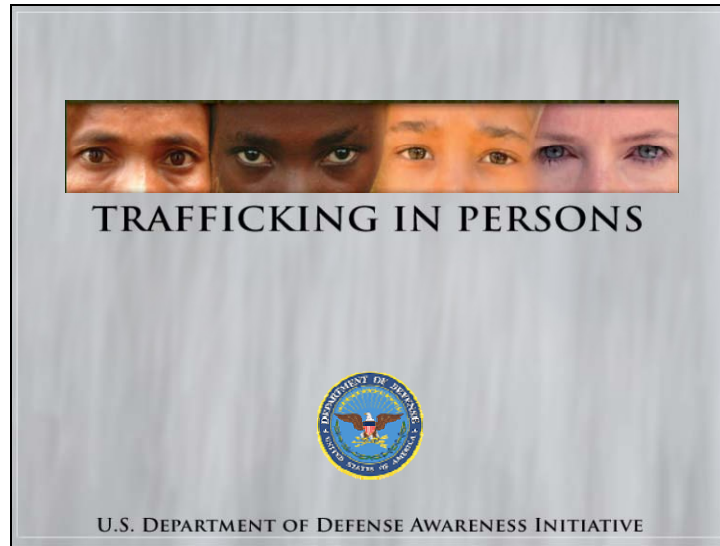


Slide 1



For the BRIEFER:

The notes are to be read by the individual making the presentation.

The notes should be read or paraphrased by the briefer or presenter.

Do not read the slide bullets – the audience can read those.

Quotes on the slide should be read, as directed.

BRIEFER NOTE denoted supplemental information.

Additional notes may be added to localize the presentation.

It Was Late Afternoon...

“I was washing dishes at the river with six other girls. We tried to run, but they caught us. Three girls resisted. To punish them, they cut off their ears. They knifed out their eyes. Then they killed them.”

“I was so afraid, I couldn’t move. They said if we struggled, they would kill us too. They raped us. They held me down. It was the first time I had sex.”

“Sierra Leone is No Place to be Young.” NY Times, Feb. 14, 1999

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2

BRIEFER: Traffickers control their victims with fear

BRIEFER: READ THE QUOTES.

BRIEFER:

This was a true story, from a real survivor...as related to the U.S State Department by young girl from Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone is a country ravaged by civil war.

As you will see, these ruthless activities are destabilizing factors, and advance the spread of trafficking.



BRIEFER:

Slavery still exists. It's not a part of history. It's real, and it goes on today, despite what you may think.

From South America to Eastern Europe, people are exploited and enslaved by a highly illegal practice called **TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.**

Lured by the prospect of a better job and life, the poor and vulnerable often allow themselves to be recruited by fake advertisements and casual acquaintances. The promises of a better life are easily broken.


Once recruited they become victims, and are then trafficked across borders to foreign locales where they are confined, threatened, starved and abused.

Many are forced to work as slaves. This is the slavery most of us are familiar with in the U.S. based on our own country's heritage

Others – mostly women and children – are kept as sex slaves, forced by their traffickers to work as prostitutes.

It's Worse Than You Realize

Trafficking in persons is the **2nd largest** criminal activity in the world, following illegal drugs Just in front of illegal arms



The illustration shows two rows of items. The top row contains two pill bottles, a syringe, and several pills. The bottom row contains several firearms, including handguns and assault rifles.

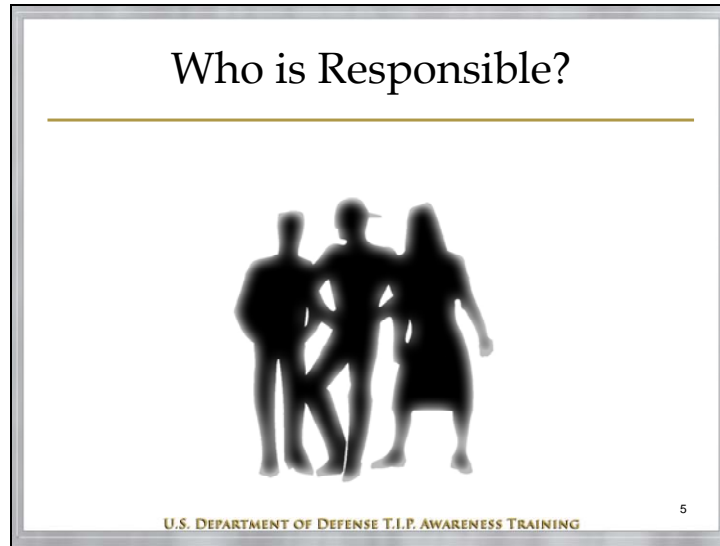
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4

BRIEFER:

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS is an enormous criminal enterprise.

Hundreds of thousands of women and children are trafficked every year.



BRIEFER:

A typical trafficking scenario goes something like this:

A desperately poor woman or child is approached and befriended by a person who claims to be able to find them a good job in another location.

The “recruiter” provides the victim with fake documents and arranges for transportation to a location where a new job and life supposedly await.


At the new location the victim is taken to a controlled facility. The promise of a new job and life is now broken. Instead the victim is often imprisoned, raped, beaten, starved and threatened into submission.

From then on, the victim is simply a commodity. With freedom taken away, the victim is forced into prostitution by his or her new owner.

Who is Responsible?

The “bad guys” are not just the people who operate the trafficking enterprise – they are also their customers, who could be:

- Contractors
- Government Civilians
- Military Personnel



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BRIEFER:

Contractors, government civilians and military personnel often support trafficking by patronizing the very establishments where trafficked persons are forced to work, such as brothels.

Now, customers become ‘bad guys’ by contributing to the problem when hiring or having sex with a trafficked person.

Be aware that trafficked persons are not prostituting themselves of their own free will.


Getting involved with trafficked persons is a criminal activity.

Even though you’re overseas you are still within the jurisdiction of the US.

You need to be aware of your responsibilities so you don’t become a “bad guy”.

Agenda

- US/DoD Policy
- Trafficking Phenomenon
- Detection
- Legal Provisions
- General Summary
- Localization by Theater



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7

BRIEFER:

These next few slides will introduce you to the trafficking crisis

First, we will review U.S. Government policy on TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

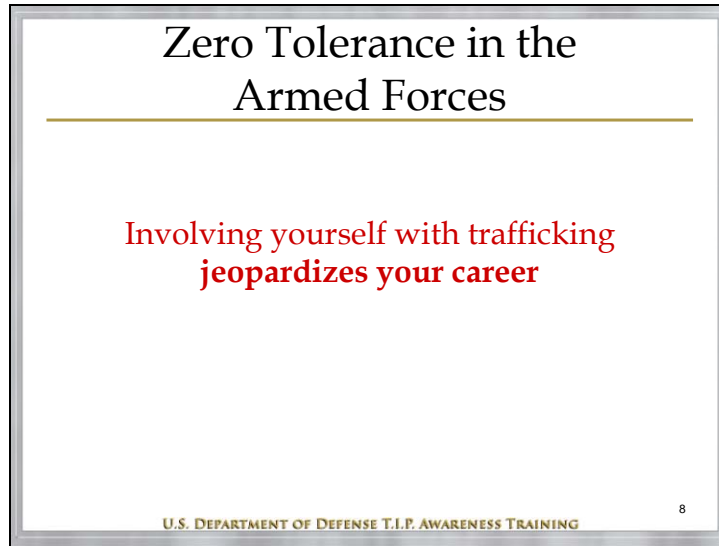
Second, we will look at the phenomenon of trafficking, reviewing its background, victims, and the traffickers themselves.

Third, we will describe ways to identify persons who are being trafficked, or the existence of trafficking networks.

Fourth, we will describe the legal provisions against trafficking in persons and their consequences.

The impact of trafficking and command measures against it will be presented separately within specific theaters of operation.

Slide 8



The slide features a title 'Zero Tolerance in the Armed Forces' at the top, underlined. Below the title, the text 'Involving yourself with trafficking jeopardizes your career' is written in red. At the bottom left, it says 'U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE T.I.P. AWARENESS TRAINING' and at the bottom right, the number '8' is displayed.

BRIEFER:

If you participate, willingly or unknowingly, the consequences are severe.

It jeopardizes your career.

DOD civilians and civilian contractors are subject to the same laws – ZERO TOLERANCE.

U.S. Government Resolve

On December 16, 2002 the President signed a National Security Presidential Directive mandating a “zero tolerance” policy toward trafficking among members of the US armed services, civilian employees and civilian contractors

ZERO
TOLERANCE




Photo Credit: DOD, IDCC

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BRIEFER:

Recent efforts to combat TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS include efforts to make military personnel more aware of this problem.

In 2003, the President signed National Security Presidential Directive 22 mandating a “ZERO TOLERANCE” policy towards trafficking in persons among member of the US armed services.

This Directive, officially condemns those who knowingly take part in, patronize or simply tolerate trafficking networks.

The Directive committed the US government to raising awareness about TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS and to stepping up efforts to eliminate it.

From the Commander in Chief

“...the policy of the United States is to attack vigorously the worldwide problem of trafficking using law enforcement, diplomacy, and all other appropriate tools.”

“Those who patronize this industry debase themselves and deepen the misery of others. Governments that tolerate this trade are tolerating a form of slavery.”

(President George W. Bush, Sept 2003)

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BRIEFER:

READ THE QUOTES.

U.S. Government Resolve

January 30, 2004
Deputy Secretary of
Defense expressly
forbids involvement
with trafficked people
by U.S. troops,
government civilians
and defense contractors



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BRIEFER:

In a memorandum issued on 30 Jan 04, the Deputy Secretary of Defense declared “TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS will not be facilitated in any way by Service members, civilian employees, indirect hires or DoD contract personnel.”

U.S. Government Resolve

“[Trafficking in persons] is a violation of human rights; it is cruel and demeaning; it is linked to organized crime; it undermines our peacekeeping efforts; and it is incompatible with military core values”



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BRIEFER:

The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-193) seeks to combat human trafficking by punishing traffickers, protecting victims, and mobilizing U.S. government agencies to wage a global anti-trafficking campaign.

U.S. Government Resolve

September 16, 2004
Secretary of Defense
calls for commanders at
all levels to ensure their
units are trained to
understand and
recognize indicators of
this serious crime



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BRIEFER:

In a memorandum issued on 16 Sep 04, the Secretary of Defense offered his view on Trafficking in Persons, augmenting the Deputy Secretary's earlier memorandum.

The Secretary expressed concerns with commercial sex exploitation and labor trafficking practices in areas near our overseas locations.

The Secretary call for commanders to make full use of all tools, including criminal investigations, to combat trafficking in persons.

U.S. Government Resolve

February 16, 2007
Department of Defense
Instruction for
Combating Trafficking
in Persons assigns roles
and responsibilities to
all DoD components
and incorporates the 2
policy memos



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BRIEFER:

DoD TIP Instruction assigns roles and responsibilities to all DoD components and incorporates the 2 policy memos referenced on the previous slides.

training requirement is for mil/civ/civ contractors domestically and overseas, [note: All services have made it required for all their personnel]

Forward Progress

**You have the opportunity to create
positive change**



Photo Credit: Human Rights Watch

The following presentation will show you how

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BRIEFER:

Now that you have been given the basics, and the government's position, you are able to be a force for positive change.

It takes a concentrated effort to combat trafficking...and it starts with you.

Here are a few more pointers.



Photo Credit: Dept of Labor

TRAFFICKING PHENOMENON

Poverty is So Miserable...

“I was desperate. When they offered work, I had no choice but to accept. Soon after my arrival in Japan, I realized that I had been sold. My life after that was like that of an animal.”

“I was sold three more times and forced to have sex everyday. My owner threatened that wherever I escaped to, I would be traced and killed and so would my parents in Thailand.”

“Set me free: Women immigrants often forced into prostitution,”
New Internationalist, Siriporn Skrobaneck, September 1998

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BRIEFER:

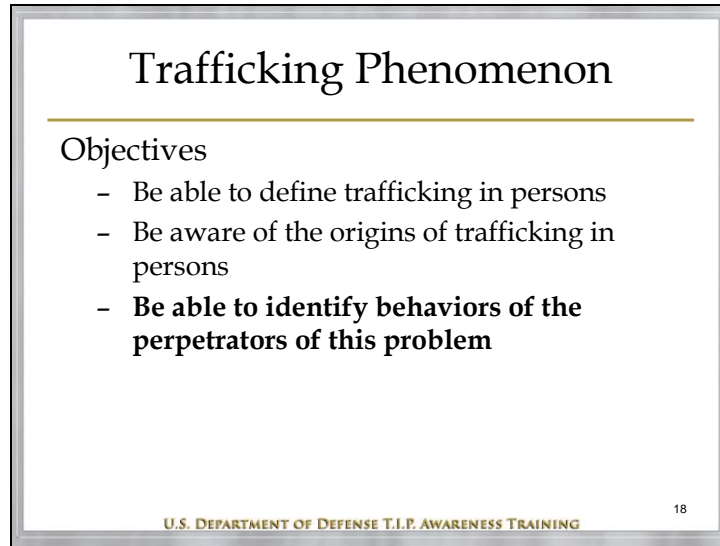
Here’s another true survivor story. This time it’s told by a young woman from Thailand.

Victims of trafficking are often desperate to escape poverty

READ THE QUOTES

Traffickers exploit their trust and lure them into servitude with false promises of a better life.

Once in the custody of a trafficker, victims are often told that they will be killed if they try to escape.



Trafficking Phenomenon

Objectives

- Be able to define trafficking in persons
- Be aware of the origins of trafficking in persons
- **Be able to identify behaviors of the perpetrators of this problem**

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BRIEFER:

The trafficking phenomenon is worldwide.

Here's what you need to know to be more aware.

Let's review the definition of trafficking in persons, talk about the origins of trafficking in persons, and identify the perpetrators.

NOTE TO BRIEFER:

The final objective is the most important – if the audience comes away with anything, we want them to come away with the ability to identify the behaviors of traffickers.

What is Trafficking in Persons?

The United Nations defines trafficking as:

Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons. . .

By means of the threat, use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse or exploitation

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BRIEFER:


The United Nations Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons a recent legislative initiative against the escalating problem of trafficking.

This United Nations protocol and previous efforts, the United Nations defines trafficking as...

BRIEFER READS THE TWO EXERPTS.

Trafficking is...

- Holding and/or transporting people against their will
- Forcing people into servitude through violence and/or deception



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BRIEFER:

In basic terms, this is what we mean when we talk about trafficking in persons.

Trafficking is a global problem. No country is immune.

An estimated 600,000 to 800,000 men, women, and children are trafficked across international borders each year.

These numbers are on the rise.

Trafficking is...

- Buying or selling human beings
- Supporting the above by hiring forced prostitutes or patronizing forced labor establishments



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BRIEFER:

The person being smuggled has usually been tricked in the case of trafficking and, more importantly, has no idea that they will be enslaved upon arriving at their destination.

Victims of trafficking find themselves entrenched in organized crime.


There have been documented ties between trafficking and terrorism.

BRIEFER NOTE:

Trafficking can be hard to distinguish from migrant smuggling.

Vocabulary

- Involuntary Servitude
- Debt bondage
- Commercial Sex Act
- Sex Trafficking



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BRIEFER: TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS involves abuse through involuntary servitude and/or debt bondage.

Involuntary servitude involves the use of force or threats of force to control someone and make them perform services against their will.

It is a “condition of servitude induced by means of any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person did not enter into and continue servitude, he or she would suffer serious harm”

So basically what we’re talking about when we say involuntary servitude is slavery.

Debt bondage is when someone holds someone else accountable for a given (usually excessive and unreasonable) amount of money after performing some sort of service for them (i.e. transporting them someplace)

People in debt bondage are compelled to pay off their debts by becoming modern day slavesDebt bondage is defined as a “condition of a debtor arising from a pledge by the debtor of his or her personal services, or those of a person under his or her control, as a security for debt”

So for example, person-1 traffics person-2 across border-X promising better work. Person-1 then demands payment for their “services,” simultaneously forcing person-2 into prostitution

Sex trafficking includes any sex act that entails something of value being given or received by any person. A commercial sex act is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a sex act. Involuntary servitude and debt bondage are key components of commercial sex acts and sex trafficking.

The Victims

Most victims are women and children who have been:

- Kidnapped
- Tricked
- Coerced/Forced
- Sold by their families




Photo Credit: DOD JCC

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BRIEFER:

Victims of trafficking come from vulnerable groups.

Desperate economic conditions, ignorance, or simple greed will sometimes lead families to sell their children to traffickers.

For example, women and ethnic minorities are denied opportunities in certain societies and are desperate to support themselves as a result.

**Circumstances Leading
to Victimization**

Women and children often become victims of trafficking for the following reasons:

- **Poverty**
- Lack of safety nets
- Low status within family
- Ill informed families sell their children
- Cultures of shame ban trafficked persons

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BRIEFER:

Women and children often flee their homeland in search of more favorable economic conditions or to escape a miserable domestic situation.

Many cultures make it impossible for victims to return home once they have been trafficked.

Trafficking is a problem in countries where the government does not have support programs for the underprivileged.

Remember...the underlying circumstance is poverty.

If women could make a living doing other types of work, they would not become victims of trafficking.

Trafficking is...

Modern day slavery stemming from:

- Greed of perpetrator
- Economic hardship
- Destabilizing forces
 - ✓ Criminal activity
 - ✓ Government corruption
 - ✓ Armed conflict



Photo Credit: Dept of Labor

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BRIEFER:

Many kinds of hardship contribute to the problem.

These can be hardships that affect an entire nation or they can be limited to specific minorities or women

Destabilizing forces such as:

- Criminal activity**
- Economic hardship**
- Government corruption**
- Social disruption**
- Political instability**
- Natural disaster, and**
- Armed conflict.**

All contribute to an environment in which greed wins out over compassion and human dignity.

Perpetrators

Traffickers entice and control their victims in a number of ways

- Lying to victims about future employment, travel, living conditions or treatment
- Promises of valid immigration and travel documents
- Threat of harm to the victim and the victim's family

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BRIEFER:

Perpetrators involved in trafficking gain and maintain their power over their victims. They...

Lie and deceive

Make false promises

Threaten deportation

Attack the victim or the victim's family

Perpetrators (continued)

- Involving victims in additional criminal activities
- Moving victims around on a circuit of workplaces or brothels
- Coaching victims on what to say to officials



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BRIEFER:

Victims are typically forced to engage in criminal activities.


This makes it impossible for them to turn to the authorities for help.

Traffickers gain further control of their victims by isolating them and breaking off their ties with the outside world.

Victims are often moved around among a circuit of workplace brothels and coached on what to say to officials.

Who Are the Perpetrators?

- International organized crime
- Small trafficking groups that specialize in one specific country
- Individual freelancers



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BRIEFER:

Perpetrators and traffickers belong to a criminal underworld.

Some are deeply involved in organized crime...others are petty criminals or freelancers.

Freelance operators earn money in a number of ways: forging passports and other official documents, providing vehicles and/or connections to name a few.

International crime syndicates rely on vast criminal networks made up of: procurers, forgers, providers, extortionists, financiers, travel agencies, corrupt officials and brothel operators.

These organizations have the resources and experience to develop such networks with a high degree of sophistication.

These criminal networks are often so large that individual workers do not know who leads the syndicate.

Don't Assist the Perpetrators

You aid and encourage trafficking in persons without engaging in it directly by:

- Hiring prostitutes
- Attending nightclubs or strip clubs
- Patronizing businesses that are heavily guarded
- Not reporting cases of suspected trafficking
- Patronizing establishments that use forced labor

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BRIEFER:

You don't have to be a professional criminal to contribute to the trafficking industry.

For example, if you hire a prostitute or attend a strip club while overseas, you could be involving yourself with trafficked persons.

Businesses that are heavily guarded may not only be keeping people out, but also keeping people in.

Failure to report a suspected case of trafficking IS supporting trafficking.

Patronizing any establishment where there is forced labor aids and encourages trafficking.

Trafficked labor is not obvious. You must always be vigilant.

Trafficked persons and slaves may be mixing drinks, making beds, even providing entertainment. Be alert for subtle indications that something isn't right.

Types of Trafficking

- Sexual exploitation
- Child prostitution
- Forced labor
- Child soldiers
- Indentured servants
- Organ harvesting




Photo Credit: DOD JCCC 30

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BRIEFER:

Victims of trafficking are used in a number of ways.

Victims are forced into prostitution, to work in places such as quarries, sweatshops and farms, or to work as household servants

In areas destabilized by war, children are given weapons and forced to fight.

Victims are used as sources of human organs, such as livers and hearts.

More than half of all victims are trafficked for sexual exploitation as sex slaves or prostitutes.



Photo Credit: Tom Voelen - Paris Pictures

DETECTION

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There Was a Bar Downstairs...

“Every night we were made to go there and find clients for sex. I tried not to attract attention by dressing modestly and sitting by myself.”

“Girls who would not cooperate were taken down to the basement and beaten across their backs – where it would not show but still be painful – causing damage to their kidneys.”

The Protection Project Database

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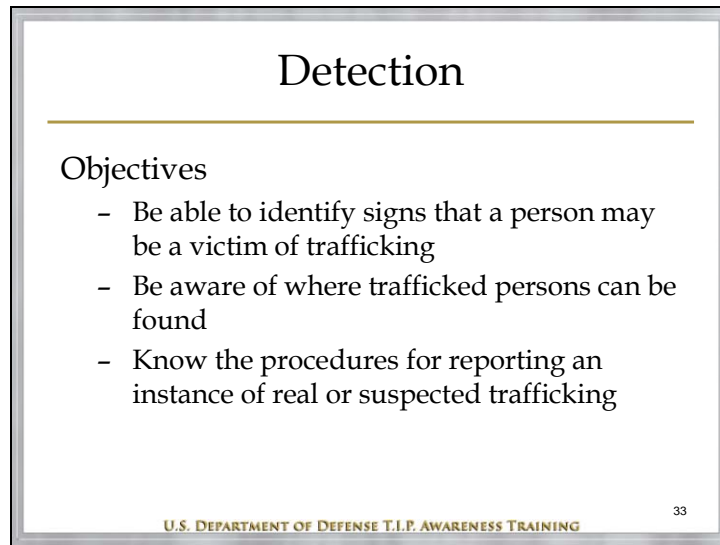
BRIEFER:

This is a true story told by a young woman from Southern Russia.

BRIEFER READS THE QUOTES

Many victims of trafficking face daily sexual exploitation enforced through violence and intimidation.

Sadly, local authorities often condemn victims rather than provide salvation for them.



Detection

Objectives

- Be able to identify signs that a person may be a victim of trafficking
- Be aware of where trafficked persons can be found
- Know the procedures for reporting an instance of real or suspected trafficking

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BRIEFER:

The United States is committed to fighting TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

It is essential that you be able to identify the signs of trafficking.

You should also know the procedures for reporting suspected trafficking.

Signs of Trafficking

- Victims can't speak the local language or move about and live in the local community
- Heavy security and restrictive access at brothels or other workplace
- Secretive advertisements for services
- Domestic violence

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BRIEFER:

Victims can be identified by how others treat them.

Victims are usually trafficked into countries where they have no knowledge of the native language (to ensure their helplessness).

Victims lack basic skills in moving about and living in the local community, and may indicate that a person is trafficked.

Heavy security and secrecy surrounding areas such as brothels can indicate that the persons inside are trafficked.

If persons are clearly under surveillance, or someone is acting as their exclusive interpreter and spokesperson when they are taken to a doctor, hospital, or clinic, they are likely to be trafficking victims.

**Victims will sometimes have bruises or other visible signs of domestic violence.
Traffickers often try to avoid this, by inflicting wounds in inconspicuous places.**

Where to Find Victims

- Nightclubs
- Bars
- Modeling studios
- Spas
- Clubs
- Escort services
- Massage parlors
- Adult bookstores



Photo Credit: Teun Voellen - Photos Pictures

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BRIEFER:

The establishments that “employ” trafficked persons usually try to present themselves as legitimate businesses.

These include:

Nightclubs,

Bars

Modeling studios

Spas,

Clubs,

Escort services,

Massage parlors, and

Adult bookstores

Advertising

Advertisements for establishments that use trafficked persons will boast of having an ethnically diverse staff and can be found in:

- Yellow pages (under escort service and massage parlors)
- Free guides at adult bookstores
- Mail-order bride catalogues
- Tabloids

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BRIEFER:

Like their legitimate counterparts, these establishments need to advertise

Ads appear in the yellow pages, at adult bookstores and in tabloids, as well as those in community advertising.

Perpetrators may be advertising the services of trafficked persons, especially if they boast of having ethnically diverse women.

BRIEFER NOTE:

Explain less obvious advertising (matchbooks, business-like cards).

Reporting Trafficking

If you believe you have witnessed a trafficking operation or believe a person is being trafficked, you should. . .

Report that information to your chain of command, Provost Marshal or IG


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BRIEFER NOTE:

If the chain of command and contact information for the Provost Marshall or Inspector General is available, it should be provided.

Slide 38



LEGAL PROVISIONS

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Legal Provisions

Objectives

- Understand the UCMJ (Article 134) offense of "Patronizing a Prostitute"
- Be aware of the Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act of 2000 (MEJA)
- Be aware of the legal sanctions against military and civilian involvement with trafficking in persons
- Be aware of the legal consequences of trafficking in persons

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BRIEFER:

The next few slides will make you aware of the consequences you will face if you involve yourself with trafficking in persons.

Applicable Federal laws may be assimilated as court-martial offenses.

Conduct that is prejudicial to good order and discipline or service-discrediting is an Article 134, UCMJ, offense punishable by punitive discharge, confinement and forfeiture of all pay and allowances

The phrase "patronizing a prostitute" is currently being written as a specific Article 134 offense.

It is punishable by a Dishonorable Discharge, confinement for 1 year, reduction in grade to E-1 and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.

Maximum court-martial punishment is cumulative punishment for each offense charged (i.e. “count”).

Additional administrative actions such as separation from the military are not precluded by UCMJ action.

UCMJ
Military Personnel

Legal Prohibition on Prostitution

- + On October 14, 2005, President Bush signed E.O. 13387 "2005 Amendments to the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States" that enumerates the Article 134, UCMJ, offense of "Patronizing a Prostitute"
- + "(b)(2) Patronizing a Prostitute
- + (a) That the accused had sexual intercourse with another person not the accused spouse;
- + (b) That the accused compelled, induced, enticed, or procured such person to engage in an act of sexual intercourse in exchange for money or other compensation; and
- + (c) This act was wrongful; and
- + (d) That, under the circumstances, the conduct of the accused was to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces or was of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces"

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BRIEFER NOTE:

The bullets may be read for reinforcement.

UCMJ Military Personnel

- Military personnel are subject to UCMJ jurisdiction 24/7, while on or off duty, while on or off military reservation, and worldwide
- Members of the Reserve Components are subject to UCMJ when performing active duty or training (National Guard when in Federal Status)
- Retired regular members of the armed forces who are entitled to pay are subject to UCMJ
- As a general rule, military family members and civilian employees are not subject to UCMJ

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BRIEFER NOTE:

The bullets may be read for reinforcement.

UCMJ
Civilian Personnel

- DoD civilian employees and DoD contract employees are subject to the UCMJ when they are serving with or accompanying Armed Forces in the field during a time of congressionally-declared war or a contingency operation.

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"DoD civilian employees and DoD contract employees are ONLY subject to the UCMJ when they are serving with or accompanying our Armed Forces in the field during a time of congressionally-declared war or a contingency operation. The UCMJ term "in the field" has been judicially construed to refer to the operational activity involved and not its location (e.g., overseas generally). As such, the term limits the types of contingency operations that qualify for UCMJ jurisdiction. A qualifying contingency operation is one in which the purpose of the military operation is to engage an enemy or hostile force, and not one that has for its purpose to provide humanitarian relief (e.g., disaster relief) or some other non-combat related purpose." By SecDef memorandum, dated March 10, 2008, authority to exercise this UCMJ jurisdiction is withheld to the Secretary unless the offense (s) committed and the alleged offender to be disciplined are located outside the United States and its territories, possessions and commonwealths.

MEJA 2000
DoD Civilians/Contractors

Public Law 106-523
106th Congress

An Act

To amend title 18, United States Code, to establish Federal jurisdiction over offenses committed outside the United States by persons employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces, or by members of the Armed Forces who are retained in operational status after their prior or being identified and processed for the commission of such offenses, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act of 2000."

SEC. 2. FEDERAL JURISDICTION.

(a) CERTAIN CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMITTED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 211 the following new chapter:

*CHAPTER 212—MILITARY EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION

1201. Original offenses committed by certain members of the Armed Forces and persons employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States.

1202. Act and attempt.

1203. Delivery to authority of foreign country.

1204. Joint punishment.

1205. Inchoate offenses.

1206. Offenses.

*1201. Criminal offenses committed by certain members of the Armed Forces and by persons employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States.

(a) Whichever offense is included within the United States that would constitute an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year if the conduct had been engaged in within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

(b) Title required for or accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States, or accompanying the Armed Forces.

(c) Title is a member of the Armed Forces subject to chapter 47 of title 18, the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Who has participated with or attempted to participate in a crime under this section if a foreign government, in accordance with jurisdiction.

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“...engaged in conduct outside the United States that would constitute an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year if the conduct had been engaged in within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States...”

BRIEFER:

In some countries, laws against trafficking in persons are weak or non-existent, or the local government may be corrupt.

Overseas it is difficult to enforce rules against trafficking.

The Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (MEJA) – passed in 2000 - made serious crimes committed abroad by military personnel punishable as if they had been committed at home.

Under MEJA jurisdiction, military dependents, DoD civilians, and civilian contractors of DoD outside the U.S. who act in concert with persons not subject to UCMJ can still be indicted.

MEJA 2000
DoD Civilians/Contractors

In other words, crimes committed abroad will be punished as if they were committed in the US

DoD Instruction 5525.11, "Criminal Jurisdiction Over Civilians Employed By or Accompanying the Armed Forces Outside the United States, Certain Service Members, and Former Service Members"
(Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>)

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BRIEFER:

MEJA 2000 ensures that DoD civilians and civilian contractors would be governed by US law even when operating in lawless countries. MEJA 2000 also made involvement with and / or support of trafficking in persons in ANY country highly illegal.

In addition to MEJA, the PROTECT Act was signed into law in April 2003.

The PROTECT Act allows U.S. law enforcement officers to prosecute Americans who travel abroad to abuse minors... without having to prove prior intent to commit illicit crimes.

It also makes clear that there is no statute of limitations for crimes involving the abduction or physical/sexual abuse of a child.

U.S. “sex tourists” are now subject to domestic child abuse/child exploitation laws even if their crimes are committed abroad, facing up to 30 years imprisonment (up from the previous maximum of 15 years).

Finally, the PROTECT Act enhances penalties for the production of child pornography overseas and makes arranging or facilitating the travel of child sex tourists a criminal act..

DoD Contractors

Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) TIP rule

Companies have a trafficking clause in their employment contract which stipulates they are responsible for:

- Complying with Host Nation & US Law, DoD Policy and local theater regulations on TIP;
- they are subject to contract penalties for non-compliance

Responsibility also flows down to any and all subcontractors of a given company

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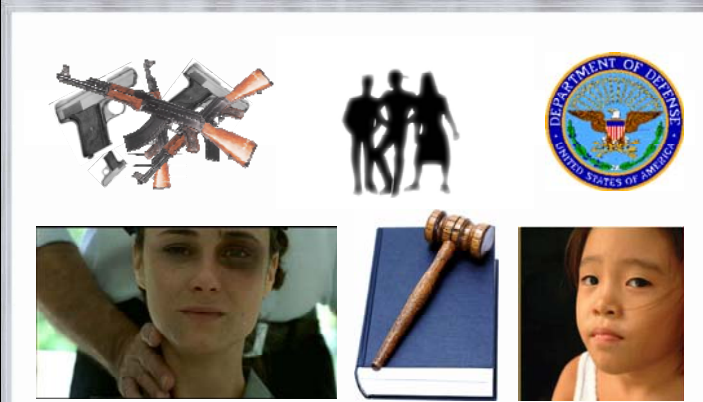
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The collage consists of six distinct images arranged in two rows. The top row features a rifle, silhouettes of three people, and the official seal of the U.S. Department of Defense. The bottom row features a close-up of a woman's face, a wooden gavel resting on a blue book, and a close-up of a young child's face.

SUMMARY

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Summary

Trafficking Phenomenon

- Trafficking preys on those who are economically and socially vulnerable
- Traffickers use a variety of techniques to maintain control of their victims

Detection

- Trafficked persons are often in controlled, vulnerable situations
- You should know the procedures for reporting suspected trafficking

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BRIEFER:

(Key Points)

Trafficking is a business that victimizes the weak in times of national or personal instability.

Victims are controlled through fear and violence. To detect trafficking look for signs of fear, abuse, and violence.

You should know what questions to ask to someone who you believe is being trafficked.

You should know how to report cases of suspected **TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.**

Summary (continued)

Legal Provisions

- The United States treats serious crimes committed by service members abroad as if they were committed at home
- Patronizing a Prostitute is a UCMJ Offense
- Involvement in trafficking carries serious consequences
- The United States has a **zero tolerance policy** toward trafficking

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BRIEFER:

The United States will NOT tolerate TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS among its civilian, military, or contract personnel.

Involvement in trafficking carries SEVERE consequences

The commander in your area of operation can provide specific details on local policies and where you can go to get more information.

Where to Get More Information

- 2008 Trafficking in Persons Report
<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rts/tiprpt/2008/>
- Related Links:
 - 1. DoDIG Website:
<http://www.dodig.mil/Inspections/PO/combatinhuman.htm>
 - 2. Department of State:
<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/>
 - 3. Department of Justice
<http://www.usdoj.gov/whatweedo/whatweedo.ctip.html>
 - 4. Department of Labor:
<http://www.dol.gov/llsh/>
 - 5. Department of Health and Human Services
<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking/>
 - 6. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement:
<http://www.ice.gov/pi/investigations/publicsafety/humantrafficking.htm#trafficking>
 - 7. A web resource for combating human trafficking
http://humantrafficking.org/countries/united_states_of_america/ngos

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THIS SLIDE IS FOR INSTRUCTORS ONLY