



U.S. Immigration and
Customs Enforcement

Anti-Trafficking Successes

NGO Tip Leads to Rescue of 85 Trafficking Victims

In New York, Peruvian migrants were subjected to forced labor and debt bondage. A husband and wife were sentenced to 11 and 15 years, respectively, for Conspiracy to Commit Forced Labor and Document Servitude, Conspiracy to Bring In and Harbor Aliens and Engaging in Extortionate Credit Transactions.

Trafficker Arrested in Cameroon

In Baltimore, a 10-year-old girl from Cameroon was brought to the U.S. for the purpose of domestic servitude and subjected to physical abuse and isolation. The trafficker fled the U.S. and was later arrested in Cameroon. The trafficker was brought back to the U.S. to serve a 17-year sentence for Involuntary Servitude and Harboring for Financial Gain. The trafficker was ordered to pay \$100,000 restitution to the victim.

Trafficker Sentenced to 23 Years

In Texas, four Mexican women were rescued from traffickers who raped them and forced the victims to cook and clean for them. Eight defendants were convicted of human smuggling/trafficking violations. The lead defendant was sentenced to 23 years for Involuntary Servitude.

Sex Traffickers Sentenced to 40 years

In Los Angeles, 15 women and girls were forced by a family-run human trafficking organization into prostitution. As a result of the investigation, seven Guatemalan and two Mexican nationals were found guilty of conspiracy, sex trafficking of children by force, and importation and harboring of illegal aliens for purposes of prostitution and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two to 40 years depending on their level of involvement.

Traffickers Arrested in Hair Braiding Salon

In Newark, 20 young women and girls from Togo and Ghana were brought to the United States through a visa scheme, forced to work in hair braiding salons under appalling conditions, and subject to physical abuse and threats. Six traffickers from Togo entered guilty pleas or were convicted by a jury for offenses involving forced labor, conspiracy, document servitude, visa fraud, transportation of a minor across state lines to engage in criminal sexual activity, and alien smuggling.

Cooperation with Mexican Law Enforcement Rescues 24 Victims

In New York, an ICE-led investigation, in collaboration with the Government of Mexico, targeted a trafficking organization that smuggled Mexican women into the United States and then subjected them to commercial sexual exploitation. Twenty-four women were forced into prostitution at brothels on the East Coast through threats of violence against them and their children. The principal traffickers were sentenced to terms of imprisonment from 25 to 50 years each. The mother of the main defendants was arrested in Mexico and later extradited to the United States where she was sentenced to 10 years in prison for her involvement in the scheme.

Russian, Ukrainian and Czech Labor Trafficking Victims Rescued in Detroit

In Detroit, a concerned citizen reported women being forced to work against their will as exotic dancers. Ten women were brought to the United States through a visa fraud scheme where they were forced to work as dancers through threats of violence, sexual abuse, and threats of jail and deportation. The investigation resulted in the arrest and indictment of nine defendants. All of the defendants pleaded guilty and their sentences ranged from probation to 14 years imprisonment.

Domestic Servitude Victim Rescued on Long Island

On Long Island, ICE agents arrested a husband and wife as a result of a domestic servitude investigation. The couple was alleged to have held two Indonesian females in their residence where they were forced to perform domestic services. They were found guilty by a jury of forced labor, peonage, document servitude, harboring aliens and conspiracy. The wife was sentenced to 11 years imprisonment and her husband was sentenced to three years. The jury ordered that their residence, valued at \$1.5 million, be criminally forfeited in order to assist with victim restitution.

Human Trafficking Indicators



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

Report Suspicious Activity:
1-866-DHS-2-ICE
1-866-347-2423
www.ice.gov



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Global Impact

Men, women and children are trafficked across international borders each year. Victims are trafficked into the international sex trade and into forced labor situations throughout the world. Many of these victims are lured from their homes with false promises of well-paying jobs; instead, they are forced or coerced into prostitution, domestic servitude, farm or factory labor or other types of forced labor.

Understanding Means of Coercion

Victims often find themselves in a foreign country and cannot speak the language. Traffickers often take away the victims' travel and identity documents and tell victims that if they attempt to escape, the victims or their families back home will be harmed or that the victims' families will assume the debt. We recognize that men, women and children that are encountered in brothels, sweat shops, massage parlors, agricultural fields and other labor markets may be forced or coerced into those situations and potentially are trafficking victims.

Trafficking Indicators

- Is the victim in possession of identification and travel documents; if not, who has control of the documents?
- Was the victim coached on what to say to law enforcement and immigration officials?
- Was the victim recruited for one purpose and forced to engage in some other job?
- Is the victim's salary being garnished to pay off a smuggling fee? (Paying off a smuggling fee alone is not considered trafficking.)
- Was the victim forced to perform sexual acts?
- Does the victim have freedom of movement?
- Has the victim or family been threatened with harm if the victim attempts to escape?
- Has the victim been threatened with deportation or law enforcement action?
- Has the victim been harmed or deprived of food, water, sleep, medical care or other life necessities?
- Can the victim freely contact friends or family?
- Is the victim a juvenile engaged in commercial sex?
- Is the victim allowed to socialize or attend religious services?

Trafficking vs. Smuggling

Human Trafficking is defined as:

- sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or
- the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of subjecting to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery.

Human Smuggling is defined as:

- the importation of people into the U.S. involving deliberate evasion of immigration laws. This offense includes bringing illegal aliens into the U.S., as well as the unlawful transportation and harboring of aliens already in the United States.

These are *not* interchangeable terms

- Smuggling is transportation-based
- Trafficking is exploitation-based

Role of ICE

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), a component of the Department of Homeland Security, works with its law enforcement partners to dismantle the global criminal infrastructure engaged in human trafficking. ICE accomplishes this mission by making full use of authorities and expertise, stripping away assets and profit incentive, collaborating with U.S. and foreign partners to attack networks worldwide and working in partnership with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to identify, rescue and provide assistance to trafficking victims.

Victim-Centered Approach

ICE recognizes that in order to successfully investigate and prosecute traffickers, victims must be stable and free from fear and intimidation to be effective witnesses. Equal value is placed on the identification and rescue of victims and the prosecution of traffickers. ICE has more than 300 collateral duty victim/witness coordinators who work with NGOs to assist in the provision of victim services. Short-term immigration relief is provided to certified victims of trafficking in the form of Continued Presence (CP).

JUDICIAL

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Recognizing and supporting victims in the courtroom



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Recognizing and supporting victims in the courtroom

Victims May Be in Plain Sight

As a member of the judicial system, you may encounter victims of human trafficking. It is imperative that judges, lawyers, and court personnel recognize the indicators of human trafficking. Individuals who appear before the court as “prostitutes” or “assault victims” actually may be human trafficking victims. In some cases, their perpetrator the person who has been exploiting them may be present in the courtroom. As a result, bailiffs and court reporters may observe interactions that others do not, particularly when the judge is in chambers. You may be in a unique position to identify victims of human trafficking, report your suspicions, involve the proper authorities, and connect victims with important support services.

Trafficking victims can be any age, race, gender or nationality, including U.S. citizens

They may or may not have legal immigration status. Victims may be fearful and unable to speak freely, so it is best not to make assumptions about what you see. For example, don't assume that because a person has a cell phone he or she is “free to leave.” Don't assume that all individuals charged with prostitution are participating in the sex trade voluntarily. Instead, when handling these cases, recognize that defendants may actually be human trafficking victims. Under federal law, any person under the age of 18 induced to engage in commercial sex is always considered a human trafficking victim, regardless of force, fraud, or coercion.

Signs of Human Trafficking

Recognizing key indicators can save a life. This is the first step in identifying victims. If you see these indicators, human trafficking may be happening. Not all indicators listed below are present in every human trafficking situation. The presence or absence of any indicator is not necessarily proof of human trafficking.

- Does the person respond to questions as if he or she has been coached?
- Has the person been forced to perform sexual acts?
- Is a juvenile engaged in commercial sex acts?
- Is the person disoriented or confused, or showing signs of mental or physical abuse?
- Is the person fearful, timid, or submissive?
- Does the person show signs of having been denied food, water, sleep, or medical care?
- Is the person in the company of a pimp to whom he or she defers to, or a representative of the trafficker who seems to be in control of the situation?
- Is the person in possession of his or her identification documents?
- Does someone, who is not a lawyer, appear to be invoking the person's legal rights?

What You Can Do

1. **Get educated and spread the word.** Take the online awareness training available through the Blue Campaign website: www.dhs.gov/bluecampaign. Help educate all members of the judicial system, especially the prosecution and defense bar, about all aspects of human trafficking.
2. **Report human trafficking tips.**
To report human trafficking tips to law enforcement contact the Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Tipline:
 - (866) 347-2423 (toll-free from the U.S. & Canada)
 - (802) 872-6199 (non-toll-free from anywhere in the world)
 - www.ice.gov/tips (from anywhere on the internet)

Highly trained law enforcement specialists are always available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to receive human trafficking tips and to quickly disseminate leads directly to on-duty human trafficking investigators throughout the nation and around the world.

Call the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) at 1-888-373-7888 to:

- Get help and connect with a service provider in your area;
- Provide information on potential human trafficking activity; or
- Learn more by requesting training, technical assistance, or resources.

3. **Direct victims to services in your area.** Many non-profits, grassroots organizations, houses of worship and faith-based groups provide services to human trafficking victims. From counseling and shelter, to legal representation, find out how to connect victims with the programs and service providers they need. Both the Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services support direct services for victims through local providers. Visit www.usdoj.gov and www.hhs.gov to learn more.

4. **Get to know the task force in your area.** Court personnel, such as probation officers and bailiffs, might be able to sit on a task force. Human Trafficking Task Forces exist across the country. These task forces comprise federal, state, local, county, and tribal law enforcement and prosecutors, as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that provide victim services. Find out whether there is a Human Trafficking Task Force in your area by visiting www.bju.gov.

5. **Visit the Blue Campaign website.** For more training, outreach materials, victim assistance materials, and information on how you can join the fight to end human trafficking. Go to: www.dhs.gov/bluecampaign. “Like” us on Facebook: www.facebook.com/bluecampaign. Or, contact us at: BlueCampaign@hq.dhs.gov.

What You Can Do

1. **Know the signs.** Order our Indicator Cards, which are convenient wallet-sized cards in 17 languages that list the key signs. You can distribute these cards in your local area. We have also developed Indicator Cards tailored for first responders and health care providers. Learn more at: www.dhs.gov/Bluecampaign.
2. **Report tips.** If you encounter someone you think may be a victim of human trafficking, or if you are in law enforcement and want to get in touch with HSI in your area, **contact the HSI Tipline:**
 - Call (866) 347-2423 (toll-free from the U.S. & Canada)
 - Call (802) 872-6199 (non-toll-free from anywhere in the world)
 - Or, report tips online at www.ice.gov/tips (from anywhere on the internet)

Highly trained law enforcement specialists are available, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to receive human trafficking tips and to quickly disseminate leads to on-duty human trafficking investigators throughout the nation and around the world. Anonymous tips may be reported on the online form and via the toll-free Tipline.

Call the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) at 1-888-373-7888 to:

- Get help and connect with a service provider in your area;
- Provide information on potential human trafficking activity; or
- Learn more by requesting training, technical assistance, or resources.

The NHTRC is a national, toll-free hotline available to answer calls from anywhere in the country, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, every day of the year. The NHTRC is not a law enforcement or immigration authority and is operated by a non-governmental organization.

3. **Get to know Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) in your area.** Call the HSI Tipline to get connected to the HSI Special Agents and Victim Assistance Specialists working on human trafficking in your area and build a relationship with them, even before you have a case that can be investigated jointly. Collaborate to develop leads and share case information and intelligence.
4. **Get to know the task force in your area.** Human Trafficking Task Forces comprise federal, state, local, county, and tribal law enforcement and prosecutors, as well as NGOs providing victim services. Find out whether or not there is a Human Trafficking Task Force in your area by visiting www.hjt.gov. If one exists, establish a relationship and join their efforts.
5. **Educate yourself and your co-workers.** If you are law enforcement our free computer-based, interactive training explores different interviewing and investigative strategies that can help you to be more effective. Go to: www.ilec.gov/training/programs/human-trafficking-training-program. If you are a first responder or health care professional, take our general online, interactive training and watch our first responder video. Go to: www.dhs.gov/Bluecampaign.
6. **Visit the Blue Campaign website.** For more training, outreach materials, victim assistance materials, and information on how you can join the fight to end human trafficking, go to: www.dhs.gov/Bluecampaign. "Like" us on Facebook: www.facebook.com/bluecampaign. Or, contact us at BlueCampaign@hq.dhs.gov.

VICTIM IDENTIFICATION
Law Enforcement,
First Responders, and
Healthcare Professionals

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Identifying victims and reporting suspected cases of human trafficking