



A resource guide for law enforcement command staff to assist efforts in combating human trafficking



INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking is the second largest criminal enterprise in the world following drug trafficking. Victims have been exploited in rural, suburban and urban areas. Thanks to the internet, victims are also being recruited and exploited online.

Without leadership committed to combating human trafficking, nothing gets done. In order to effectively address this crime in your community, leaders must ensure that anti-trafficking initiatives are embedded into the core of your agency.

TAT has created free law enforcement-specific training and resources to assist in your efforts. In this resource guide, you will find practical recommendations and resources to aid your fight against human trafficking. Underlined text contains embedded links to other resources and websites.

Thank you for your community leadership and for the work you do every day to make a difference.

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TAT'S LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLINE MODULES

TAT has developed free, on-demand law enforcement online modules. These modules provide in-depth instruction on the crime of human trafficking from law enforcement leaders, human trafficking survivors, victims advocates and TAT staff. Command staff can assign all modules or allow users to complete individual modules that comply with agency requirements. Agencies that are interested in utilizing the modules can contact TAT to acquire access. The following modules are available:

Prioritizing Counter-Trafficking Initiatives Within Your Agency

• In this video, command staff will learn how to prioritize countertrafficking initiatives within your agency through policies, practices, data collection, relationships and connections, resources and interagency collaborations.

Module 1: Human Trafficking 101

 Human trafficking is a pervasive crime affecting millions of people worldwide. This course will give an overview of the issue, detail the various types of trafficking, explore the methods traffickers use to exert and maintain control over their victims and discuss the populations at risk of being victimized by the perpetrators.

Module 2: Engaging Trafficking Victims: Best Practices

• This module will explore what to expect in a first encounter with a human trafficking victim, best practices for building rapport, approaches to avoid and strategies to put in place when working with victims of human trafficking that will assist you as you conduct your investigations. The course will also explore the long-term impacts criminal records can have on victims of human trafficking and detail how law enforcement can make a positive difference in the lives of trafficking victims, even if the officer is unsure of the outcome of the interaction.



TAT'S LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLINE MODULES, CONTINUED

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Module 3: Human Trafficking Indicators and Law Enforcement Case Studies

 Law enforcement may encounter human trafficking cases in the course of their everyday jobs. Through a series of case studies and interactive activities, this module will detail possible indicators of human trafficking and illustrate how law enforcement can use a victim-centered approach.

Module 4: Unlikely Allies--The Importance of the Commercial Vehicle Industry in Combating Human Trafficking

 Professionals in the transportation industry are trained to be vigilant and observant and to prioritize safety. By partnering with trucking, bus and energy companies in their jurisdictions, law enforcement can increase awareness of human trafficking in the community which may lead to the identification and recovery of more victims.

Module 5: Addressing Demand--No Buyer = No Victim

Human trafficking is a crime driven by consumer demand. In this
module, trafficking survivors will recount their experiences with
buyers and highlight how victims are abused by sex buyers as well
as by their traffickers. Law enforcement agencies can implement
demand-reduction policies internally, as well as focus on demandreduction efforts like sex buyer stings in the community.



TAT'S LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLINE MODULES, CONTINUED

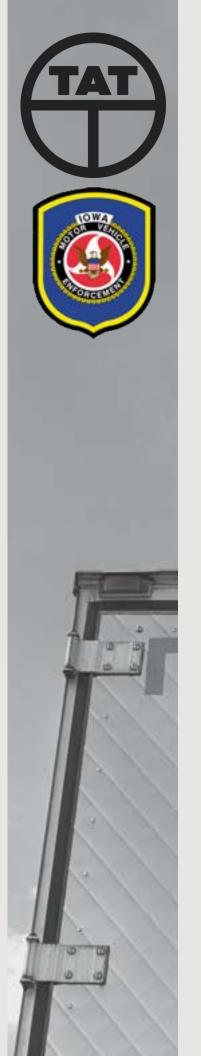
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Modules Include:

- Video content featuring law enforcement leaders, human trafficking survivors, victims advocates and TAT staff.
- Pre- and post-course quizzes to evaluate learning
- Additional information and resources

Supplemental Resources Available in Conjunction with Modules:

- TAT's Law Enforcement E-Toolkit
- State-Specific Service Provider List



IOWA MVE MODEL

Based on the groundbreaking work the lowa Motor Vehicle Enforcement (lowa MVE) agency has developed using TAT materials, the lowa MVE Model organizes law enforcement and state agencies to utilize entry points into the trucking and bus industries to spread the TAT anti-trafficking message. Model action points include:

- Train MVE/CVE and/or other LEOs with TAT LE training modules or TAT in-depth LE trainings.
- Stock weigh stations, ports of entry and rest areas with TAT materials.
- Ensure that every CDL issued (or renewed) is accompanied with TAT wallet cards.
- Visit truck stops with TAT materials, urging them to train employees and distribute the materials.
- Visit bus terminals with TAT transit and motorcoach materials, urging them to train employees and display signage.
- Implement TAT training as part of mandatory safety meetings for truck and bus companies.

In addition, states may also:

- Introduce TAT school transportation materials to pupil transportation leadership (state DOE, school districts).
- Incorporate TAT school transportation training into statewide school bus driver curriculum.
- Use asset forfeiture funds to pay for TAT materials.
- Begin collecting data of interdiction stops that lead to human-trafficking investigations.
- Mandate anti-trafficking training for CDL schools.

Help us mobilize the trucking industry to combat human trafficking. Send an email to info@tatnonprofit.org for more information.





POLICIES TO IMPLEMENT

TAT has listed some policy changes below that can be implemented into a law enforcement agency to help better enforce anti-trafficking laws and efforts.

- Prioritize and mandate training on human trafficking for your agency.
- When possible, avoid arresting those in prostitution, as it is difficult
 for human trafficking victims to vacate their criminal records from
 charges like prostitution or loitering. If arrest is required, consider
 using lesser charges like disrupting the peace or disorderly conduct.
- Consult with states and law enforcement agencies that have strong anti-trafficking protocols or strategies and explore how to adapt those to your agency.
- Ensure that your department or agency has connections with survivor advocates, who can serve as a contact with victims that you are interviewing or questioning.
- Join your local or state anti-trafficking task force to build community partnerships, stay up-to-date on human trafficking trends and create opportunities for community members to support law enforcement through donated items like blankets, hygiene kits, sweatsuits, etc. for officers when encountering victims.
- Subscribe to the <u>U.S. DOJ newsletter</u>. Select updates on human trafficking when setting your subscription preferences.
- Train your 9-1-1 call takers and/or dispatchers on human trafficking and make sure they have the numbers to call for law enforcement officers, who are equipped to investigate and handle these cases within your agency and/or state.
- If your agency has a community liaison officer position, have them build relationships with direct service providers for human trafficking victims and work with the local task forces, NGOs, hospitals, schools, etc. to develop protocols for when a human trafficking victim is identified.



POLICIES TO IMPLEMENT, CONTINUED

TAT has listed some policy changes below that can be implemented into a law enforcement agency to help better enforce anti-trafficking laws and efforts.

Additional Policy Suggestions:

- Collect data on human trafficking and track calls and cases annually.
 Submit this data to your regional or state Fusion Center and/or FBI office.
- If necessary, add human trafficking to your police reporting protocols.
- Consider community forums and outreach on internet safety, human trafficking recruitment tactics and indicators of trafficking for parents and community members.
- Create an awareness campaign on human trafficking, partnering with industry-specific nonprofits like TAT and other anti-trafficking organizations, to blanket your jurisdiction with anti-trafficking posters/materials and presentations. TAT's materials focus on the following industry sectors: trucking, truck stops, transit and motorcoach, school bus, casinos, energy, local delivery and movers/in-home delivery.
- Channel your agency's resources and efforts on demand-reduction strategies that target those who are purchasing commercial sex rather than those who are being prostituted. Tactics to reduce demand may include street level, web-based and brothel-based reverse stings.
- Designate a supervising official in your agency to train on completing supporting documentation for <u>T non-immigration visas</u> designed to request temporary immigration benefits for victims of trafficking.
- Adopt a human trafficking screening tool to determine if someone is or is at-risk of becoming a victim of human trafficking. Examples of screening tools include:
 - The Office of the Attorney General of Nevada Law Enforcement
 Screening Tool for Victims of Human Trafficking
 - The Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services Human Trafficking
 Screening Tool



FUNDING SOURCES

Implementing counter-trafficking initiatives does not require a large budget; however, there are resources available for law enforcement agencies that would like to institute more robust efforts.

Possible source of federal funding under the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration:

• Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP) High Priority Grant

Possible sources of federal funding under the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services include:

- The Children's Bureau
- The Family and Youth Services Bureau
- The Office on Trafficking in Persons

Possible sources of federal funding under the U.S. Department of Justice include:

- The Bureau of Justice Assistance
- The National Institute of Justice
- The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
- The Office of Justice Programs
- The Office of Victims of Crime
- The Office on Violence Against Women

Possible sources of state funding include:

- State Attorneys General Offices
- State Departments of Public Health
- State Divisions of Criminal Justice
- State Human Trafficking Councils

Possible sources of alternative funding

- Community, corporate and private foundations
- Local clubs and organizations
- Professional associations