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Acknowledgements

The Florida Regional Community Policing Institute (FL RCPI) at St. Petersburg College (SPC) is providing this course, *The Many Faces of Human Trafficking*. The partnership between FL RCPI and SPC has been enormously successful due to the collaborative efforts of non-profit, government, and private sector organizations, as well as people who brought their vision, enthusiasm, commitment, and resources to the project. We would like to extend a special thank you to the following group of dedicated individuals who have contributed their subject matter expertise and materials to this course:

Eileen LaHaie, Executive Director, Florida Regional Community Policing Institute, St. Petersburg, Florida

Subject Matter Experts:

- Tom Gillan, FL Catholic Conference of Bishops HT Awareness Trainer
- Sandra Lyth, CEO Intercultural Advocacy Institute
- Dewey Williams, Deputy Chief (retired), Clearwater Police Dept., Florida

Project Support

- Laura Heisler, Training Coordinator, FL RCPI
- Dr. Carlene M. Peterson, Project Manager and Curriculum Designer, FL RCPI

Introduction

The Student Guide is designed to give you the tools necessary to learn about The Many Faces of Human Trafficking. This training consists of eight modules and a video assessment. The schedule noted below is for reference purposes only, as the instructor may vary the time allotted for different classes.

Course Goals

This training program is designed for community members to acquaint them with the concepts of Human Trafficking. The primary focus of the course is to provide an understanding of the origins, methods of operation, and indicators of trafficking along with an understanding of the unique victimization process. An emphasis will be placed on the importance of building alliances and coalitions as part of a coordinated community response to human trafficking using Case Studies as examples.

Course Objectives:

At the completion of this course, the student should have a basic understanding of:

- The issues of smuggling versus human trafficking
- The scope of the problems involved in human trafficking
- The nature of victimization in relation to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and subsequent Reauthorizations
- The indicators of human trafficking
- The need for community involvement

Target Audience

The primary target audience includes all community members.

Using the Student Guide

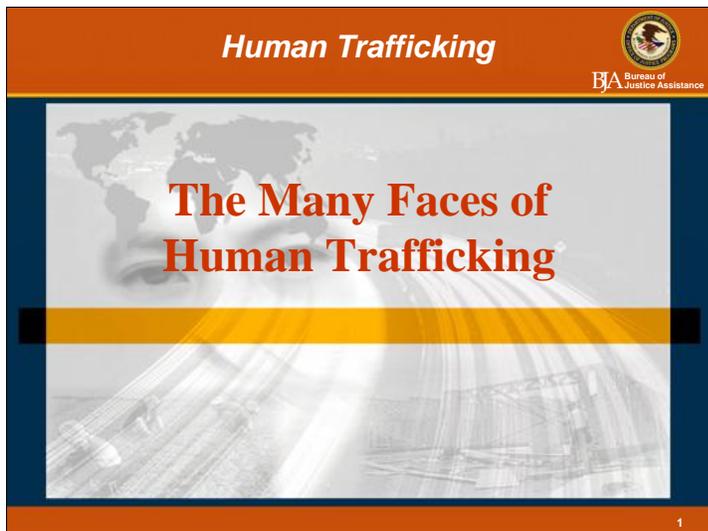
As the course is presented, the instructor will display PowerPoint® slides. Those slides are included in this guide for your reference.

Make any notes you would like to make in the Student Guide; it is yours to keep.

THE MANY FACES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Course Content

Slide 1: Title



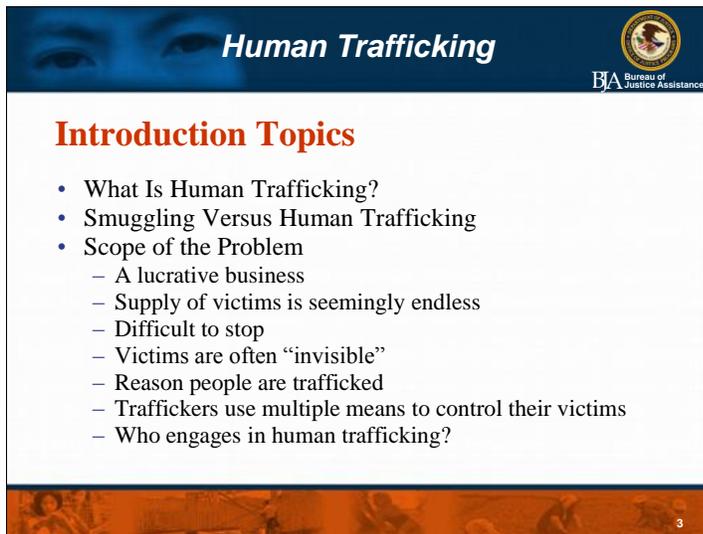
Notes

Slide 2: Instructors



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Slide 3: Human Trafficking Overview



Human Trafficking

Introduction Topics

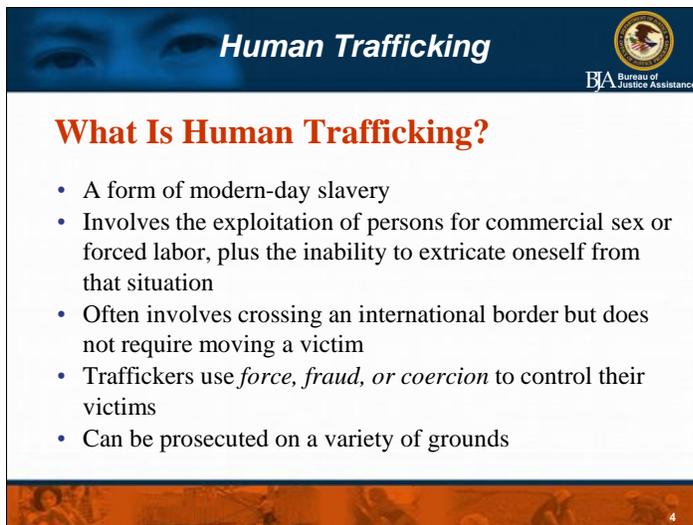
- What Is Human Trafficking?
- Smuggling Versus Human Trafficking
- Scope of the Problem
 - A lucrative business
 - Supply of victims is seemingly endless
 - Difficult to stop
 - Victims are often “invisible”
 - Reason people are trafficked
 - Traffickers use multiple means to control their victims
 - Who engages in human trafficking?

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Overview

Slide 4: Definition



Human Trafficking

What Is Human Trafficking?

- A form of modern-day slavery
- Involves the exploitation of persons for commercial sex or forced labor, plus the inability to extricate oneself from that situation
- Often involves crossing an international border but does not require moving a victim
- Traffickers use *force, fraud, or coercion* to control their victims
- Can be prosecuted on a variety of grounds

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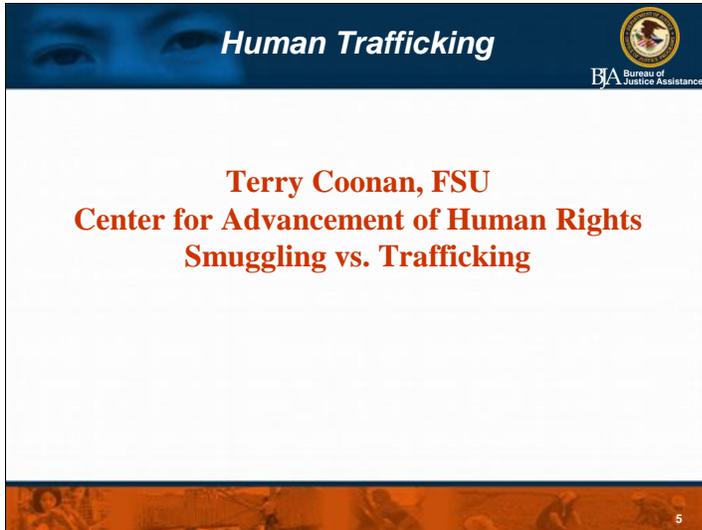
Since the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the subsequent end of the Cold War, international borders have proven easier to cross than in any other time in recent history. This has led to increased mobility for many of the world’s poor and economically depressed people. International poverty also has increased tremendously since 1989, leaving countless people around the world desperate to seek the means of economic survival for themselves and their families. Alien smugglers have been prime beneficiaries of more fluid borders and increased international poverty. Smugglers typically comprise the only means by which desperate immigrants may seek work in foreign countries. Human trafficking is a variation of alien

The Many Faces of Human Trafficking

smuggling. It has become a multibillion-dollar industry, in which victims are exploited as sources of cheap labor, often after crossing an international boundary.

It is important to remember that under U.S. law, human trafficking does not have to involve crossing an international border or involve any kind of physical movement of a victim. Rather, it is a crime of controlling another person for some kind of labor or commercial sexual exploitation.

Slide 5: Smuggling vs. Trafficking



Human Trafficking

BA Bureau of Justice Assistance

**Terry Coonan, FSU
Center for Advancement of Human Rights
Smuggling vs. Trafficking**

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Slide 6: Coonan Video



Human Trafficking

BA Bureau of Justice Assistance

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Slide 7: Smuggling vs. Human Trafficking



The slide features a dark blue header with the text "Human Trafficking" in white. To the right of the header is the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) logo. Below the header, the title "Smuggling vs. Human Trafficking" is written in orange. The slide is divided into two columns: "SMUGGLING" and "TRAFFICKING". Each column contains a list of bullet points. The "SMUGGLING" list includes: "An offense against the integrity of the U. S. borders", "Focus is transporting or harboring an undocumented person", "Smugglers make their money early and their 'business relationship' with the immigrant terminates at the U.S. border", and "Must involve an undocumented migrant". The "TRAFFICKING" list includes: "An offense against a person's individual rights", "Focus is coercion and exploitation; no movement required", "Traffickers may use smuggling debt as a means to control victims", and "Victim can be a citizen, documented migrant, or undocumented migrant". A small number "7" is visible in the bottom right corner of the slide.

SMUGGLING	TRAFFICKING
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An offense against the integrity of the U. S. borders• Focus is transporting or harboring an undocumented person• Smugglers make their money early and their "business relationship" with the immigrant terminates at the U.S. border• Must involve an undocumented migrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An offense against a person's individual rights• Focus is coercion and exploitation; no movement required• Traffickers may use smuggling debt as a means to control victims• Victim can be a citizen, documented migrant, or undocumented migrant

Notes

Source: Hilary Axam, Special Litigation Counsel, Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit, Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice. May 2010 National Human Trafficking Conference, Washington DC

Until recently, criminal penalties in many countries were less severe for human trafficking than for arms or drug trafficking. Given this reality, human trafficking has fast become a "growth industry" for criminal syndicates. Many criminal groups appear to be collaborating in the human trafficking industry, with different cartels responsible for the various phases of the human trafficking continuum (e.g., recruiting, initial transport, cross-border smuggling, subsequent transport, and sale/resale of victims). Criminal activities related to trafficking (money laundering, creation of false passports and identity documents, alien harboring, etc.) also increasingly appear to be sub-contracted to a variety of international criminal syndicates. Use of the Internet, especially for recruiting purposes, is likewise becoming a hallmark of the human trafficking industry. U.S. government sources identify human trafficking as the fastest-growing criminal industry in the world.

Slide 8: Newscast

Human Trafficking

Local Newscast Video Clip

Smuggling or Trafficking?

BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance

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Notes

Slide 9: Scope of Problem Worldwide

Human Trafficking

Scope of the Problem Worldwide

- Estimated 12.3 million people in forced labor, bonded labor, and forced prostitution worldwide
- 56 percent of the victims are women and girls worldwide
- 4,166 successful trafficking prosecutions in 2009, a 40 percent increase over 2008 worldwide
- Approximately 27 million people held in slavery worldwide

BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance

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Notes

Information provided by the **U.S. State Department Trafficking in Persons Report 2010** website:
<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010>

“Combined federal and state human trafficking information indicates that more investigations and prosecutions have taken place for sex trafficking offenses than for labor trafficking offenses, but law enforcement identified a comparatively higher number of labor trafficking victims as such cases often involve more victims. More U.S. citizens, both adult and children, are found in sex trafficking than labor trafficking; U.S. citizen child victims are often runaway and homeless youth. More foreign victims are found in labor trafficking than sex trafficking, some of whom have entered the country under work or

student-based visa programs. Primary countries of origin for foreign victims certified by the U.S. government were Thailand, Mexico, Philippines, Haiti, India, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic. Eighty-two percent of these foreign adult victims and 56 percent of foreign child trafficking victims were labor trafficking victims. Sex trafficking of foreign children included boys.”

<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/142761.htm>

Slide 10: Scope of Problem in United States

Human Trafficking

Scope of the Problem in United States

- U.S. is destination country for men, women, and children
- 14,500 to 17,500 international trafficking victims enter the United States annually (U.S. Dept. of State)
- Trafficking occurs for labor, domestic servitude, and sex
- Trafficking in persons also occurs within the borders of a country, including the United States.
- A target population is homeless youth: The national homeless youth population is estimated to be between 500,000 and 2.8 million.

Notes

Scope of the Problem

“The United States is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to trafficking in persons, specifically forced labor, debt bondage, and forced prostitution. Trafficking occurs primarily for labor and most commonly in domestic servitude, agriculture, manufacturing, janitorial services, hotel services, construction, health and elder care, hair and nail salons, and strip club dancing. Vulnerabilities remain even for legally documented temporary workers who typically fill labor needs in the hospitality, landscaping, construction, food service, and agricultural industries. In some human trafficking cases, workers are victims of fraudulent recruitment practices and have incurred large debts for promised employment in the United States, which makes them susceptible to debt bondage and involuntary servitude. Trafficking cases also involve passport confiscation, nonpayment or limited payment of wages, restriction of movement, isolation from the community, and physical and sexual abuse as means of keeping victims in compelled service. There are cases of domestic workers, foreigners on A3 and G5 visas, being subjected to trafficking-related abuse by diplomats posted to the United States. “

Information provided by the U.S. State Department Trafficking in Persons Report 2010 website:
<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010>

Unlike arms or drug traffickers, whose control over their contraband ceases after the initial point of sale, human traffickers can continue to exploit their victims. The ongoing control exercised by traffickers over their victims affords traffickers the capability of reaping profits from the resale of their victims. Sex trafficking provides a classic example of the “resale” value of “human contraband.” Numerous sex trafficking rings prosecuted to date in the United States utilized the American highway system in

furtherance of their crimes. Pimps and traffickers typically move their victims from city to city, sometimes as frequently as once every two weeks. The women and girls moved in this fashion could be sold to different brothels on a regular basis, providing repeated profits for the traffickers, “variety” for the brothels’ johns, and constant uncertainty for the victims as to their exact location.

U.S. citizen child victims are often runaway and homeless youth:

<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/142761.htm>

“Youth who have become homeless or who leave and remain away from home without parental permission, are at risk of developing, and have a disproportionate share of, serious health, behavioral, and emotional problems because they lack sufficient resources to obtain care and may live on the street for extended periods thereby endangering themselves and creating a substantial law enforcement problem for communities in which they congregate...”

Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (Title III of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974) amended 2004: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/fysb/content/aboutfysb/RHYComp.pdf>

Wagner, J. O. (2006). *Homeless and Runaway Youth*. Retrieved from: <http://jfs.ohio.gov/owd/WorkforceProf/Youth/Docs/infobrief16HomelessRunawayYouth.pdf>

Slide 11: Lucrative Business

Human Trafficking

A Lucrative Business

- \$32 billion annual trade for the traffickers
- After drug trafficking, human trafficking is the most lucrative business for organized crime
- Unlike drugs and arms traffickers, human traffickers can continue to exploit their victims after the initial point of sale
- Becoming a preferred business for criminal syndicates around the world

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Statistics provided in the U.S. State Department Trafficking in Persons Report 2010: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/scp/fs/2010/143115.htm>

Business/Enterprises examples: Criminal gangs, prostitution, sweat shops, narcotic smuggling organizations, money laundering organizations, human smuggling organizations, document fraud

Slide 12: Victims

Human Trafficking

Supply of Victims Is Seemingly Endless

- In the new global economy, there is a constant source of victims
- Slaves of the 21st century are dispensable commodities and are often seen by traffickers as readily replaceable
- They are typically recruited—not by force—but by the promise of a better life
- Allure of the “American Dream” can make victims vulnerable to traffickers

Notes

Supply of Victims is Seemingly Endless

Slaves in the pre-Civil War American South cost more in relative terms to buy and maintain than those currently enslaved through human trafficking practices. Unlike slave-owners in the pre-Civil War South, those who currently profit from human trafficking typically do not see their victims as long-term investments but rather as low-cost and easily replaceable sources of non-skilled or low-skilled labor. This lack of concern for basic needs of victims leads to greater exploitation, as well as to greater turnover in the supply of victims. Kidnapping and the use of force to initially recruit victims have been reported in some U.S. trafficking cases. More often, however, victims are deceived into believing that job opportunities await them in the United States, and they willingly travel here unaware that forced labor or forced prostitution await them.

Slide 13: Difficult to Stop

Human Trafficking

Difficult to Stop

- Trafficking is fueled by economically desperate victims and by market demands for cheap labor
 - Where there are labor-intensive industries, human trafficking will often exist
- Trafficking flourishes when end users can purchase slave labor without fear of legal consequences

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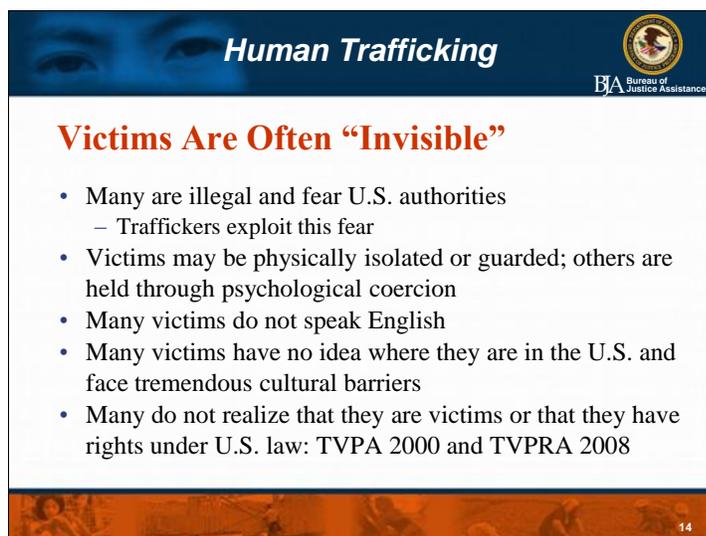
Difficult to Stop

Human trafficking is thriving, even as the world’s nations fight to eliminate it. As poverty has increased worldwide, many immigrants seek work opportunities beyond their national borders. Increased international trade and economic competition have created a demand for cheap labor and higher profit margins, and this often leads to labor exploitation. Industries around the world that have perennial needs for low or untrained labor are magnets for human trafficking. In this respect, human trafficking can benefit otherwise legitimate industries.

Sex trafficking operates on a different dynamic. It thrives in areas where prostitution or sexually oriented businesses are legal or are at least tolerated. Sex trafficking can benefit both “legal” sexually oriented businesses (strip clubs, exotic dancing, and massage parlors) and illegal ones (brothels, outcall prostitution rings, etc.).

Human trafficking is best understood not as a crime that occurs at a single moment in time but rather as a criminal continuum. It involves source countries (where victims are recruited or lured), transit countries (through which victims pass), and destination countries (where victims are ultimately exploited). Countries like the United States are primarily destination countries, but many nations experience all three aspects of human trafficking.

Slide 14: Invisible Victims



Human Trafficking

Victims Are Often “Invisible”

- Many are illegal and fear U.S. authorities
 - Traffickers exploit this fear
- Victims may be physically isolated or guarded; others are held through psychological coercion
- Many victims do not speak English
- Many victims have no idea where they are in the U.S. and face tremendous cultural barriers
- Many do not realize that they are victims or that they have rights under U.S. law: TVPA 2000 and TVPRA 2008

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Notes

Victims are often “Invisible”

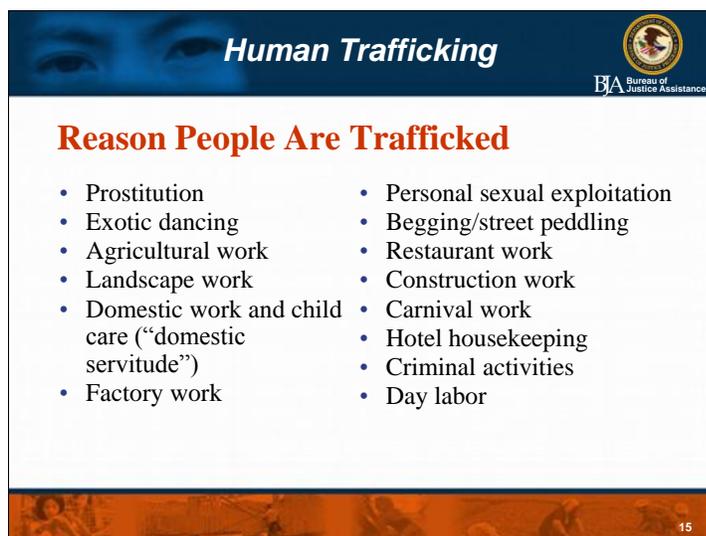
Many immigrant victims of human trafficking come from countries where law enforcement officials are corrupt or abusive. Such victims bring to the U.S. both a fear of law enforcement and a general distrust of government. Traffickers find both tendencies easy to exploit and repeatedly tell their victims that American police and the U.S. court system will put the victims in jail should they try to escape their traffickers. The fact that many trafficking victims are illegal aliens provides another mechanism of exploitation for the traffickers. Traffickers will threaten to turn victims over to immigration officials if they do not cooperate.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA) provides victims the possibility of obtaining legal immigration status through T Visas or “Continued Presence” status if they are willing to assist law enforcement with the prosecution of their traffickers. This is a major legal change. Prior to the TVPA, trafficking victims had few rights under U.S. immigration law, and the threat of deportation served to make U.S. authorities “unwitting coconspirators” in traffickers’ efforts to keep their victims compliant. The TVPA also recognizes that the coercion used to reduce people to slaves or maintain them as such need not be physical. Prior law focused on the use or threat of physical force against victims; the TVPA now criminalizes the broader forms of psychological coercion that traffickers increasingly employ against their victims (i.e., threats of deportation, threats against family members in the victim’s home country, or confiscation of a victim’s identity documents or personal property).

Since 2000, the TVPA has been re-authorized 3 times (2003, 2005, 2008). With each subsequent reauthorization by congress, the law was refined to reflect the growing knowledge of the crime, the causes, and the impact on society. The full text is available through this site:
http://www.freedomnetworkusa.org/trafficking_us/index.php.

TVPRA 2008 increases effectiveness of Anti-Trafficking Programs, protects trafficking victims against retaliation, increases value of T and U Visas through DHS.
<http://www.legalmomentum.org/assets/pdfs/legal-momentum-tvpra-2008.pdf>

Slide 15: Reason



Human Trafficking

BA Bureau of Justice Assistance

Reason People Are Trafficked

- Prostitution
- Exotic dancing
- Agricultural work
- Landscape work
- Domestic work and child care (“domestic servitude”)
- Factory work
- Personal sexual exploitation
- Begging/street peddling
- Restaurant work
- Construction work
- Carnival work
- Hotel housekeeping
- Criminal activities
- Day labor

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Notes

Why People Are Trafficked

A recent study conducted by Free the Slaves and the Human Rights Center at the University of California, Berkeley, with assistance from the Center for the Advancement of Human Rights at Florida State University, incorporated data from a survey of press reports. In the survey of press reports, data suggests that prostitution is the sector in which the largest amount of forced labor occurs in the United States. Commercial sexual exploitation of women and children has ties to prostitution, pornography, and striptease and exotic dancing.

Under U.S. law, sex trafficking involves commercial sexual exploitation, such as prostitution and pornography, bride trafficking, military prostitution, and sex tourism. While money need not exchange hands for the offense to be sex trafficking, it must involve some kind of sex act for which something of value is given or received. Rape and sexual abuse by themselves do not constitute sex trafficking unless they are part of a larger commercial sexual venture. Common to many trafficking cases, however, is the use of rape and sexual abuse by traffickers for personal reasons or to degrade or punish their victims. In these cases, the rapes and sexual abuse comprise a type of force used to exploit the victims.

The agricultural sector also experiences a high occurrence of forced labor, particularly seasonal farm workers such as citrus pickers. Farm workers are particularly vulnerable because agricultural working conditions are generally poor, wages are low, legal protections for agricultural workers are weak, and there is little monitoring of working conditions.

Slide 16: Control of Victims



The slide features a dark blue header with the text "Human Trafficking" in white. To the right of the header is the BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance logo. The main content area has a white background with a red title "Traffickers Use Multiple Means to Control Their Victims" and a bulleted list of seven methods: Beatings, burnings, rapes, and starvation; Isolation; Psychological abuses; Drug or alcohol dependency; Document withholding; Debt bondage; Threats of deportation; and Threats against the victim's family or friends in his/her home country. The slide number "16" is in the bottom right corner.

Notes

Traffickers Use Multiple Means to Control Their Victims

Force involves the use of rape, beatings, and confinement to control victims. The use of force is especially frequent during the early stages of victimization, known as the “seasoning process,” when it is used to break down victims’ resistance and make them easier to control.

Fraud often involves false offers of employment. For example, women or girls may reply to advertisements promising jobs as waitresses, maids, or dancers in foreign countries and find that such jobs are nonexistent when they arrive in the destination country. Many are then forced into prostitution as a result.

Coercion involves threats of serious harm or of physical restraint of a victim. Coercion encompasses the kinds of psychological pressures that traffickers exert upon their victims, including threats against third parties or threats of deportation. Often coercion is accomplished by the victim witnessing harm perpetrated against another victim or being told of it. A prevalent form of coercion is **debt bondage**, often utilized by traffickers to compel victims to pay off the supposed transportation costs incurred in smuggling them to a destination country. Victims do not realize that it is illegal for traffickers to dictate how they must pay off their debt. In many cases, the victims’ “debt” actually increases over time because traffickers add new charges for living expenses, as punishment for “misbehavior,” or for failures to meet daily quotas of service.

This constantly increasing debt ultimately creates a situation of de facto slavery. Most trafficking victims rarely see the money they are supposedly earning and may not even know the exact amount of their debt. Coercion can include any and all things that traffickers do to create a climate of fear for their victims.

Slide 17: Types of Trafficking Networks

Human Trafficking

Lou DeBacca,
Senior Advisor to the Secretary of State
Director of the Office to Monitor
and Combat Trafficking in Persons

Types of Trafficking Networks

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Notes

Slide 18: Video

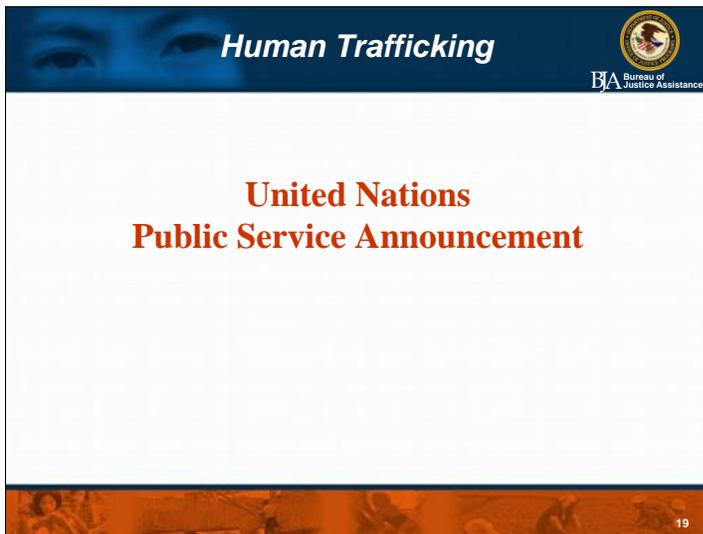
Human Trafficking

Lou DeBacca,
Senior Advisor to the Secretary of State
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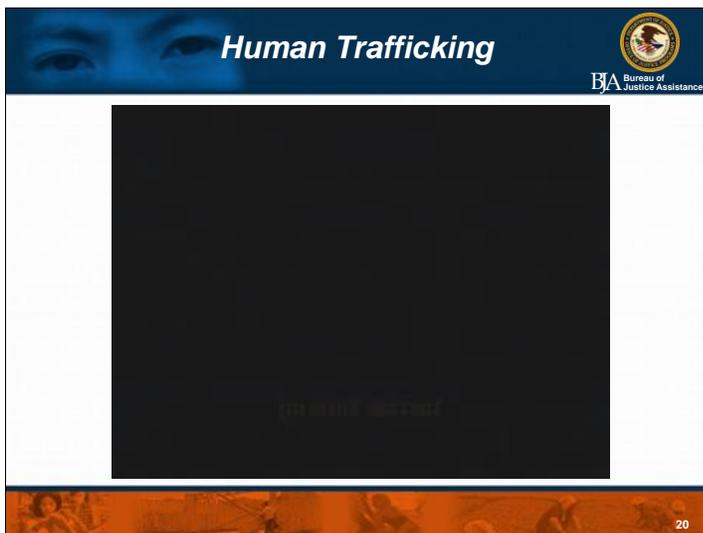
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Slide 19: United Nations PSA



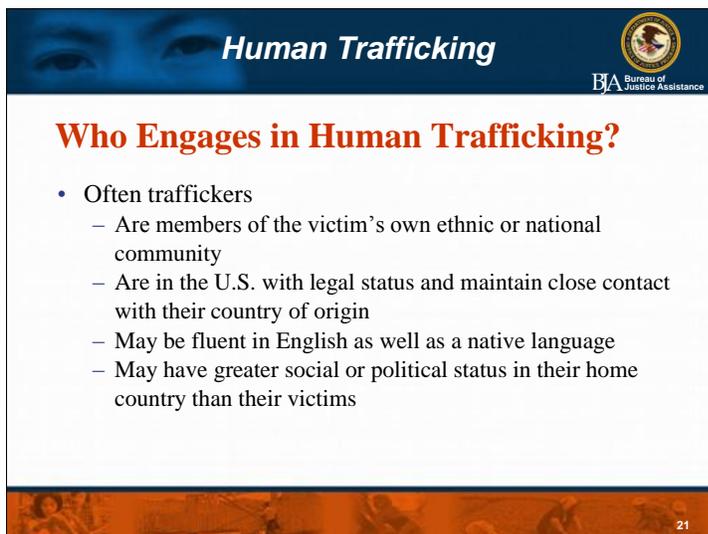
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Slide 20: Video



Notes

Slide 21: Who



The slide features a dark blue header with the text "Human Trafficking" in white, a small circular logo of the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and a close-up image of a person's eyes. The main content area is white with the title "Who Engages in Human Trafficking?" in red. Below the title is a bulleted list of characteristics of traffickers. The slide number "21" is in the bottom right corner.

Human Trafficking

Who Engages in Human Trafficking?

- Often traffickers
 - Are members of the victim’s own ethnic or national community
 - Are in the U.S. with legal status and maintain close contact with their country of origin
 - May be fluent in English as well as a native language
 - May have greater social or political status in their home country than their victims

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Notes

Who Engages in Human Trafficking?

Often those who lead or direct trafficking schemes will have legal status in the United States, though many of their subordinates in the trafficking operation may not. Traffickers who prey on fellow nationals in their home countries may enjoy immunity there because of their higher social or political standing. Alternatively, traffickers may be able to act with impunity in their home countries because of ties to organized crime or because they operate in small towns or villages where there is an absence of law enforcement.

Slide 22: Who



The slide features a dark blue header with the text "Human Trafficking" in white, a small circular logo of the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and a close-up image of a person's eyes. The main content area is white with the title "Who Engages in Human Trafficking?" in red, followed by "(continued)". Below the title is a bulleted list of characteristics of traffickers. The slide number "22" is in the bottom right corner.

Human Trafficking

Who Engages in Human Trafficking? (continued)

- International organized criminal syndicates
 - Many have “diversified trafficking portfolios”—people who traffic humans often smuggle drugs and guns
 - Smuggling routes for all three are often the same

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Notes

The sharp increase in human trafficking in the 1990s was due not only to the increased profits that could be made from this industry but also because criminal sanctions at the time were less severe than for arms and drug trafficking. International criminal syndicates were quick to exploit this legal gap and brought sophisticated resources to their trafficking enterprises. Opposing these syndicates at the time was a number of international nongovernmental organizations that could not match the resources of the criminal mafias. The passage of the TVPA by the United States in 2000 and its subsequent Reauthorization Acts were landmark events internationally that set a global standard for responding to human trafficking, especially as it is pursued by organized crime. U.S. law has not only increased the criminal penalties for human trafficking but also struck hard at criminal syndicates through the use of RICO provisions for sentence enhancements, asset forfeitures, and allowance for victims to seek punitive damages from their traffickers. Nonetheless, because human trafficking functions as a multinational crime that involves numerous source, transit, and destination countries, successful eradication of trafficking rings still requires cooperation between law enforcement agencies among a variety of nations. Absent such cooperation, this network of criminal syndicates will continue to thrive.

Many of the human trafficking rings prosecuted to date in the United States have comprised extended family operations. Sex trafficking schemes often have employed females as recruiters or men who can convince young girls or women that they are boyfriends able to provide the girl or woman with an employment opportunity in the U.S. Many such purported “boyfriends” are simply pimps or panderers, and the coercion they employ includes the impression they cultivate that they supposedly love and care for the victim. This type of coercion is at times even more effective than physical force and can render victims less likely to either seek escape or to want to prosecute their trafficker.

Slide 23: Who

Human Trafficking

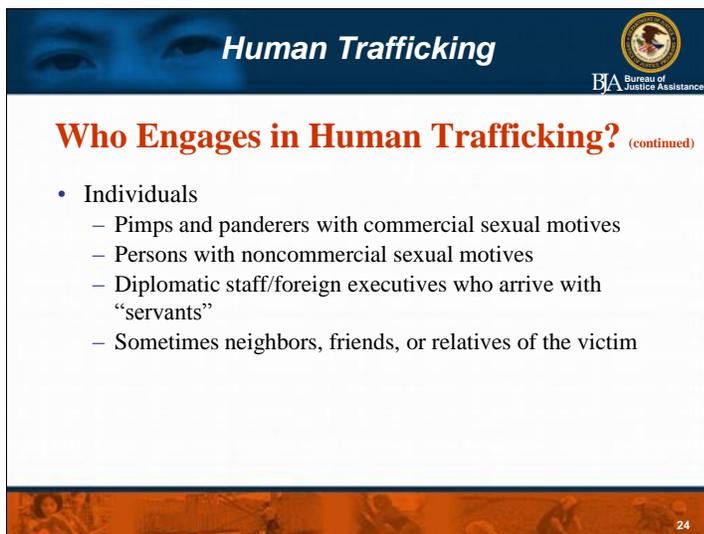
Who Engages in Human Trafficking? (continued)

- “Mom-and-pop” family operations
 - Often will involve an extended family
 - Family will usually operate on both sides of the border
 - Recruiters may be female
- Independently owned businesses
 - Contractors/agents that provide laborers for agricultural work, construction work, restaurants, janitorial services
- Subcontractors of Human Trafficking victim laborers undersell legitimate labor subcontractors.

Notes

In a striking number of cases, the trafficker is someone known to the victim. He may be a friend, relative, or even an immediate family member. Many legitimate businesses unknowingly employ trafficking victims, especially when such businesses depend on contractors or subcontractors to provide them with their labor force. This is particularly prevalent in the agribusiness field, where trafficking schemes have typically been operated not by the businesses themselves but by the sub-contractors who hire and supervise the laborers.

Slide 24: Who



The slide features a dark blue header with the text "Human Trafficking" in white. To the right of the header is the logo for the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), which includes a circular seal with an eagle and the text "BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance". Below the header, the main title "Who Engages in Human Trafficking?" is written in red, followed by "(continued)" in smaller red text. A bulleted list follows, with the first bullet point "Individuals" in bold. The list items are: "Pimps and panderers with commercial sexual motives", "Persons with noncommercial sexual motives", "Diplomatic staff/foreign executives who arrive with 'servants'", and "Sometimes neighbors, friends, or relatives of the victim". The slide has a decorative orange and brown patterned footer with the number "24" in the bottom right corner.

Notes

Individuals who engage in human trafficking do so with a broad variety of motives. Some, such as pimps or panderers, do so for commercial sexual purposes, and their offenses constitute sex trafficking under the TVPA. Others engage in trafficking for reasons of personal sexual gratification. While this is not considered sex trafficking, it can be prosecuted as labor trafficking or as domestic servitude in some instances, because the sexual abuse is a form of coercion. The vast majority of domestic servitude cases are perpetrated by individuals or couples. Such perpetrators typically recruit domestic help from their native villages or countries, with teenage girls and young women (who often face bleak life opportunities in their home countries) being favorite targets. Often the individual or couple makes the travel and visa arrangements for the victim, promising the victim and her family that she will be loved, cared for, and given career or educational opportunities in the United States. A growing number of domestic servitude cases also have been prosecuted against diplomats or persons with quasi-diplomatic status (such as an official of the World Bank) who have brought servants to the United States as part of their entourage, who they proceeded to exploit for forced labor.

Slide 25: Criminal Businesses

Human Trafficking

Related International Criminal Businesses

- Alien smuggling, transportation, and harboring
- Arms trafficking
- Drug trafficking
- Sex tourism
- Child pornography
- Child prostitution
- Money laundering
- Extortion

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Notes

Related International Criminal Businesses

As noted by former U.S. Attorney General Ashcroft, “Trafficking is a transnational criminal enterprise. It recognizes neither boundaries nor borders. Profits from trafficking feed into the coffers of organized crime. Trafficking is fueled by other criminal activities such as document fraud, money laundering, and migrant smuggling.” As previously mentioned, humans can be just another commodity for traffickers, much the same as arms and drugs. For societies that have sex tourism industry, trafficking can provide the labor needed, much the same as organizations that run child prostitution rings have to secure children to be prostituted.

Slide 26: Questions

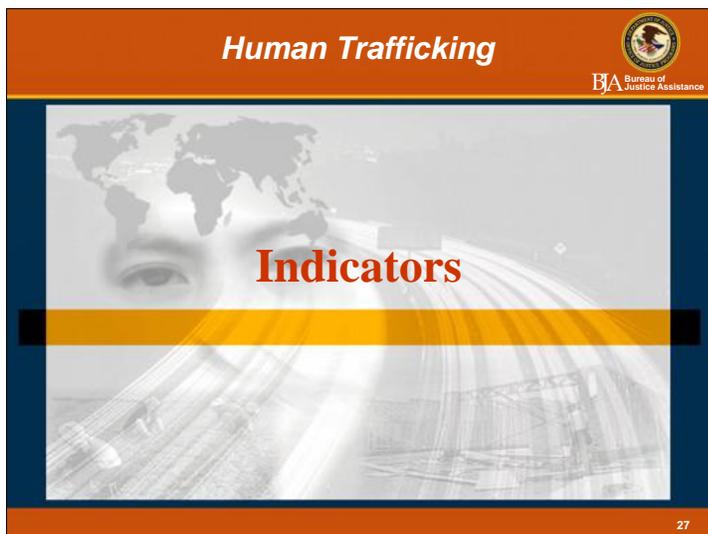
Human Trafficking

Questions

26

Notes

Slide 27: Indicators



Notes

Indicators

There are many indicators of human trafficking. While any one of these items alone is not enough to indicate a trafficking case, it is enough to warrant further investigation. If you start to see numerous indicators, you should include the FBI, victim service providers, and anyone else that may be able to assist you. Do not go into the investigation alone.

Slide 28: Victim Conditions



Notes

Living and working conditions for human trafficking victims are usually atypical. Many victims live on or near their work premises. Many have restricted or controlled movement. They are not free to come and

go as they please. Many victims are frequently moved from location to location by their traffickers in order to keep the victims off-balance and unfamiliar with their surroundings.

A large number of people living in a very small space (i.e., many girls living out of a hotel room or a lot of women living in a small home) is another indicator.

Slide 29: Victim Conditions

Human Trafficking

BA Bureau of Justice Assistance

Victims May Lack . . .

- Personal items/possessions
- Cell phones, calling cards, etc.
- Private space
- Financial records
- Transportation
- Knowledge about how to get around in a community



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Notes

Victims may lack personal items or possessions that you would normally associate with day-to-day living. They may not have cell phones or calling cards—traffickers use this to control victims. Victims may lack personal space. They may not have routine financial records, such as checking accounts or credit cards. They may lack transportation (i.e., cars, bicycles). Traffickers use this as another means of control. Victims often lack basic knowledge about how to get around in a community because the traffickers control their movement.

Slide 30: Physical Indicators

Human Trafficking

Personal/Physical Indicators

- Injuries from beatings or weapons
- Signs of torture (e.g., cigarette burns)
- Brands or scarring indicating ownership
- Signs of malnourishment

30

Notes

Also victims may have physical indicators. Is there evidence of injuries inflicted from beatings or weapons? Are there signs of torture (i.e., cigarette burns, starvation, etc.)? Does the victim have any signs of branding or scarring to indicate ownership? Is the victim malnourished, or are there signs of poor personal hygiene?

Slide 31: Indicators

Human Trafficking

Other Trafficking Indicators

- Someone else has possession of legal/travel documents
- Existing debt issues
- One attorney claiming to represent multiple illegal aliens detained at different locations
- Third party who insists on interpreting

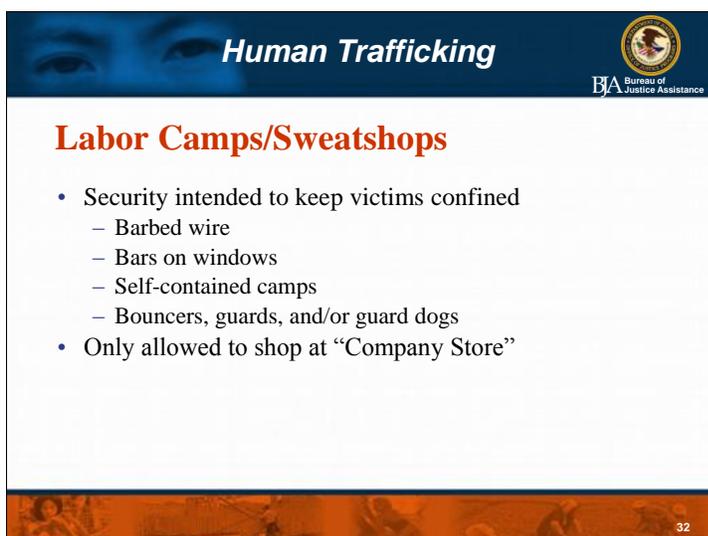
31

Notes

Other general things that may indicate human trafficking include someone other than the victim having possession of legal or travel documents. Traffickers often will take the victim’s identification and/or travel documents for control purposes. There may be existing debt issues—victims may “owe” someone money for getting them into the U.S. or they may have ongoing debt at a company store. In a case in

California, one attorney came forward to represent many women found to be in the U.S. illegally. The attorney claimed to represent all the women—even though the women were found in several different locations. This was done so the women would not talk with law enforcement. Also, be leery if one person insists on interpreting for the victim.

Slide 32: Labor Camps



The slide features a dark blue header with the text "Human Trafficking" in white. To the right of the header is the logo for the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), which includes a circular seal with an eagle and the text "BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance". Below the header, the title "Labor Camps/Sweatshops" is written in red. The main content area is white and contains a bulleted list of security measures. At the bottom of the slide, there is a decorative orange and brown patterned border with the number "32" in the bottom right corner.

Human Trafficking

BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance

Labor Camps/Sweatshops

- Security intended to keep victims confined
 - Barbed wire
 - Bars on windows
 - Self-contained camps
 - Bouncers, guards, and/or guard dogs
- Only allowed to shop at “Company Store”

32

Notes

Signs that would indicate human trafficking in a labor camp or sweatshop are security that is intended to keep people inside the premises. Is there fencing or barbed wire? Are there bars on the windows? If a labor camp, is it self-contained? Do people have to leave the premises to conduct daily activities, or is everything located inside the camp (laundry, shopping, etc.)? Are there bouncers, guards, or guard dogs present? Are people only allowed to shop at the “company store”? The “company store” is a way that debt is maintained so that the victim never pays it off.

Slide 33: Labor Camps

Human Trafficking 

Labor Camps/Sweatshops (continued)

- Blacked out windows
- Man trap doors
- Security cameras
- High walls

33

Notes

Slide 34: Brothels

Human Trafficking 

Brothels

- Large amounts of cash and condoms
- Customer logbooks one for the house second for the victim.
- Sparse rooms
- Men come and go frequently
- Used twin mattresses stacked up outside of residence

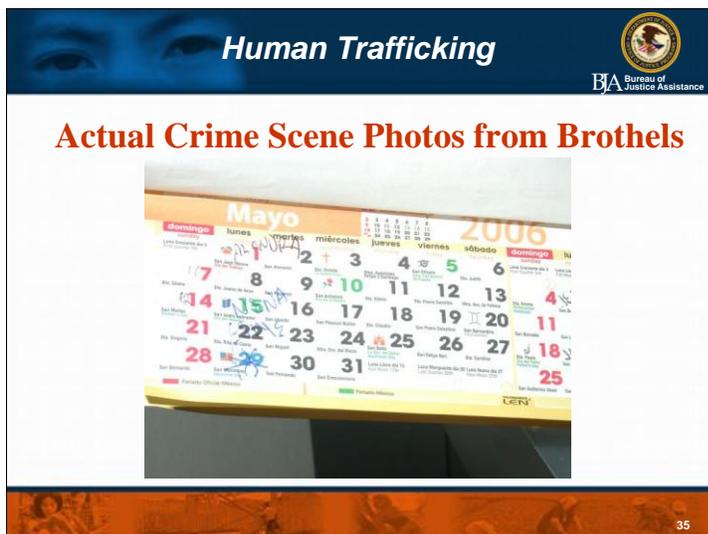


34

Notes

Signs that would indicate a brothel or sex trafficking situation include the presence of large amounts of cash. There may be large quantities of condoms hidden—these have been found in coke bottles. There may be a customer logbook, receipt book, or trick book. Are the rooms sparse and minimally furnished (bed and night stand)? Is there an absence of photos and other personal items? Do men come and go frequently?

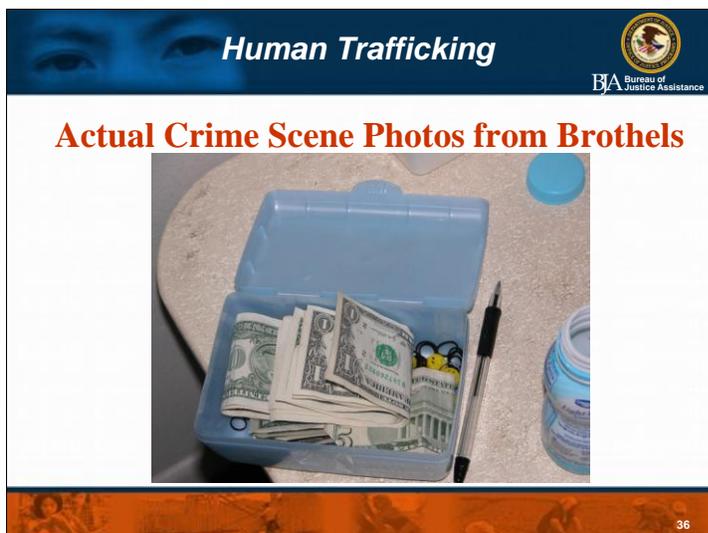
Slide 35: Brothels



Notes

A wall calendar found in an immigrant brothel suspected of exploiting trafficked women. Note the different women's names on the Monday of each week, indicating the women were rotated through the brothel as part of an organized prostitution operation with multiple locations.

Slide 36: Brothels



Notes

Cash and tokens found in brothel suspected of exploiting trafficked women.

Slide 37: Brothels



Notes

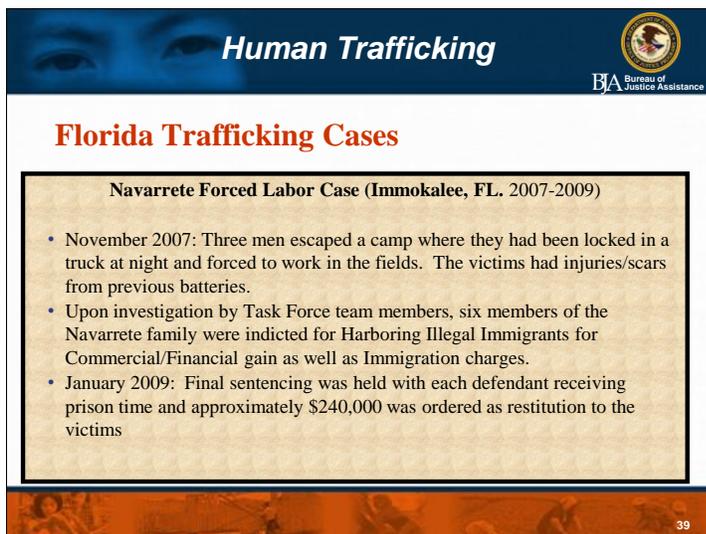
Slide 38: Brothels



Notes

Pouch of generic condoms – similar to those distributed free by local health departments – found in brothel.

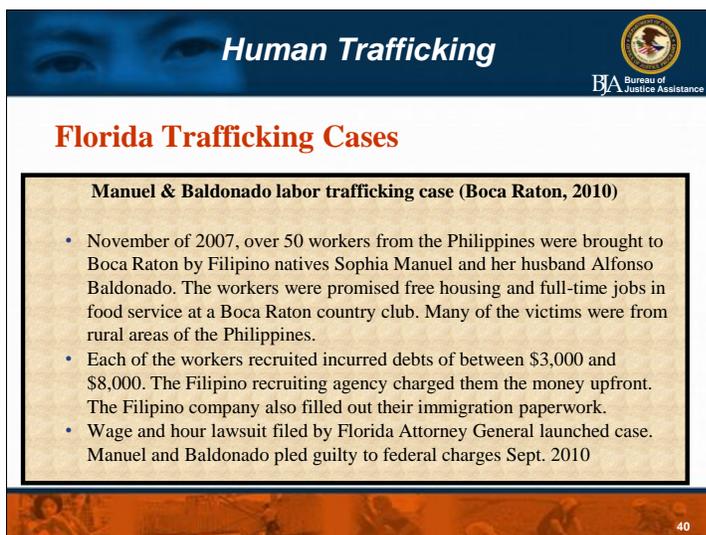
Slide 39: Navarrete Case



The slide features a blue header with the text "Human Trafficking" and the BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance logo. Below the header, the title "Florida Trafficking Cases" is displayed in red. The main content is a text box with a parchment-like background titled "Navarrete Forced Labor Case (Immokalee, FL, 2007-2009)". It contains three bullet points: 1) November 2007: Three men escaped a camp where they had been locked in a truck at night and forced to work in the fields. The victims had injuries/scars from previous batteries. 2) Upon investigation by Task Force team members, six members of the Navarrete family were indicted for Harboring Illegal Immigrants for Commercial/Financial gain as well as Immigration charges. 3) January 2009: Final sentencing was held with each defendant receiving prison time and approximately \$240,000 was ordered as restitution to the victims. The slide number "39" is in the bottom right corner.

Notes

Slide 40: Manuel & Baldonado Case



The slide features a blue header with the text "Human Trafficking" and the BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance logo. Below the header, the title "Florida Trafficking Cases" is displayed in red. The main content is a text box with a parchment-like background titled "Manuel & Baldonado labor trafficking case (Boca Raton, 2010)". It contains three bullet points: 1) November of 2007, over 50 workers from the Philippines were brought to Boca Raton by Filipino natives Sophia Manuel and her husband Alfonso Baldonado. The workers were promised free housing and full-time jobs in food service at a Boca Raton country club. Many of the victims were from rural areas of the Philippines. 2) Each of the workers recruited incurred debts of between \$3,000 and \$8,000. The Filipino recruiting agency charged them the money upfront. The Filipino company also filled out their immigration paperwork. 3) Wage and hour lawsuit filed by Florida Attorney General launched case. Manuel and Baldonado pled guilty to federal charges Sept. 2010. The slide number "40" is in the bottom right corner.

Notes

Case summary provided in the FSU Strategic Plan 2010

Boca Raton Manuel & Baldonado labor trafficking case (2010). In November of 2007, over 50 workers from the Philippines were brought to Boca Raton by Filipino natives Sophia Manuel and her husband Alfonso Baldonado. Owners of two employment leasing companies called “Quality Staffing Services Corporation” and “DAR Workforce Solutions USA,” Manuel and Baldonado promised the workers free housing and full-time jobs in food service at a Boca Raton country club. The workers were all recruited in the Philippines through a Manila-based agency that specialized in providing laborers to the United States.

The Filipino recruiters lured potential workers with pictures of upscale Florida homes, beautifully manicured lawns, and scenes from Disney World.

Each of the workers recruited incurred debts of between \$3,000 and \$8,000. The Filipino recruiting agency charged them the money upfront and the workers were left to borrow the funds from family or from loan sharks in order to pay the initial “recruiting fee.” The Filipino company also filled out their immigration paperwork, advising them to lie to U.S. consular officials regarding the exact employer supposedly sponsoring them. All of the workers entered the United States legally on H-2B temporary work visas.

Upon their arrival, a very different world awaited the migrant workers than the one they had seen in the recruiters’ brochures. Instead of the work and the accommodations promised them, they instead found low-paying part-time jobs, and as many as 30 of them were forced to live in a three bedroom house in Boca Raton. Manuel and Baldonado confiscated the workers’ passports and return airline tickets, and threatened them with deportation if they complained. The workers were not allowed to leave their residence without permission, and money was routinely deducted from their earnings to supposedly cover the costs of uniforms, transportation, and visa renewals. After the weekly wage deductions by Manuel and Baldonado, none of the workers earned a federal minimum wage. The defendants also told the workers that they could buy out their contracts for \$10,000 to \$15,000, and this too was added to the debt that each worker believed that he or she owed.

In addition to their overcrowded living conditions, the newly-arrived workers were provided with little to no food. It was when they began begging for food donations at a local Catholic Church that their plight was brought to the attention of Angelo Macatangay, the Honorary Consulate General of the Philippines in south Florida. Investigating their situation, he and his wife discovered that the 30+ workers held in the one Boca Raton house were sleeping in the yard, in the garage, in piles of garbage, and on the floor. A number of them were sorting through the garbage for food when they were rescued.

Many of the victims were from rural areas of the Philippines, and proved especially susceptible to the false promises made by the Filipino recruiting company and the Filipino-owned contracting companies in the U.S. Still other victims were merchant sea men who had staked everything they had ever earned on the prospects of finally acquiring a “land job.” Numerous victims expressed great fear of what the loan sharks back in their home country would do to their families if the loans they took out to pay off their recruitment fees were not paid back. Still others were told that they would be prosecuted by the Filipino government if they abandoned the employer who had sponsored them for their H-2B visa. Upon their rescue, the needs of the victims proved especially challenging for Florida non-governmental service providers. Finding emergency housing for such a large group proved daunting, and many of the abused workers were eventually provided shelter by the Florida Coalition Against Human Trafficking (FCAHT). Most, though not all, of the victims were granted Continued Presence by ICE, and have remained in south or central Florida.

It was not a federal investigation but rather a wage and hour lawsuit filed by the Florida Attorney General that launched the case. Named in the civil lawsuit were Manuel and Baldonado as owners of the labor contracting company, along with the Boca Woods Country Club Association and Boca Woods Property Owners’ Association, as the owners of the Boca Woods Country Club. Under the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, The Attorney General’s Office sought \$10,000 per labor violation and an injunction prohibiting the owners and companies under investigation from engaging in any kind of business involving temporary workers. Florida Attorney General Bill McCollum declared of the victims: “these people came to Florida believing they would have a chance at the American dream of earning a

decent wage to provide for their families. Instead, they were trapped in low-wage positions and have had to depend upon handouts from friends to survive because of the apparently deceptive manner in which they were recruited."

More than two years later—in April 2010—a federal grand jury in West Palm Beach indicted Manuel and Baldonado on human trafficking offenses, also charging Manuel with visa fraud and falsifying information to obtain foreign labor certifications. Manuel and Baldonado pled guilty to the federal charges in September 2010 and currently await sentencing. This forced labor case is testimony to the manner in which human trafficking can infest legitimate Florida industries, as well as the reality of how so-called “middlemen” labor contractors remain among Florida’s most notorious human trafficking offenders. The case is a further reminder of how human trafficking can pervade Florida’s most upscale country clubs and resorts, and how trafficking victims can be found housed even in Florida’s most affluent neighborhoods.

Slide 41: Treasure Island Case

Human Trafficking

Florida Trafficking Cases

Tampa Bay “Treasure Island” sex trafficking case (ongoing, 2010)

- The case revealed that pimps had exploited numerous U.S. citizen women between ages 18-26 for forced prostitution and dancing in a number of Tampa’s strip clubs.
- When they were not exploiting the women for commercial sex, the pimps allegedly held them in virtual slavery in a luxury waterfront home where the pimps resided. While being held at the home, the women had their clothes, credit cards, identification documents, and money confiscated by the pimps.
- All of the alleged perpetrators have been charged with human trafficking under the Florida statute, and the criminal investigation remains ongoing.

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Notes

Case summary provided in the FSU Strategic Plan 2010

The accused perpetrators include three men who resided with the victims in the luxury home, as well as a female dancer from one of the strip clubs who allegedly recruited the young women for exploitation. Brutality and emotional control were the hallmarks of the criminal conspiracy. The three pimps allegedly took the women six nights a week to the Vegas Showgirls strip club in Tampa where the women were forced to dance and prostitute themselves. “Handlers” trailed the victims while they engaged in the forced prostitution or were participants in local escort services. The pimps were vindictive in actively tracking down any woman who attempted to escape.

The victims in this case were for the most part white females between the ages of 18 – 26, almost all of whom were from outside Florida. With their families and support systems many miles away, the young women proved especially vulnerable to trafficking. The first victim to be identified reported initially as a sex crime victim, but did not want to pursue a case against her traffickers. She did agree, however, to show investigators the home where the other women continued to be held and brutalized. Conspicuously

absent from the trafficking scheme was any sort of debt servitude. The traffickers instead simply sought out young American women from abusive or unhappy backgrounds and offered them the promise of a better life. The recruiting allegedly done by the young female dancer who was in league with the pimps proved crucial to the success of the sex trafficking scheme. One victim was held for eight months in this hellish existence.

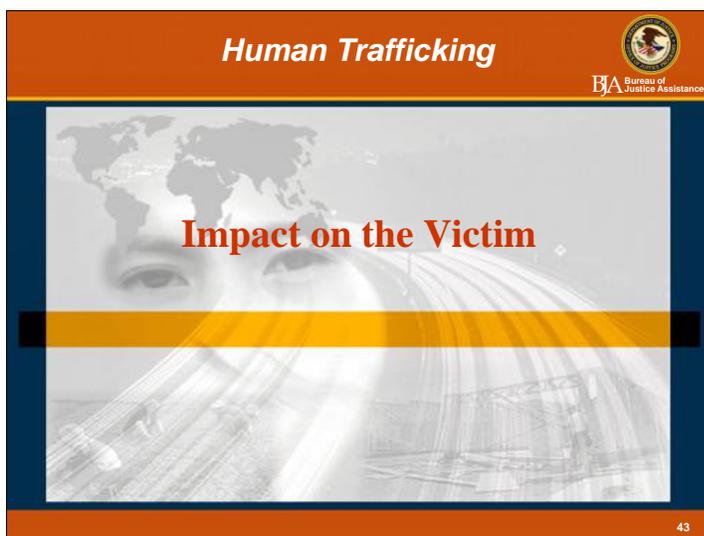
The ongoing Treasure Island case is significant for many reasons. It is perhaps the highest profile domestic sex trafficking case investigated to date in Florida. The case furthermore sheds light on the types of physical force and psychological coercion that can be brought to bear against U.S. citizen victims of trafficking.

Slide 42: Questions



Notes

Slide 43: Impact on Victim



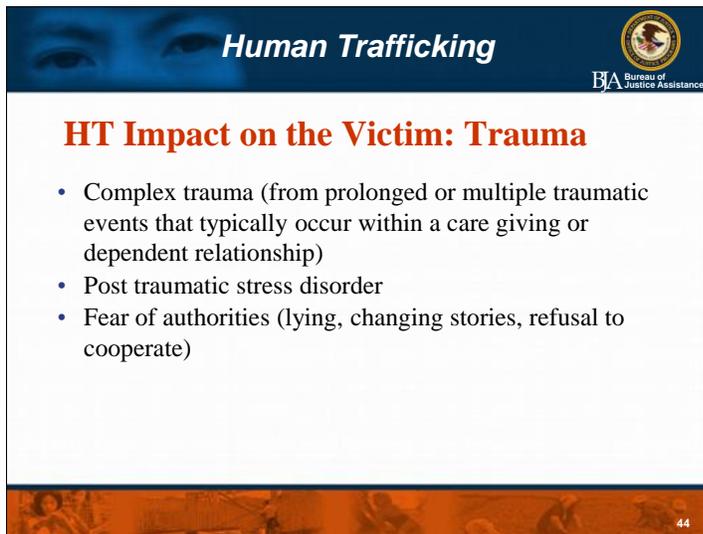
Notes

Victim Issues

There are many issues involved in dealing with human trafficking victims. Most victims are reluctant to identify themselves as victims for many reasons. In many cases, the victims may not be aware that what has happened to them is a crime and that they are, in fact, victims entitled to help. Many victims consider themselves to be victims of circumstance, not victims of crime. Some may self-identify as victims but not admit it for fear of deportation.

Trafficking victims are kept in bondage by traffickers through the use of fear, intimidation, abuse, and psychological controls. Victims may be so psychologically fragile that they are psychologically dependent on their trafficker. Victims may have reservations based on religious convictions. They may be concerned about loss of honor or social stigmatization. The victims may not want their families to know about their current situation. They may feel pressured to continue in their activities in order to provide for their families back home.

Slide 44: Victim Trauma



Human Trafficking

HT Impact on the Victim: Trauma

- Complex trauma (from prolonged or multiple traumatic events that typically occur within a care giving or dependent relationship)
- Post traumatic stress disorder
- Fear of authorities (lying, changing stories, refusal to cooperate)

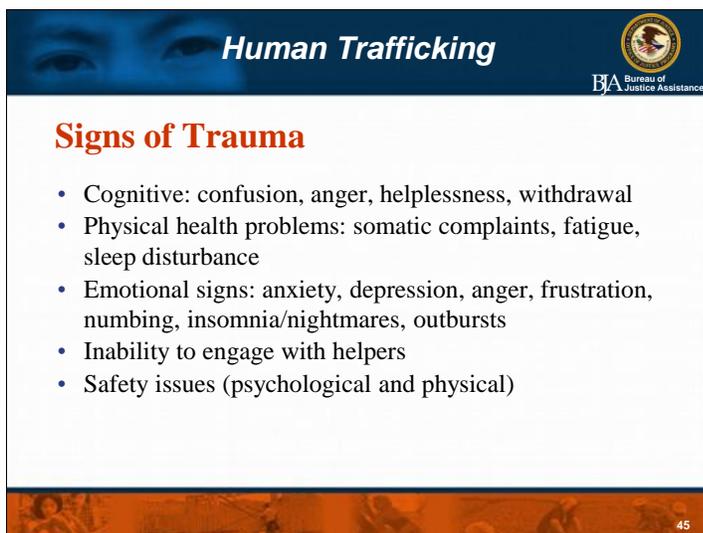
44

Notes

Human trafficking victims suffering the effects of trauma typically display symptoms of complex trauma due to the prolonged exposure over months or years of physical and emotional trauma and their dependent relationship with the trafficker.

Source: Nancy Gordon, LCSW, Directions for Mental Health, Inc. Clearwater, FL at the National Association of Social Workers/Florida Chapter Conference, Orlando, FL, June 2009.

Slide 45: Trauma Signs



Human Trafficking

Signs of Trauma

- Cognitive: confusion, anger, helplessness, withdrawal
- Physical health problems: somatic complaints, fatigue, sleep disturbance
- Emotional signs: anxiety, depression, anger, frustration, numbing, insomnia/nightmares, outbursts
- Inability to engage with helpers
- Safety issues (psychological and physical)

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Notes

Efforts to avoid thoughts, feelings, or conversations associated with the trauma; may be manifested in the victim appearing “uncooperative” in an interview.

Efforts to avoid activities, places or people that remind the person of the trauma; victim may avoid other witnesses, victims, or locations that were involved in the crime.

Inability to recall important aspects of the trauma; may appear to the untrained investigator as being unwilling to cooperate with the investigation.

Diminished interest or participation in significant activities; victim may be unwilling to participate in counseling, health care, or other activities intended to assist his/her rehabilitation.

Feeling of detachment or estrangement from others.

Sense of a foreshortened future; No expectation of a normal life span or a productive future.

Slide 46: Conditions

Human Trafficking

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Pre-existing Conditions

- HT victims may be more vulnerable to traffickers due to pre-existing traumatic conditions (sexual assault, violent relationships, dire poverty, family conditions)
- Pre-existing traumas contribute to learned helplessness and acceptance of the HT “business”
- Denial of victimization
- Earlier traumas can impact the victims’ reactions to law enforcement and NGOs

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Notes

Victims may initially be uncooperative for a variety of reasons including the effects of trauma, fear of deportation, a Stockholm Syndrome-like connection to the trafficker, a desire to return to the home country, etc. Additionally, many victims do not consider themselves victims. Remember, that in spite of the horrific conditions that the victim has endured at the hands of the trafficker, often those conditions are not much different – and perhaps better – than their former living conditions in an impoverished third-world country. Trained case managers and therapists will be needed to provide counseling and therapy to these victims.

Fear of the unknown may lead victims to attempt to flee from their rescuers. Although victims should never be housed in jails or other secure facilities, daily contact with trained and culturally-sensitive case managers will reduce the likelihood of the victim running.

Often, domestic trafficking victims will be more uncooperative than foreign victims.

Slide 47: Significance

Human Trafficking

BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance

Significance for Care-Givers

- Victim may not see him or herself as a victim at all
- Victim may lie to cover the trafficker, or change stories
- Victim may view LEOs and NGOs as the enemies
- Victim may abuse substances, run away, return to the trafficker, return to prostitution, refuse to testify, or other unhelpful behaviors.
- This should be viewed as trauma-related, rather than character flaws

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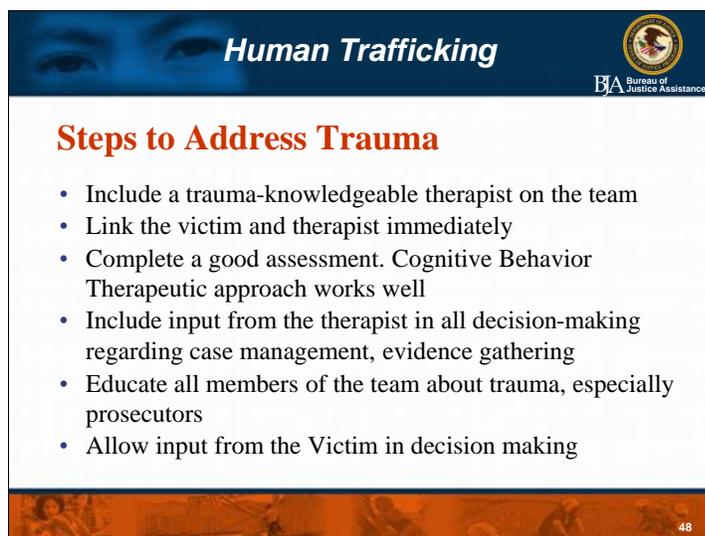
Notes

The welfare of the victim may remain a priority for many months. The level of victim care is much greater in human trafficking cases and will require a coordinated network of service providers outside of law enforcement.

Important elements to consider in the care of the victim include the following:

Security concerns – Housing should be provided that insures safety, security and confidentiality. Do not attempt to house human trafficking victims in congregate living shelters such as domestic violence shelters or homeless shelters. The needs of the human trafficking victim are very different and often contradictory to the needs of these other shelter populations. Agencies providing shelter should have a good working knowledge of the needs of trafficking victims and provide ready access to the victims by law enforcement, prosecutors, and other NGO service providers.

Slide 48: Trauma



The slide features a dark blue header with the text "Human Trafficking" in white. To the right of the header is the logo for the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), which includes a circular seal with an eagle and the text "BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance". Below the header, the title "Steps to Address Trauma" is written in red. A bulleted list follows, and the slide number "48" is in the bottom right corner. The background of the slide shows a close-up of a person's eyes.

Human Trafficking

BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance

Steps to Address Trauma

- Include a trauma-knowledgeable therapist on the team
- Link the victim and therapist immediately
- Complete a good assessment. Cognitive Behavior Therapeutic approach works well
- Include input from the therapist in all decision-making regarding case management, evidence gathering
- Educate all members of the team about trauma, especially prosecutors
- Allow input from the Victim in decision making

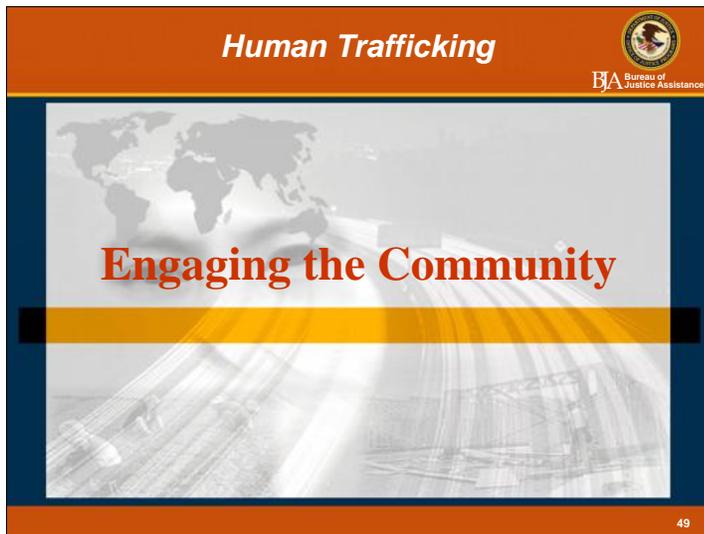
48

Notes

The effects of trauma can lead the victim to distrust the very people who are there to help him/her – task force members and the NGO team. Note how some of these symptoms are also common to domestic violence victims.

The effects of trauma on the victim make it imperative that the core response team of task force members and victim service providers collectively have a clear understanding of these effects and seek professional mental health services for the victim. The core team should include mental health therapists who are trained in treating trauma victims. Team members must regularly communicate with each other regarding the reaction of the victim to various requests and services to insure that accurate assessments of the victim’s psychological condition can be made by the professionals.

Slide 49: Engaging the Community



Notes

Engaging the Community

Slide 50: Topics



Notes

Slide 51: Community Role

Human Trafficking

Community's Role

- Local communities are key in creating coalitions that can
 - Serve as “intermediaries” in detecting human trafficking
 - Ensure delivery of services to victims of human trafficking

Breaking the Silence

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Notes

Community's Role

Why does the community need to be involved? The people in the community—businesses, schools, organizations, hospitals, etc.—act as the “eyes and ears” to what is happening. They see and hear things that task force members do not. They may witness human trafficking but not identify it as such. They may come into contact with victims and bring them to your attention. There are more community members than there are task force members. Cultivating relationships within the community helps law enforcement protect and serve more effectively and efficiently. Law enforcement knows that an informed community is a great partner; experiences with other types of offenses or issues have borne this out. The community may see human trafficking, know about it, or possibly suspect something is not right with an individual or a situation long before it comes to the attention of law enforcement. The better informed the community is about human trafficking, who the victims are, and what resources victims need, the better position the Task Force will be in to address the problem. Victims’ needs are many, and a single agency is unable to provide all the various services required. Human trafficking cases are resource-intensive, with many things happening simultaneously, so many hands are needed to accomplish the tasks.

The services human trafficking victims need are beyond what the traditional crime victim requires and, therefore, beyond the capacity of the traditional criminal justice system to provide. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and the federal government are critical in providing the vast array of services and resources required by victims. The community must be a part of the activities. Collaboration among and between governmental agencies and nongovernmental organizations is critical to ensure needed services are available and provided.

Slide 52: Community Awareness

Human Trafficking

BA Bureau of Justice Assistance

Building Community Awareness

- Build a base of information
- Begin efforts with intermediaries
- Promote general community outreach



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Notes

Building Community Awareness

Awareness of the nature and the extent of human trafficking and knowledge of the best efforts to combat and eliminate it are critical to mounting an informed and effective local response. This begins with research and the accumulation of information about the problem and responses to it on global, national, and local levels. Armed with such information, a targeted and general awareness campaign can be developed and implemented. Additionally, ready-made awareness resources are available on the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Web site (<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking/coalition/index.html>). These can be used as-is or tailored to fit local situations.

Slide 53: Intermediaries



The slide features a dark blue header with the text "Human Trafficking" in white, a small circular logo for the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and a close-up image of a person's eyes. The main content area is white with a red title "Building Awareness—Intermediaries" and a two-column list of intermediaries. The footer is orange with a faint image and the number "53".

Human Trafficking

Building Awareness—Intermediaries

- Immigrant advocacy groups
- Sexual assault advocates
- Domestic violence advocates
- Homeless shelters/food banks
- Faith-based organizations
- Ethnic organizations
- Health care providers—walk-in health clinics, hospitals
- Schools
- Local labor department
- Code enforcement—fire marshal, utilities, alcohol licensing agency, health department
- Business industry—cable company, restaurant vendors
- Concerned citizens
- Mutual assistance associations

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Notes

Building Awareness—Intermediaries

In addition to more formal groups, a community has many intermediaries, those who may come in contact with victims of trafficking (e.g., health care providers, immigrant advocacy groups, local labor departments, or code enforcement inspectors) who may bring a situation or a victim to your attention.

Many victims have escaped or been rescued at large discount stores, like Wal-Mart or Target, or from grocery stores, convenience stores, and gas stations. Some of these companies also have provided NGOs with gift cards to allow victims to purchase items. Intermediaries may not identify a situation as human trafficking, but they are in a unique position to identify a situation that is “not right.”

A victim often comes to the attention of intermediaries as part of an intermediary’s normal course of business. A patient who is brought to a local clinic for medical attention and is allowed to say very little to the medical staff or is not allowed to be alone with the staff could be an indication of a human trafficking situation.

A routine cable installation could result in a cable company employee seeing something out of the ordinary in a home. Human trafficking can easily look like other traditional crimes. It is the investigation of those traditional crimes that may uncover a human trafficking victim and case.

Slide 54: Intermediaries

Human Trafficking

BA Bureau of Justice Assistance

Building Awareness—Intermediaries (continued)

- Begin with those most likely to have contact with victims
- Develop multimedia material
- Hold one-on-one meetings
- Make group presentations

LOOK BEYOND THE SURFACE
HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS HIDDEN IN PLAIN SIGHT
A poster of trafficking may look like many of the posters you see daily.
call 1.888.373.8000

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Notes

It is advisable to start your community awareness campaign with material and efforts targeted toward intermediaries. By doing so, you are not only making the most efficient use of available time and resources, you are also making contact with and informing potential community coalition members of the problem and how they can be part of the solution. To the extent that existing material is either not available or does not fit your situation, develop multimedia material (e.g., prints, videos, and CDs) for use in the awareness campaign.

As much as possible, tailor at least some of this material to the general category of intermediaries with whom you will be in contact (e.g., based on your community profile). Develop a list of intermediary organizations and agencies in your jurisdiction. Include the name, address, and telephone number of each organization, as well as the chief executive officer (CEO) and any other information that seems pertinent (e.g., e-mail addresses and Web site addresses). Contact these organizations and schedule an appointment with the CEO or a senior manager. Hold one-on-one meetings with these officials to convey the magnitude of the problem in your jurisdiction and how they can be part of the solution. Offer to provide them with material for further distribution (e.g., cards, brochures, and posters). Attempt to gain their buy-in and commitment to help make the community more aware of the problem, and determine action steps they can take if they suspect they are in contact with a human trafficking victim. Try to schedule follow-up group presentations for employees of their agency or organization. Also, ask these CEOs and senior managers for leads to civic clubs and business organizations that might desire to have a human trafficking presentation (in connection with the general awareness campaign).

Slide 55: Building Awareness

Human Trafficking

BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance

Building Awareness—General Community

- News stories
- Talk shows (television and radio)
- Public service announcements
- Pamphlets and posters
- Billboards
- Civic clubs
- Business associations
- Neighborhood associations
- Local government/NGO Web sites

HUMAN Trafficking

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Notes

Building Awareness—General Community

There is a plethora of ways to reach the general community with information about human trafficking. News stories in newspapers and on radio and television stations are an effective means of quickly reaching large numbers of people in the community. Popular radio and TV talk shows are another forum for getting the human trafficking message out to large numbers of people. Yet another vehicle for getting human trafficking information to the general public is public service announcements (PSAs). Television and radio stations are required to use a certain portion of their airtime for PSAs. Produce 15-, 30-, and 60-second PSAs, and distribute them to local television and radio stations. They will be willing to include them among the PSAs they air. Billboards are another way to reach a considerable number of people, but, generally, they have to be rented, so there is an additional cost factor to consider in using them.

Brochures or pamphlets can be distributed anytime a presentation is made and can be left at local businesses willing to provide a place for them. Likewise, many businesses, particularly intermediaries, will be willing to put a poster on a bulletin board, in a shop window, or in a bathroom or other locations where potential victims may observe them. These serve a dual purpose—raising awareness and providing victims a number to call.

Civic clubs have 20- to 30-minute programs at luncheon and/or dinner meetings. Most of them are frequently looking for speakers to fill program slots with new and interesting topics. Contact clubs in your area and arrange to make presentations and distribute materials. The one-on-one contacts made in targeted awareness campaigns can yield leads to civic club engagements. Chambers of commerce and other business associations also can be contacted and time requested on their meeting agendas to make a brief human trafficking presentation. Neighborhood associations are another method of reaching community members and should not be overlooked when booking presentation engagements.

Posting information on local government and NGO Web sites is yet another way of building community awareness about human trafficking. This is an effective, relatively low-cost way of getting the word out. You can also utilize the United Nations' media campaign and the U.S. Department of Health and Human

Services Rescue and Restore Campaign to increase awareness of human trafficking in your local community.

Slide 56: Building Coalitions

Human Trafficking

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Building Coalitions

- Building community coalitions
 - Organize community-based response
 - Build alliances to help victims
 - Assist in enforcement efforts
- Increasing awareness of human trafficking in your local community
- Coalitions are evolving all over the U.S.

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Notes

Building Coalitions

Building community coalitions is critical in addressing human trafficking. Effectively communicating the purpose for organizing these coalitions will help ensure their success. When organizing a community-based response, it is important to determine who should be involved. At a minimum, this will include federal partners, state partners, local governmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and other community groups.

The types of nongovernmental organizations and community groups may differ from community to community. (Example: If a community has a heavy agricultural labor industry, the local businesses associated with that industry need to be involved.) Logistical issues must also be considered. The group will need to address issues such as: Who will develop a strategy and/or engaging the community plan for the coalition? How often and where will the group meet? Who will lead meetings? How will the coalition communicate with the community at large?

Intermediaries are often advocates of human trafficking victims. Inform and organize intermediaries as to how to identify, respond to, and provide safe, effective services for victims. Cooperatively develop guidelines, policies, and protocols for situations in which intermediaries may come in contact with human trafficking victims.

Building alliances helps victims. It is important to solicit input from NGOs regarding available services. Develop trusted relationships now—do not wait until an emergency strikes. Remember to give back to the coalition. This may involve having law enforcement provide services to coalition members on other projects or areas of identified need within a community.

Coalitions can play a key role in conducting community outreach and in advocating law and policy changes within a community.

Coalitions can assist in enforcement efforts. They serve to raise the awareness among the community and intermediaries to assist in identifying human trafficking situations and potential victims.

There are coalitions evolving all over the U.S. to assist law enforcement. Contacting a community that has successfully developed coalitions may help develop coalitions in your community. Discussions with others may identify lessons learned and assist you in developing coalitions more quickly and successfully.

Slide 57: Coalitions

Human Trafficking

**BUILDING A COALITION
WHAT TO DO**

- A coordinated community response is possibly the best way for communities to respond to human trafficking. Trafficked persons have a variety of needs and developing a collaborative community approach will require the collaboration of many persons, agencies and organizations.
- There are a number of standard elements necessary to building and sustaining a coordinated community response. However, since every community is different as every trafficking case is different, the coordinated response that a community develops will differ.

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Notes

Slide 58: Coalitions

Human Trafficking

**BUILDING A COALITION
WHAT TO DO:**

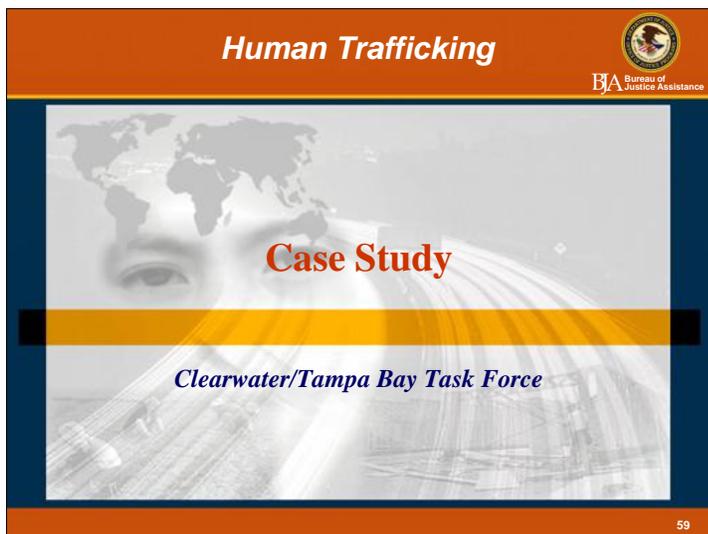
The following is a list of suggested steps to take however; this may not be an all inclusive list and your steps may vary:

- Someone take charge to get the coalition started. Whomever takes on this role does not have to be responsible for the coalition forever.
- Training – Do not assume everyone knows about human trafficking or even what trafficking means.
- Determine who should be involved. Do not exclude anyone. You never know where your resources may come from.
- Determine the purpose for organizing.
- Decide on structure and logistics

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Notes

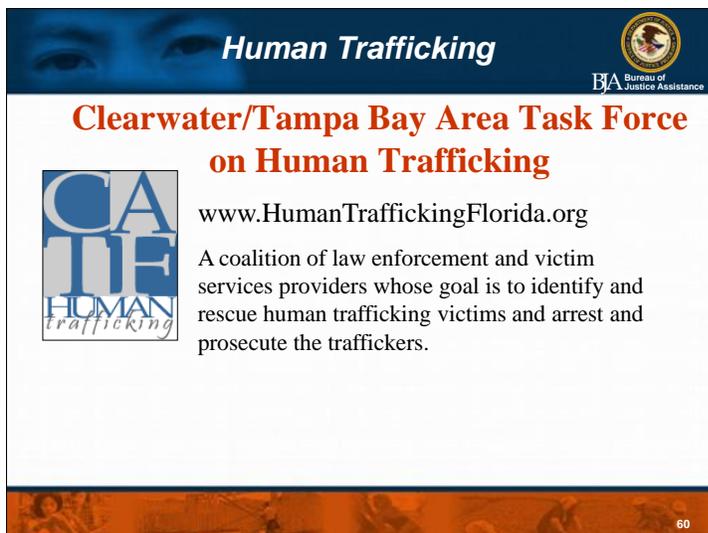
Slide 59: Case Study



Notes

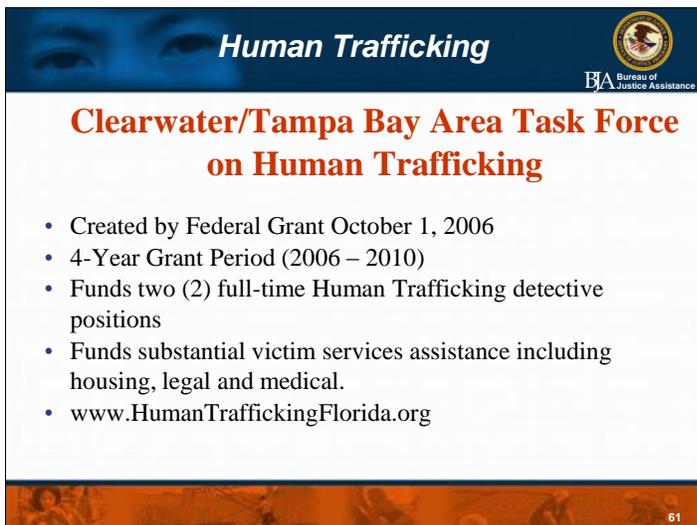
Case Study: Clearwater/Tampa Bay Task Force

Slide 60: Task Force



Notes

Slide 61: Task Force



Human Trafficking

Clearwater/Tampa Bay Area Task Force on Human Trafficking

- Created by Federal Grant October 1, 2006
- 4-Year Grant Period (2006 – 2010)
- Funds two (2) full-time Human Trafficking detective positions
- Funds substantial victim services assistance including housing, legal and medical.
- www.HumanTraffickingFlorida.org

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Notes

Slide 62: Task Force



Human Trafficking

Clearwater/Tampa Bay Area Task Force on Human Trafficking

- Based on history of suspected HT Cases in Clearwater area.
- The Haven Spouse Abuse Shelter in Clearwater has provided shelter to 7 HT victims in the past 2 years.
- CPD’s Hispanic Outreach Program instrumental in identifying locations and victims.

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Notes

Slide 63: Task Force Partners

Human Trafficking 

Clearwater/Tampa Bay Area Task Force Partners

- United States Attorney’s Office – Middle District of Florida
- FL Regional Community Policing Institute @ St. Petersburg College
- Pinellas County Sheriff’s Office
- Pinellas/Pasco State Attorney’s Office
- World Relief

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Notes

Slide 64: Task Force Partners

Human Trafficking 

Clearwater/Tampa Bay Area Task Force Partners

- Pasco County Sheriff’s Office
- Hillsborough County Sheriff’s Department
- Largo Police Department
- St. Petersburg Police Department
- Pinellas Park Police Department

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Notes

Slide 65: Task Force State and Federal Partners

Human Trafficking

**Clearwater/Tampa Bay Area Task Force
State and Federal Partners**

- Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Social Security Administration
- FDLE

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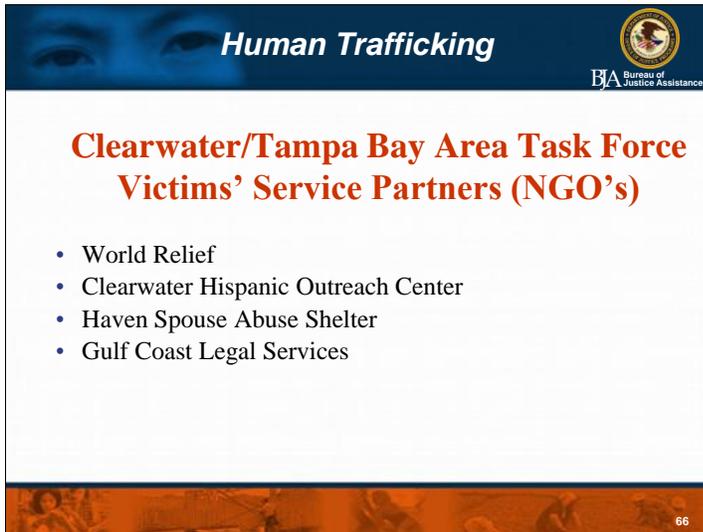
Notes

The **ICE Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)** directorate is a critical asset in the ICE mission, responsible for investigating a wide range of domestic and international activities arising from the illegal movement of people and goods into, within and out of the United States.

HSI investigates immigration crime, human rights violations and human smuggling, smuggling of narcotics, weapons and other types of contraband, financial crimes, cybercrime and export enforcement issues. ICE special agents conduct investigations aimed at protecting critical infrastructure industries that are vulnerable to sabotage, attack or exploitation.

In addition to ICE criminal investigations, HSI oversees the agency’s international affairs operations and intelligence functions. HSI consists of more than 10,000 employees, consisting of 6,700 special agents, who are assigned to more than 200 cities throughout the U.S. and 46 countries around the world.
<http://www.ice.gov/about/offices/homeland-security-investigations>

Slide 66: Task Force Victim Service Partners



Human Trafficking

BA Bureau of Justice Assistance

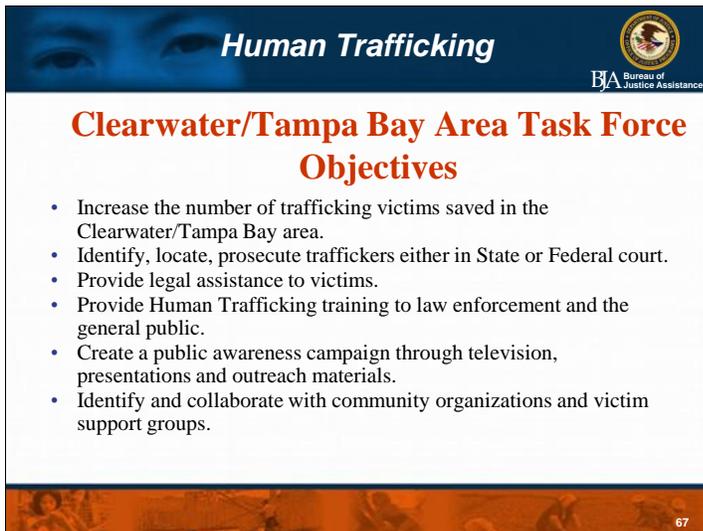
Clearwater/Tampa Bay Area Task Force Victims' Service Partners (NGO's)

- World Relief
- Clearwater Hispanic Outreach Center
- Haven Spouse Abuse Shelter
- Gulf Coast Legal Services

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Notes

Slide 67: Task Force Objectives



Human Trafficking

BA Bureau of Justice Assistance

Clearwater/Tampa Bay Area Task Force Objectives

- Increase the number of trafficking victims saved in the Clearwater/Tampa Bay area.
- Identify, locate, prosecute traffickers either in State or Federal court.
- Provide legal assistance to victims.
- Provide Human Trafficking training to law enforcement and the general public.
- Create a public awareness campaign through television, presentations and outreach materials.
- Identify and collaborate with community organizations and victim support groups.

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Notes

Slide 68: Task Force Strategies

Human Trafficking 

Clearwater/Tampa Bay Area Task Force Enforcement Strategies

- Investigations similar to organized crime or drug cases.
- Make credible cases, even if not under HT statutes.
- Eliminate opportunities for HT in our community, i.e. brothel enforcement.
- Centralize information within the Task Force

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Notes

Slide 69: Task Force Strategies

Human Trafficking 

Clearwater/Tampa Bay Area Task Force Enforcement Strategies

- Active exchange of information on:
 - Brothels
 - Smuggling
 - Manufacturing of documents
- All information is confidential law enforcement intelligence information.

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Slide 70: Community

Human Trafficking

What Can You Do in Your Community?

- Participate in regional task force meetings
- Identify agency point of contact and share contact information.
- Ensure your Task Force and community members are aware of training on HT issues.
- Assist in identifying bi-lingual officers in all agencies (all languages).

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Notes

Slide 71: Questions

Human Trafficking

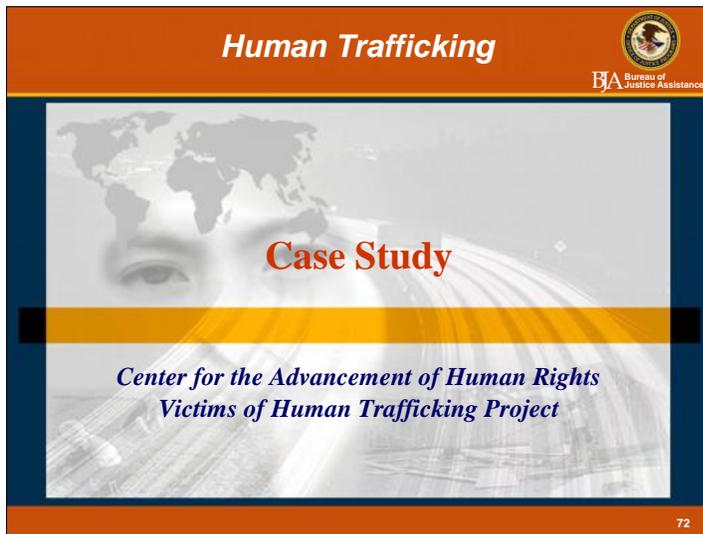
Human Trafficking in Florida and the Tampa Bay Region

Questions and Comments

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Notes

Slide 72: Case Study



Notes

Case Study—Center for the Advancement of Human Rights

In 2002, the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF), Office of Refugee Resettlement, awarded the Florida State University (FSU) Center for the Advancement of Human Rights a grant to assess human trafficking in Florida. The resulting project had four objectives: (1) to hear from victims themselves about their experiences and post-emancipation needs, (2) to make policy recommendations to DCF for best practices in assisting trafficking victims, (3) to develop the groundwork for eventual protocols in the state law enforcement and social service fields for identifying and assisting trafficking victims, and (4) to make recommendations on how to coordinate a community response to trafficking in Florida.

Slide 73: Florida's Strategic Plan

Human Trafficking

Florida's Strategic Plan on Human Trafficking 2010

- Assesses modern-day slavery in Florida and makes recommendations for action in response
- Identify key trends in criminal activity, victim services and law enforcement response
- Create an updated resource directory to victim services in the state
- Identify effective public awareness strategies
- Assess the effectiveness of state laws
- Make recommendations for government, victim services providers, and law enforcement

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Notes

In 2009, the Florida legislature created the Florida Statewide Human Trafficking Task Force with a mandate to create a strategic plan to address human trafficking throughout the state. The academic agency on the task force, the Florida State University Center for the Advancement of Human Rights, was tasked and funded to conduct the research and present the findings of the strategic plan which was completed in October 2010. Within that plan are 188 specific recommendations for government and non-governmental agencies in Florida. Those recommendations are summarized in these slides.

Slide 74: Florida Statewide Task Force

Human Trafficking

Florida's Strategic Plan on Human Trafficking 2010
Florida Statewide Human Trafficking Task Force

- Florida Department of Law Enforcement
- Department of Children and Family Services
- The Attorney General.
- The State Surgeon General.
- The statewide prosecutor.
- The Florida Commission on Human Relations.
- Department of Business and Professional Regulation
- State and local law enforcement
- FSU Center for the Advancement of Human Rights.
- The Florida Immigrant Advocacy Center.
- The Coalition of Immokalee Workers.
- The Florida Coalition Against Human Trafficking.
- The Florida Freedom Partnership.
- Gulf Coast Legal Services.
- The Florida Council Against Sexual Violence.
- The Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

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Notes

The project relied on members of the Florida Statewide Human Trafficking Task Force for input, research analysis and direction. The task force was established by the Florida legislature in 2009 with a mandate to create the strategic plan by October 1, 2010.

Slide 75: Key Recommendations

Human Trafficking

**Florida's Strategic Plan on Human Trafficking 2010
Key Recommendations**

- Enhanced focus by prosecutors on human trafficking cases
- Improve statewide data collection relating to trafficking cases
- Statewide resource directory coordinated and updated by the CAHR with input from regional task forces and coalitions.
- Legislatively supported and funded state and local public awareness campaigns.
- Improved training of prosecutors and judges.
- Laws to refine sentencing guidelines, provide closer regulation of service industries, improve protection of juvenile victims, and create a client-advocate privilege.

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Notes

Slide 76: Key Recommendations

Human Trafficking

**Florida's Strategic Plan on Human Trafficking 2010
Key Recommendations**

- State, County, and City government agencies should improve training and awareness of human trafficking within the agency (the report includes agency-specific recommendations for most state agencies)
- Create a statewide law enforcement intelligence sharing database
- Provide funding for the legal representation of trafficked victims
- Develop minimum standards for services for trafficking victims in Florida
- Improve law enforcement training

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Slide 77: Florida Strategic Plan



Human Trafficking

Florida's Strategic Plan on Human Trafficking 2010

Full report is available at:
<http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/initiatives/humantrafficking>

BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance

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Notes

Key findings of the report underscore the need to coordinate on all levels among all disciplines involved with human trafficking cases and their victims. The report findings address five key areas as most important:

1. Data collection and ongoing identification of trends
2. Creation of a statewide resource directory
3. Effective public awareness strategies
4. Enact effective laws to protect victims and punish traffickers
5. Strong and effective local and state programs to achieve these goals levels of law enforcement, prosecution, and victim services.

Florida Strategic Plan on Human Trafficking 2010, Florida State University, Center for the Advancement of Human Rights

Slide 78: Questions



Notes

Slide 79: Map



Notes

Slide 80: Florida DOJ Task Forces

Human Trafficking



Florida DOJ Task Forces

- Miami – Dade: Miami-Dade Police and the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the Southern District
- Homestead Task Force: Homestead Police and I.C.E.
- Collier County: Collier County Sheriff’s Office
- Lee County: Lee County Sheriff’s Office
- Clearwater/Tampa Bay: Clearwater Police Department

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Slide 81: What Can You Do?

Human Trafficking



What Can You Do In Your Agency?

- Participate in regional task force meetings.
- Identify agency point of contact and share contact information.
- Get investigator training on HT issues.
- Insure your Vice and Intelligence Units are aware of the law enforcement task forces for information sharing.
- Identify bi-lingual officers in your agencies (all languages).

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Notes

Slide 82: What Will You Do Next?

A presentation slide with a blue header containing the text "Human Trafficking" and the BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance logo. The main content area is white and features the title "What will YOU DO NEXT?????????????" in red. Below the title is a bulleted list: "Look at coalitions that are in existence and obtain information from them.", "Get your local law enforcement, federal law enforcement interested.", "Get media involved", and "Educate yourself". A sub-section titled "LOOK, LEARN, REPORT" is followed by four horizontal lines for notes. The slide number "84" is in the bottom right corner.

Human Trafficking

BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance

What will YOU DO NEXT?????????????

- Look at coalitions that are in existence and obtain information from them.
- Get your local law enforcement, federal law enforcement interested.
- Get media involved
- Educate yourself

• LOOK, LEARN, REPORT

• _____

• _____

• _____

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Notes

It is very important that the forming of the coalition is carefully thought out and tracked. This form (above) gives a few basic ideas on what to do next. Each coalition may take a different direction, so there is no one standard idea for all coalitions. This is just a way to get your group thinking. It is important that the community buy-into this coalition, and that the coalition is diversified.

Slide 83: Questions

A presentation slide with an orange header containing the text "Human Trafficking" and the BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance logo. The main content area is white and features the title "Questions" in red. The background of the slide shows a world map and a person's face. The slide number "85" is in the bottom right corner.

Human Trafficking

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Questions

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Notes

Slide 84: References



Human Trafficking

BA Bureau of Justice Assistance

References

Research, Publications, and Speakers can be found online at:
The Center for Human Trafficking Awareness

<http://haltt.spcollege.edu/>

CENTER for HUMAN TRAFFICKING AWARENESS
ST. PETERSBURG COLLEGE - FLORIDA

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References