



AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
**TASK FORCE ON
HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

PRESENTS

*Voices for Victims:
Lawyers Against Human Trafficking
Tool Kit for Bar Associations*

HUMAN TRAFFICKING (also known as Trafficking in Persons, TIP) is considered to be one of the fastest growing criminal industries in the world. Forms of human trafficking include labor trafficking, sex trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). Human trafficking involves the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for labor or for the purposes of a commercial sex act through the use of force, fraud, or coercion or for the purposes of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery. Commercial sexual exploitation of children includes the prostitution of children, child pornography, child sex tourism and other forms of transactional sex where a child engages in sexual activities to have key needs fulfilled, such as food, shelter or access to education. It includes forms of transactional sex where the sexual abuse of children is not stopped or reported by household members, due to benefits derived by the household from the perpetrator.

In 2000, Congress passed the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) to criminalize human trafficking, and to adopt legislation and policies for the protection of victims, the prevention of trafficking, and prosecution of traffickers.



“Voices For Victims: Lawyers Against Human Trafficking”



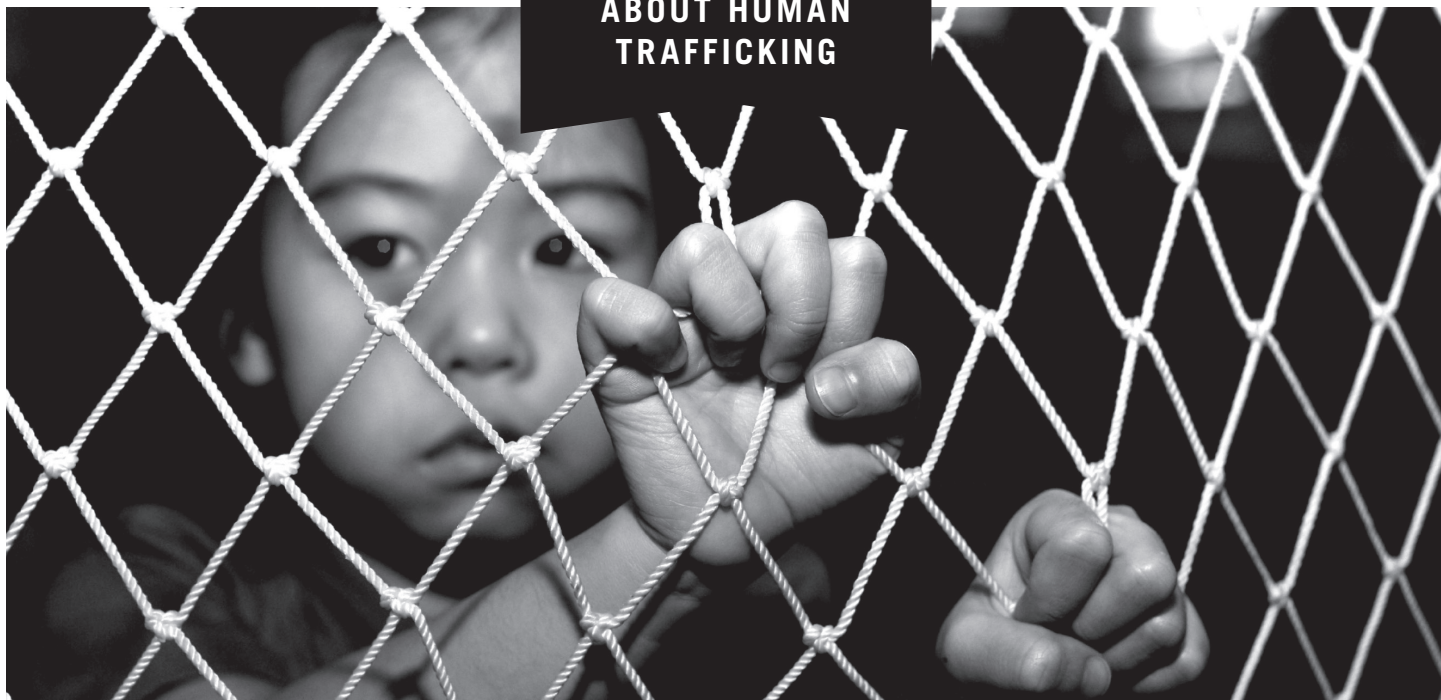
WATCH THE VIDEO

<http://www.abanow.org/2013/02/voices-for-victims-lawyers-against-human-trafficking/>

The American Bar Association Task Force on Human Trafficking has started a campaign to bring awareness to this issue. The ABA created the short film *Voices for Victims: Lawyers Against Human Trafficking* to highlight the role that attorneys play in representing victims of human trafficking and some legal measures that can be employed to help facilitate the enforcement of anti-human trafficking laws.

The tool kit has been developed to accompany the film and assist state, county, city, and local bar associations in hosting events and panel discussions regarding human trafficking as a means to raise public awareness. In this tool kit, you will find: Common Myths about Human Trafficking, A Guide for Choosing Potential Speakers, Sample Questions for Speakers, Glossary of Terms, and Resources.

COMMON MYTHS ABOUT HUMAN TRAFFICKING



MYTH Human trafficking is the same as human smuggling

Smuggling requires an illegal border crossing and is a crime against a country's border. Human trafficking is a crime against a person and involves commercial sex acts or labor or services that are induced through force, fraud or coercion, regardless of whether or not transportation occurs.

MYTH Trafficked persons can only be foreign nationals

The federal definition of human trafficking includes both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals. A common form of domestic trafficking includes persons under pimp control. It is estimated that approximately 100,000-300,000 U.S. children are trafficked or are vulnerable to human trafficking.

MYTH Persons who knowingly engage in illegal activities cannot be considered victims of trafficking.

Initial consent to commercial sex or labor prior to acts of force, fraud or coercion is not relevant to the crime. If a person is forced, defrauded or coerced to perform commercial sex acts or labor against his or her will, he/she might be a victim of trafficking.

MYTH A person receiving payment for commercial sex acts or labor cannot be a victim of trafficking.

Whether a person receives payment or other forms of compensation for commercial sex acts or labor has no effect on whether a person is trafficked. If a person is forced, defrauded, or coerced to perform commercial sex acts or labor against their will, he/she might be a victim of trafficking, regardless of payment.

MYTH Human trafficking requires the victim to be physically restrained, physically abused, or held in bondage.

The legal definition of trafficking does not require physical restraint, bodily harm, or physical force. Psychological means of control, such as threats, fraud or abuse of the legal process, are sufficient elements of the crime.

MYTH All foreign national trafficking victims are undocumented immigrants

While some foreign national trafficking victims are undocumented, immigrants with legitimate visas are also trafficked.

MYTH Only females are trafficked

Men and boys are also victims of trafficking. Most males are not only trafficked to perform acts of labor but also trafficked in the commercial sex industry.

MYTH All trafficking situations include commercial enterprises, companies, business entities or organized crime rings

Trafficking can exist even when the trafficker is not associated with a commercial enterprise or an organized crime ring. Any person who receives compensation or benefits from forcing a person to perform commercial sex acts or labor is a trafficker. For example, parents who force their child to perform sex acts with a landlord in lieu of rent may be considered a trafficker under law.

MYTH Victims will immediately ask for help and identify themselves

Due to an extreme lack of trust, self-blame, shame, fear of arrest, threats of harm to family and/or other "grooming" methods used by the traffickers, victims tend not to immediately ask for help. This allows trafficking to occur in the open.

GUIDE FOR CHOOSING POTENTIAL SPEAKERS

Look for panelists within your community if possible. Your local bar association can assist in referring you to lawyers working on the issue of human trafficking. Additionally, the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (888-3737-888) can provide referrals of local persons working to combat human trafficking. Furthermore, the Polaris Project's website provides a state-by-state map of organizations providing services to victims. Persons who would be able to speak about human trafficking include:

Service providers for human trafficking victims, including nonprofit (or nongovernmental) organizations: Look to local community service providers. If a dedicated anti-human trafficking organization doesn't exist in your community, turn to organizations that have an established history of assisting victims of domestic violence, sexual violence or victims of crime. Additionally, experienced professionals working on issues relating to missing and exploited children can often speak on the issue of domestic trafficking. Some organizations that work on immigration, workers' rights and women's issues may be able to refer you to persons working on trafficking issues. These professionals are critical partners and referral resources for any lawyer engaged in representation of a human trafficking victim.

Professors and academics: Look to professors from local universities or law schools who teach courses on human trafficking, human rights, feminism, domestic violence, children's law or criminal law. Such persons may be able to speak to the types of trafficking that exist, tactics used by traffickers, and give an overview of persons vulnerable to trafficking. They may also provide a historical framework for both federal and international laws addressing human trafficking.

Legal professionals: Lawyers provide many critically needed services to victims of trafficking. Your bar association may include members with expertise working with victims of trafficking.

- **Judges** may preside over cases with human trafficking issues in criminal court, juvenile court, civil court and family court. Judges may be able to offer insight into the successful prosecution of trafficking cases, and recount how some victims of trafficking who might also be prosecuted for crimes (i.e., prostitution) are treated/viewed.
- **Prosecutors** work with victims in criminal cases and may be able to speak to the challenges in building a case against traffickers, working with traumatized victims, and interacting with victims who often have a fear of law enforcement and have been treated as criminals previously. Prosecutors may speak to the variety of criminal laws and statutes that may be used against traffickers.
- **Defense Attorneys and public defenders** work with victims of human trafficking who have been accused of crimes — often

prostitution, in the case of sex trafficking. The lawyers may be able to address working with traumatized victims, and how they identify and discuss trafficking with their clients. Defense attorneys and public defenders may also talk about how they work with local law enforcement.

- **Immigration attorneys** work with victims in applying for both T and U Visas and can speak about the visa requirements, working with traumatized victims and current obstacles in applying for visas.
- **Family law attorneys** may represent victims of trafficking who are seeking restraining orders against traffickers or in child custody matters. They may be able to speak to working with traumatized victims, the lack of awareness in court systems, tactics used by traffickers that overlap with family law offenses, how sex trafficking victims are viewed in court and outcomes of typical cases.

Social workers: Social workers assist victims of trafficking in accessing myriad services, including but not limited to health care, psychological counseling and state benefits. Such persons can talk about the obstacles encountered in accessing such services. These professionals are critical partners and referral resources for any lawyer engaged in representation of a human trafficking victim.

Psychologists and mental health providers: These professionals can address the psychological effects and elements of post-traumatic stress that victims may experience, especially with respect to how this might affect a victim's ability to recall information, provide testimony, and present in interviews or court. The health providers are critical partners and referral resources for lawyers engaged in representation of a human trafficking victim.

Law enforcement: Law enforcement officers may routinely encounter victims of trafficking, often times as first responders or first points of contact during an arrest for human trafficking, domestic violence, assault, rape, sexual violence or myriad other kinds of criminal cases. They may be able to speak to situations in which they encounter victims of trafficking, how they identify victims and how they determine whether a person may potentially be a trafficking victim.

Local legislators: Most states have passed state-level anti-trafficking laws or have pending legislation related to trafficking. The state legislator who helped in the drafting and passage of the law may also assist in identifying experts and advocates who were instrumental in passage of the bill.

Survivors: The horrible truth of slavery cannot be understood and appreciated until told by its survivors. Beyond this, giving voice to survivors often has a powerful effect on them: the stage you provide can help a survivor move from being defined by enduring his or her experience, to being an empowered individual using that experience to demand change.



SAMPLE QUESTIONS FOR SPEAKERS

1. Are you seeing both sex and labor trafficking at the local level? How did you first begin to identify human trafficking (both sex and labor trafficking) as something happening locally?
2. What are some “obvious” settings in which trafficking victims have been identified? (nail salons; on the streets as panhandlers; farms; in businesses, serving as janitors; on construction sites; etc.)
3. How many human trafficking cases have been prosecuted locally or state-wide? How many resulted in successful convictions? What were the average sentences? And how important is victim testimony to the success of the case?
4. How are survivors identified and referred to service providers? How closely does law enforcement work with service providers to ensure that a victim’s needs are met? What are biggest hurdles to victim identification? Are there mechanisms that could be instituted that would increase the number of victims identified?
5. *Voices for Victims* noted that pimps are in fact traffickers. Are pimps being prosecuted under human trafficking laws?
6. Is there a local Department of Justice task force? How often does it meet? Who is involved in the task force? How has the task force helped improve collaboration and communication between stakeholders?
7. Trafficking includes force, fraud, or coercion. How do you see fraud play itself out in cases? How does coercion present itself in trafficking cases? How does non-physical coercion manifest in tracking cases?
8. Many victims of sex trafficking are charged with prostitution crimes. How do systems deal with victims who have been convicted of prostitution—often wrongfully? How do systems deal with under-age victims of trafficking who are charged with prostitution crimes? Are victims afforded the opportunity to vacate their convictions locally? Do they receive legal assistance in doing so?
9. How do professionals work with traumatized victims who may have an extreme fear of law enforcement? Often victims or their families are threatened if they ever try to escape or ask for help; how do professionals work with such victims in light of the limited resources available to protect or shelter victims?
10. What legal services do victims most need? (e.g., family law, assistance with public benefits, employment law, civil litigation, housing, immigration, children’s law, class actions, criminal justice advocacy, etc.)
11. What kind of legislative efforts are necessary to improve the local response to human trafficking?
12. What kind of stakeholders could be brought together to discuss and develop a plan to locally address human trafficking?
13. What is the role of corporations or corporate counsel? What can they do to address sex trafficking? Labor trafficking in their companies or supply chains?
14. A number of the lawyers in *Voices for Victims* point to targeting the demand side of human trafficking as the key to combating trafficking. What initiatives or measures are being instituted that specifically target demand?
15. What are areas in which volunteer lawyers can be of assistance? What local organizations serve human trafficking victims, and are there avenues for law students or volunteer lawyers to assist/volunteer? What kind of training would be necessary? What kind of supervision might be provided?



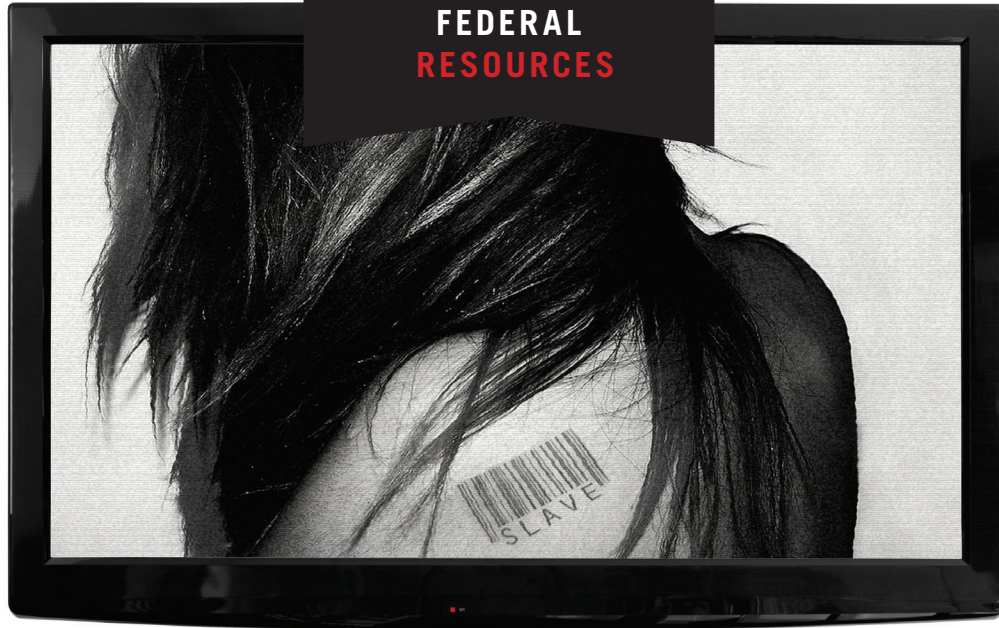
GLOSSARY TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION
Child Trafficking	Forms of child trafficking include trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation, labor trafficking, removal of organs, illicit international adoption, trafficking for early marriage, recruitment as child soldiers, for use in begging and athletes.
Coercion	Under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, coercion is defined as (A) threats of serious harm or physical restraint; B) any scheme, plan or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; or (C) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.
Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (aka The Palermo Convention)	U.N.-sponsored multilateral treaty adopted in 2000 that contains the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especial women and children. The convention and protocol fall under the jurisdiction of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
Commercial Sex Act	Under the TVPA, a commercial sex act is any sex act on account of which anything of value is given To, or received by, any person.
Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)	In 1996 the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, defined CSEC as sexual abuse by the adult and remuneration in cash or kind to the child or a third person or persons. The child is treated as a sexual object and as a commercial object. CSEC includes the prostitution of children, child pornography, child sex tourism and other forms of transactional sex where a child engages in sexual activities to have key needs fulfilled, such as food, shelter or access to education. CSEC includes forms of transactional sex where the sexual abuse of children is not stopped or reported by household members, due to benefits derived by the household from the perpetrator.
Debt Bondage	Under the TVPA, debt bondage means the status or condition of a debtor arising from a pledge by the debtor of his or her personal services or of those of a person under his or her control as a security for debt, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined.
Demand-side Approach to Combating Sex Trafficking	This approach focuses on enhancing and encouraging enforcement of penalties against those who buy commercial sex.
Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP Office)	The office, created by the TVPA of 2000, partners with foreign governments and civil society to develop and implement effective strategies for confronting modern day slavery. The office has responsibility for bilateral and multilateral diplomacy, targeted foreign assistance, and public engagement on trafficking in persons.
Department of Justice Civil Rights Division	In addition to enforcing existing laws against trafficking, the Civil Rights Division is responsible for investigating cases of trafficking and prosecuting traffickers.
Department of Justice Office of Victims of Crimes (OVC)	The office provides funds to programs and organizations that assist victims of trafficking.
Domestic Trafficking	The trafficking of U.S. citizens within the United States. Most often seen in the sex trafficking of persons by a pimp.

Executive Order Strengthening Protections in Federal Contracts (2012)	The order prohibits federal contractors, subcontractors and their employees from engaging in certain trafficking-related practices, such as misleading or fraudulent recruitment practices; charging employees recruitment fees; and destroying or confiscating an employee's identity documents, such as a passport or a driver's license. It also requires that for work exceeding \$500,000 that is performed abroad, federal contractors and subcontractors must maintain compliance plans appropriate for the nature and scope of the activities performed. Furthermore, the order establishes a process to identify industries and sectors that have a history of human trafficking and to enhance compliance relative to domestic contracts, and augments training and heightens agencies' ability to detect and address trafficking violations.
United States Department of Health and Human Services—HHS Certification	Issued by the United States Department of Health and Human Services Office of Refugee Resettlement, certification allows adult victims of trafficking who are not U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents to be eligible to receive benefits and services under any federal or state program or activity to the same extent as a refugee. To receive certification, a person who is 18 years of age or older must be a victim of a severe form of trafficking, be willing to assist in every reasonable way in the investigation and prosecution of severe forms of trafficking or be unable to cooperate due to physical or psychological trauma; and have made a bona fide application for a T visa that has not been denied; or have received Continued Presence from the Department of Homeland Security in order to contribute to the prosecution of traffickers in persons. Foreign child victims of trafficking (under the age of 18) do not need to be certified to receive benefits and services.
Human Smuggling	The facilitation, transportation attempted transportation or illegal entry of a person or persons across an international border, in violation of one or more countries laws, either clandestinely or through deception, such as the use of fraudulent documents.
Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Human Trafficking (PITF)	The task force is a cabinet-level entity created by the TVPA to coordinate federal efforts to combat trafficking in persons. The PITF meets annually and is chaired by the Secretary of State.
Involuntary Domestic Servitude	A form of forced labor involving domestic workers in private residences. Such an environment, which often socially isolates domestic workers, is conducive to exploitation since authorities cannot inspect private property as easily as formal workplaces.
Involuntary Servitude	Under the TVPA, involuntary servitude includes a condition of servitude induced by means of (A) any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person did not enter into or continue in such condition, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or (B) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.
Labor Trafficking	Under the TVPA, labor trafficking is defined as the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purposes of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. (22 USC § 7102)
The Mann Act (enacted in 1910)	The Federal Mann Act, enacted in 1910, makes it a felony to knowingly transport any person in interstate or foreign commerce for prostitution, or for any sexual activity for which a person can be charged with a criminal offense. A person also violates the act if he persuades, induces, entices or coerces an individual to travel across state lines to engage in prostitution or other immoral purposes, or attempts to do so.
Minor	Under the TVPA, a minor is any person under the age of 18.
The Organization of American States	Maintains an anti-trafficking section that works to aggregate national efforts, bilateral measures and multilateral cooperation. The section provides information for training seminars, technical assistance to governments, exchange of information and proposals.
Pimp	A person who controls and financially benefits from the commercial sexual exploitation of another person. The relationship can be abusive and possessive, with the pimp using techniques such as psychological intimidation, manipulation, starvation, rape and/or gang rape, beating, confinement, threats of violence toward the victim's family, forced drug use and the shame from these acts to keep the sexually exploited person under control.
The PROTECT Act (2003)	The PROTECT Act was enacted in 2003 to combat the sexual exploitation of children. Among other things, the act requires courts to impose mandatory sentences for sex offenders and makes it a crime to travel abroad to engage in sexual conduct with minors. The act amends the criminal code to increase supervision of convicted sex offenders for specific felonies. Additionally, the act creates minimum standards and grants for states to expand their Amber Alert systems for missing children.
The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Person, especially Women and Children (also referred to as the "Trafficking Protocol")	The protocol, adopted by the U.N. in 2000, is an international legal agreement attached to the U.N. Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. The protocol sets out an agreed definition of trafficking in persons. The purpose of the protocol is to facilitate convergence in national cooperation in investigating and prosecuting trafficking in persons and protect and assist the victims.
Sex Industry	The sex industry consists of businesses, which either directly or indirectly provide sex-related products and services, or adult entertainment.

Sex Trafficking	Under the TVPA, sex trafficking is defined the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for the purposes of a commercial sex act, in which the commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age. (22 USC § 7102; 8 CFR § 214.11(a))
Sex Tourism	The World Tourism Organisation, a specialized agency of the U.N., defines sex tourism as “trips organized from within the tourism sector, or from outside this sector but using its structures and networks, with the primary purpose of effecting a commercial sexual relationship by the tourist with residents at the destination”.
T-Visa	Created under the TVPA, the T visa gives temporary nonimmigrant status to victims of severe forms of trafficking on the condition that they help law enforcement officials investigate and prosecute crimes related to human trafficking. If the victim, however, is under 18 years of age, the law does not require cooperation with police. Applicants must show that they are (a) a victim of trafficking, (b) are in the United States without status due to trafficking, (c) comply with any reasonable request from a law enforcement agency for assistance in the investigation or prosecution of human trafficking, and (d) that he/she would suffer extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm if removed from the United States. T visas are also available for immediate family members including spouses, children, and parents of applicants under 18. Only 5, 000 T visas may be issued every year.
Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP Report)	Produced by the TIP Office, the report tracks the anti-trafficking efforts of every foreign country. The U.S. government uses the TIP Report to engage foreign governments in dialogues to advance anti-trafficking reforms and to target resources on prevention, protection and prosecution programs. In the TIP Report, the Department of State places each country onto one of three tiers based on the extent of their governments’ efforts to comply with the “minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking” found in Section 108 of the TVPA.
Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA 2000)	The TVPA was the first comprehensive federal law to address human trafficking. The law provided a three-pronged approach to combating human trafficking: prevention through public awareness programs and a monitoring and sanctions program led by the Department of State; protection through a visa and services for foreign national victims; and prosecution through new federal crimes. This legislation was reauthorized in 2003, 2005 and 2008.
U-Visa	The U visa is a nonimmigrant visa granting work eligibility to certain victims of crimes occurring in the United States. The applicant must have suffered substantial physical or mental abuse due to certain criminal activities including trafficking, prostitution, sexual exploitation, rape, involuntary servitude, slave trade or kidnapping. Victims must also be willing to work with local law enforcement and obtain certification by a federal, state or local law enforcement agency, such as a prosecutor or a federal or state judge in charge of the investigation in which the petitioner is the victim. Only 10,000 U visas may be issued every fiscal year. Family members, including spouses, children, unmarried sisters and brothers under 18, mothers, fathers, as well as stepparents and adoptive parents, may be included on the petition.
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)	Processes both T and U visa applications.
United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)	The agency is powered to investigate and apprehend traffickers. It also provides or assists victims with obtaining services.

NATIONAL & FEDERAL RESOURCES



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NATIONAL RESOURCES

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (“ABA”) TASK FORCE ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

www.ambar.org/trafficking

The ABA Task Force on Human Trafficking was created by ABA President Laurel Bellows in August 2012 to mobilize the legal profession to combat human trafficking through public awareness, advocacy, training and education. The task force coordinates more than a dozen ABA entities to address different areas of concern, such as corporate standards, pro bono, training, public awareness, legislation and legislative advocacy, and children’s issues.

THE ALLIANCE TO END SLAVERY & TRAFFICKING

www.endslaveryandtrafficking.org/

The Alliance to End Slavery & Trafficking is dedicated to ending modern-day slavery and human trafficking around the world. Modern-day slavery manifests itself in many forms — from forced labor to sex trafficking — but each is alike in posing a severe threat to basic human rights. Legal nowhere and present in every country across the globe, slavery damages our communities, taints the products and services we consume, tarnishes the profits we earn and is one of the most pressing human rights challenges of our time.

COALITION TO ABOLISH SLAVERY

www.castla.org/

The mission of the Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking is to assist persons trafficked for the purpose of forced labor and slavery-like practices and to work toward ending all instances of such human rights violations.

COALITION AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN

www.catwinternational.org/

Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. To end human trafficking in its lifetime. Our worldwide network engages in

ongoing projects and campaigns that combat human trafficking by focusing on prevention, education, gender equality, legislation, direct services for victims and ending the demand that fuels sex trafficking. Projects and campaigns are centered on survivors’ human rights and advocate for the protection of victims and the punishment of the perpetrators of sexual exploitation.

GLOBAL FREEDOM CENTER

www.globalfreedomcenter.org/

The Global Freedom Center’s mission is to foster an expanded, knowledgeable and mobilized global community against human trafficking that will identify and assist more trafficked persons and develop the policies and strategies required to prevent modern slavery.

NATIONAL UNDERGROUND RAILROAD FREEDOM CENTER

<http://www.freedomcenter.org/>

The National Underground Railroad Freedom Center opened in August 2004 in Cincinnati, Ohio. Its purpose is to tell the story of the struggle for freedom in the United States through exhibits and programs that focus on America’s battle to rid itself of slavery and treat all its citizens with respect and dignity. The frame of reference of the museum is the compelling drama of the Underground Railroad.

POLARIS PROJECT

www.polarisproject.org/

The Polaris Project is one of the leading organizations in the global fight against human trafficking and modern-day slavery. Named after the North Star “Polaris” that guided slaves to freedom along the Underground Railroad, Polaris Project is transforming the way individuals and communities respond to human trafficking, in the U.S. and globally.

SANCTUARY FOR FAMILIES' ANTI-TRAFFICKING INITIATIVE

www.sanctuaryforfamilies.org

Sanctuary for Families' Anti-Trafficking Initiative provides targeted outreach and specialized services to victims of sex trafficking. Sanctuary has long been a leader in policy advocacy and awareness building on this issue, and has been providing direct services to trafficking victims for over 15 years.

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

www.cahr.fsu.edu/

Created by funds from an anonymous donor that have been matched by the state of Florida, the center has the mandate of: facilitating the development of interdisciplinary human rights courses throughout the university and of fostering human rights scholarship; establishing human rights field placements for FSU students and engaging in direct human rights advocacy; and supporting nongovernmental organizations throughout the world that engage in human rights work.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO CENTER FOR THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

www.luc.edu/chrc/

It is estimated that thousands of children are trafficked into the United States each year, and potentially hundreds of thousands

of children are trafficked within the U.S. for labor or commercial sexual services. These children suffer physical, sexual and emotional violence at the hands of traffickers, pimps, employers and others. Much of the current response to human trafficking in the United States has addressed survivors as one homogenous group without allowing for the special needs of children. In response to this systemic crisis, the Loyola University Chicago Center for the Human Rights of Children collaborates with a continuously expanding network of individuals and organizations on a number of different projects.

THE MICHIGAN LAW HUMAN TRAFFICKING CLINIC

<http://www.law.umich.edu/clinical/humantraffickingclinicalprogram/Pages/humantraffickingclinic.aspx>

The Michigan Law Human Trafficking Clinic's lawyers and students provide legal services to victims of human trafficking regardless of age, gender or national origin. Students gain core knowledge and foundational skills through client representation and advocacy. The Human Trafficking Clinic is committed to advancing anti-trafficking policy through interdisciplinary collaboration at the local, national and international levels.

FEDERAL RESOURCES

ANTI-TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS PROGRAM

www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking/

The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Program leads the Health and Human Services' Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking public awareness campaign, which established Rescue and Restore coalitions in 24 cities, regions and states. The National Human Trafficking Victim Assistance Program provides funding for comprehensive case management services on a per capita basis to foreign victims of trafficking and potential victims seeking HHS certification in any location in the United States.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE'S OFFICE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

www.state.gov/j/tip/

The Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons leads the United States' global engagement in the fight against human trafficking, partnering with foreign governments and civil society to develop and implement effective strategies for confronting modern slavery. The office has responsibility for bilateral and multilateral diplomacy, targeted foreign assistance and public engagement on trafficking in persons.

THE BLUE CAMPAIGN

www.dhs.gov/one-dhs-blue-campaign

To combat modern-day slavery, the Department of Homeland Security launched the Blue Campaign, a unique initiative to

coordinate and enhance efforts to address human trafficking. The campaign's name references the global anti-human trafficking Symbols, the Blue Heart and the Blue Blindfold, as well as the "thin blue line" of law enforcement. The Blue Campaign is organized around the "three Ps" of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000: Prevention, Protection and Prosecution.

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

<https://www.bja.gov/>

The Department of Justice has included investigating human trafficking among its top priorities. Human trafficking is reputed to be one of the most profitable endeavors of organized crime and the fastest growing, an endeavor that enslaves thousands of people within our borders each year and perhaps millions outside those borders. It is a crime of increasing proportions, fully repugnant to American beliefs, a crime that preys on the world's most vulnerable people. The Bureau of Justice Assistance began building on Office for Victims of Crime efforts to assist victims of trafficking in persons. While the TVPA provides for services to foreign victims of trafficking and prosecution of human trafficking at the federal level, it is often local law enforcement personnel who initially encounter victims of trafficking in the course of their daily operations. Therefore, local-level policing that is informed about victim identification and the available victim services, when combined with federal investigative capacity and coordinated with the U.S. Attorney's Office, presents a formidable force for the investigation and prosecution of human trafficking.