is putting together a task force made up of federal, state, and local agencies to fight human trafficking in the area surrounding the Super Bowl.

Miller, David

From: Kuzma, Abigail
Sent: Monday, March 07, 2011 8:57 AM
To: Miller, David
Subject: Fw: Human Trafficking
Did you get this article?

From: Mckee, Judy [mailto:JMCKEE@NAAG.ORG]
Sent: Tuesday, March 01, 2011 11:47 AM
To: Kuzma, Abigail
Subject: Human Trafficking

Good Morning, Abby. Here is another article you might be interested in. By the way, it's looking VERY GOOD to do the pilot training in Indiana. Chris Toth is even hoping we can do training for investigators as well. I promise you we're working hard on this. Now, we hope that the teams and the players will work equally as hard at coming to a contract agreement! Judy



North Texas Law Enforcement, Attorney General's Office Prevent Human Trafficking Surge At 2011 Super Bowl

Attorney General Abbott credits enforcement, public awareness and deterrence

DALLAS – Texas Attorney General Greg Abbott today announced the preliminary results of a joint local, state and federal law enforcement effort to crack down on human trafficking during the 2011 Super Bowl.

The North Texas Trafficking Task Force (NTTTF) – which included the Attorney General's Special Investigations Unit, state and federal law enforcement agencies, and six North Texas police departments – conducted undercover operations through Super Bowl Sunday that resulted in a total of 133 arrests.

Media links



Joshua Andrews

Letter from the Texas congressional delegation

Texas Human Trafficking Prevention Task Force Report (2011)

The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's Homeland Security Investigations led the NTTTF, which was comprised of 16 law enforcement agencies: six Texas police departments from Dallas, Fort Worth, Arlington, Irving, Plano and Garland; the Special Investigations Division of Child Protective Services; the Texas Attorney General's Special Investigations Unit; district attorneys' offices from Dallas and Tarrant counties; the Texas Alcohol and Beverage Commission; the FBI; the Internal Revenue Service; the U.S. Department of Labor; and the U.S. Attorneys' Offices for the Northern and Eastern Districts of Texas.

"Thanks to a coordinated enforcement, public education, and deterrence effort, Texas-based law enforcement officials were prepared to respond if we encountered human trafficking victims -- or the ruthless criminals who trafficked them," Attorney General Abbott said. "By working proactively to prepare for the nation's most high-profile sporting event, Texas was uniquely positioned to crack down on traffickers and provide much-needed help to their victims."

Sexually exploited human trafficking victims are effectively forced into committing a crime -- which means that they are both victims and offenders. In one case, the Attorney General's Special Investigations Unit and Grapevine police officers arrested a female and charged her with prostitution. After she was released from custody, the woman told the Attorney General's Special Investigations Unit that she was a sex trafficking victim and identified her trafficker. On Feb. 11, Dallas police officers and NTTTF members successfully located and arrested Joshua Andrews, 39, and charged him with Trafficking in Persons. Andrews, a suspected gang member, was taken into custody at the Dallas County Jail. The NTTTF connected the woman with crime victim advocates to help her recover from her trafficker's abuse.

Sixteen members of the Texas congressional delegation commended the State's human trafficking prevention efforts surrounding the 2011 NFL Super Bowl in Arlington. In a letter to Attorney General Abbott, the congressional members said: "As you know, domestic minor sex trafficking impacts the lives of thousands of American children each year in states across the country, including Texas. Your efforts in Texas are an example of what can and should be done to protect children at risk for and victimized by sexual exploitation."

Attorney General Abbott is the chairman of the Texas Human Trafficking Prevention Task Force, which just issued its 2011 "Texas Response to Human Trafficking" report. The legislatively-mandated study includes recommendations that are intended to reduce human trafficking in Texas and improve services to victims.

For more information about the Office of the Attorney General's battle against human trafficking and a copy of the 2011 report, visit the agency's website at www.texasattorneygeneral.gov.



Duties & Responsibilities of the Attorney General What the Attorney General Can Do for You Contacting the

Office of the Attorney General

Divisions of the Office of the Attorney General:

Civil Litigation Divisions Criminal Justice Divisions Child Support Division Legal Counsel Divisions Office of Solicitor General

Office of the Attorney General Regional Offices:

OAG Regional Offices Map Child Support Field Offices Colonias Prevention Offices Consumer Protection Offices Criminal Investigations Offices Medicaid Fraud Control Unit Offices

Volunteers, Interns and Law Clerks

Admin/Legal Volunteer & Intern Program Child Support Community Services & Volunteer Program Law Clerk Program Volunteer, Intern & Law Clerk FAQs

[Accessibility](#) | [Privacy & Security](#) | [Site Policy](#) | [Where the Money Goes](#) | [TRAIL](#) | [Compact with Texans](#) | [Texas Online](#) | [RSS](#) | [Texas Homeland Security](#)

Nation

Subscribe | Mobile

Google USA TODAY stories, photos and more



Sign in | Become a member



Home

News

Travel

Money

Sports

Life

Tech

Weather

News: Communities | Education | Health | Nation | Politics | Religion | Offbeat | Sharing | Washington | World | Opinion

ALLSTATE CAN HELP SAVE SAFE DRIVERS
45% OR MORE

QUOTE NOW

Child sex rings spike during Super Bowl week

By Rick Jervis, USA TODAY

Updated 1d 21h ago | 195 | 4 | Share

Reprints & Permissions

Texas law enforcement agents will be hunting for a little-known crime during this week's Super Bowl festivities in metropolitan Dallas: child sex rings.

Incidents of underage prostitution have spiked during previous Super Bowls, leading to some arrests, says Texas Attorney General Greg Abbott.

His office, working closely with the FBI, is bringing in at least a dozen extra agents from Austin and other cities to monitor and combat cases of trafficking in underage prostitutes during Super Bowl XLV in Arlington, Texas, he says.

By Tony Gutierrez, AP

FBI agents -- in front of Cowboys Stadium in Arlington, Texas, on Jan. 21 -- often team up with federal, state and local law enforcement officials during Super Bowls to prevent terrorist attacks, ticket scams and other crimes, including high-priced prostitution.

"The Super Bowl is the greatest show on Earth, but it also has an ugly underbelly," Abbott says. "It's commonly known as the single largest human trafficking incident in the United States."

FBI agents often team up with federal, state and local law enforcement officials during Super Bowls to prevent terrorist attacks, ticket scams and other crimes, including high-priced prostitution. Law enforcement agents increasingly are linking up with child advocate groups to crack down on the trafficking and exploitation of minors during the event, says Ernie Allen, president of the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children.

Tens of thousands of party-minded football enthusiasts descending into a Super Bowl host city make it an ideal setting for traffickers of underage prostitutes, Allen says.

THE HUDDLE: Full Super Bowl coverage

Each year, 100,000 to 300,000 American kids, some as young as 12 years old, are exploited in the sex trade, he says. The traffickers use the Super Bowl and other large events such as the World Cup to ply their trade, Allen says. "The traffickers try to seize that opportunity to do business," he says.

Incidents at previous Super Bowls:

- Two Florida men were convicted last year on federal charges for using the Craigslist website to subject a 14-year-old girl to prostitution during the 2009 Super Bowl in Tampa, according to the Justice Department.
- During last year's Super Bowl in Miami, child advocacy group Klaas Kids Foundation and Miami-based Kristi House identified at least 16 out-of-town underage prostitutes working the streets and hotels of South Beach and other Miami-area neighborhoods.

Videos you may be interested in

Protests in Egypt turn violent
Powered by Taboola
More videos

ONLY ALLSTATE PAYS SAFE DRIVERS BACK TWICE A YEAR WITH A **SAFE DRIVING BONUSSM CHECK**

QUOTE NOW

Advertisement

Most Popular

Stories

- Husband tweets 'huge day' for Giffords
- Army weighs silk to help shield troops' pelvic...
- Mubarak supporters clash with protesters

Videos

- Lindsay Lohan, jewelry thief?
- Chicago hunkers down as blizzard blows in
- Talking Tech: Verizon iPhone4

Photos

- Demonstrations in Egypt
- Editorial Cartoons
- What America Wants

Most Popular E-mail Newsletter

Sign up to get:

Top viewed stories, photo galleries and community posts of the day

Most popular right now:
A Super Bowl oddity: No cheerleaders for Packers or Steelers



Sign up for USA TODAY E-mail newsletters

Share | Recommended | 45 | Facebook | Twitter | Email

• A Hawaii man was recently convicted of flying in a 17-year-old girl from Hawaii to a South Beach hotel for prostitution during last year's Super Bowl, says Miami-Dade Police Sgt. Nicole Donnelly.

Miami-Dade police and federal agents organized the Minor Vice Task Force and launched a series of undercover stings targeting underage sex rings during last year's Super Bowl week, which included the Pro Bowl, Donnelly says.

"With the Super Bowl and Pro Bowl, we had a lot of juveniles recovered last year, more than previous years," she says.

Super Bowl XLV on Sunday in Cowboys Stadium is of particular concern because of Texas' 1,200-mile border with Mexico, which makes the state a bigger target for international rings, says Abbott, the attorney general. Agents are monitoring websites for signs of underage sex offerings and launching undercover investigations in the region, he says.

"We are watching them, we will find them, and we will prosecute them," Abbott says.

USA TODAY Digital Services

- Mobile | E-Newsletters | RSS | Twitter | Podcasts | Widgets | e-Edition | USA TODAY for iPad | Kindle Edition | Print Edition | Subscribe to paper
- Reprints & Permissions | USA TODAY Topics | Reporter Index | Corrections/Clarifications | Contact Us | Archives

For more information about reprints & permissions, visit our FAQ's. To report corrections and clarifications, contact Standards Editor Brent Jones. For publication consideration in the newspaper, send comments to letters@usatoday.com. Include name, phone number, city and state for verification. To view our corrections, go to corrections.usatoday.com.

Posted 2d 22h ago | Updated 1d 21h ago

Share

You might also be interested in:

Porn star Kacey Jordan: Wild Charlie Sheen party scene (USATODAY.com in LifeLine Live)

Kim Kardashian sobs about silver, nude 'W' photos (USATODAY.com in LifeLine Live)

Jerry Jones: Ugly weather won't stop more Dallas Super Bowls (USATODAY.com in The Huddle)

Got a problem with the Constitution? (USATODAY.com in News)

Selected for you by a sponsor.

Ten Things You Should Never, Ever Say (Man of the House)

We've updated the Conversation Guidelines. Changes include a brief review of the moderation process and an explanation on how to use the "Report Abuse" button. Read more.

What Do You Think?

To leave a comment, you need to sign up.

Sign up Log in

134 comments Sort: Oldest to Newest

	<p>jeffreymo 12:01 PM on January 31, 2011 Score: -25</p> <p>You also used to tell us that women were most likely to be beaten on super Bowl Sunday and they should get out of the house. Am I supposed to believe you now?</p> <p>2 replies</p>	Report Abuse
	<p>Patriot Pete 12:05 PM on January 31, 2011 Score: 89</p> <p>If you're looking for a 12 to 14 year old, you're a sick twist and belong in prison.</p> <p>4 replies</p>	Report Abuse
	<p>IndyT 12:10 PM on January 31, 2011 Score: 5</p> <p>100,000 to 300,000 - really?</p> <p>2 replies</p>	Report Abuse

HIDE

Share

Recommended

45

FAQ and
Follow us