

The background of the cover is a grayscale photograph of the Indiana State Capitol building in Indianapolis. The building features a prominent central dome with a smaller dome on top, topped with a flagpole flying the American flag. The architecture is classical, with columns and arched windows. The sky is overcast with light clouds.

The 2016
**Indiana State Report
on Human Trafficking**

—○—
Prepared by the
OFFICE OF THE INDIANA
ATTORNEY GENERAL



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Dear Colleagues,

Human trafficking, a scourge against humanity, has far reaching impacts nationally, internationally, and in Indiana. I am pleased to provide the first comprehensive report in the State of Indiana on human trafficking. This is a project prepared over the past 18 months by many individuals and organizations who contributed to the work of the Indiana Protection for Abused and Trafficked Humans Task Force (IPATH), the state-wide human trafficking task force, and others who serve victims and who contribute daily, such as members of law enforcement, victim advocates and legislators.

In 2009, when I first became co-chair of the task force with the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, little was known about this horrific crime, its victims, the perpetrators, or the trauma inflicted on those who fall prey to it. Through my service as the Chair of the National Association of Attorneys General Special Committee on Human Trafficking, I further realized the scope of this scourge and its impact on victims nationally and across the globe. Today we know far more than we did then, or even as far back as 2005 when the taskforce was first created. While we have made tremendous progress in policy, legislation, and research, we still have a long way to go.

I am proud to present a summary and overview of the work done by many people in our state, from victim service providers to law enforcement, to lawmakers and researchers. This report represents a cumulative picture of those efforts, and outlines, most importantly, a path forward with ideas, recommendations and thoughts for the future.

The goals of the taskforce include prosecution, protection and prevention. Indiana legislators have worked hard to strengthen state law and our prosecutors have brought traffickers to justice. Another area of focus is protection -- services for victims, who often are not easily identified, and who are usually not only fearful, but reluctant to come forward after many years of early childhood sexual abuse, no support, and intimidation by those traffickers who profit from the sale of victims. Finally, our work must continue to address prevention -- means to protect and educate victims before they are trafficked as well as reduce demand.

I hope that you find this report to be valuable, and I encourage you to use this as a resource. Thank you for your dedication, selflessness, efforts, ideas, and contributions in this area.

Sincerely,

Gregory F. Zoeller
Indiana Attorney General

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I. Executive Summary

Human Trafficking is a violent, multi-billion dollar international, national and local criminal enterprise in Indiana and the Midwest; 178 trafficked youth were identified and served by one Indiana service provider in 2016 alone, with victims first trafficked as young as age 7. The Indiana Protection for Abused and Trafficked Humans (IPATH) task force began its work in 2005 and is now a thriving statewide coalition of state agencies, law enforcement, service providers, faith based and community groups collaboratively working to prosecute traffickers, protect and serve victims and prevent future trafficking. This State Report on Human Trafficking outlines the scope of human trafficking in Indiana and beyond, state and federal human trafficking law, and provides a resource for stakeholders and the general public on the task force efforts to date with respect to prosecution, services provided to trafficked victims, and prevention efforts around the state. The report also outlines next steps and recommendations for future efforts to combat human trafficking in Indiana.

II. Introduction

National and International Scope and Overview of Human Trafficking



Human trafficking is the fastest growing and tied as the second largest criminal industry worldwide, generating 150.2 billion dollars each year.¹ Throughout the world, some 27 million people are exploited through human trafficking.² One of the many myths about human trafficking is that it does not occur in the United States and does not affect U.S. citizens.



In reality, this exploitive violent, criminal industry places an estimated minimum of 300,000 American youths at risk of becoming victims of commercial sexual exploitation. Moreover, a U.S. Justice Department study of its human trafficking task forces nationwide, found that 83% of sex trafficking victims identified in the U.S. were American citizens.³

¹ *Profits and Poverty: The Economics of Forced Labour*, (International Labor Organization Report) (2014). http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_243201/lang--en/index.htm.

² U.S. Dept. of State Trafficking in Persons Report. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/> (2016).

³ This statistic is based on one study of confirmed sex trafficking crimes opened by federally funded U.S. task forces. Human Trafficking/Trafficking In Persons, U.S. Dept. of Justice. <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=40>.

Worldwide, 1 million children fall victim to the commercial sex trade each year.⁴ It is estimated that between 14,500-17,500 human beings are trafficked into the U.S. annually.⁵ In fact, the United States is among the highest destination countries for human trafficking.⁶

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA) defines sex trafficking as, “a commercial sex act that 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”⁷ (Youth less than 18 years of age are treated as victims under the law without proving the elements of force, fraud or coercion). 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 purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.”⁸

Human trafficking victims comprise different demographic backgrounds, but most share certain vulnerabilities that initially placed them at risk for trafficking. Labor trafficked victims are primarily foreign born⁹ and typically do not know English, have no community in the U.S., have extremely limited financial resources, and are lied to about their rights in the States.¹⁰ Traffickers often know the victim’s family and can use threats of violence against the victim or the victim’s family. Sex trafficked victims often come from situations of abuse where they have previously experienced trauma.¹¹ The impact of trauma, particularly for children, is severe and causes them to be developmentally delayed in ways that make them easier to manipulate.¹² Various studies on individuals involved in commercial sex have determined that most victims faced extreme violence

⁴ U.S. Department of State, “*The Facts About Child Sex Tourism*”. (2005--Archives).

⁵ U.S. Dept. of State Trafficking in Persons Report. See also Congressional Research Service, “*Trafficking in Persons: U.S. Policy and Issues for Congress*,” by Alison Siskin & Liana Sun Wyler. (page 2). (February 19, 2013).

⁶ <http://www.thefreedomproject.org/human-trafficking/>

⁷ 22 U.S.C. §7102(9)(A).

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/press/cshtio81opr.cfm>. “Four-fifths of victims in confirmed sex trafficking cases were identified as U.S. citizens (83 percent), while most confirmed labor trafficking victims were identified as undocumented aliens (67 percent) or qualified aliens (28 percent),” for a total of 95% foreign nationals.

¹⁰ See generally, <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/type-trafficking/labor-trafficking>.

¹¹ See generally, http://streetlightusa.org/wordpress/?page_id=170.

¹² See generally, Courtois, C.A., “*Complex Trauma, Complex Reactions: Assessment and Treatment. Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*,” *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research, Practice Training*, Volume 41-4 (pages 412-425). (2004). Herman, Judith Lewis. “*Complex PTSD: A Syndrome in Survivors of Prolonged and Repeated Trauma. Journal of Traumatic Stress*, Volume 5, Issue 3 (pages 377-391). (1992). Herman, Judith Lewis, *Trauma and recovery: The Aftermath of Violence from Domestic Abuse to Political Terror*. (New York, NY) (Basic Books) (1997).

as a child: the majority of victims experienced incest or other sexual abuse as children,¹³ and nearly all had been physically abused.¹⁴ Thus, it is not surprising that victims frequently have a history with the juvenile justice or child welfare system.¹⁵ Children in foster care are among those most vulnerable, because the reason for their placement typically has a traumatic origin.¹⁶

In both sex and labor trafficking, once victims have been recruited, they typically do not have meaningful social networks. Traffickers maintain control over communication by isolating victims, keeping them from getting support and also from being able to ask for help. Trafficking victims are often ashamed of the horrific acts they have been forced into and are extremely fearful of the trafficker, who uses violence and threats against the victim and their loved ones in order to maintain control. Due to this shame and fear, victims may be hesitant to receive services or participate in an investigation of their perpetrator. Further, individuals rarely self-identify as a victim of human trafficking, similar to other situations of abuse where the victims blame themselves for what has been done to them by perpetrators.

¹³ See <https://www.wilder.org/Wilder-Research/Publications/Studies/Domestic%20Trafficking%20of%20Minors%20in%20the%20United%20States/Overview%20of%20Domestic%20Trafficking%20of%20Minors%20in%20the%20United%20States,%20Snapshot.pdf>.

¹⁴ Hunter, S.K., “Prostitution is Cruelty and Abuse to Women and Children,” 1 *Mich. J. Gender & Law*. (1993) (pages 1-14). Melissa Farley & Howard Barkan. See also “Prostitution, Violence Against Women, and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder”, 27 *Women & Health*. (1998), (pages 37-39). <http://www.prostitutionresearch.com/ProsViolPosttrauStress.html>.

¹⁵ In Connecticut, it was found that 86 out of 88 child sex trafficking victims had prior involvement in the child welfare system. See “*Child Sex Trafficking and the Child Welfare System: State Policy Advocacy and Reform Center*,” by Elliott Gluck, Richa Mathur. (July 2014)/. Up to 85% of trafficking victims in a New York state study had prior child welfare involvement. See also, United States House Ways and Means Hearing on “Protecting Vulnerable Children: Preventing & Addressing Sex Trafficking of Youth in Foster Care” Representative Louise M. Slaughter Human Resources Subcommittee Testimony (October 23, 2013).

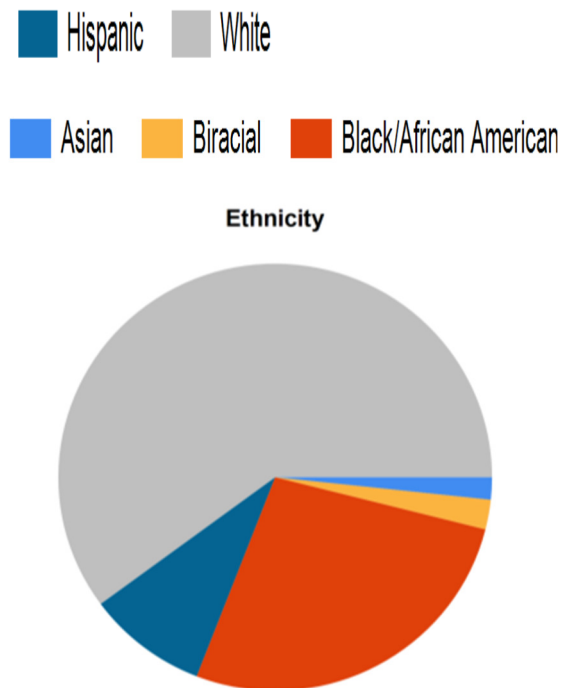
¹⁶ One study found post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms in 19.2% of child welfare investigated kids placed in foster care. Kolko, D. J., Hurlburt, M. S., Jinjin, Z., Barth, R. P., Leslie, L. K., & Burns, B.J. (2010). “*Posttraumatic Stress symptoms in Children and Adolescents Referred for Child Welfare Investigation*”. *Child Maltreatment*, 15(1), 48-63. The IMPACT Program is a pilot program funded by DCS that assesses and serves persistent runaway females aged 12-18 in collaboration with Lutherwood and the Community Health Network in Indianapolis. The program includes a 45-day initial diagnostic piece, joint residential and home-based therapeutic services, a strong family therapy component, and a continuum of care. In the first 8 months the program was operating, 64% of the youth assessed had been sexually exploited, and 41% had been advertised on Backpage.com by a third party. Of these persistent runaway youth who were assessed, 64% had a history of foster care placements and nearly half had a history of exposure to domestic violence.

Scope of Human Trafficking in Indiana

Human trafficking is a rapidly growing crime in Indiana as well as the U.S. As noted above, one statewide IPATH partner reported that its coalition of service providers served 178 trafficked youth in just 2016 alone.¹⁷ Of those youth under age 21 served by Indiana providers statewide this year, nearly all were girls (94%); and the majority were Caucasian (60%).¹⁸ The young age of Indiana victims is also striking: nearly 30% are 15 or younger and more than 10% served are between ages 12-14.¹⁹ Unfortunately, it is not uncommon for children to be trafficked for many years before they are recovered and served. In Indiana, victims were as young as 7 when first trafficked.²⁰

While few statistics exist involving immigrant victims, Indiana pro bono legal services providers have assisted more than 36 trafficked immigrants to receive T Visas, the humanitarian immigration relief available to trafficked victims.²¹

Another indicator of trafficking volume is tips. IPATH experiences an exponential growth in tips--notifications of suspected human trafficking-- to the OAG each year. 2015 saw double the notifications from 2014, with 130 reports in 2014 and over 275 in 2015.²² In 2016, there was an exponential growth to 520 tips, representing a 4 times increase in the number of tips during the two year period.²³ Not all of these reports were confirmed to be human trafficking and there is the possibility of duplicate notifications. Such a marked increase may indicate an increase of incidents



¹⁷ From January to October 28, 2016, the Indiana Youth Services, Indiana Trafficking Victims Assistance program coordinated services for 178 trafficked or commercially sexually exploited youth through its partner service providers throughout Indiana.

¹⁸ One hundred and two were identified as white; 3 Asian; 4 biracial; 48 black/African American; 16 Hispanic. *Id.*

¹⁹ Two of the children served are between 0-11; 2 are 12; 3 are 13; 15 are age 14; 30 are age 15; 30 are age 16; 38 are age 17; 37 are age 18; 6 are age 19; 3 are age 20; 6 are age 21; and 3 are age 23. *Id.*

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ Twenty-one of the T Visas were obtained by Neighborhood Christian Legal Clinic, 5 by Indiana legal Services and 10 by National Immigrant Justice Center.

²² The vast majority of these notifications came from the Indiana Department of Child Services (DCS). The OAG collects this information for IPATH but does not investigate the tips. The protocol for DCS is to contact local law enforcement to investigate when their hotline receives information involving circumstances that may be human trafficking.

²³ *Id.*

of human trafficking in Indiana, but an increase in tips also indicates recognition of potential trafficking scenarios and increased identification of victims is expected with extensive awareness and training of first responders and those who are likely to encounter a victim.²⁴

Further, in 2015 the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) received 243 calls from Indiana and indicated that 53 were likely human trafficking cases based on facts reported at the time.²⁵ The NHTRC operates a national, toll-free anti-trafficking hotline.²⁶ They accept calls from anywhere in the country and are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This hotline serves the anti-trafficking field in the United States and is funded by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and other private donors and supporters. The NHTRC is a program of the non-profit, non-government organization, Polaris Project. While NHTRC accepts tips about potential trafficking situations, it is important to note that they do not confirm the accuracy of initial call classifications, remove duplicate reports, or track incident resolution. However, the call numbers are still helpful indicators of the level of awareness of human trafficking in a given area. NHTRC refers all calls related to possible trafficking in Indiana to IPATH member law enforcement and victim services.

In 2014, IPATH collaborated with the University of Indianapolis to conduct an assessment to estimate the prevalence of trafficking experiences in caseloads of providers who work with high risk youth in the state of Indiana.²⁷



²⁴ IPATH relies on the notifying agency to update or provide information about the status of a suspected instance of trafficking.

²⁵ See generally,

https://humantraffickinghotline.org/sites/default/files/NHTRC%202015%20Indiana%20State%20Report%20-%20IN%20%2001.01.15%20-%2012.31.15_OTIP_Edited_06-08-16.pdf

²⁶ See Polaris Project website. (www.polarisproject.org). Polaris Project also provides comprehensive service referrals for victims of trafficking, including emergency and after-hours needs.

²⁷ The researchers (Dr. Lisa Elwood & S.M. Goodin) and IPATH identified organizations throughout the state that provide direct services to at-risk youth and asked those professionals directly serving the youth in their agency to complete an online survey. The survey was designed to gather information about the agency as well as an estimated prevalence of sex trafficking experiences reported by youth. Participants in the survey were also asked about their typical assessment practices and estimated prevalence of risk factors for sex trafficking among the youth they serve.

Associated Risk Factors	Females			Males		
	Routinely assessed	Estimated prevalence		Routinely assessed	Estimated prevalence	
		Mean	S.D.		Mean	S.D.
Intimate partner violence against parent	80.6%	38.4%	26.5	79.4%	39.8%	26.8
Primary caregiver engaged in prostitution	36.1%	4.5%	7.9	32.8%	3.6%	7.6
Physical abuse by boyfriend/girlfriend	84.3%	18.9%	24.7	80.6%	10.2%	18.4
Being a victim of sexual abuse or rape	92.8%	31.2%	28.6	90.9%	19.3%	23.0
Running away from home	89.7%	26.5%	28.4	90.5%	26.7%	28.3
Being in the foster care system	95.5%	40.9%	36.6	98.4%	38.5%	35.6
Having ties to gangs or organized crime	70.1%	9.9%	15.2	72.6%	16.0%	24.9
Having sexually-explicit photos or video taken	42.4%	8.0%	11.4	37.1%	3.4%	9.1
Having a sexually-transmitted disease	63.6%	13.0%	21.3	61.3%	8.8%	20.2
Direct Indicators						
Engaging in sexual acts for money	45.5%	4.5%	12.5	42.2%	3.0%	11.2
Engaging in sexual acts for favors, to pay off a debt, or for goods/services	40.3%	5.4%	10.6	34.4%	3.0%	10.0
Stripping, exotic dancing, or lap dancing	25.4%	2.9%	8.2	25.8%	1.0%	4.9
Engaging in sex acts through websites, escort services, street prostitution, brothels, massage parlors, strip clubs, or informal arrangements	28.4%	3.9%	10.3	26.2%	2.5%	8.5

Dr. Lisa Elwood & S.M. Goodin, (November 2015)

At the time of the survey, the majority of providers indicated that they routinely assess their clients for some of the risk factors associated with trafficking, but that they less frequently assessed the more direct indicator of trafficking.²⁸ Only 25% of the participants indicated that they had received prior training on human trafficking, and nearly half, 44.2%, reported that they did not think they would usually know if their clients had been victims of sex trafficking.²⁹ After reading definitions of human trafficking, 32.9% of providers reported that at least one of their clients had been victimized as a minor through sex trafficking.³⁰ When estimating percentages of youth on their caseloads over the past year with sex trafficking victimization, the participants indicated ranges from 1% to 50% of females and from 0% to 35% of males.³¹

²⁸ Goodin, S. M., Elwood, Dr. Lisa. S. Assessment and reporting of experiences associated with sex trafficking among minors in the state of Indiana. Poster presented at the Annual Conference of the Association for Behavioral and Cognitive Therapies. Chicago, IL. The direct indicators of trafficking that the survey asked participants about included engaging in sexual acts for money; engaging in sexual acts for favors, to pay off a debt, or for goods/services; stripping, exotic dancing, or lap dancing; and engaging in sex acts through websites, escort services, street prostitution, brothels, massage parlors, strip clubs, or informal arrangements. The associated risk factors included intimate partner violence against parent, primary caregiver engaged in prostitution, physical abuse by boyfriend/girlfriend, being a victim of sexual abuse or rape, running away from home, being in the foster care system, having ties to gangs or organized crime, having sexually-explicit photos or video taken, and having a sexually transmitted disease. (November 2015).

²⁹ *Id.* Assessment and reporting of experiences associated with sex trafficking among minors in the state of Indiana. Poster presented at the Annual Conference of the Association for Behavioral and Cognitive Therapies. Chicago, IL.

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ *Id.*

III. IPATH—Indiana Protection for Abused and Trafficked Persons Task Force

In 2004, the U.S. Justice Department conducted a meeting with Indianapolis area law enforcement, victim service providers, and a pro bono legal clinic to report that the Indianapolis area was at high risk for human trafficking given information from similarly situated cities in the country and Indiana’s specific location as a state with a number of intersecting national highways: the “crossroads of America.” In response to this concern, the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Indiana formed the Indiana Protection for Abused and Trafficked Humans Task Force (IPATH) in 2005 and in 2006, the task force received a two-year federal grant.³² Since 2009, IPATH is co-chaired by the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Indiana and the Indiana Attorney General.³³ Originally, IPATH’s jurisdiction was limited to the southern part of the state, primarily Marion County and the surrounding counties. However, in 2013, the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Indiana joined the task force, expanding IPATH’s geographic reach to include the entire state.³⁴ The task force is comprised of over 75 organizations statewide including: state and federal law enforcement and other government agencies, social service, health care and legal service providers, as well as faith based, community and educational organizations. All partners are committed to fighting the scourge of human trafficking while treating victims of trafficking with respect, dignity and cultural sensitivity.

The goals of IPATH are: Prosecution, Protection, and Prevention, through enhancing law enforcement’s ability to prosecute traffickers, providing resources and training to identify and recover victims, ensuring comprehensive services are available for victims of trafficking, and employing strategies to reduce demand and prevent trafficking. Collaboration between service providers and law enforcement through the task force model is not only best practice for upholding and protecting the rights of trafficked persons, it increases the likelihood that trafficked persons will cooperate with a formal investigation and testify against their trafficker. Providing client-centered, trauma focused services at the moment a victim is identified increases their sense of security, builds their trust, and is not only proven to be more effective for attaining long-term treatment goals, but also improves the probability of a successful prosecution.³⁵

³² The U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Indiana at that time was Susan Brooks, now Congresswoman for the 5th Congressional District. The grant was extended to 2009 and was awarded to IMPD and the Julian Center.

³³ The Indiana Attorney General is Greg Zoeller and the U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of Indiana in 2009 was Joe Hogsett and Josh Minkler in 2016.

³⁴ U.S. Attorney David Cap.

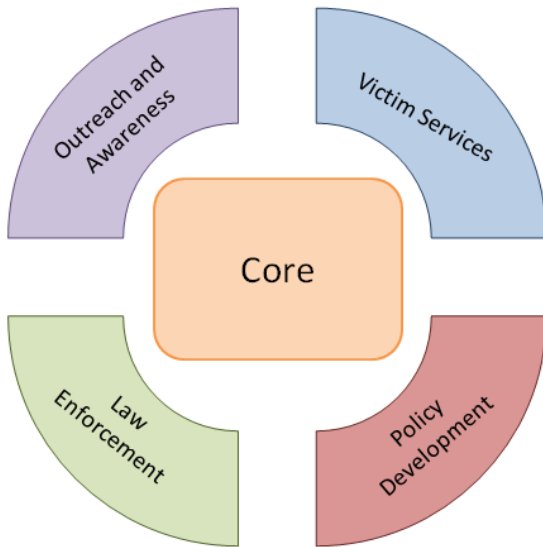
³⁵ Task force on Trafficking of Women and Girls Report. American Psychological Association. (Washington D.C.) (2014). <http://www.apa.org/pi/women/programs/trafficking/report.aspx>; Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS),

IPATH is comprised of multiple committees, each with a slightly different focus, but with overlapping responsibilities: Core, Outreach/Awareness and Training, Law Enforcement, Victim Services, and Policy Development.

The Core Committee includes key law enforcement and victim services partners who meet to discuss overall policy and protocol for the task force, receive ongoing education, and share information on local prosecutions, training and issues facing their respective regions. The Law Enforcement Committee is comprised of local, state and federal law enforcement, including the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), Homeland Security Investigations, the U.S. Attorney’s

Office for both the Southern and Northern Districts of Indiana, Indiana Attorney General, Indiana State Police, Marion County Prosecutor’s Office, Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, and other local law enforcement offices across the state.

IPATH Indiana Protection for Abused and Trafficked Humans



The Victim Services Committee includes many different service providers, including, the Department of Child Services, FBI victim advocacy, Neighborhood Christian Legal Clinic, Restored, Ascent 121, Indiana Trafficking Victim Assistance Program and other entities that provide counseling, healthcare, and important services needed by victims of trafficking. Currently, there are no residential placement options dedicated exclusively to serving victims of human trafficking (adults or

children) in Indiana. Facilities such as Youth Opportunity Center in Muncie and Lutherwood/Ascent 121 in Indianapolis currently house and serve child trafficked victims. In certain instances, domestic violence shelters have housed and served adult victims. However, as

US Department of Justice. (2010). *“Enhancing Community Policing with Immigrant Populations”*. Gallagher, Anne. (2009). *“Prosecuting and Adjudicating Trafficking in Persons Cases in Australia: Obstacles and Opportunities”*. Office for the Special Representative and Coordinator for Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings (OSCE) and United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking *“Analysing the Business Model of Trafficking in Human Beings to Better Prevent Crime”* (2011). <http://www.osce.org/secretariat/69028?download=true>;
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), US Department of Justice. (2008). *“First Response to Victims of Crime: A Guidebook to Law Enforcement Officers”*. <http://ojp.gov/ovc/publications/infores/pdf/FirstResponseGuidebook.pdf> ;
United Nations High Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, *“Commentary on Human Rights and Human Trafficking”*. (2010). http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Commentary_Human_Trafficking_en.pdf

much as the cycles of violence from domestic violence situations mirror the cycles of violence in a trafficking scenario, the two are not identical. Other service providers serving vulnerable youth are addressing the trauma experienced by children who have been trafficked even without having specific trafficking programs. Trafficking survivors need specialized trauma-focused care, designed for their particular needs.

The IPATH Victim Services Committee evaluates existing resources and shares information among member service providers to best serve identified victims of trafficking. There are multiple efforts currently underway to create human trafficking specific facilities for both adults and children in the coming years. Given that more and more victims are identified, increased resources are needed to support the complex needs of trafficked victims.

The Outreach Committee is the only committee completely open to the public, and both staff of IPATH member agencies and volunteers make up this group that seeks to train first responders and raise public awareness about the issue of human trafficking. The Committee is divided into the following working groups, which target specific audiences for training and awareness raising: Healthcare, Youth Prevention, Anti-Demand and Community Events. Outreach Committee members from all of these working groups give presentations, staff booths at fairs, festivals, and events, help develop and distribute awareness materials, and participate in other critical outreach events to increase public and professional knowledge on this topic.

In addition to the education provided by the Outreach Committee, members of the other Committees also provide training. Trainings given by law enforcement and victim services partners are specialized and aimed at educating professionals who are most likely to encounter victims, such as local law enforcement, judges, health care providers, social services, anyone working with youth, taxi drivers, hotel staff, and others. These trainings cover topics such as: definition of human trafficking; distinguishing trafficking from other crimes; risk factors for victims; red flags of trafficking scenarios; investigatory tools and techniques; services needed by victims, discussion of state and federal laws on human trafficking; and how to report and respond to a potential trafficking situation.

The Policy Development committee was created in 2015 following the suggestion of the Indiana Children's Commission and then Chair, Chief Justice Loretta Rush, to address ongoing legislative and policy goals of the task force. It is comprised of key stakeholders from the Office of the Attorney General, Indiana Department of Child Services, probation, victim service providers, law enforcement, and legislators. The goal of this committee is to coordinate efforts at the

statehouse as well as to develop policies at agencies around the state to help identify and serve victims of trafficking.

IV. The Law—Federal and State Legislation

Indiana Law

In 2006, the first state law dedicated to human trafficking offenses was passed in Indiana. IC 35-42-3.5 details the state provisions regarding human trafficking. Indiana’s anti-trafficking statute provides human trafficking offenses and details the rights that trafficked persons have as victims.

In section 1(b) of Indiana state law, a person who knowingly or intentionally recruits, harbors, or transports a child less than eighteen (18) years of age, with the intent of engaging the child in forced labor or involuntary servitude commits promotion of human trafficking of a minor, a Level 3 felony. This also includes inducing or causing the child to engage in prostitution, engage in a performance or incident that includes sexual conduct in violation of IC 35-42-4-4 (b) (child exploitation).³⁶

In section 1(c) of Indiana state law, a person who knowingly or intentionally sells or transfers custody of a child less than eighteen years of age for the purpose of prostitution or participating in sexual conduct, commits sexual trafficking of a minor, a Level 2 felony.³⁷

Section 1(d) of Indiana’s human trafficking law states that a person who knowingly or intentionally pays, offers to pay, or agrees to pay money or other property to another person for an individual who the person knows has been forced into: labor; involuntary servitude; or prostitution; commits human trafficking, Level 5 felony.³⁸ This provision has been used to prosecute the person who uses a victim, or “john,” for the crime of human trafficking.³⁹

Indiana’s human trafficking statute also provides for restitution for victims⁴⁰ and provides a civil cause of action to victims after the perpetrator is convicted of a human trafficking offense. In a

³⁶ Human and Sexual Trafficking, Ind. Code 35-42-3.5. (Note that when the statute was initially passed, Indiana utilized a different classification system for felonies (Class A-D) and the comprehensive criminal code reform created a new system of Levels 1-6 for felony offenses).

³⁷ Id.

³⁸ Id.

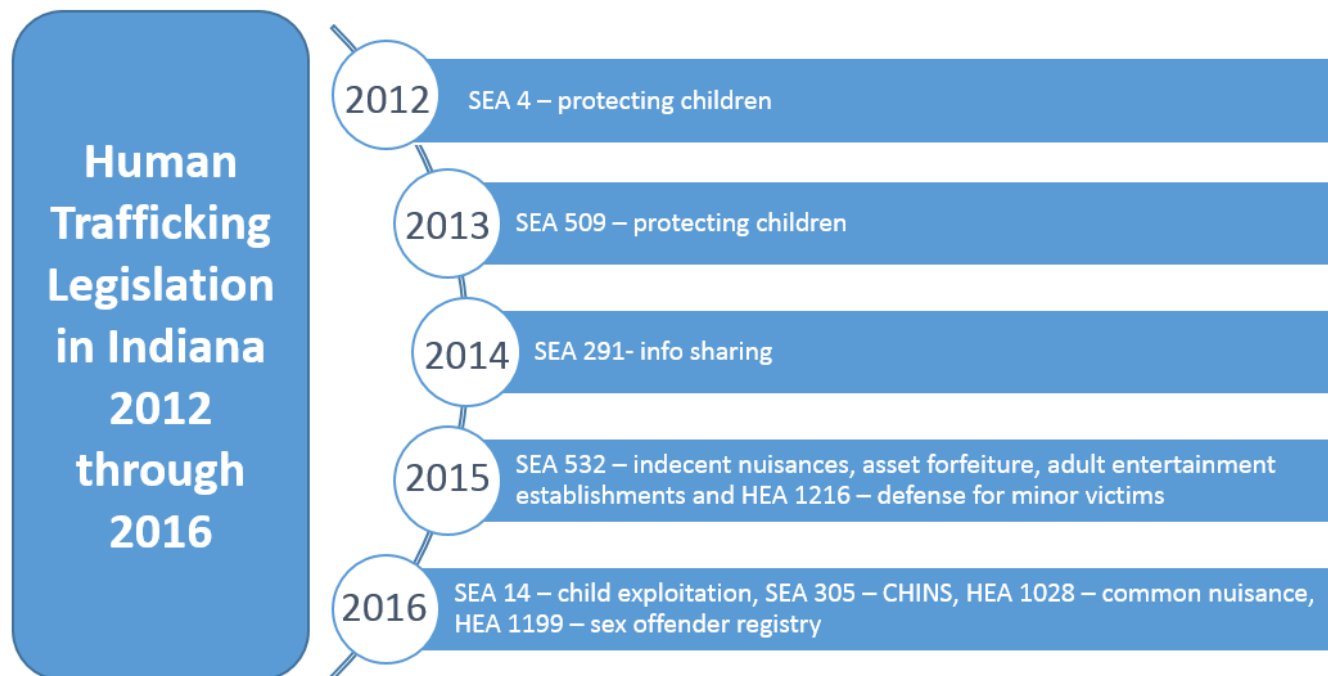
³⁹ In 2016, St. Joseph County Prosecutors secured a conviction for human trafficking against Patrick Zimmer, a man who was attempting to purchase a minor girl for sex. *State of Indiana v. Patrick Zimmer, St. Joseph Co.* 71D08-1508-F4-000060. The TVPA, federal human trafficking law also allows the buyer to be tried for human trafficking. 18 USC 1591 (a)(1).

⁴⁰ See IC 35-42-3.5-3.

civil case the victim may recover actual damages, court costs, punitive damages, and attorney’s fees.⁴¹

Indiana Legislation

In the years since Indiana first passed its Human Trafficking statutes, members of IPATH



have advocated for changes in the law to facilitate the prosecution of traffickers as well as recover and serve trafficked victims. In 2012, Senate Enrolled Act 4 (SEA 4) removed the requirement to prove force, threat of force, or fraud in cases where the victim was under 16 years of age, thereby adding special protections for minor victims of trafficking. The Indiana legislature worked quickly and intentionally in the weeks leading up to Indianapolis hosting the Super Bowl so that the new provision would be in effect at the time of the event. The Super Bowl, along with other large events with a party atmosphere attracting men, are known to create an increased risk of human trafficking, primarily because of the documented increase in demand for commercial sex during these events. In 2013 SEA 509 raised this age to 18, mirroring the federal law and other states’ statutes, recognizing that sex trafficking of children is child exploitation and that all minors are in need of these additional protections. In 2014 the House passed a resolution to encourage the study of trafficking of children on the internet and SEA 291 provided information sharing and investigation options for the OAG to assist law enforcement and service provider partners.

⁴¹ Id. at IC-35-42-3.5-3.

In 2015 the legislature passed a human trafficking package bill, SEA 532, which added human trafficking to the list of indecent nuisances, expanded asset forfeiture, and required identity verification/tracking and awareness requirements to adult entertainment establishments with alcohol permits regulated by the Alcohol and Tobacco Commission. Adding human trafficking to the nuisance statute provides an additional opportunity to interdict a trafficking situation, and not only identify and serve victims, but also punish and deter the traffickers. This change allows any real property used to facilitate human trafficking to be declared a public nuisance and seized by the court until the nuisance is abated, as well as subjects the trafficker to the costs of the seizure and potential fines.

Asset forfeiture is a tool that law enforcement and prosecutors can use to provide a deterrent effect to committing trafficking. This process allows the state to seize the profits of traffickers as well as any property that they used to facilitate the crime. Perhaps most importantly, this asset forfeiture provision provides a funding stream for victims to receive court ordered restitution and services as well as funding law enforcement efforts. Under federal law, any property, real or personal, used or intended to be used to commit or to facilitate the commission of the trafficking and any property, real or personal, which constitutes or is derived from proceeds traceable to the trafficking is subject to forfeiture. Indiana law was changed to allow for the seizure of property that is used to *commit* the trafficking crime as well as property derived from the *proceeds* of the crime; previously only property derived from the proceeds of the crime was included in this section.

In many adult entertainment establishments, pimps may force individuals (often underage girls) to dance while trafficking them for prostitution. The forced or underage dancing itself could be trafficking depending on the circumstances, but under the typical business model for these establishments the dancers/performers are independent contractors so that the establishments may claim little to no actual knowledge of age, real identity, etc. The registration process for adult entertainment establishments will require them to take and maintain photographs of the individuals (the entertainers/performers) for inspection by investigators. This is one approach to try to help ensure that minors are not being used in clubs, etc., and that if they are, there is a civil regulatory process to address and bring the illegal practice to the attention of law enforcement. This mirrors the record keeping requirements under federal law for pornography producers⁴² and is tied to the registration and regulation system already in place for these business entities' alcohol permits.

⁴² See 18 USC 2257.

Also in 2015, HEA 1216 provided a defense to prostitution for minors who are trafficked victims and added requirements regarding missing person information to be included with the pamphlets that law enforcement distributes. This change highlighted the specific link between vulnerable youth who run away from home and the high risk for runaway youth to be trafficked.

In 2016 the legislature had a focus on protecting children and enacted a number of laws to that end. First, SEA 14 increased penalties in the child exploitation statute from Level 6 to Level 5 for possession of child pornography and from Level 5 to Level 4 for manufacturing child pornography. SEA 305 created a new Child In Need of Services (CHINS) category within DCS to expand the agency's capability to identify and serve child victims of trafficking. This new CHINS designation contemplates situations in which it is not the parent or guardian who is the trafficker, but rather a third party exploiter who is abusing the child. It also not only includes children who are victims of trafficking, but also those children who may live in the same home as someone who has been convicted of trafficking. House Enrolled Act 1028 provided law enforcement a new tool by adding human trafficking crimes to the Common Nuisance statute and also adopted HEA 1199 closing a gap in the sex offender registry relating to human trafficking crimes.

Federal Law

On the federal level, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), enacted in 2000, has the same three primary focus areas of IPATH: prevention, through public awareness and professional education on human trafficking; protection of victims, through immigration aid (T-Visas), law enforcement certification, and services for eligible victims; and prosecution, by creating the federal crime of human trafficking and providing new law enforcement tools and efforts. In addition, the TVPA mandates that the U.S. State Department release an annual Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report, in which more than 160 countries are evaluated on their work to combat trafficking, the lowest ranked countries being subject to sanctions.

T-Visas provide humanitarian immigration relief for trafficked victims. These are specialized non-immigrant visas for foreign-born victims of trafficking that begin with a 4 year non-immigrant status but can ultimately lead to permanent resident status and citizenship. These visas also provide the option for victims to petition for certain family members to join them in the United States as well as temporary social service benefits similar to those available to refugees, such as legal work authorization, housing, health care, counseling, etc.. The ability for a foreign-born victim to remain in the United States with work authorization and temporary social services provides the victim stability following the period of violence and trauma typically experienced by trafficked victims. A victim's continued presence in the U.S. also enhances law enforcement's

ability to build a case against the trafficker, which was one of the original goals of the T-Visa provision of the TVPA.

Congress reauthorized the TVPA multiple times, beginning in 2003. TVPRA 2003 added provisions to alert travelers that sex tourism is illegal and created a new civil action that allowed trafficked victims to sue their traffickers in federal district court.⁴³ In 2005, the TVPA added measures to protect U.S. citizen survivors including grant programs to assist state and local law enforcement efforts in combating trafficking and to expand victim assistance programs to U.S. citizens or resident aliens subjected to trafficking.⁴⁴ The 2008 reauthorization added new crimes that imposed penalties on those who obstruct or attempt to obstruct prosecutors' investigations of trafficking.⁴⁵ In 2013, the TVPA reauthorization included supplementary provisions to support holistic services for survivors and to enable law enforcement to investigate cases, to hold perpetrators accountable, and prevent slavery from happening in the first place.

Congress enacted H.R. 4980 in 2014, which focused on "Protecting Children and Youth At Risk of Sex Trafficking." Sec. 105 of the Act directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to report to Congress on information about: (1) children who run away from foster care and their risk of becoming sex trafficking victims, (2) state efforts to provide specialized services, foster family homes, child care institutions, or other forms of placement for children who are sex trafficking victims; and (3) state efforts to ensure children in foster care form and maintain long-lasting connections to caring adults, even when a child in foster care must move to another foster family home or when the child is placed under the supervision of a new caseworker.

In 2015, Congress enacted a number of bills that forward the rights of trafficked victims and facilitate prosecution of traffickers. First, S. 178, the *Stop Advertising Victims of Exploitation Act of 2015 or the SAVE Act* (Sec. 118), focused on holding websites that advertise for prostitution on adult services sites accountable when the advertisements involves trafficked minors. It amended the federal criminal code to prohibit knowingly: (1) advertising commercial sex acts involving a minor or an individual engaged in such an act through force, fraud, or coercion; or (2) benefitting

⁴³ Alliance to End Slavery and Trafficking. "Summary of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) and Reauthorizations." <http://endslaveryandtrafficking.org/fy2014/Relevant-Authorization-Statutes.php>

⁴⁴ US Department of Justice, "Attorney General's Annual Report to Congress and Assessment of U.S. Government Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons Fiscal Year 2013."

⁴⁵ Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, Public Law No. 110-457 (2008).

financially or otherwise from such advertising knowing that the individual involved was a minor or victim of force, fraud, or coercion.⁴⁶

In addition, the TVPA was amended to clarify that buyers of sex are liable under the federal human trafficking law. Section 108 of S. 178 amended 18 USC 1591 to add the words “solicits or patronizes” to the TVPA “making absolutely clear for judges, juries, prosecutors, and law enforcement officials that persons who purchase sexual acts from human trafficking victims may be arrested, prosecuted, and convicted as sex trafficking offenders.”⁴⁷

V. Statewide Trafficking Response: Prosecution, Protection, Prevention

A. Prosecution: Indiana Cases

A critical focus of any effective human trafficking task force is prosecution of traffickers: ensuring that perpetrators are punished for their crime and imprisoned, thereby prevented from trafficking others. Indiana has seen many different kinds of human trafficking cases – from domestic servitude of foreign-born individuals to domestic minor sex trafficking. Indiana prosecutors have filed some 88 charges of Promotion of Human Trafficking and Sexual Trafficking of a Minor against perpetrators. Moreover, they filed 1511 charges of Child Solicitation.⁴⁸ The following is a brief summary of a few of these cases.

State v. Chris Smiley⁴⁹

The first state human trafficking case in Indiana occurred in Marion County. This case involved a 19-year old victim who was forced into prostitution as a result of a drug debt that her mother’s boyfriend owed. The victim was exploited physically and psychologically at the hands of the trafficker for more than three weeks while being told she owed an ever increasing amount of money. Ultimately, the trafficker, Chris Smiley, was convicted of human trafficking, promoting prostitution, battery, intimidation and strangulation and received a sentence of 10 years.

⁴⁶ <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/senate-bill/178>.

⁴⁷ 18 USC 1591 (a)(1).

⁴⁸ Information compiled by the Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council, on file at 302 W. Washington St. Room E 205 Indianapolis, IN 46204.

⁴⁹ *State of Indiana v. Chris Smiley*, 49G-02-1008-FB-061140.

State of Indiana v. Pardip Singh⁵⁰

In 2012, P.K. moved to the United States to live with Pardip Singh and his parents in New Jersey. She married Singh in 2006, but had not lived with him at any point up until 2012. Singh received a job as a commercial truck driver and planned on moving to Indiana. During a 4 day stint of driving through Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York before arriving in Indianapolis, Singh forced P.K. to remain in the back of the truck and gave her only cookies and water to eat and drink. Upon reaching their new apartment in Indianapolis, Singh called a few of P.K.'s relatives demanding money and threatened to kill her. He then made more phone calls indicating he had a girl from India and would take \$500 for a night with her. When one of the men Singh spoke with on the phone showed up at the apartment to purchase sex, P.K. refused to come out. Singh dragged her out, beat her and ended up pushing her down the stairs of their second floor apartment. After P.K. was able to run back up the stairs, she locked Singh out and he proceeded to call the authorities. After local law enforcement arrived, Singh was arrested and eventually charged with promotion of human trafficking, Class C felony criminal confinement, Class D felony criminal confinement, felony intimidation, domestic battery and battery. He was found guilty and sentenced to 14 years for promotion of human trafficking, four years for criminal confinement, and 545 days for intimidation for an aggregate executed sentence of 15 years.

State v. Adam McNally

On July 8, 2014, a man in Kokomo, Indiana, was convicted on three charges of child molestation and human trafficking. Adam McNally, age 37, was found guilty of sexually abusing his 12-year old stepdaughter and selling her to other men on multiple occasions. The victim rode her bike to a local fire station to seek help after being repeatedly abused and exploited for more than a year. McNally received a 55 year sentence.⁵¹

State of Indiana v. Joseph Dennis⁵²

Joseph Dennis was the “boyfriend” of a 15 year old girl he forced into prostitution. One evening in August 2012, Dennis picked up the teenager and told her he wasn’t taking her back home. She was told that if she wanted to eat, she had to make him some money. Dennis brought in a few other women he knew who were engaged in prostitution to teach the 15 year old what to do

⁵⁰ *State of Indiana v. Pardip Singh*, 40 N.E. 3d 981 (2015) (Transfer denied by Indiana Supreme Court 2016).

⁵¹ Munsey, Pat. “*McNally sentenced to 55 years for child molest, human trafficking.*” *Kokomo Perspective*, July 2014. <http://www.kokomoperspective.com>.

⁵² *State of Indiana v. Joseph Dennis*, Marion County, 49G02-1208-FB-056811

and introduced her to customers as his sister. She was threatened if she didn't bring Dennis the money she made while being prostituted in Indianapolis. The teen was able to run away when she happened to see a family friend at a nearby convenience store. Dennis was arrested and charged with human trafficking, promoting prostitution, sexual misconduct with a minor and battery. He pleaded guilty to human trafficking and received a 14-year prison sentence and is required to register as a sex offender.

United States v. Huey-Dingle⁵³

Indiana's first federal human trafficking case occurred in 2011. The trafficker forced multiple women into prostitution, exerting control with violence and threats, taking the women to Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio. While transporting two victims from Chicago to Indianapolis, Nathan Huey-Dingle stopped multiple times to brutally beat one of the victims until she eventually died. Huey-Dingle pleaded guilty to federal charges of transporting a person across state lines with intent that she engage in prostitution; human trafficking by force, fraud or coercion; traveling in interstate commerce with intent to promote prostitution and thereafter committing a crime of violence that resulted in death. He received a 45 year sentence.

United States v. Mitchell⁵⁴

From September, 2012 through June of 2013, Jerry Mitchell exploited three adults and three children (ages 12, 16, and 17) by coercing and forcing them into commercial sex. Mitchell maintained control over them by sexually assaulting the victims. One of the girls, a pre-teen at the time, stated that Mitchell gave them condoms, told them where to go, and told her how to walk "like a prostitute."

FBI and Homeland Security investigators "began tracking Mitchell after they arrested a 19-year-old woman in June, 2013 on prostitution charges. They dropped the charges against her after she led them to Mitchell, who she said made her have sex with other men for money."⁵⁵ The other five victims, including the pre-teen girl, were identified between that time and June, 2013. Mitchell's federal charges include 2 counts of sex trafficking by means of force, fraud, coercion; 3 counts of sex trafficking of Children; 2 counts of transporting minor to engage in prostitution; and 1 count of production of child pornography. Mitchell pleaded guilty in September 2015 and

⁵³ *United States v. Nathan Huey-Dingle*, United States District Court – Northern District of Indiana, 2:13 MJ-00091-APR

⁵⁴ *United States v. Jerry Mitchell*, United States District Court – Southern District of Indiana, 1:13-CR-02620SEB-MJD

⁵⁵ <http://www.indystar.com/story/news/crime/2014/02/05/indy-man-faces-federal-sex-trafficking-charges/5200733/>

received a 25 year sentence. Mitchell was also charged and convicted in Marion County for the crime of child molesting involving the pre-teen girl.

B. Protection: Identification, Recovery, and Service Provision

In addition to prosecution, protection of victims is a critical goal of any effective response to human trafficking. The statewide response must include extensive training, particularly targeting those who are likely to encounter a victim such that potential trafficking scenarios are recognized and victims are identified. Further, a successful response must also provide and facilitate means whereby trafficked victims are not only recovered from the trafficking scenario, but also provided trauma counseling, safe housing, and treatment options that enhance their ability to embrace a new future and thrive, moving from victim to survivor of human trafficking.

1) Identification of Victims: Training First Responders and Service Providers

Human trafficking is often a hidden crime. The first step in protecting victims is identification, which requires extensive training of first responders and the community at large. Human trafficking can and does occur in both public and private life and no industry, and certainly no community, is immune from this crime. For reasons discussed below, trafficking victims very rarely self-identify or recognize their own exploitation as human trafficking. Therefore, trained persons are in a position to identify and report exploitative situations with a severity that has reached the threshold of slavery and trafficking. In this effort, IPATH members have trained nearly 40,000 Hoosiers about human trafficking. These presentations have not only increased general community awareness of this horrific crime, but also include targeted trainings for professionals who are likely to/and have encountered victims: law enforcement, other first responders, judges and lawyers, migrant worker and immigrant group advocates, youth and school workers, hospitality workers, healthcare professionals, and service providers. This ongoing training is critical to build the capacity to identify, refer, and respond effectively to human trafficking in Indiana.

Since 2005, IPATH partners including the OAG, law enforcement, service providers and trained volunteers have conducted education programs to raise awareness and educate professionals. In 2016, IPATH gained a new statewide partner: the Indiana Youth Services Association (IYSA) received a federal Victims of Crime Act grant through the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute, to establish the Indiana Trafficking Victims Assistance Program (ITVAP) to serve youth under age 21 who are trafficked or commercially sexually exploited. This program has

divided the state into 10 separate regions and employs a Coalition Coordinator for each region to recruit service providers as well as train first responders and raise awareness of human trafficking across the state. As noted above, ITVAP and its service provider partners have identified and served nearly 180 youth in 2016 alone.

IYSA also administers the Safe Place program, which is being used to identify trafficked victims. Safe Place is a national evidence-driven program that provides “access to immediate help and supportive resources” for young people in crisis through a network of youth friendly sites such as schools, fire stations, libraries, etc. where youth are connected to help and safety. The Safe Place program offers prevention and intervention services to respond to and avoid escalation of a youth’s crisis and the program’s use to address the human trafficking of youth increases victims’ access to safety. There are currently 1,600 Safe Place locations in Indiana at which victims can access immediate safety and be linked to resources 24 hours per day, seven days per week. Safe Place also provides TXT4HELP that connects those in need to trained mental health professionals 24 hours a day.⁵⁶

CSEC Evaluation Tools to Improve Identification of Trafficked Youth

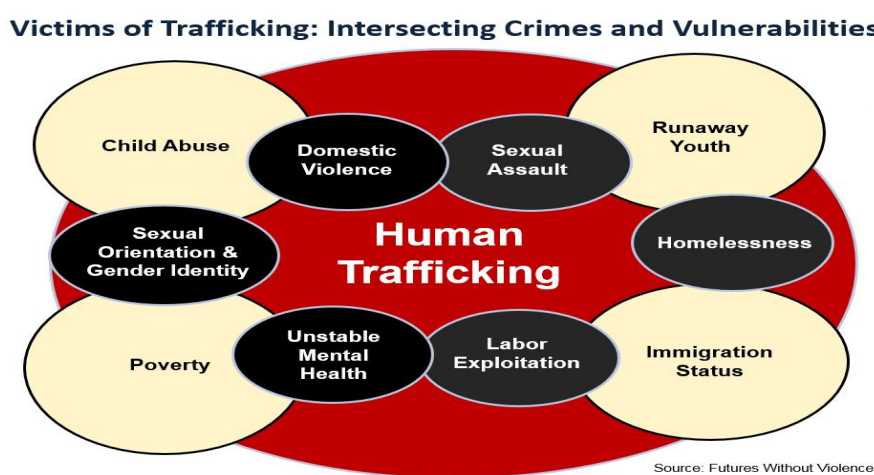
Creating and utilizing effective assessment tools is critical to identification and referral of potential trafficked victims. A number of IPATH partners joined the judicial branch working group on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) to create Indiana evaluation tools. The working group, which is comprised of judges, juvenile probation officers, prosecutors, child welfare professionals, public defenders, law enforcement officers, and others, is developing two tools to help identify children suspected of commercial sexual exploitation: a quick indicator tool for those working in the fields of law enforcement, education, and health care, and a screening tool for juvenile probation officers and detention center employees. The working group also collaborated with the Department of Child Services on that agency’s assessment tool. The formation and utilization of these tools are fundamental to increasing trafficking victim identification among youth and their access to service provision.

2) General Risk Factors and Red Flags for Trafficked Persons

In addition to specific tools for assessment, it is critical to understand the risk factors that make persons vulnerable to human trafficking. As research and information sharing on this issue continues to increase, so too does our understanding of the vulnerabilities that pose the highest

⁵⁶See generally, <http://www.indysb.org/> and www.nationalsafeplace.org.

risk to exploitation that reaches the threshold of slavery and trafficking. Though there is not enough evidence to draw distinct patterns, often when victims of human trafficking are identified, they are people who experience intersecting vulnerabilities, or even intersecting victimization of crimes. These intersecting vulnerabilities and victimization impact both the brain and body directly and call for collaborative, interdisciplinary care that addresses needs including: housing, family reunification, immigration relief, mental and physical health assessments and care, as well as education, life skills, and job skills training.



3) Impact of Trauma: Complex PTSD⁵⁷

As noted above, both labor and sex trafficked victims frequently experience trauma. Research indicates that individuals who have been previously traumatized as children or adults, are at increased risk for re-victimization, exploitation and other manipulation, including trafficking. Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) can result from exposure to trauma and may include a combination of debilitating symptoms, including: avoidance of trauma-triggering stimuli, re-experiencing symptoms (e.g., flashbacks), hypervigilance (e.g., startled response), and hyperarousal states (e.g., sleep disorders). The DSM-5 includes “negative alterations in cognitions and mood” as a diagnostic criteria.⁵⁸ This can include: “loss of memory, self-blame for the trauma, mistrust of others, and other persistent and exaggerated negative beliefs or expectations about oneself, others, or the world.”⁵⁹ These distorted beliefs of the victim makes treatment particularly

⁵⁷ For more on complex trauma, see: Courtois, C.A. (2008). *Complex Trauma, Complex Reactions: Assessment and Treatment. Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*. Herman, J. L. (1992). “Complex PTSD: A Syndrome in Survivors of Prolonged and Repeated Trauma.” *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, Herman, J. (1997). See also, Cortois. “Trauma and recovery: The Aftermath of Violence from Domestic Abuse to Political Terror.”

⁵⁸ American Psychiatric Association. “*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (5th edition). (page 271) (2013).

⁵⁹ *Id.*

challenging in the therapy setting; “they may interfere with the survivor’s ability to reestablish trusting relationships and may increase risk for self-injurious behavior.”⁶⁰

While PTSD may likely present following a single traumatic event, complex PTSD results from multiple or persistent trauma. As discussed in the section on risk factors, many trafficked persons have suffered multiple forms of trauma, including events that predate the experience of trafficking—such as a background of physical and/or sexual abuse. Other experiences such as abject poverty, marginalization and discrimination, or civil war may also create trauma. Often traffickers are known to the victim and have gained their victims’ trust prior to the victimization. They may even be part of the victim’s family or community members well known to the victim. When the trafficker is both abusive but also in a close relationship with the victim, the victim is particularly vulnerable to complex trauma--“trauma that is purposefully inflicted through the actions of another person through sexual abuse, relationship violence, exploitation, or similar violations.”⁶¹

Traffickers often attempt to psychologically ‘break’ their victims through a coercive control in which the trafficker “instills in the victim fear as well as gratitude for being allowed to live or for any other perceived favors, however small.”⁶² This is often called a “trauma bond.”⁶³ These bonds occur where a person has “a dysfunctional attachment that occurs in the presence of danger, shame, or exploitation.”⁶⁴ Trauma bonds impact trafficking victims’ ability to identify and maintain healthy relationships, create a distrust of authority—such as social workers and law enforcement, and often cause them to act in ways that are protective of their exploiter.

As noted above, trafficking victims rarely self-identify. Therefore, training first responders, youth workers, migrant and immigrant group advocates, law enforcement, judges and lawyers, as well as healthcare providers to identify the red flags of trafficking is crucial to victim recovery and successful prosecution. Because of their complex trauma, trafficking victims often blame themselves for their exploitation and frequently experience intense feeling of shame, embarrassment, or guilt for their exploitation. Further, some trafficked persons do not want to identify as “victims;” unlike other “weak” persons whom they encounter, they want to see

⁶⁰ Task Force on Trafficking of Women and Girls Report. (201442.) <http://www.apa.org/pi/women/programs/trafficking/report.aspx>

⁶¹ *Id.* at (page 42).

⁶² *Id.*

⁶³ Also known as Stockholm Syndrome, see “Understanding Victim Mindsets,” National Human Trafficking Resource Center list of materials. <https://traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/understanding-victim-mindsets>

⁶⁴ Polaris Project, “*Sex Trafficking of Children in the United States*”. (See www.polarisproject.org).

themselves as being in control of their circumstances. Additionally, because of their trauma, even if a trafficking victim recognizes that they are being exploited, they often have a fear or distrust of authority (e.g. police officers, immigration officials). The victim may fear that they will be prosecuted, detained, or deported for any illegal activity in which they participated while being trafficked—including prostitution or working with undocumented status. Another contributing factor is the force, threat of force, fraud, or coercion that is used by the trafficker to control and exploit the victim: they frequently have a legitimate fear of violence or harm to themselves or their family. In other words, trafficking victims, by definition, genuinely believe they cannot leave their exploitative situation because they or their family are being threatened, they believe they have a legitimate debt that they must pay back, or they are coerced by a relational bond they have with their trafficker.

Each trafficking situation is unique and so is the response that each trafficking victim has—physically, psychologically, and emotionally—to their experience. Often, the way that trafficking victims act or present themselves does not fit within a ‘traditional victim narrative,’ so it is crucial for law enforcement, service providers, and youth workers to understand what some of the externalized and internalized reactions to complex trauma are. In other words, there is a continuum of reaction to complex trauma. While some victims may externalize that trauma (through visible, harmful or unhealthy behaviors), others will turn inward, becoming increasingly submissive and isolated from social activities, groups, and communities with which they were previously involved.

Behavioral Impacts

- Aggressive, Angry, Argumentative, and Defiant
- Substance Use
- Self-harming; suicide
- Running away
- Youth may sleep in class, have issues with truancy and/or marked changed in academic performance

Psychological Impacts

- Shame, Guilt, Self-Blame
- Hypersensitive to Environment; perceives neutral situations as negative, eliciting a fight-or-flight response. This means that for no obvious reason, these youth may be quick to get mad and respond in an overly dramatic way. This is because they perceive themselves, others,

and the world differently due to their past trauma. They cannot trust that others will not hurt them, so they have to stay on guard at all times.

Social/Relational Impact

- Difficulty developing trusting relationships – Youth who have been trafficked will often have a skewed perception of what a safe, healthy relationship looks like. They are likely not to trust professionals (e.g.: police & social works) and appear to protect their exploiter(s).
- Loss of interest in activities they used to enjoy such as sports, clubs, or school. Due to stress, concentration is impaired and negative feelings about self and others negatively impact activities that were once pleasurable.
- Possible isolation from peers or a change in peer group.

Long Term Consequences

- Decline in physical health
- Early mortality

4) Labor Trafficking

According to the Task Force on Trafficking of Women and Girls, labor trafficking is rapidly increasing.⁶⁵ As noted above, in the U.S. as well as the Midwest and Indiana, evidence indicates that most labor trafficking victims are foreign-born persons. Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois have all identified cases of forced labor and they all involved foreign-born persons. Victims were identified in massage parlors, the agricultural sector, and domestic work.⁶⁶

Most commonly, labor trafficked victims are exploited through debt-bondage--a system whereby a debt, usually incurred by the victim in the migration process, is used by the trafficker to control the victim. The concept of debt bondage is extremely credible to the victim because it exists in their country of origin; even in countries like Mexico, where debt bondage is illegal, the law is

⁶⁵ “The number of those who, driven by poverty and persecution, displaced by environmental catastrophes and political instability and conflict, or pulled by promises of employment, liberty, or a better life—voluntarily and involuntarily migrate is at one of the highest levels ever. For more on the migration trends in the twenty-first century and how they impact human trafficking, see, American Psychological Association, *Presidential Task Force on Immigration. “Crossroads: The Psychology of Immigration in the New Century”*. (2012) <http://www.apa.org/topics/immigration/report.aspx> ; United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs Report, “*State of the World’s Indigenous People*”, (2009) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, “*Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-Seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons*”, (2010) United Nations Population Fund, (2016).

⁶⁶ Indiana sources include the Neighborhood Christian Legal Clinic and The Migrant Farmworker Law Center at Indiana Legal Services. See also:

<http://www.hourdetroit.com/Hour-Detroit/July-2014/Forced-Labor/>

<https://www.fbi.gov/contact-us/field-offices/cleveland/news/press-releases/ohio-man-sentenced-to-30-years-in-prison-for-labor-trafficking-and-related-crimes>

<http://www.toledoblade.com/Courts/2016/04/12/2-sentenced-for-forced-labor-trafficking-in-Ohio.html>

Tanagho, John. “*New Illinois Legislation Combats Modern-Day Slavery: A Comparative Analysis of Illinois Anti-Trafficking Law with Its Federal and State Counterparts*”, *Loyola University Chicago Law Journal*, Volume 38, Issue 4, Article 6 (2007).

<http://www1.it.luc.edu/media/lucedu/law/students/publications/llj/pdfs/tanagho.pdf>

not enforced, so that the debtor finds themselves unable to escape from this bondage until the debt is paid. As long as the debt remains unpaid, the victim believes the trafficker “owns them;” they must work where the trafficker dictates, work the hours specified, live where the trafficker tells them, eat what the trafficker provides, etc. Typically, the trafficker does not actually pay the victim any remuneration for their work. Instead, the trafficker tells the victim that he is keeping an “account” of the payments toward the debt, but in reality, there may be no accounting. In some cases, the trafficker manipulates the victim such that the debt ever-increases so that the victim can never actually work off their debt. It is also common for the trafficker to use other coercive means to control the victim, such as violence, or threats to family, or withholding of identity documents. Even though they may receive no payment whatsoever for their services, they genuinely believe they cannot leave their exploitative situation due to the debt obligation. And because this practice is common in their country of origin, they do not believe law enforcement or anyone else will assist them; in fact they are likely told that law enforcement would assist the trafficker to whom they owe the debt, rather than the victim.⁶⁷

Risk Factors for Labor Trafficking:

- Undocumented Status
- Desperation due to poverty, unemployment, underemployment, or homelessness
- Social Isolation; lack of meaningful community connection
- Lack of language ability
- Lack of knowledge of legal rights
- Incurred debt to finance migration and/or visa (often becomes debt bondage)⁶⁸

⁶⁷ According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) Special Action Programme against forced labor: Almost 21 million people are victims of forced labor – 11.4 million women and girls and 9.5 million men and boys. Almost 19 million of these victims are exploited by private individuals or enterprises. Undocumented workers and indigenous people are particularly vulnerable to forced labor. Domestic work, agriculture, construction, manufacturing and entertainment are among the sectors most concerned.

⁶⁸ It is important to note that while many of the same health risks for sex trafficking prevail among labor trafficked persons, “victims of labor trafficking have a unique set of health risks due to the nature of their work. These risks can be similar to occupational hazards stemming from dangerous or highly repetitive work. These health problems are often exacerbated by lack of protective gear appropriate for the work that is being performed and the living conditions”. Williamson, Erin. (2009)(Updated June 2012). Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center. *Human Trafficking*, http://www.ncdsv.org/images/OVCTTAC_HumanTraffickingResourcePaper_2012.pdf

5) Sex Trafficking and the Dangers of Internet

In contrast to labor trafficking, sex trafficked victims are primarily U.S. citizens.⁶⁹ In the case of sex trafficking, most victims identified have been female, under 18 years of age, and are predominantly white or black.⁷⁰ Pimps and traffickers are using the Internet and social media to recruit victims.⁷¹ Traffickers often lure vulnerable children into the sex trafficking industry by connecting with them on various social media sites including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat, Kik, Yik Yak, and many others.⁷² Traffickers may use social media to pose as an escort service, modeling agency, or dancing opportunity, through which they recruit girls into sex trafficking. In a case involving recruitment through Facebook, pimps sent Facebook messages to females they had identified as potential victims by viewing their profiles.⁷³ The pimps, who were also involved in a gang, complimented the girls and offered them jobs as dancers. After the girls agreed, the gang took control over them and forced them to continue nude dancing and ultimately forced prostitution.⁷⁴

Another method where traffickers use social media to recruit their victims is “the grooming process.” In this method, the trafficker identifies an individual as vulnerable and poses as someone who cares about them, usually pretending to be a friend or older boyfriend. The trafficker initially listens to the victim and pretends to care about her, and after a period of time, the victim has developed trust and love for this person. Pimps and traffickers pose on social media to develop a fictitious relationship with their victim, eventually exploiting them through sex trafficking. They then can use Backpage.com or other online classified ads to post thinly veiled advertisements for commercial sex and prostitution, often within 24 hours of when the trafficked victim is first obtained and under the trafficker's control. These websites advertise across the United States as well as internationally. The methods used by traffickers are extremely manipulative and coercive, and children fall prey to these tactics.⁷⁵ The internet plays a crucial role in the criminal enterprise

⁶⁹ See *supra*, footnote 3.

⁷⁰ *Report of the Task Force on Trafficking of Women and Girls*. American Psychological Association, (Washington, D.C.), (2014). <http://www.apa.org/pi/women/programs/trafficking/report.aspx>
Clawson, Heather J, Nicole Dutch, and Megan Cummings. “*Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking and Implications for Victims: Current Practices and Lessons Learned*”, (Caliber, an INF Company), (Fairfax, Virginia) (2006).

⁷¹ *Id.*

⁷² *Id.*

⁷³ Fink, E. Segall, L. “*Pimps Hit Social Networks To Recruit Underage Girls*”, *CNN Money* (Feb. 27, 2013).

⁷⁴ Saar, Malika Saada, “*The Internet, Backpage, Child Trafficking, Congress—And our Responsibility to Vulnerable Children*”, *Huffington Post*, (Jul. 10, 2012), http://www.huffingtonpost.com/malika-saada-saar/the-Internet-backpage-chi_b_1660413.html

⁷⁵ *Id.*

of human trafficking. National estimates indicate 75% of minor victims were sold online at some point in their trafficking situation.⁷⁶

Indiana is no exception. In the last year, in the state of Indiana alone, there has been a recorded estimate of some 380,000 ads for escorts, body rubs and massages, all categories identified as used for sex trafficking on Backpage.com.⁷⁷ This represents a quadrupling of Backpage.com ads in the state of Indiana in just two years.⁷⁸ While Backpage.com is the most popular "adult services" website because it mimics the format of sites like Craig's List and is therefore perceived as being more normal and acceptable, there are many other websites online that sell sex through "adult services" pages.

Federal courts have recognized that "[t]he Internet has become a favored means of advertising the availability of children for sex."⁷⁹ The Internet provides the tools a perpetrator needs to be able to entice vulnerable children into the industry, and also offers an outlet for johns/buyers to make purchases for services from victims, while remaining anonymous within the comfort of their own home. Internet, social media, and online classified sites provide anonymity both for traffickers and buyers. Purchasers can use prepaid credit cards and cell phones and traffickers are not required to verify identity or age of the person being sold, the person buying, or the person who posts the online advertisement. With the increasing number of minor victims being trafficked on the Internet, many national anti-trafficking nonprofits are stating that it is time to take action and implement means available to protect and recover our children from online trafficking.⁸⁰

In September, 2016, Backpage.com owners Mike Lacey and Jim Larkin, and employee Carl Ferrer were indicted for Pimping Conspiracy and multiple counts of Pimping a Minor Under 16 Years of Age, as well as other counts by the California Attorney General, Kamala Harris. Similar charges were also brought by the Texas Attorney General.⁸¹ Lacey and Larkin were former

⁷⁶ Thorn Statistics (Dec 15 2015) available at <http://www.wearethorn.org/child-trafficking-statistics/>

⁷⁷ Chart Tracking Indiana Advertisements on Backpage for Human Trafficking. This is an estimate based on a monthly review from 7/21/16 through 8/21/16 totaling to 31,594 ads in Indiana extrapolated to a yearly total of 379,128. Office of the Ind. Attorney General. (August 24, 2016) [hereinafter Chart Tracking Backpage.com] (unpublished data chart) (on file with Office of the Ind. Attorney General.)

⁷⁸ Chart Tracking Indiana Advertisements on Backpage for Human Trafficking. This is an estimate based on a weekly review from 3/12/14 through 3/18/14 totaling to 1,727 ads in Indiana extrapolated to a yearly total of 89,804. Office of the Ind. Attorney Gen. (Jul.25,2014) [hereinafter Chart Tracking Backpage.com] (unpublished data chart) (on file with Office of the Indiana Attorney Gen.)

⁷⁹ Backpage.com v. Cooper, 3:12-CV-000654, 2013 WL 1558785, at *3 (M.D. Tenn. Jan. 3, 2013).

⁸⁰ See e.g. <https://www.Demandabolition.org> and <https://www.sharedhope.org>.

⁸¹ *California vs Carl Ferrer, Michael Lacey and James Larkin*, Sacramento County September 26, 2016. Case No. 16FE019224, Dept. No. 61. As of the date of this report, this case is ongoing. **"Update 11/16/16/ 6:10 p.m.:** At a hearing Wednesday afternoon, Sacramento County Superior Court Judge Michael Bowman gave Attorney General Kamala Harris an

executives of Village Voice Media Holdings LLC, Backpage.com's previous corporate owner. Pimps and traffickers are known to post ads for sexually oriented services, such as escorts and strippers under the category "adult entertainment or adult services." Backpage's "Terms of Use" prohibit direct and coded solicitations for illegal services. However, in reality, the posting of coded solicitations for illegal sex is a regular occurrence in the adult entertainment section on Backpage and in fact, Backpage instructs users how to avoid prohibited language.⁸² Posters use terms like "fresh," "cherry" and "barely legal" in online ads to imply that the individual is a minor.⁸³ It is clear that both johns and pimps utilize Backpage's adult entertainment section for the purposes of illegal sex and child sex trafficking, whether or not Backpage welcomes it. Buyers of sex often use Backpage forums to share advice regarding local escorts and police encounters, and pimps and traffickers also turn to Backpage as a means of advertising their victims. A July 2015 article in The Huffington Post stated that Backpage published over 1.4 million adult services ads in the US in the month of April 2015, and the company's "adult services ad revenue tops more than \$100 million per year."⁸⁴

In 2011, Backpage raised the shield of federal law in its response letter by citing the Communications Decency Act of 1996 (CDA).⁸⁵ In 2013, NAAG sent a letter to members of the U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the U.S. House Committee on Energy and Commerce encouraging an amendment to the CDA. The letter, signed by forty-nine Attorneys General, points out that, "[i]t is ironic that the CDA, which was intended to protect children from indecent material on the Internet, is now used as a shield by those who intentionally profit from prostitution and crimes against children."⁸⁶ The letter proposed a change to the CDA "so that it restores to state and local authorities their traditional jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute those who promote prostitution and endanger our children."⁸⁷

opportunity to respond to his tentative ruling dismissing the charges against Backpage CEO Carl Ferrer and former owners Michael Lacey and Jim Larkin. The judge set a deadline of November 28 for Harris to present additional evidence, and December 5 for the defense to respond. Judge Bowman will issue a ruling by December 9. According to a court spokesperson, the demurrer, as the motion to dismiss is called, "is currently tentatively granted." If the judge denies the demurrer, the next hearing date will be scheduled for December 16." <http://www.phoenixnewtimes.com/news/california-judge-issues-tentative-ruling-throws-out-criminal-charges-against-ceo-and-former-owners-of-backpagecom-8833518>).

⁸² *Id.*

⁸³ See generally, Abigail Kuzma, "A Letter to Congress: The Communications Decency Act Promotes Human Trafficking", *Loyola Chicago Children's Legal Rights Journal*, (pages 32-41, 28). (2013).

⁸⁴ *Huffington Post*, *Backpage Sues Sheriff's Office That Pushed Credit Card Companies to Ditch the Site*, www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/backpage-lawsuit_us_55aef2ae4b08f57d5d2cf4e.

⁸⁵ *Id.*

⁸⁶ *Id.*

⁸⁷ *Id.*

News media consistently reports human trafficking cases where Backpage was specifically mentioned as a factor in assisting perpetrators with human trafficking. From March 30, 2009 to July 10, 2014, the media reported 307 minors who were identified as being trafficked on Backpage.com, with 365 perpetrators involved. In cases where age was reported, the average age of minors exploited on Backpage was recorded as 15.4 years old.⁸⁸ For example, in 2016, Fox News reported that an Indianapolis music producer pleaded guilty to trafficking and prostituting underage girls using Backpage.com.⁸⁹ In another 2016 Fox News story, a teenage girl from a troubled home was forced into prostitution and human trafficking by a family friend, using Backpage.com.⁹⁰

Although Backpage staff members claim to monitor the site, the staff does not review all content submitted for posting.⁹¹ Backpage representatives admit that persons posting ads can lie in their submission, which is why Backpage claims its employees attempt to identify whether the person appearing or depicted in an ad is underage. Nevertheless, these scanning and checking procedures fall short, and experts agree that Backpage does a “very poor job of” policing its sites.⁹² A Seattle Police Department detective stated in a sworn declaration that he has been involved in more than 1,200 prostitution investigations, but “has never encountered any person, posting ads on the escorts section of Backpage.com who was advertising for legitimate escort services”⁹³.

Backpage often cooperates with law enforcement when a trafficked victim is identified as being advertised on Backpage.com. However, given the exponential increase in ads for commercial sex, it is clear that prosecutors could not possibly end trafficking through prosecution. Law enforcement investigators and prosecutors could not interdict even a fraction of trafficking on the internet, with some 380,000 ads per year to investigate in Indiana alone.

As noted above, Congress recently passed the SAVE Act, in an attempt to hold websites like Backpage.com accountable. This act is currently being challenged by Backpage on the basis of the

⁸⁸ Chart Tracking the Number of Minors Advertised on Backpage for Human Trafficking, (Jul.25,2014) [hereinafter Chart Tracking Minors] (unpublished data chart) (on file with OAG).

⁸⁹ <http://fox59.com/2016/11/16/indianapolis-music-producer-pleads-guilty-to-prostituting-trafficking-minors/>.

⁹⁰ <http://fox59.com/2016/11/10/women-face-charges-after-allegedly-prostituting-trafficking-teen-girl/>.

⁹¹ JJ Hensley, *ASU Study: Most Ads on Backpage’s Adult Section for Prostitution*, REPUBLIC (Aug. 25, 2012), <http://www.azcentral.com/news/articles/20120824backpage-ads-prostitution-asu.html>.

⁹² *Anderson Cooper 360 Degrees, Sex, Lies and Backpage.com; Backpage Under Pressure to Shut down*, (CNN television broadcast May 16, 2012), transcript available at <http://transcripts.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/120516/acd.01.html>. David Finkelhor, Director of the Crimes Against Children Research Center at the University of New Hampshire, and others recognize that Backpage does “a very poor job of” policing its site, despite its claims of establishing procedures to protect children and prevent illegal activity. *Id.*

⁹³ The United States Department of Justice Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section. (Jul 30, 2014).

Communications Decency Act and other grounds.⁹⁴ A number of previous state legislatures and prosecutors were unsuccessful in attempting to curb trafficking on the internet by sites such as Backpage.⁹⁵

Risk Factors for Sex Trafficking

As noted above, persons trafficked for sex have generally experienced trauma at an earlier age that contributes to their vulnerability. The most prevalent risk factors for sex trafficking victims generally, and sex-trafficked youth particularly include:

- Youth
- Family backgrounds strife with violence, neglect, substance abuse, or conflict
- Desperation due to poverty, unemployment, underemployment, or homelessness
- Chronic runaways
- Involvement with child welfare system
- A need to be loved or feel a sense of belonging

Any number of these risk factors combined increases the risk of a person being sex trafficked. All youth are vulnerable, but youth who are frequent or chronic runaways are particularly vulnerable. In fact, a frequent runaway youth may experience all of these risk factors: homelessness and poverty while surviving outside the home; violent/abusive family background; involvement with the child welfare system—often the circumstances that caused them to be frequent runaways.

⁹⁴ *Backpage.com, LLC v. Loretta E. Lynch*, US DC, 1:15-cv-02155, 12/11/15.

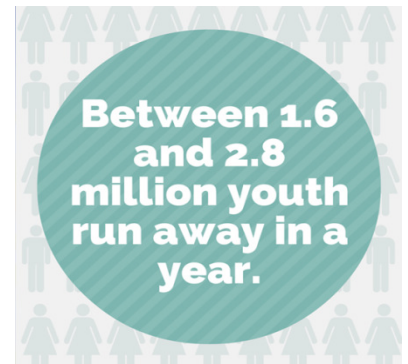
⁹⁵ See generally, Abigail Kuzma, “A Letter to Congress: The Communications Decency Act Promotes Human Trafficking”, *Loyola Chicago Children’s Legal Rights Journal*, (pages 32-41). (2013).

Runaway Youth

Children who run away from home are at an increased risk for being trafficked, abused and exploited and one study found that one third of children who run away will be approached by a pimp within 48 hours of leaving home.⁹⁶ Each year, between 1.6 and 2.8 million youth experience one runaway or throwaway episode.⁹⁷ Of homeless and runaway youth making contact with the National Runaway Safeline, 80% of girls have been sexually or physically abused and over 50% of youth in shelters and on the streets indicated that their parents either told them to leave or knew they were leaving, but did not care.⁹⁸

Runaway and homeless youth, as well as victims of domestic violence and sexual assault are frequently targeted by traffickers.⁹⁹ According to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 1 in 6 runaways in 2014 were likely sex trafficking victims. This is up from 1 in 7 in 2013.¹⁰⁰ Of these likely sex trafficking victims, 68% were in the care of

social services or foster care when they ran.¹⁰¹ Runaway youth can be easy targets for traffickers because they have been kicked out of their homes or do not wish to return.¹⁰² One study found that 28% of youth on the street and 10% of youth in shelters reported “selling sex to generate money for



basic needs,” which is often referred to as “survival sex.”¹⁰³ Indeed, under the federal as well as Indiana law, underage youth may be deemed victims of sex trafficking if they had sex with an adult in exchange for something of value (housing, clothing, food, etc.).



⁹⁶ National Human Trafficking Resource Center

⁹⁷ Hammer, H., Finkelhor, D., & Sedlak, A. (2002) “Runaway/Throwaway Children: National Estimates and Characteristics. National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Throwaway Children,” Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Greene, J. (1995). “Youth with Runaway, Throwaway, and Homeless Experiences: Prevalence, Drug Use and Other At-Risk Behaviors” See National Runaway Safeline.

⁹⁸ “Why They Run: An In-Depth Look at America’s Runaway Youth” (2011). http://www.1800runaway.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Why_They_Run_Report.pdf

⁹⁹ See Polaris Project (www.polarisproject.org).

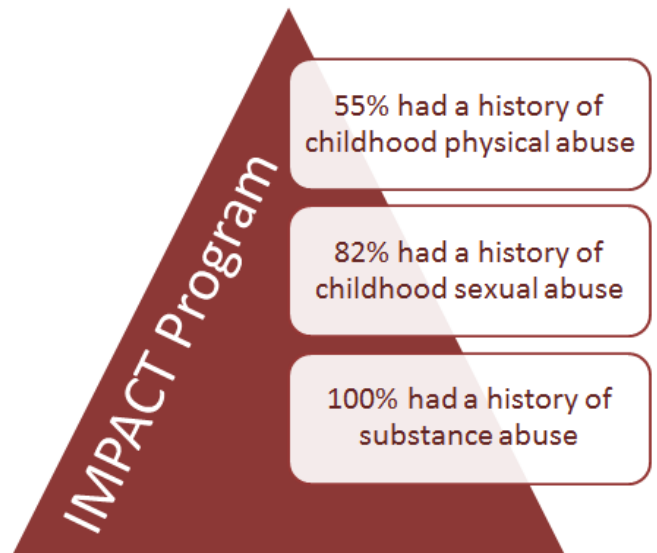
¹⁰⁰ National Center for Missing and Exploited Children: <http://www.missingkids.com/1in6>

¹⁰¹ *Id.*

¹⁰² “Sex Trafficking of Children in the United States: Overview and Issues for Congress,” Congressional Research Service Report, Kristin Finklea, Adrienne Fernandes-Alcantara, Alison Siskin. “Prevalence and Correlates of Survival Sex Among Runaway and Homeless Youth,” *American Journal of Public Health*, J.M. Greene, S. T. Ennett, C.L. Ringwalt. (September 1999).

¹⁰³ *Id.*

An Indiana provider of services to runaway youth—Ascent 121-- has found a much higher ratio of runaway youth who have been trafficked. In the first 8 months the program was operating, 64% of the youth assessed had been sexually exploited, and 41% had been advertised on Backpage.com by a third party.¹⁰⁴ Ascent 121, contracted by DCS to assess and serve persistent runaway females aged 12-18, developed the IMPACT Program in Indianapolis. In collaboration with Lutherwood and the Community Health Network, the program includes a 45-day initial diagnostic piece, joint residential and home-based therapeutic services, a strong family therapy component, and a continuum of care. Of these persistent runaway youth who were assessed, 64% had a history of foster care placements and nearly half had a history of exposure to domestic violence.¹⁰⁵ The backgrounds of these youth likely contributed to factors leading them to run away from home (or be kicked out of home) and further placed them at risk for being exploited at the hands of an abuser or trafficker. Further, all of the assessed youth had a history of substance abuse.¹⁰⁶



Substance Abuse/Addiction

There are many ways in which human trafficking intersects with substance abuse. Traffickers may recruit individuals who have a drug addiction or the traffickers may control the person who is suffering from an addiction by using drugs as a reward or punishment.¹⁰⁷ For individuals being exploited by a trafficker, they may use drugs as a coping mechanism and as a way to attempt self-medicate to treat their trauma.¹⁰⁸ Traffickers may also engage in drug trafficking by requesting drugs as payment for their victims or by forcing their victims to sell drugs for them.¹⁰⁹ In Indiana, the first human trafficking case that was prosecuted involved a drug debt to a trafficker, which was connected to the exploitation of the young woman by the pimp.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁴ Ascent 121 IMPACT Program, see Appendix A for more information.

¹⁰⁵ *Id.*

¹⁰⁶ *Id.*

¹⁰⁷ <http://alcoholrehab.com/drug-addiction/sexual-exploitation-and-substance-abuse/>.

¹⁰⁸ *Id.*

¹⁰⁹ *Id.*

¹¹⁰ *State of Indiana v. Chris Smiley, 49G-02-1008-FB-061140.*

Drug use is a particular risk factor for exploitation; indeed between 40% and 85% of all persons used in prostitution are drug users.¹¹¹ This is just one more vulnerability factor that traffickers use to control individuals. In conversations with women in Scott County, Indiana who had been arrested for commercial sex related crimes, nearly all had a family history of drug use, all had a personal history of drug use, and most began using drugs at a very early age.¹¹²

6) Recovery and Service Provision in Indiana

As discussed in the previous section, human trafficking is a violent crime whose victims experience complex trauma and require a client-centered, trauma-focused continuum of care to adequately address both their immediate and long-term physiological, psychological, and economic needs. Though Indiana has very few trafficking-specific service provision standards, centers, or case studies for adults over 21, Indiana service providers have worked diligently to prioritize and meet the needs of trafficked youth. Though victims of a heinous crime, trafficking victims are incredibly resilient and have proven across the globe to be some of the most effective and courageous leaders in anti-trafficking work through survivor advocacy. Local survivors, such as Aubrey Lloyd and Marti MacGibbon, have worked tirelessly to inform survivor care and improve service provision standards.

These service needs may include:¹¹³

- Basic needs, i.e.: medical attention, food, toiletries, clothing, etc.
- Emergency shelter and long term housing
- Creating safety plans
- Screenings and assessment for mental and physical health needs
- Ongoing, culturally sensitive support to deal with the effects of trauma (e.g.: group, individual, and/or family counseling, therapy, etc.)
- Treatment for substance-related disorders
- ESL/EFL training
- Interpretation
- Legal and immigration services
- Life skills training (this includes both independent living skills and general skills such as: coping skills and emotional regulation, how to cook, do laundry, pay bill and budget, etc.)
- Educational and vocational training

IPATH victim services providers have been working diligently to provide services for trafficked youth, commercially sexually exploited youth, and youth at high risk of being victims of these

¹¹¹ <http://alcoholrehab.com/drug-addiction/sexual-exploitation-and-substance-abuse/>.

¹¹² 2015 Indiana Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention Symposium, Vulnerable Populations and Prescription Drug Abuse. http://www.in.gov/bitterpill/files/3.____Vulnerable_Populations.pptx

¹¹³ This list is not meant to be exhaustive.

crimes.¹¹⁴ Recognizing the diverse needs of victims and survivors of trafficking, these providers work to build their capacity to meet those needs and to recognize and develop the strengths of survivors to empower and equip them to experience safety, health, and happiness in their lives.

While trauma-focused cognitive/behavioral therapy (TF-CBT) was initially designed to address the needs of child sexual abuse survivors, “preliminary research also indicates that TF-CBT, which targets post-traumatic stress disorder and related difficulties, has helped CSEC (Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children) survivors overcome behavioral and emotional problems.”¹¹⁵ In all cases, “it is critical to provide survivors with evidence-based interventions in the least restrictive settings possible, and to ensure that interventions do, in fact, effect positive change.”¹¹⁶

To address the diverse needs of trafficked youth, Hoosier-led organizations have created a flexible, interdisciplinary-informed collaborative TF-CBT continuum of care. Some of these include residential facilities, others are home-based and/or community-based care. Residential and non-residential staff work together to meet the service standards set by DCS to address trafficked youth as a Child in Need of Services (CHINS), sensitive to the fact that many of these youth have had interactions with the child welfare system and/or juvenile delinquency programs. This means that DCS, youth probation officers, victim advocates, residential staff, non-residential staff, nurses, SANE nurses, doctors, psychiatrists, therapists, life skills specialists, care coordinators, foster parents, families, and community are working together to create treatment and interventions that address the impacts of complex trauma and maximize the resilience and strengths of these youth. IPATH service providers have additionally collaborated beyond these direct aspects of care to create youth curriculum to empower youth to make healthy choices, to know their rights, how to seek help, and how to identify healthy relationships.¹¹⁷

C. Prevention

Prevention is the final goal of the IPATH task force. It is not enough to respond to situations of trafficking after they occur, IPATH seeks to prevent trafficking by working with persons who are most vulnerable, such as youth and new immigrants. Preventive education outreach to at-risk and vulnerable groups such as youth and immigrants not only provides a means

¹¹⁴ See Appendix A for a list of the IPATH committee members on the Victim Services Committee.

¹¹⁵ Abner, Allison., Faiza Mathor-Mathieu, Tracy Sefi, Autumn Hanna Vandelei, Judith Bass, Ph.D., and Elixabeth Letourneau, Ph.D. “*Child Sex Trafficking in the United States: Identifying Gaps and Research Priorities from a Public Health Perspective*,” Johns Hopkins School of Public Health. <http://www.jhsph.edu/research/centers-and-institutes/moore-center-for-the-prevention-of-child-sexual-abuse/resources/child-sex-trafficking-in-the-united-states.html>

¹¹⁶ *Id.* p. 37

¹¹⁷ *Infra*, See generally, 1) Youth Focused Prevention Programs

to identify potential victims,¹¹⁸ but also to empower vulnerable groups to recognize and resist the manipulation typical of trafficking recruitment. IPATH also seeks to reduce demand for activity that fuels trafficking. Demand for commercial sex fuels sex trafficking and national nonprofits identify reducing demand as a critical goal of any effective response to human trafficking.¹¹⁹

1) Youth Focused Prevention Programs

As noted above, youth are particularly vulnerable to trafficking and schools are not only places where youth can easily be reached, but where they are recruited.¹²⁰ Thus IPATH offers three curricula for educating youth about human trafficking.

What Would I Do? is an hour-long human trafficking prevention curriculum designed to foster critical thinking about healthy relationships, develop a proactive response to harmful cultural messages, and identify action steps for responding to unsafe situations. Three age-specific modules have been created with relevant, real-life scenarios for student engagement, aligning with many Indiana Academic Standards. This curriculum is presented by trained facilitators. The age modules are **Upper Elementary** (5th – 6th grade), **Junior High** (7th – 8th grade) and **Senior High** (9th – 12th grade – this module is 2 hours, with the option of two separate days or two hours in one sitting). *What Would I Do?* was developed in cooperation with several members of the IPATH task force who have participated in human trafficking trainings with both adults and youth for at least 5 years. Contributing individuals are educators, lawyers, executive directors of anti-trafficking non-profits, and social workers. Assessing and addressing needs of the community, the team based their curriculum writing on input from teachers, victim service programmers, and legal issues identified in local trafficking scenarios. A focus group of youth from various demographics was developed to Beta test the curriculum. Developers seek a curriculum that is research based and solidly in line with the overall efforts of the main players in the fight of Human Trafficking in Indiana. Effective prevention begins with the opportunity for open, honest conversation and connection to everyday life. *What Would I Do?* provides youth the space for addressing harmful stereotypes, barriers to seeking help, and strategies for staying safe.

¹¹⁸ For example, because victims rarely self-identify, student victims are typically identified by teachers or fellow students in school settings.

¹¹⁹Kuzma, Abigail. "Demand Reduction: Critical Next Step in the Fight Against Sex Trafficking," 42 No. 4 *American Bar Association International Law News*, (2013). See also, Demand Abolition, <https://www.demandabolition.org/> and Shared Hope International: <http://sharedhope.org/>.

¹²⁰ See generally, "Sex Trafficking of Minors: What Schools Need to Know to Recognize and Respond to the Trafficking of Students," National Center for Homeless Education. (2014).

The second curriculum, *Empowering Youth to End Sexual Exploitation*, was developed by the Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation (CAASE). CAASE offers this curriculum in Chicago public schools, where it meets a number of Illinois educational standards. The curriculum is one of only a few of its kind in the U.S. and is aligned with Indiana academic standards for Family and Consumer Sciences courses, especially in the areas of Interpersonal Relationships and Human Development. The Empowering Youth to End Sexual Exploitation curriculum is designed to educate youth between the ages of 14 and 18. Students are encouraged to discuss healthy relationships, violence prevention, and social perceptions of masculinity and femininity as described by peers and the media. They are empowered to act as allies against sex trafficking by identifying practical ways to end gender-based violence.

IPATH partners also offer the *My Life My Choice* curriculum (MLMC), a Justice Resource Institute's program and national model of empowerment for girls and effective education on prevention of sexual exploitation. MLMC has trained over 3,000 youth service providers nationwide. The 10-week program is centered on the goals of changing attitudes and perceptions about the commercial sex industry, improving knowledge about sexual health and substance abuse, and increasing skills that help reduce the risk of exploitation. One IPATH partnering agency has already led the MLMC program at a residential placement agency for children in the Indiana child welfare system. Through the program, a number of girls have self-identified as previous sex trafficking victims, and the outcomes of the program have been so successful that agency staff have requested additional groups for their facility.¹²¹ MLMC is a national model of empowerment for girls and effective education on prevention of sexual exploitation. The curriculum is centered on the goals of changing attitudes and perceptions about the commercial sex industry, improving knowledge about sexual health and substance abuse, and increasing skills that help reduce the risk of exploitation. The curriculum includes comprehensive material on the following subjects: Myths about commercial sexual exploitation; Awareness of recruitment tactics by pimps; Education about sexual health; Link between substance use and exploitation; Improving self-esteem; and Awareness of resources and a path out of commercial sexual exploitation.

¹²¹ "*My Life My Choice*" is offered by the local Indianapolis service provider, Purchased. For more information about Purchased, see Appendix A, IPATH Victims Services Committee.

2) Prevention and Outreach to Immigrant, Migrant, and Refugee Communities

As mentioned above, there is a significant gap in resources for trafficking of adults and labor trafficking generally. Evidence has shown that non-US citizens are more likely to experience labor trafficking, more likely to endure it, and less likely to report it. Thus, IPATH members seek to recruit and partner with organizations whose mission is to establish relationships with, and provide culturally competent services to immigrant, refugee, and migrant communities in Indiana. Collaboration is critical for preventing exploitation of vulnerable groups, identifying trafficked persons in these communities, as well as facilitating safe pathways to seek help and receive services.

The Indiana Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Coalition (IMSFC)¹²² member organizations seek to address labor trafficking in the agricultural sector in Indiana by helping to disseminate information about rights and resources to migrant workers and have expressed their willingness to engage IPATH members in a focus group on how best to address the vulnerabilities of immigrant communities in Indiana. IMSFC is a collaborative effort of organizations and agencies that serve migrant and seasonal farmworkers in Indiana. The Coalition began as a task force and has been operating since 1986. The primary objectives of the Coalition are: providing services and information to farmworkers, advocating for farmworker needs, educating the public about the important role migrant and seasonal farmworkers play in Indiana's economy and communities, and sharing information about trends and conditions affecting the farmworkers across the state and around the nation.

It is also important to focus these preventative outreach efforts by recruiting immigrant and refugee groups who have already established meaningful connections with Latino, Burmese, and other foreign-born communities to become IPATH members. IPATH can incorporate their knowledge and experience within Indiana's anti-trafficking work and these organizations can enhance their capacity to identify and respond to trafficking. This includes receiving training on

¹²² The Migrant Farmworker Law Center (MFLC) at Indiana Legal Services is a non-profit organization funded primarily by the Legal Services Corporation of the United States to provide free legal assistance to low income persons, including migrant and seasonal agriculture workers. Through a state-wide outreach program, MFLC provides know-your-rights education and/or free legal services to thousands of workers each year in Indiana. The Center represents migrant and seasonal workers on cases involving wage theft, contract violations, human trafficking, employment discrimination, housing and safety violations.

human trafficking and helping to disseminate information about the rights of and resources available to trafficked persons in Indiana.

3) Sex Trafficking Prevention: Reducing the Demand for Commercial Sex

As noted above, national nonprofits recognize that in order to make a real difference in the fight against sex trafficking, we must reduce demand for commercial sex, since it is the commercial sex market that fuels trafficking.¹²³ Demand Abolition’s Ambassador Swanee Hunt defines demand in simple economic terms: “Trafficking implies a commodity traded in a supply-and-demand market. If no one demanded the purchase of female bodies for sex, pimps would not supply them.”¹²⁴ According to Women’s Studies professor and published author on sex trafficking, Donna Hughes, it is impossible to discuss one without the other. “Analyzing trafficking and prostitution as parts of an interlocking system reveals how the components are linked, and studying the dynamics of supply and demand for victims reveals what keeps the system working.”¹²⁵



A critical piece of reducing demand is publicizing the ugly and brutal facts about the commercial sex market. Raising awareness of the facts is required to counter myths that have abounded for thousands of years regarding commercial sex, myths that are used to rationalize the abuse and violence that lies under the surface. For example, many of us have been told, "prostitution is a victimless crime" or "she gets what she wants, and I get what I want."

Horribly, the facts tell a different and shocking story. First, demand for commercial sex involves the sale of children: children are used in commercial sex. As noted above, some Indiana victims were first trafficked at age 7, and many of the victims served by Indiana service providers were between the ages of 12-14 when they were first used. This happens all too frequently in Indiana. In 2016, St. Joseph County prosecutors secured a conviction for human trafficking against Patrick Zimmer, a man who was attempting to purchase a minor girl for sex.¹²⁶ Jared Fogel,

¹²³ Kuzma, Abigail. "Demand Reduction: Critical Next Step in the Fight Against Sex Trafficking."

¹²⁴ Hunt, Swanee. "Deconstructing Demand: The Driving Force of Sex Trafficking." *The Brown Journal of World Affairs*, Volume XIX, Issue 11. (2013).

¹²⁵ Hughes, Donna M. "Best Practices to Address the Demand Side of Sex Trafficking." *Women's Studies Program, University of Rhode Island*, (2004).

¹²⁶ *State of Indiana v. Patrick Zimmer*, St. Joseph Co. 71D08-1508-F4-000060

Zionsville, Indiana resident and former Subway sandwich celebrity attempted to purchase children for sex, "the younger the girl, the better,"¹²⁷ and was later sentenced to more than 15 years for possessing child pornography and crossing state lines to have sex with children.¹²⁸

Second, commercial sex is violent. The average age of death for those used in the sex trade is 34¹²⁹ and homicide is the highest cause of death.¹³⁰ One IPATH trainer pointed out that if plumbers died at an average age of 34, the public would be outraged and demand a response. FBI statistics indicate that a child trafficked for sex will only live an average of five years after she is first trafficked.¹³¹ Research on prostitution in Chicago found that 100% of survey participants had experienced some type of violence while in the sex trade.¹³² Research of the buyers indicates that men frequently buy sex because they want to do something violent or degrading that they would not ask their wife or significant other to do. One sex buyer interviewed stated: "*I want to pay someone to do something a normal person wouldn't do... or pay someone to do something degrading who is not my girlfriend.*"¹³³

Through reverse stings, exposing men who purchase sex, and enforcing consequences for the purchase of sex, prosecutors have reduced demand for commercial sex in their communities and have made a dent in trafficking.¹³⁴ In interviews with buyers, 87% of them said they would be deterred from purchasing sex if their names and pictures were released publically.¹³⁵ Nearly as many, 83% indicated that jail time or having their name/photo on a billboard would be a deterrent for them as well.¹³⁶ Nearly 80% of the respondents answered that a letter sent to their family saying that they were arrested for soliciting someone for prostitution would deter them from buying sex.¹³⁷

Prosecutors in Chicago and Seattle have effectively reduced demand in their communities by arresting and prosecuting johns and publicizing these efforts. In King County, WA, prosecutors target men who seek out children for sex. Prosecutor Dan Satterberg and other officials announced

¹²⁷<http://www.indystar.com/story/news/crime/2015/08/19/jared-fogle-subway-child-pornography-jared-foundation-indiana-university-diet-net-worth-family-us-district-court-southern-district--indiana/31929227/>.

¹²⁸ *Id.*

¹²⁹ Bennetts, Leslie. "*The John Next Door*, *The Daily Beast/Newsweek* (July 18, 2011).

¹³⁰ *Id.*

¹³¹ Article from *CNN Money*, (November 19, 2015).

¹³² Durchslag, Rachel, and Samir Goswami. "*Deconstructing the Demand for Prostitution: Preliminary Insights from Interviews with Chicago Men Who Purchase Sex.*" Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation (page 8). (2008)

¹³³ Claire M. Renzetti, Susan L. Miller, Angela R. Gover, Routledge International Handbook of Crime and Gender Studies, 2013, p. 148.

¹³⁴ Demand Forum, <http://www.demandforum.net/site/independence-mo/>

¹³⁵ *Id.*

¹³⁶ *Id.*

¹³⁷ *Id.*

at a press conference that the local “Buyer Beware” program reduced demand for prostitution by 20 percent in two years.¹³⁸ Similarly Sherriff Tom Dart in Cook County, IL leads an initiative called the “National Johns Suppression Initiative,” which is a series of stings that targets johns conducted over the course of several weeks and coordinating other jurisdictions.¹³⁹ The women used in commercial sex are arrested but then offered counseling and job training through the Women’s Justice Program, while the buyers of sex are arrested and receive a stiff fine, up to \$1,300. The fines collected from buyers go to fund the Women’s Justice Program as well as juvenile justice programs.¹⁴⁰

4) Event-Based Outreach and Prevention

In addition to reducing demand through well publicized, aggressive prosecutions of those who buy human beings for sex, prevention through education outreach is also critical. Academic studies have shown that when large

sporting events come to town it leads to a dramatic increase in the demand for commercial sex that fuels sex trafficking. Such a dramatic increase in demand was documented during the Indianapolis Super Bowl, with 40 times increase in Backpage.com adult services ads during the event.¹⁴¹ A study by Arizona State University also documents the increase in demand during the time of the Super Bowl.¹⁴² Another study by the University of Louisville cites

IPATH Outreach and Awareness

- SOAP Project: 40 hotels/motels in areas were reached, mostly in the near outlying areas of Indianapolis, as specified by law enforcement.
- 18 Rest Areas: INDOT distributed 1,000 hotline cards and 18 National Human Trafficking Resource Center posters.
- 35 billboards in state of Indiana (anti-demand, victim recovery, awareness).
- Indy Go: 5 weeks free interior advertising space on 10 buses in Indianapolis.
- Taxi Drivers: 150 packets of red flags/fact sheet, national hotline number.
- 1,000 hotline cards distributed in malls, bars and strip clubs.
- 500 anti-demand cards distributed to strip clubs, adult entertainment establishments, and bars downtown.
- 60 Not Buying It posters distributed in bars and strip clubs downtown.
- 50 red flags/fact sheet handouts were distributed to store managers in malls.

¹³⁸ <http://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/crime/buyer-beware-early-success-for-initiative-targeting-johns-instead-of-prostitutes/>

¹³⁹ <http://time.com/sex-buyers-why-cops-across-the-u-s-target-men-who-buy-prostitutes/>

¹⁴⁰ Id.

¹⁴¹ See Kuzma, Abigail. “Game Plan to Fight Human Trafficking: Lessons from Super Bowl XLVI”, 2 *DePaul Journal of Women, Gender & the Law*, 129, 167 (2012), reprinted in 18 *Bender’s Immigration Bulletin*. 223 (2013).

¹⁴² Id.

March Madness as a peak time for traffic on the adult website, Backpage.com, offering “escort services”¹⁴³

Beginning with the 2012 Super Bowl in Indianapolis, IPATH recognized the need to use extensive outreach at major sporting events as a means of preventing human trafficking. Later, IPATH built upon the Super Bowl efforts by conducting ongoing outreach around other large sporting events in Indiana, including the Indianapolis 500 and the Brickyard 400, especially focusing upon education and awareness of businesses in the hospitality industry. This training and education equips the public and those likely to encounter a victim to become more aware of the issue and learn how to identify potential trafficking situations, so that they can make tips to both law enforcement and victim services. In addition, event outreach efforts distribute materials for victims that provide information on how to escape from the violence and manipulation of trafficking. For example, during major sporting events, billboards, posters, shoe cards, and bars of soap display the national hotline number so that victims who see these materials can call to ask for help. Thankfully, such efforts have been successful. During Super Bowl 2012 in Indianapolis, two underage victims were recovered after finding the hotline number on bars of soap in local hotels and calling for help.

Prior to February of 2012, when Indianapolis hosted the Super Bowl, IPATH worked for more than seven months in advance to prepare for the fight against human trafficking that accompanies large sporting events. More than 60 organizations collaborated on these efforts, involving over 270 volunteers from Indiana. A primary goal in preparing for Super Bowl was raising awareness of human trafficking. Although this is an ongoing goal of the task force, IPATH specifically targeted audiences most likely to come in contact with a victim during the Super Bowl. Through these efforts, the Outreach subcommittee trained some 3,400 persons through more than sixty different presentations to hospital staff, cab drivers, hotel/hospitality staff, EMS workers and other first responders, as well as community groups and volunteers.¹⁴⁴

Results of the many collaborative anti-human trafficking efforts around Super Bowl were indicative of the campaign’s success. Law enforcement reported that upon monitoring Internet chat sites for buyers of commercial sex, there were warnings to “stay away from Indianapolis,” due to the heightened awareness and sensitivity to the crime. IMPD also reported a decrease in street

¹⁴³ Atkinson, Paul. “*Exploring the Impact of the Super Bowl on Sex Trafficking*,” The McCain Institute. Arizona State University. <https://dt.asu.edu/news/exploring-impact-super-bowl-sex-trafficking-2015>.

¹⁴⁴ See generally, Abigail Kuzma, “*Game Plan to Fight Human Trafficking: Lessons from Super Bowl XLVI*”, (pages 129, 159-164) (2012).

walking during the time around the game, and multiple sting operations conducted by IMPD resulted in buyers not showing up for the purchase of commercial sex. Sixty-eight commercial sex arrests were made by law enforcement during Super Bowl.¹⁴⁵ Two victims of human trafficking were identified, and two other potential victims became involved in investigations.¹⁴⁶ Following the successful work of IPATH during the Indianapolis Super Bowl in 2012, representatives from the task force consulted with the next Super Bowl hosts, including Louisiana, New Jersey, and Arizona. They have offered insights into training, preparing for tips and referrals, and needed services once victims are identified.

One of the Indianapolis Super Bowl efforts was the launch of an anti-demand campaign entitled "Don't Buy the Lie."¹⁴⁷ This campaign included training and presentations with educational materials highlighting the violence and abusiveness of commercial sex, as well as a public pledge signing where Indianapolis Colts players and employees joined Attorney General Greg Zoeller for a press conference to highlight the violence of commercial sex.¹⁴⁸

In 2015, Indianapolis hosted the NCAA Basketball Final Four Championship. During that time, the Office of Indiana Attorney General Zoeller launched "Indiana's Not Buying It" campaign.¹⁴⁹ Developed by Georgia, one of the key messages of the campaign is that commercial sex thrives because it is tolerated--by both men and women. Women and men alike fail to speak out when commercial sex is made the butt of jokes in movies, social media, and "locker room talk." Thus, the campaign focuses on widely publicizing the facts about the violence of the commercial sex industry and the fact that children are bought and used for sex. Some 25 years ago, the American public widely tolerated another type of violence against women¹⁵⁰--domestic violence. Like public attitudes about domestic violence, tackling issues such as "pimp culture" and tolerance for exploitive behaviors harming women and children, are crucial to curbing the demand for commercial sex that fuels human trafficking.

The goal for this initiative is to encourage all 50 states to get involved in the 'Not Buying It' campaign together, in partnership with law enforcement:

¹⁴⁵ *Id.*

¹⁴⁶ *Id.* at 167.

¹⁴⁷ See, Abigail Kuzma, "Game Plan to Fight Human Trafficking: Lessons from Super Bowl XLVI", (pages 129, 144-154) (2012).

¹⁴⁸ *Id.* With the Indiana OAG's permission, this campaign was later used in part by the Georgia OAG to develop their "Not Buying It" national campaign, which the Indiana OAG joined.

¹⁴⁹ As noted in footnote 161, Georgia, used concepts from the IN "Don't Buy the Lie" campaign to develop "Not Buying It." The title of "Not Buying It" has recently been changed to the "Demand an End" program.

¹⁵⁰ Of course both domestic violence and human trafficking can be perpetrated against, men and women and in fact the LGBT community is vulnerable. But the vast majority of persons used in commercial sex are young girls and women.

1. Aggressively pursue and prosecute those who purchase sex illegally
2. Promote training for mandated reporters so they can effectively recognize, report and support victims of sex trafficking, and
3. Incentivize business and civic organizations to engage in the fight to end sex trafficking.¹⁵¹

The awareness campaign features a PSA starring local pro-athletes and sports celebrities Lavoy Allen from the Indiana Pacers, Matt Hasselbeck formerly with the Indianapolis Colts, IndyCar driver Ed Carpenter and Donnie Walsh of the Pacers.¹⁵² During the launch, the Not Buying It message was publicized on 35 billboards throughout the state, as well as on local public transit system, IndyGo. The Outdoor Advertising Association of Indiana (OAAI) donated the billboard space, IndyGo donated advertising space, and the PSA was produced by the Indiana Pacers.



In 2015, IPATH also conducted outreach for the Indianapolis 500 and Brickyard 400. IPATH reached more than 40 hotels and 18 rest areas in addition to distributing awareness material to over 160 locations in and around the city from May to July. Specific materials aimed at reaching and providing resources to victims were distributed at truck stops, rest areas and taxi cab services, in addition to local restaurants, bars and other tourism hot spots. The Indiana Motor Truck Association and Indiana Department of Transportation facilitated the distribution of materials to truck stops and rest areas across the state. IPATH also worked to train area hotel staffs on spotting the red flags associated with trafficked victims. During the Brickyard 400 outreach, Clear Channel Outdoor donated digital billboard space to again display the Not Buying It Campaign at 12 locations around Indianapolis. The OAG also has an ongoing partnership with IndyGo buses resulting in materials being displayed on 10 buses in the city of Indianapolis. The Indy 500

¹⁵¹ Street Grace: <http://www.streetgrace.org/notbuyingit/>.

¹⁵² The PSA can be viewed at www.INNotBuyingIt.org.

outreach also used the “Not Buying It” public service announcement, ongoing partnership with IndyGo buses and digital billboards donated by Clear Channel Outdoor.

In May 2016, Indianapolis hosted the 100th running of the Indianapolis 500 and IPATH volunteers once again made their way to hotels and businesses around Indianapolis to distribute awareness materials and speak with business

owners about how to respond if they see suspected human trafficking. Volunteers visited over 100 businesses and 40 hotels, leaving fact sheets and red flags for business owners and patrons as well as victim recovery posters with the National Human Trafficking Hotline Number on tear-off tabs.



Is someone controlling you? Get help to get out.

Call **1-888-373-7888**
or SMS Text **HELP** to BeFree **(233733)**

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Get help to get out.	Get help to get out.	Get help to get out.	Get help to get out.	Get help to get out.	Get help to get out.	Get help to get out.	Get help to get out.
Call 1-888-373-7888, or text HELP to BeFree (233733)	Call 1-888-373-7888, or text HELP to BeFree (233733)	Call 1-888-373-7888, or text HELP to BeFree (233733)	Call 1-888-373-7888, or text HELP to BeFree (233733)	Call 1-888-373-7888, or text HELP to BeFree (233733)	Call 1-888-373-7888, or text HELP to BeFree (233733)	Call 1-888-373-7888, or text HELP to BeFree (233733)	Call 1-888-373-7888, or text HELP to BeFree (233733)
24/7 confidential	24/7 confidential	24/7 confidential	24/7 confidential	24/7 confidential	24/7 confidential	24/7 confidential	24/7 confidential

IX. Next Steps and Recommendations

While Indiana has come a long way in the fight against Human Trafficking, there is much yet to be done. The following recommendations identify gaps in task force operation as well as legislative suggestions to improve Indiana’s effectiveness in battling this horrific crime through Prosecution, Protection and Prevention.

Recommendations for IPATH members

- **Expand Financial Resources and Services for Trafficking Victims in Indiana**
 - As evidenced in this report, through training and inter-agency collaboration, a record high number of trafficked victims were identified and served by organizations across the state. Given the rapid expansion in human trafficking tips, identified trafficked persons, and recovery of victims, it is clear that Indiana needs to increase the capacity of the state to provide a trauma-informed, client centered continuum of care for trafficked persons to enhance recovery and reduce their vulnerability to being re-trafficked.
 - Efforts to provide trauma-informed residential services for trafficked persons are underway in Lake County, Richmond, Muncie, Lafayette and Indianapolis. Given the rapid increase in victims identified, additional resources are needed for services and residential housing options.
- **Increase Data Collection and Sharing**
 - Data on trafficking trends, gaps in resources, successful service provision, and successful prosecutions are crucial in facilitating effective preventive outreach work, state funding decisions, training needs and capacity. Collection of data to inform policy decisions is still in its beginning stages and current efforts should be built upon to facilitate prosecution, protection-- treatment for victims and development of services—and promote prevention.
 - Basic demographic numbers should be compiled and shared to: inform task force members and assess progress; assist in agency reporting and grant applications; and inform stakeholders.

- **Continue local and statewide anti-trafficking collaboration and coordination among relevant stakeholders**
 - IPATH co-chairs should continue to host quarterly statewide Core IPATH meetings in Indianapolis and the 6 video conferencing locations across the state (Hammond, Evansville, Louisville, Ft. Wayne, South Bend, and Indianapolis) to facilitate collaborative, interdisciplinary trainings on emerging trends, issues, and successful practices as well as inter-regional information sharing and collaboration to effectively address trafficking at a local and statewide level.
 - IPATH plans to engage in a strategic planning session to evaluate successes, challenges, issues and trends and plan for future direction and endeavors.
 - IPATH members should continue to share case studies of completed cases where appropriate at quarterly IPATH Core meetings. Sharing case studies of completed cases, while ensuring preservation of confidential law enforcement and victim information, enhances understanding of trends occurring across the state and what has enabled or hindered the successful prosecution of a trafficking case and/or provision of service(s) for the victim.
- **Establish Regional IPATH committees within Indiana to facilitate intra-regional coordination and collaboration**
 - Establish 10 Regional Outreach, Victim Services, and Law Enforcement committees to address local trafficking issues, needs, and responses more effectively;
 - Each Committee should have 2 co-chairs;
 - Committee co-chairs from each region should report to the other regions about progress and issues as well as connect as a group during the Core IPATH meetings 4 times a year to network and discuss evidence-based best practices and service models, as well as local successes, needs, and trends.
- **Continue awareness-raising work**
 - Continue to train communities, youth, law enforcement, healthcare professionals, and service providers about human trafficking, the scope of trafficking in Indiana, how to identify a trafficked person, and where to refer them for services.
 - Continue to conduct preventative outreach to populations identified as at high risk of trafficking: youth and schools as well as immigrant and refugee communities.

- **Create a plan of action for addressing trafficking of adults in Indiana**
 - Indiana has seen a substantial increase in the capacity of local service providers to meet the needs of trafficked youth. However, there is still a large gap in resources, research, and training around the issue of trafficked adults—both for sex and labor trafficking.
 - Connect to and collaborate with ICESA, ICADV, and the Latino Coalition on Domestic and Sexual Violence to facilitate a focus group on sex trafficked adults;
 - Connect to and collaborate with Latino, Burmese, Somali, and other minority-led groups and/or service provider coalitions to inform culturally-competent service provision;
 - Connect to and collaborate with migrant worker rights, refugee resettlement organizations, immigrant groups and pro-bono immigration attorneys to facilitate improved service to labor trafficked adults;
 - Either build the capacity of an existing entity or create a residential facility where trafficked adults can receive the specialized trauma-informed care and case management they deserve and need including vocational, educational, drug treatment and life skills training.
- **Create an alternative human trafficking/prostitution court option for persons arrested as adults for prostitution offenses or who have suffered as victims of sex trafficking.**
 - A successful model is found in the CATCH Court in Franklin County, Columbus, Ohio.¹⁵³
 - CATCH Court provides alternative options to jail time and has seen a significant decrease in recidivism of CATCH graduates, an increase in mental and physical health of over half of the population served, a decrease in arrests for solicitation, and saved the state of Ohio significant money that would have been spent on an equivalent jail sentence--\$18,000 for one year in a CATCH court alternative program versus approximately \$200,000 for a year in jail.¹⁵⁴

¹⁵³ <http://www.htcourts.org/wp-content/uploads/CATCH-CourtFactSheet-1.pdf>.

¹⁵⁴ Miner-Romanoff, Dr. Karen. (Associate Provost, Franklin University, Columbus, Ohio). "An Evaluation Study of a Criminal Justice Reform Specialty Court—CATCH Court: Changing Actions to Change Habits." (2015).

Legislative Recommendations for Indiana

- **Require a recent picture when reporting missing children**
 - National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) reported difficulty tracking runaway and missing youth in Indiana because Indiana does not require a picture to be gathered and posted on the Indiana missing persons' website.
 - DCS could require a picture of each child in care be taken at least annually and be available for posting on the missing persons website if the child runs.

Selected Recommendations from *Polaris Project's 2013 Analysis of State Human Trafficking Laws*¹⁵⁵:

- **Post a Human Trafficking Hotline**
 - A statute that mandates or encourages the public posting at appropriate locations of a human trafficking hotline, such as the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline or a state human trafficking hotline.
- **Vacate Convictions for Sex Trafficking Victims**
 - A statute that permits victims to have convictions for prostitution that were committed as a result of being trafficked vacated from their criminal records.

Selected Recommendations from the *Protected Innocence Challenge*¹⁵⁶ (Shared Hope 2016):

- Amend Ind. Code Ann. 35-42-3.5-1(d) (Promotion of human trafficking; sexual trafficking; human trafficking) to eliminate the requirement that the buyer have knowledge that the victim was forced into prostitution when the victim is a minor and provide a heightened penalty for these offences.
- Increase penalties for buying sex with a minor: Child Solicitation Ind. Code 35-42-4-6.
- Amend Ind. Code Ann. 35-45-4-3 (Patronizing a prostitute) to refer cases of patronizing a prostitute where the victim is under 18 to Ind. Code Ann. 35-42-3.5-1 (Promotion of human trafficking; sexual trafficking of a minor; human trafficking) to clarify that purchasing sex with a minor is trafficking.
- Amend Ind. Code Ann. 35-42-3.5-1(d) (Promotion of human trafficking; sexual trafficking of a minor; human trafficking) to increase the penalty to reflect the seriousness of the offense.

¹⁵⁵ www.PolarisProject.org

¹⁵⁶ See "2015 State Report Cards—Protected Innocence Challenge," <https://sharedhope.org/what-we-do/bring-justice/reportcards/2015-reportcards/> from Shared Hope International.

- Enact a law expressly prohibiting the defense of mistake of age in any prosecution for purchasing commercial sex with a minor.
- Amend Ind. Code Ann. 35-42-3.5-1(d) (Promotion of human trafficking; sexual trafficking of a minor; human trafficking) to provide substantial penalties for all offenses involving a minor under 18.
- Amend Ind. Code Ann. 35-42-4-4 (Child Exploitation – Child Pornography) to increase penalties to reflect the seriousness of the offense.
- Amend Ind. Code Ann. 35-42-3.5-1(a) (Promotion of human trafficking; sexual trafficking of a minor; human trafficking) to include those who “knowingly benefit” from trafficking to include more facilitators within the trafficking crime.
- Enact a law that prohibits selling or offering to sell travel services that include or facilitate travel for the purpose of engaging in commercial sexual exploitation of a minor or prostitution of a minor; if the travel is occurring in Indiana.
- Increase the penalties under Ind. Code An. 35-42-4-4(b) (Child exploitation – Child Pornography) and Ind. Code Ann. 35-49-3-2 (Activities related to obscene performance) when a minor victim is involved to reflect the seriousness of the crime.
- Amend Ind. Code Ann. 35-41-4-2 (e) (Periods of limitation) to include Ind Code Ann. 35-42-3.5-1(a) and (d) (Promotion of human trafficking; sexual trafficking of a minor; human trafficking) as an offense for which prosecution is not barred until the victim of the offense reaches the age of 31.
- Amend Ind. Code Ann. 35-42-3.5-3 (Civil cause of action) to eliminate the requirement of a conviction and to extend the statute of limitations for civil claims for domestic minor sex trafficking victims.

The Indiana State Report on Human Trafficking was prepared by: Abby Kuzma, Jennifer Thuma, Tamara Weaver, Jean Marie Leisher, Kate Kimmer, Kelbi Ervin, Nicole Baldonado, and with information and contributions from Kristina Korobov, Shaunette Terrell, Dr. Lisa Elwood, Megan Jessup, Hannah Slowik, ITVAP and IPAC.

Appendix 1: IPATH members

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IPATH Outreach Committee Members

IPATH Policy Development Committee Members

IPATH Victim Services Committee Members

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Central/Indy VTC	<p>Kathryn (Kate) Kimmer Region 4 Coalition Coordinator IYSA/ITVAP 445 N Pennsylvania St, Ste 812 Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: 317-238-6955 / 317-456-2951 Email: kkimmer@indysb.org Website: http://www.indysb.org/itvap</p>
Central/Indy VTC	<p>Carrie Kinder Clinical Consultant for Marion Co DCS 4150 N. Keystone Ave DCS - Marion Cty - Field Ops Indianapolis, IN 46205 Phone: 317-471-7413 Email: carrie.kinder@dcs.in.gov Website:</p>

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Central/Indy VTC	<p>Kristina Lawrence DCS 4150 N. Keystone Ave DCS - Marion Cty - Field Ops Indianapolis, IN 46205 Phone: 317-968-4736 Email: kristina.lawrence@dcs.in.gov Website:</p>
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Central/Indy VTC	<p>Roger Logsdon ISP HT Coordinator/Liaison - Southern ISP - SD Government Center North100 N. Senate Avenue, Suite N302 (east elevators) Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: 317-232-8248 Email: rlogsdon@isp.in.gov Website: http://www.in.gov/isp/index.htm</p>
Central/Indy VTC	<p>Heather Lynch IN State Excise Police PIO IN State Excise Police - ATC PIO Government Center North100 N. Senate Avenue, Suite N302 (east elevators) Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: 317-232-8248 Email: hlynch@atc.IN.gov Website:</p>
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Central/Indy VTC	<p>Annelique Parker Therapist/Program Coordinator Stepping Stone Therapy Center, Therapist/Program Coordinator Phone: 317-331-8504 Email: aparker@steppingstonetc.org Website:</p>
Central/Indy VTC	<p>Kristen Pulice ICESA 9245 North Meridian Street, Suite 235 Indianapolis, IN 46260 Phone: 317-872-1086 Email: kristen@indianacesa.org Website:</p>
Central/Indy VTC	<p>Colleen Saylor Assistant Chief Johnson County Juvenile Probation Dept. 1121 Hospital Road Franklin, IN 46131 Phone: 317-346-4685 Email: csaylor@jdc.co.johnson.in.us Website: http://co.johnson.in.us/juvprob/</p>
Central/Indy VTC	<p>Brandi Shipley Human Services Consultant DCS 302 W. Washington Street, Room E306 DCS - Central Office Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: 317-234-6188 Email: brandi.shipley@dcs.in.gov Website:</p>

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<p>Central/Indy VTC</p>	<p>Mike Tajc Investigator Tippecanoe County Prosecutors Office Tippecanoe County Courthouse, 301 Main St #4 Lafayette, IN 47901 Phone: 765-423-9305 Email: mtajc@tippecanoe.in.gov Website:</p>
<p>Central/Indy VTC</p>	<p>Shaunestte Terrell Deputy Prosecutor MCPO 251 E. Ohio St. Suite, 160 Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: 317-327-3522 Email: shaunestte.terrell@indy.gov Website: http://www.indy.gov/eGov/County/pros/Pages/home.aspx</p>
<p>Central/Indy VTC</p>	<p>Marc Torbeck IDHS 302 W. Washington St Room IDHS Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: 317-234-9696 Email: mtorbeck@dhs.in.gov Website:</p>
<p>Central/Indy VTC</p>	<p>William Turner Captian IN State Excise Police - ATC PIO Government Center North100 N. Senate Avenue, Suite N302 (east elevators) Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: 317-232-8248 Email: wturner@atc.in.gov Website:</p>
<p>Central/Indy VTC</p>	<p>Tami Vance Clinical Consultant DCS 4150 N. Keystone Ave Indianapolis, IN 46205 Phone: 317-697-2603 Email: tami.vance@dcs.in.gov Website:</p>

<p>Central/Indy VTC</p>	<p>Shaun Watkins Central Intake Unit - Team Leader Indiana DCS 132 E Washington St , Child Abuse Hotline Call Center (Bld 132) Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: 317-234-7549 Email: shaun.watkins@dcs.in.gov Website: http://www.in.gov/dcs/</p>
<p>Central/Indy VTC</p>	<p>Doug Wood Detective -Crimes Against Persons Greenwood PD Greenwood Police Department 186 Surina Way Greenwood, IN 46143 Phone: 317-822-9191 x195 Email: woodt@greenwood.in.gov Website: http://www.greenwood.in.gov/department/index.php?structureid=19</p>
<p>Central/Indy VTC</p>	<p>FBI 8825 Nelson B. Klein Parkway Indianapolis, IN 46250 Phone: 317-595-4000 Email: Website: https://www.fbi.gov/</p>
<p>Northcentral/South Bend VTC</p>	<p>Margaret Batteast DCS - St. Joe County 300 N Michigan St Ste 230 DCS - St Joseph Cty - Field Ops, FCM 2 South Bend, IN 46601 Phone: 574-232-7123 x12136 Email: margaret.batteast@dcs.in.gov Website:</p>
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<p>Northcentral/South Bend VTC</p>	<p>Crystal Garcia-Betts Det/Sgt. Investigations Notre Dame Police Phone: 574-631-4924 Email: crystal.garcia-betts.1@nd.edu Website:</p>

Northcentral/South Bend VTC	<p>Ian Hurst Region 2 Coalition Coordinator IYSA/ITVAP 445 N Pennsylvania St, Ste 945 Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: 317-238-6955 Email: ihurst@indysb.org Website: http://www.indysb.org/ivtap</p>
Northcentral/South Bend VTC	<p>Brooks Johnson ISP HT Coordinator/Liaison - Northern ISP Government Center North100 N. Senate Avenue, Suite N302 (east elevators) Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: 574-646-4900 Email: bjohnson2@isp.in.gov Website: http://www.in.gov/isp/index.htm</p>
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Northeast/Fort Wayne VTC	<p>Jena Covell Assistant Director Otis R. Bowen Center 3500 Goshen Rd Ft Wayne, IN 46808 Phone: 260-471-3500 Email: jena.covell@bowencenter.org Website:</p>

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Northeast/Fort Wayne VTC	<p>Bree Murua-Cuney Supervisor Choices & Care 800 Broadway, Suite 111 Fort Wayne, IN 46802 Phone: 260-425-3606 Email: bmurucuney@choicesscs.org Website:</p>

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Northwest/Hammond VTC	<p>Lavette Bullock Haven House P.O. Box 508 Hammond, IN 46325 Phone: 219-931-2090 Email: lavette.bullock@gmail.com Website:</p>
Northwest/Hammond VTC	<p>Nyohmi Buzo Fair Haven Center for Women 2645 Ridge Road Highland, IN 46322 Phone: 219-961-4357 Email: nbuzo@asafeport.org Website:</p>

Northwest/Hammond VTC	<p>Philip Coduti Special Agent Indianapolis office; HSI/Indianapolis is responsible for (88) out of the (92) counties within the state of Indiana. The HSI/Chicago, Ill office is responsible for the following counties: La Porte, St. Joseph, Lake and Porter DHS, Homeland Security Investigations 5726 Professional Circle, Ste 100 Indianapolis, IN 46241 Phone: 219-937-5636 Email: philip.coduti@ice.dhs.gov Website: http://www.in.gov/dhs/index.htm</p>
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Northwest/Hammond VTC	<p>Brian Hirschbine DCS 661 Broadway DCS - Lake County Gary, IN 46402 Phone: 219-881-4678 x13367 Email: brian.hirschbine@dcs.in.gov Website:</p>
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Northwest/Hammond VTC	<p>Sara Spruth Crisis Contact Coordinator Crisis Center, Inc. 101 N Montgomery Gary, IN 46403 Phone: 219-938-7070 Email: sspruth@crisiscenterysb.org Website: http://www.crisiscenterysb.org</p>
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Southwest/Evansville VTC	<p>Matthew Elrod Vanderburgh Co Sheriff's Department 3500 N Harlan Ave Evansville, IN 47711 Phone: 812-421-6200 Email: Website:</p>

Southwest/Evansville VTC	<p>Gina Gist Albion Fellows Bacon Center P.O. Box 3164 Evansville, IN 47731 Phone: 812-422-9372 Email: Website:</p>
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Southwest/Evansville VTC	<p>Whitney Riggs Vanderburgh Co Prosecutor's Office Evansville Civic Center, 1 NW Martin Luther King Jr Blvd #108 Evansville, IN 47708 Phone: 812-435-5150 Email: Website:</p>
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Southwest/Evansville VTC	<p>Debbie Thompson Sex Crimes Unit, Sgt Evansville Police Department 15 N.W. M.L. King Jr. Blvd. Evansville IN 47708 Phone: 812-436-7949 Email: dthompson@evansvillepolice.com Website:</p>

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<p>Southwest/Evansville VTC</p>	<p>Christina Wicks Albion Fellows Bacon Center P.O. Box 3164 Evansville, IN 47731 Phone: 812-422-9372 Email: Website:</p>

IPATH OUTREACH COMMITTEE MEMBERS

<p>Debi Alexander Co-Chair, Youth Working Group Faith Church 1427 Pittwood Drive Phone: 317-946-3288 Email: jdalexander@comcast.net Website: http://www.faithliveitout.org/ Working Group/Subcommittee: Youth</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> Our mission is to equip followers of Christ to reflect Him to the world.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Provide Trainings: Yes, through IPATH</p>
<p>Kenneth Allen Program Director IYSA/ITVAP 445 North Pennsylvania Street Suite 812 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 Phone: 317-909-7159 Email: kallen@indysb.org Website: http://www.indysb.org/ivtap Working Group/Subcommittee: Youth</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> IYSA membership is comprised of Youth Service Bureaus that deliver community based juvenile delinquency and family support programming. Youth Services Bureaus (YSB) serve vulnerable youth and families and offer programming that supports positive youth development. IYSA coordinates the Indiana Trafficking Victims Assistance Program designed to raise recognition of human trafficking and create a statewide network of service providers for youth (21 and under) who have been trafficked or sexually exploited.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Provide Trainings: Yes</p>
<p>Nicolette Baer IU Heath/Center of Hope Phone: Email: nbaer@iuhealth.org Website: http://iuhealth.org/ Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> Indiana University Health is Indiana’s most comprehensive healthcare system. A unique partnership with Indiana University School of Medicine, one of the nation’s leading medical schools, gives patients access to innovative treatments and therapies. IU Health is comprised of hospitals, physicians and allied services dedicated to providing preeminent care throughout Indiana and beyond.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Provide Trainings:</p>
<p>Stacie Ballard Project Manager Ascent 121 P.O. Box 1143 Carmel, IN 46082 Phone: 317-759-0067 Email: stacie.ballard@ascent121.org Website: http://ascent121.org/ Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> Ascent 121 is a faith-based, non-profit agency that addresses commercial sexual exploitation and domestic minor sex trafficking through therapeutic services, awareness and outreach.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Provide Trainings: Yes</p>

<p>Lainey Bell MCCOY/IUPUI 1375 W. 16th Street Indianapolis, IN 46202 Phone: 317-921-1266 Email: belle@iupui.edu Website: http://www.mccoyouth.org/ Working Group/Subcommittee: Youth</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> MCCOY's mission is to champion the positive development of youth through leadership on key issues and support of the youth worker community.</p>	Provide Trainings:
<p>Brian Carter BSW , PCAIN Educator , Director of Dads Inc. Dads Inc./Prevent Child Abuse Indiana 3833 N. Meridian St. Indianapolis, IN 46208 Phone: 317-775-6500 Email: bcarter@villages.org Website: https://www.villages.org/ Working Group/Subcommittee: Youth</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> As a Division of The Villages, the mission of Dads Inc. is to provide support and education for fathers in order to develop healthy relationships and positive engagement in the lives of their children.</p>	Provide Trainings: Yes
<p>Rachel Crouch IMPD Victim Assistance Unit 50 North Alabama Street Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: 317-327-4708 Email: racheal.crouch@indy.gov Website: http://www.indy.gov/eGov/City/dps/impd/Pages/home.aspx Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> Members of the Victim Assistance Unit strive to provide assistance to any person who has suffered, directly or indirectly, a physical, emotional, or personal loss as a result of a criminal act. This includes families of victims and victims of crimes not necessarily prosecuted. We are dedicated to upholding the highest professional standards while serving the community in which we work and live. We are committed to the enforcement of laws to protect life and property, while also respecting individual rights, human dignity, and community values. We are committed to creating and maintaining active police/community partnerships and assisting citizens in identifying and solving problems to improve the quality of life in their neighborhoods.</p>	Provide Trainings: No

<p>Kristina Currier Assistant Professor, Graduate Nursing, DPN, RN IWU 4201 S. Washington St. Marion, IN 46953 Phone: 866-468-6498 Email: kristina.currier@indwes.edu Website: https://www.indwes.edu/ Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>Indiana Wesleyan University is a Christ-centered academic community committed to changing the world by developing students in character, scholarship and leadership.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: No</p>
<p>Bo Dawson Bell Flower/Agape Alliance 640 Eskenazi Avenue Indianapolis, IN 46202 Phone: 317-221-8300 Email: bdawson@marionhealth.org Website: http://www.bellflowerclinic.org/ Working Group/Subcommittee: Anti-Demand</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>Bell Flower Clinic is a public clinic for the diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Agape Alliance is a drop-in center for sex workers, provides a safe venue to promote the health and dignity of women in the sex industry.</p> <p>Mission: "Agape Alliance strives to empower sex workers to become catalysts for change in their own lives and the lives of their peers."</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: No</p>
<p>Robin Donaldson COO/Project Director IYSA/ITVAP 445 N. Pennsylvania Street Suite 945 Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: 317-238-6955 Email: rdonaldson@indysb.org Website: http://www.indysb.org/ivtap Working Group/Subcommittee: Youth</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>IYSA membership is comprised of Youth Service Bureaus that deliver community based juvenile delinquency and family support programming. Youth Services Bureaus (YSB) serve vulnerable youth and families and offer programming that supports positive youth development. IYSA coordinates the Indiana Trafficking Victims Assistance Program designed to raise recognition of human trafficking and create a statewide network of service providers for youth (21 and under) who have been trafficked or sexually exploited.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>

<p>Lisa Elwood-Kirkpatrick Assistant Professor/ PhD University of Indianapolis 1400 East Hanna Avenue Indianapolis, IN 46227 Phone: 317-788-3473 Email: elwoodl@uindy.edu Website: http://uindy.edu/ Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes (Not University of Indianapolis Service)</p>
<p>Jessica Evans Founder Purchased 1000 W 42nd St. Indianapolis, IN 46208 Phone: 317-782-5535 Email: jessica@purchased.org Website: http://www.purchased.org/ Working Group/Subcommittee: Youth</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>Purchased empowers people as the catalyst to end modern day slavery and bring restoration to survivors of sex trafficking and exploitation in Indiana.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>
<p>Hilina Fessahaie Star For A Star Esther Ghebremichael, DDS STAR for a STAR 5330 W. Washington Street Indianapolis, IN 46241 Phone: 317-414-8822 Email: hilina15@yahoo.com Website: www.s4as.com Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>STAR for a STAR is a non-profit that answers a strong, long-held calling to reach out to those in need, at home and abroad, with a program of essential dental care and life support services that include skills training focused on helping women and children live healthy, purposeful lives.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>

Erika Galyean BSW, MSW
MSW Field Coordinator at IU School of Social Work
Education/Social Work Building, ES 4116
902 West New York Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202

Provide Trainings:

Phone: 317-278-4864
Email: ergalyea@iupui.edu
Website: <http://socialwork.iu.edu/>

Working Group/Subcommittee:

Brief Description of Organization

The mission of the IUSSW is excellence in education, research and service to promote health, well-being, and social and economic justice in a diverse world.

Mindi Goodpaster Director, Public Policy & Advocacy/MSW
MCCOY
1375 W. 16th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202

Provide Trainings:

Phone: 317-921-1266 x 103
Email: mindi.goodpaster@mccoyouth.org
Website: <http://www.mccoyouth.org/>

Working Group/Subcommittee: Youth

Brief Description of Organization

MCCOY's mission is to champion the positive development of youth through leadership on key issues and support of the youth worker community.

Heather Hall
St Vincent
10330 N. Meridian Street
Indianapolis, IN 46290

Provide Trainings:

Phone: 317-338-2273
Email: hhall029@stvincent.org
Website: <http://www.stvincent.org/>

Working Group/Subcommittee:

Brief Description of Organization

Our mission is to care for the bodies, minds, and spirits of those in need, regardless of personal means or religious affiliation.

Jaylin Harris
IUPUI/Purchased

Provide Trainings:

Phone:
Email: jaylinharris92@gmail.com
Website: <http://iuhealth.org/>

Working Group/Subcommittee: Youth

Brief Description of Organization

Indiana University Health is Indiana's most comprehensive healthcare system. A unique partnership with Indiana University School of Medicine, one of the nation's leading medical schools, gives patients access to innovative treatments and therapies. IU Health is comprised of hospitals, physicians and allied services dedicated to providing preeminent care throughout Indiana and beyond.

<p>Bridget Harter DCS/IUPUI Phone: Email: bridget.harter@dcs.in.gov Website: http://www.in.gov/dcs/ Working Group/Subcommittee: Youth</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>DCS protects children who are victims of abuse or neglect and strengthens families through services that focus on family support and preservation. The Department also administers child support, child protection, adoption and foster care throughout the state of Indiana.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>
<p>Melissa Huber WLUF 11807 Allisonville Road, Suite 301 Fishers, IN 46038 Phone: 888-958-3674 Email: m_huber@sbcglobal.net Website: http://www.womenlikeusfoundation.org/#women-like-us Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>We bring together those of like-mind and spirit who want to make the world a better place by lifting up the work of women around the world in support of gender equality and social justice.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>
<p>Roxy lamorgese IUH Methodist 1701 N Senate Blvd Indianapolis, IN 46202 Phone: 317-962-2000 Email: rlamorgese@iuhealth.org Website: http://iuhealth.org/methodist/ Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>Indiana University Health is Indiana’s most comprehensive healthcare system. A unique partnership with Indiana University School of Medicine, one of the nation’s leading medical schools, gives patients access to innovative treatments and therapies. IU Health is comprised of hospitals, physicians and allied services dedicated to providing preeminent care throughout Indiana and beyond.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>
<p>Allison Johnston Open Door Youth Services 2524 Corydon Pike, #108 New Albany, IN 47150 Phone: 812-948-5481 Email: ajohnston@floydcounty.in.gov Website: www.opendooryouthservices.com Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>

<p>Barb Killian JD ISDH 2 North Meridian Street Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: 317-233-1325 Email: bakillian123@gmail.com; bkillian@isdh.in.gov Website: http://www.in.gov/isdh/ Working Group/Subcommittee: Health/Events</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> Our Vision is to promote and provide essential public health services.</p>	Provide Trainings: Yes
<p>Kris Kohlman Case Management Program with IUPUI 420 University Blvd Indianapolis, IN 46202 Phone: 317-274-5555 Email: kriskohlman@aol.com Website: https://www.iupui.edu/ Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p>	Provide Trainings:
<p>Abigail (Abby) Kuzma Assistant Attorney General and Chief Counsel of Victim Services and Outreach Office of the Indiana Attorney General 302 W. Washington St. IGCS - 5th Floor Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: 317-234-6843 Email: abigail.kuzma@atg.in.gov Website: http://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/2963.htm Working Group/Subcommittee: Anti-Demand/Events</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> The Indiana Attorney General's Victim Services and Outreach Division is committed to providing services and assistance to victims of crime. The Indiana Constitution guarantees victims of crime fairness, respect, and dignity. The office sustains that promise by supporting those affected directly, and indirectly, by crime in Indiana. The office provides support by administering the Address Confidentiality and Appellate Victim Programs.</p>	Provide Trainings: Yes

<p>Barbara Lis CMT/BCMT/SHARE-Secretary / State Certified Massage Therapist, Nationally Board Certified Massage Therapist The SHARE Group, Sharing Help Around the Region thru Education 12304 W. 157th Lowell, IN 46356 Phone: 219-696-0672 Email: LIS886@att.net Website: http://www.thesharegroup.us Working Group/Subcommittee: Health</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>SHARE is a supportive organization that provides opportunities for anti-human trafficking training/educational events and resources for the public and professionals, focusing on prevention-protection-prosecution, for the purpose of creating awareness to fight against abused and trafficked humans in Indiana.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>
<p>James Luttrull Prosecutor Prosecuting Attorney Grant County 101 E 4th Street Marion, IN 46953 Phone: 765-664-0739 Email: jluttrull@grantcounty.net Website: http://prosecutor.grantcounty27.us/ Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>
<p>Marti MacGibbon Human Trafficking Survivor and Advocate, Professional Keynote Speaker, Nationally Award-winning Author, Certified Mental Health Professional/ CADC-II, ACRPS, CAPMS Marti Mac Enterprises, LLC P.O. Box 241 Fishers, IN 46038 Phone: 310-210-4674 Email: marti@martimacgibbon.com Website: http://martimacgibbon.com/ Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>Marti MacGibbon survived and triumphed over being trafficked to Tokyo and sold to Japanese organized crime. She is devoted to the abolishment of slavery in all its forms. An award-winning author and advocate, she has lobbied at the White House and Department of State, and at the California State Legislature. She serves on the Indiana Attorney General’s state-wide anti-trafficking task force, IPATH, is an active member of the National Survivor Network, and is a Survivor Advisor at Human Rights First. As a humorous inspirational speaker Marti uses her personal story to raise awareness of, and strip away stigma from, human trafficking, domestic violence, addiction, and homelessness.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>

<p>Karen Maher Region 5 Coalition Coordinator IYSA/ITVAP 445 N. Pennsylvania Street Suite 945 Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: 317-238-6955 317-537-1230 Email: kmaher@indysb.org Website: http://www.indysb.org/ivtap Working Group/Subcommittee: Youth</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>IYSA membership is comprised of Youth Service Bureaus that deliver community based juvenile delinquency and family support programming. Youth Services Bureaus (YSB) serve vulnerable youth and families and offer programming that supports positive youth development. IYSA coordinates the Indiana Trafficking Victims Assistance Program designed to raise recognition of human trafficking and create a statewide network of service providers for youth (21 and under) who have been trafficked or sexually exploited.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>
<p>Amber Martin MSW/LCSW IU Health Methodist and University Hospitals 1701 N Senate Blvd Suite C112 Indianapolis, IN 46202 Phone: 317-616-8037 Email: amartin24@iuhealth.org Website: http://iuhealth.org/ Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>Indiana University Health is Indiana’s most comprehensive healthcare system. A unique partnership with Indiana University School of Medicine, one of the nation’s leading medical schools, gives patients access to innovative treatments and therapies. IU Health is comprised of hospitals, physicians and allied services dedicated to providing preeminent care throughout Indiana and beyond.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>
<p>Tracy McDaniel Founder and CEO/ MSW Restored 6100 N. Keystone, Suite 245 Indianapolis, IN 46220 Phone: 317-225-7317 Email: tmcdaniel@restoredinc.org Website: http://www.restoredinc.org/ Working Group/Subcommittee: Youth</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>Through Christ’s love, we will encounter children who have been extorted through sex trafficking and exploitation by providing them an avenue to find restoration. Along with providing victim services, we will work to raise awareness and provide advocacy in hopes of ending human sex trafficking.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>

<p>Megan McGuire Chief Executive Officer, MBA Ascent 121 P.O. Box 1143 Carmel, IN 46082 Phone: 317-759-0067 Email: megan.mcguire@ascent121.org Website: http://ascent121.org/ Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> Ascent 121 is a faith-based, non-profit agency that addresses commercial sexual exploitation and domestic minor sex trafficking through therapeutic services, awareness and outreach.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>
<p>John Mellinger Visitor Experience Manager Visit Indy 200 South Capitol Avenue, Suite 300 Indianapolis, IN 46225-1063 Phone: 800-323-INDY (4639) Email: jmellinger@visitindy.com Website: https://www.visitindy.com/ Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> As Visit Indy, it's our job to promote the city of Indianapolis.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes, for IPATH</p>
<p>Aaron Molesky Director of Development and Strategic Planning Restored 6100 N. Keystone, Suite 245 Indianapolis, IN 46220 Phone: 317-225-7317 Email: amolesky@restoredinc.org Website: http://www.restoredinc.org/ Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> Through Christ's love, we will encounter children who have been extorted through sex trafficking and exploitation by providing them an avenue to find restoration. Along with providing victim services, we will work to raise awareness and provide advocacy in hopes of ending human sex trafficking.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>
<p>Yvonne Moore ISHTTF Coordinator Southern Indiana Human Trafficking Task Force (part of IPATH) Phone: 812-610-1351 Email: sihttf@gmail.com Website: Facebook page Southern Indiana Human Trafficking Task Force Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> SIHTTF coordinates service providers and links victims to service providers, provides education, training and advocacy in Southern Indiana. Works closely with Louisville Human trafficking agencies as well as the University of Louisville Human trafficking Initiative and the Human Trafficking Alliance.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes, HT 101/102; provides victim services curriculum to service providers, foster parents, community groups, medical professionals, law enforcement, etc.</p>

Yvonne Moore Collaborative Care Supervisor/Southern Indiana Human Trafficking Task Force Coordinator, MSW,LSW
 DCS
 1421 E. 10th St.
 Jeffersonville, IN 47130
Phone: 812-288-5456; 812-610-1351
Email: yvonne.moore@dcs.in.gov; sihttf@gmail.com
Website: <http://www.in.gov/dcs/>
 Working Group/Subcommittee:

Provide Trainings: **Yes, IPATH/SIHTTF**

Brief Description of Organization

DCS protects children who are victims of abuse or neglect and strengthens families through services that focus on family support and preservation. The Department also administers child support, child protection, adoption and foster care throughout the state of Indiana.

Jordan Murphy Regional Director/ MSW
 Benchmark Family Services
 5546 Shorewood Dr
 Indianapolis, IN 46220
Phone: 317-352-9706
Email: jordan.murphy@benchmarkfs.org
Website: <http://benchmarkfamilyservices.org/>
 Working Group/Subcommittee: Youth

Provide Trainings:

Brief Description of Organization

Benchmark provides quality out of home placements for youth in need by working with referring agencies to guarantee the support, treatment and care they deserve. By recruiting and training a network of professional, therapeutic foster homes, we are able to offer our contracting agencies a variety of beds available for the youth they serve.

Terri Noone ICADV Technical Assistance Coordinator
 ICADV
 1917 W. 18th Street, Suite B
 Indianapolis, IN 46202
Phone: 317-917-3686
Email: tnoone@icadvinc.org
Website: <http://www.icadvinc.org/>
 Working Group/Subcommittee:

Provide Trainings:

Brief Description of Organization

ICADV pursues a vision where all people engage in healthy relationships characterized by the mutual sharing of resources, responsibilities and affection; where youth are nurtured with those expectations; and where all people are supported within a society committed to equality in relationships and equity in opportunity as fundamental human rights.

<p>Danette Nusbaum Napier Marian University 3200 Cold Spring Rd Indianapolis, IN 46222 Phone: 317-955-6000 Email: dnusbaum253@marian.edu Website: http://www.marian.edu/ Working Group/Subcommittee: Health</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> Our mission is to be a Catholic university dedicated to excellent teaching and learning in the Franciscan and liberal arts traditions.</p>	Provide Trainings:
<p>Beth Petrucce Social Services Director/LCSW St. Vincent Hospital 2001 W. 86th St Indianapolis, IN 46260 Phone: 317-338-6301 Email: epetrucc@stvincent.org Website: http://www.stvincent.org/ Working Group/Subcommittee: Health</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> our mission is to care for the bodies, minds, and spirits of those in need, regardless of personal means or religious affiliation.</p>	Provide Trainings: Yes
<p>Diane Pike IN-PACT Program Manager Planned Parenthood of Indiana and Kentucky 200 S. Meridian Street Suite 400 Indianapolis, IN 46225 Phone: 317-637-4144 Email: diane.pike@ppink.org Website: https://www.plannedparenthood.org/ppink Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> Planned Parenthood of Indiana and Kentucky (PPINK) is an affiliate of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America (PPFA), the nation's leading sexual and reproductive health care advocate and provider. Our skilled professionals provide confidential reproductive health care and comprehensive sexuality education.</p>	Provide Trainings:
<p>Tracy Pruitt Be Free Indy Phone: Email: tracypruitt23@gmail.com Website: Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p>	Provide Trainings:

<p>Frank Pulice Senior VP/ General Counsel Pacers Basketball 125 S. Pennsylvania Street Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: Email: fpulice@pacers.com Website: http://www.nba.com/pacers/ Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>
<p>Amanda Reuter MSW Adult and Child 8320 Madison Ave Indianapolis, IN 46227 Phone: 877-882-5122 Email: areuter@adultandchild.org Website: http://adultandchild.org/ Working Group/Subcommittee: Health/Youth</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>Adult & Child helps people live healthier lives and reach their goals. We provide services for people of all ages, impacting every area of life. Our services: improve mental and physical health; help children excel at school; strengthen families; support foster children; help youth become self-sufficient; help adults cope with mental illness; and help adults find permanent work and housing.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Hosts trainings</p>
<p>Courtney Richards Purchased 1000 W 42nd St. Indianapolis, IN 46208 Phone: 317-782-5535 Email: courtney@purchased.org Website: http://www.purchased.org/ Working Group/Subcommittee: Youth</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>Purchased empowers people as the catalyst to end modern day slavery and bring restoration to survivors of sex trafficking and exploitation in Indiana.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>
<p>Sandy Runkle Director of Programs and Director of Dads Inc PCAIN 3833 N. Meridian St. Indianapolis, IN 46208 Phone: 317-775-6500 Email: education.pcain@villages.org; bcarter@villages.org Website: www.pcain.org Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>As a Division of The Villages, Prevent Child Abuse Indiana serves as a catalyst for preventing child abuse in all its forms and thereby enhancing the quality of life for children and families in Indiana.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>

<p>Chelsea Shelburne Region 6 Coalition Coordinator IYSA/ITVAP 445 North Pennsylvania Street Suite 812 Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: 317-238-6955 Email: cshelburne@indysb.org Website: http://www.indysb.org/ivtap Working Group/Subcommittee: Youth</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> IYSA membership is comprised of Youth Service Bureaus that deliver community based juvenile delinquency and family support programming. Youth Services Bureaus (YSB) serve vulnerable youth and families and offer programming that supports positive youth development. IYSA coordinates the Indiana Trafficking Victims Assistance Program designed to raise recognition of human trafficking and create a statewide network of service providers for youth (21 and under) who have been trafficked or sexually exploited.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>
<p>Chandra Smolen Manager, Medical Social Services/ MSW LCSW St. Vincent Carmel Hospital 13500 North Meridian Street Carmel, IN 46032 Phone: 317-582-8703 Email: crsmolen@stvincent.org Website: http://www.stvincent.org/ Working Group/Subcommittee: Health</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> our mission is to care for the bodies, minds, and spirits of those in need, regardless of personal means or religious affiliation.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>
<p>Shannon Snyder St. Vincent Hospital 10330 N. Meridian Street Indianapolis, IN 46290 Phone: 317-338-2273 Email: Website: http://www.stvincent.org/ Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> our mission is to care for the bodies, minds, and spirits of those in need, regardless of personal means or religious affiliation.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>
<p>Linda Stevens Starfish on the Streets Phone: Email: linda.stevens@btlaw.com Website: Working Group/Subcommittee: Youth</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>

<p>Tiffany Thompson BeFree Indy Phone: Email: tlthompson27@yahoo.com Website: Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>
<p>Jennifer Thuma Deputy Attorney General Office of the Indiana Attorney General 302 W. Washington St. IGCS - 5th Floor Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: 317-232-6201 Email: humantraffickinginfo@atg.in.gov Website: http://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/2963.htm Working Group/Subcommittee: Events</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>The Indiana Attorney General's Victim Services and Outreach Division is committed to providing services and assistance to victims of crime. The Indiana Constitution guarantees victims of crime fairness, respect, and dignity. The office sustains that promise by supporting those affected directly, and indirectly, by crime in Indiana. The office provides support by administering the Address Confidentiality and Appellate Victim Programs.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>
<p>Jeremy Turner Director of Development & Communication Damien Center 26 North Arsenal Avenue Indianapolis, IN 46201 Phone: 317-632-0123 x 269 Email: jturner@damien.org Website: http://www.damien.org/ Working Group/Subcommittee:</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>Our mission is to empower persons in Central Indiana affected by HIV/AIDS to move forward each day with dignity and to lead the fight to prevent the spread of HIV.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>
<p>Shari Voigt Women Like Us 11807 Allisonville Road, Suite 301 Fishers, IN 46038 Phone: 888-958-3674 Email: linda@womenlikeusfoundation.org Website: http://www.womenlikeusfoundation.org/#women-like-us Working Group/Subcommittee: Youth</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>We bring together those of like-mind and spirit who want to make the world a better place by lifting up the work of women around the world in support of gender equality and social justice.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>

Shaun Watkins

DCS Hotline

Phone:**Email:** shaun.watkins@dcs.in.gov**Website:** http://www.in.gov/dcs/

Working Group/Subcommittee: Youth

Provide Trainings:

Brief Description of Organization

DCS protects children who are victims of abuse or neglect and strengthens families through services that focus on family support and preservation. The Department also administers child support, child protection, adoption and foster care throughout the state of Indiana.

Laura Weaver Community Health & Case Management

Allen Co Health Dept

200 E Berry St #360

Fort Wayne, IN 46802

Phone: 260-449-7561**Email:** laura.weaver@allencounty.us**Website:** http://www.allencountyhealth.com/

Working Group/Subcommittee:

Provide Trainings:

Brief Description of Organization

In support of Allen County and its municipalities, the Fort Wayne-Allen County Department of Health strives to promote the health, safety, and well-being of all residents. With guidance from the Indiana State Department of Health and support from our many partnering agencies, we endeavor to have a model public health infrastructure that provides professional, responsive, and cost-effective services to the community.

Mitzi Wilson

MCCOY

1375 W. 16th Street

Indianapolis, IN 46202

Phone: 317-921-1266**Email:** mitzi.wilson@mccoyouth.org**Website:** http://www.mccoyouth.org/

Working Group/Subcommittee:

Provide Trainings:

Brief Description of Organization

MCCOY's mission is to champion the positive development of youth through leadership on key issues and support of the youth worker community.

Danette Wilson

Eskenazi
720 Eskenazi Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46202

Phone: 317-880-0000
Email: danette.wilson@eskenazihealth.edu
Website: <http://www.eskenazihealth.edu/>

Working Group/Subcommittee:

Provide Trainings:

Brief Description of Organization

Eskenazi Health's mission is to Advocate, Care, Teach and Serve, with special emphasis on the vulnerable populations of Marion County, Indiana.

IPATH POLICY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

<p>Kenneth Allen Program Director Indiana Youth Service Association/Indiana Trafficking Victims Assistance Program 445 North Pennsylvania Street Suite 812 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 Phone: 317-567-9900 Email: kallen@indysb.org Website: http://www.indysb.org/ivtap</p> <p><u>Types of Services</u></p> <p>Juvenile Delinquency Prevention, Information and Referral Services, Community Education, Advocacy for Youth and HT training and coordination for trafficked or sexually exploited youth. IYSA achievements and efforts focus on services and programs for those teens and pre-teens most at risk for juvenile delinquency. Our goal -- always -- is prevention.</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>IYSA membership is comprised of Youth Service Bureaus that deliver community based juvenile delinquency and family support programming. Youth Services Bureaus (YSB) serve vulnerable youth and families and offer programming that supports positive youth development. IYSA coordinates the Indiana Trafficking Victims Assistance Program designed to raise recognition of human trafficking and create a statewide network of service providers for youth (21 and under) who have been trafficked or sexually exploited.</p>	Provide Trainings: YES
<p>Kathleen Bates Indiana Coalition for Prevention and Treatment Phone: Email: kbates@icptadvocacy.org Website: https://icptadvocacy.org/</p> <p><u>Types of Services</u></p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>The mission of the Indiana Coalition for Prevention and Treatment (ICPT) is to enhance and engage the social, educational, financial, and political resources of grassroots family and community groups and organizations across Indiana to effectively advocate for health-centered approaches to law, policy, and programming in the prevention and treatment of mental illness, substance use disorders and misuse, trauma, and related issues of concern that provide barriers to recovery for individuals, families, and communities.</p>	Provide Trainings:
<p>Laura Berry ICADV 1915 W. 18th Street Indianapolis, IN 46202 Phone: 317-917-3685 Email: Website: http://www.icadvinc.org/</p> <p><u>Types of Services</u></p> <p>Prevention, Legislative Advocacy, Public Awareness, Training, Legal/Survivor Assistance</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>ICADV pursues a vision where all people engage in healthy relationships characterized by the mutual sharing of resources, responsibilities and affection; where youth are nurtured with those expectations; and where all people are supported within a society committed to equality in relationships and equity in opportunity as fundamental human rights.</p>	Provide Trainings:

Catherine Cummings Sergeant - Behavioral Health Unit
IMPD

Provide Trainings:

Neighborhood Outreach Office
50 North Alabama Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Phone: 317-327-3187

Email: catherine.cummings@indy.gov

Website: <http://www.indy.gov/eGov/City/dps/impd/Pages/home.aspx>

Types of Services

Public Safety Law Enforcement Agency, Behavioral Health Services, Citizens' Services, Crisis Intervention Team, Outreach Programs, Victim Assistance

Brief Description of Organization

We are dedicated to upholding the highest professional standards while serving the community in which we work and live. We are committed to the enforcement of laws to protect life and property, while also respecting individual rights, human dignity, and community values. We are committed to creating and maintaining active police/community partnerships and assisting citizens in identifying and solving problems to improve the quality of life in their neighborhoods.

Kristina Currier Assistant Professor, Graduate Nursing, DPN, RN
IWU

Provide Trainings: **NO**

4201 S. Washington St.
Marion, IN 46953

Phone: 866-468-6498

Email: kristina.currier@indwes.edu

Website: <https://www.indwes.edu/>

Types of Services

Brief Description of Organization

Indiana Wesleyan University is a Christ-centered academic community committed to changing the world by developing students in character, scholarship and leadership.

Hunter DeKoninck Associate
Quarles & Brady

Provide Trainings:

135 N. Pennsylvania Street Suite 2400
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Phone: 317-399-2868

Email:

Website: <http://www.quarles.com/>

Types of Services

Banking and Financial Institutions, Business Law, Data Privacy and Security, Employee Benefits, Energy, Environmental, Estate, Trust, and Wealth Preservation, Franchise, Distribution, and Direct Sales, Health and Life Sciences, Immigration, Intellectual Property, Intellectual Property Litigation, International Services, Jet Fuel Consortia, Labor and Employment, Litigation and Dispute Resolution, Mergers and Acquisitions, Product Liability, Public Finance, Real Estate, Research Institutions and Higher Education, Restructuring, Bankruptcy, and Creditors' Rights, Tax, and Tax-Exempt Organizations

Brief Description of Organization

Quarles & Brady provides sophisticated legal services to clients across the world. We don't just counsel, but invest in the success of each, leading them toward the achievement of their business goals.

Robin Donaldson Chief Operations officer/ M.A.

Provide Trainings: **YES**

IYSA
445 N. Pennsylvania Street
Suite 945
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Phone: 317-238-6955

Email: rdonaldson@indysb.org

Website: <http://www.indysb.org/ivtap>

Types of Services

Juvenile Delinquency Prevention, Information and Referral Services, Community Education, Advocacy for Youth and HT training and coordination for trafficked or sexually exploited youth. IYSA achievements and efforts focus on services and programs for those teens and pre-teens most at risk for juvenile delinquency. Our goal -- always -- is prevention.

Brief Description of Organization

IYSA membership is comprised of Youth Service Bureaus that deliver community based juvenile delinquency and family support programming. Youth Services Bureaus (YSB) serve vulnerable youth and families and offer programming that supports positive youth development. IYSA coordinates the Indiana Trafficking Victims Assistance Program designed to raise recognition of human trafficking and create a statewide network of service providers for youth (21 and under) who have been trafficked or sexually exploited.

Mindi Goodpaster Director, Public Policy & Advocacy/ MSW

Provide Trainings:

Marion County Commission on Youth
1375 W. 16th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202

Phone: 317-921-1266 x 103

Email: mindi.goodpaster@mccoyouth.org

Website: <http://www.mccoyouth.org/>

Types of Services

Legislative Advocacy, Early Intervention and Prevention, Summer Youth Program Fund, Learning Network, Youth Program Quality, Youth Empowerment Team

Brief Description of Organization

MCCOYs mission is to champion the positive development of youth through leadership on key issues and support of the youth worker community.

Rep. Christina Hale Indiana State Representative

Provide Trainings:

Indiana House of Representatives
200 W. Washington St.
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Phone: 1-800-382-9842

Email:

Website: <http://indianahousedemocrats.org/>

Types of Services

Brief Description of Organization

Lt. Brad Hoffeditz Legal Counsel/Legislative Coordinator

Provide Trainings: **YES**

Indiana State Police

Indiana Government Center North

100 N. Senate Avenue, Suite N302 (east elevators)

Indianapolis IN 46204

Phone: 317-232-8204

Email: bhoffeditz@isp.in.gov

Website: <http://www.in.gov/isp/index.htm>

Types of Services

ISP provides law enforcement training related to Human and Sex Trafficking.

Brief Description of Organization

The Indiana State Police shall provide the most professional, effective and courteous police service possible at all times and with every endeavor. The protection of life and property will be our primary focus. We will uphold and defend federal and Indiana state constitutions and enforce all laws. We will address crimes and offenders with diligent, conscientious, and proactive initiatives. We will ensure public safety on our roadways with vigorous and directed traffic enforcement. We will assist the public and all police agencies at any time and in any manner possible.

Kerry Hyatt Bennett

Provide Trainings:

Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence

1915 W. 18th Street

Indianapolis, IN 46202

Phone: 317-917-3685

Email: kbennett@icadvinc.org

Website: <http://www.icadvinc.org/>

Types of Services

Prevention, Legislative Advocacy, Public Awareness, Training, Legal/Survivor Assistance

Brief Description of Organization

ICADV pursues a vision where all people engage in healthy relationships characterized by the mutual sharing of resources, responsibilities and affection; where youth are nurtured with those expectations; and where all people are supported within a society committed to equality in relationships and equity in opportunity as fundamental human rights.

Heather Kestian Collaborative Care Field Director

Provide Trainings:

DCS

4160 North Keystone Ave

Indianapolis, IN 46205

Phone: 317-968-4871

Email:

Website: <http://www.in.gov/dcs/>

Types of Services

Children's Mental Health Initiative, Older Youth Initiatives, Prevention, Preservation, Placement, Permanency

Brief Description of Organization

DCS protects children who are victims of abuse or neglect and strengthens families through services that focus on family support and preservation. The Department also administers child support, child protection, adoption and foster care throughout the state of Indiana.

Rep. Cindy Kirchhofer Indiana State Representative
Indiana House of Representatives
200 West Washington Street, Suite 401-8
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Phone: 317-232-9793
Email: grant.achenbach@iga.in.gov
Website: <http://www.indianahousepublicans.com/>

Provide Trainings:

Types of Services

Brief Description of Organization

Kristina Korobov Assistant United States Attorney
US Attorney's Office - SD
10 W Market St, Suite 2100
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Phone: 317-226-6333
Email: kristina.korobov@usdoj.gov
Website: <https://www.justice.gov/usao-sdin>

Provide Trainings: **YES**

Types of Services

The Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (LECC), Victim Witness Assistance (VWA), Project Safe Childhood and Indiana Crimes Against Children as well as providing crisis intervention, resource and referral.

Brief Description of Organization

The United States Attorney's Office in the Southern District of Indiana serves the District by representing the interests of the United States in litigation and community affairs related to law enforcement. The Office prosecutes violations of federal criminal law. It also defends the United States in civil law suits and seeks to recover from instances of fraud committed against the United States and take other affirmative civil enforcement action. The Office works with federal, state, and local law enforcement to protect and serve the district.

Abigail (Abby) Kuzma Assistant Attorney General and
Chief Counsel of Victim Services and Outreach Division
302 W. Washington St.
IGCS - 5th Floor
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Phone: 317-234-6843
Email:
Website: <http://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/2963.htm>

Provide Trainings:

Types of Services

Address Confidentiality Program, Hope Card Program, Human Trafficking

Brief Description of Organization

The Indiana Attorney General's Victim Services and Outreach Division is committed to providing services and assistance to victims of crime. The Indiana Constitution guarantees victims of crime fairness, respect, and dignity. The office sustains that promise by supporting those affected directly, and indirectly, by crime in Indiana. The office provides support by administering the Address Confidentiality and Appellate Victim Programs.

<p>Tracy McDaniel Restored 6100 N. Keystone, Suite 245 Indianapolis, IN 46220 Phone: 317-225-7317 Email: tmcdaniel@restoredinc.org Website: http://www.restoredinc.org/</p> <p><u>Types of Services</u> Trauma Informed Outreach Case Management, Emergency Housing Referrals, Trauma Counseling/PTSD, Legal Services, Safety Planning, Food/Clothing, Individualized Services, Medical</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> Through Christ’s love, we will encounter children who have been extorted through sex trafficking and exploitation by providing them an avenue to find restoration. Along with providing victim services, we will work to raise awareness and provide advocacy in hopes of ending human sex trafficking.</p>	Provide Trainings: YES
<p>Marti McGibbon Survivor Phone: 310-210-4674 Email: marti@martimacgibbon.com Website: http://martimacgibbon.com/</p> <p><u>Types of Services</u></p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p>	Provide Trainings:
<p>Rep. Wendy McNamara Indiana State Representative Indiana House of Representatives Phone: 317-232-9671 Email: Website: http://www.indianahouserepublicans.com/</p> <p><u>Types of Services</u></p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p>	Provide Trainings:
<p>Judge Marilyn Moores Judge Marion County Juvenile Court 2451 N. Keystone Avenue Indianapolis, IN 46218 Phone: 317-327-8392 Email: marilyn.moores@indy.gov Website: http://www.indy.gov/eGov/Courts/Superior/CourtInfo/Pages/juvenile.aspx</p> <p><u>Types of Services</u></p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> The juvenile court has jurisdiction over the following cases: acts of delinquency, status offenses, emancipation and children in need of services (CHINS).</p>	Provide Trainings:

Jordan Murphy Regional Director/ MSW
Benchmarks Family Services
5546 Shorewood Dr
Indianapolis, IN 46220

Phone: 317-352-9706

Email: jordan.murphy@benchmarkfs.org

Website: <http://benchmarkfamilyservices.org/>

Provide Trainings:

Types of Services

Our program staff provides case management services for the referring agency by making regular contacts and visits with the youth placed in our homes. We report the progress of the child monthly to the referring agency through progress reports. We also coordinate therapy and psychiatric services for the youth in our care.

Brief Description of Organization

Benchmark provides quality out of home placements for youth in need by working with referring agencies to guarantee the support, treatment and care they deserve. By recruiting and training a network of professional, therapeutic foster homes, we are able to offer our contracting agencies a variety of beds available for the youth they serve.

Suzanne O'Malley

IPAC
302 W. Washington St., Rm. E-205
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Phone: 317-232-1836

Email:

Website: <http://www.in.gov/ipac/index.htm>

Provide Trainings:

Types of Services

Brief Description of Organization

The IPAC assists prosecuting attorneys by preparing manuals, providing legal research, and conducting training seminars. It serves as a liaison to local, state, and federal agencies, study commissions, and community groups in an effort to support law enforcement and promote the fair administration of justice.

Sandy Runkle Director of Programs

Prevent Child Abuse Indiana
3833 N Meridian St # 101
Indianapolis, IN 46208

Phone: 317-775-6439

Email: education.PCAIN@villages.org

Website: <http://pcain.org/>

Provide Trainings:

Types of Services

Publications and Research, Trainings and Outreach

Brief Description of Organization

Prevent Child Abuse Indiana is dedicated to preventing child abuse and neglect, and is committed to making Indiana a better, safer place for Indiana's most precious resources – our children.

Colleen Saylor Assistant Director of Probation (Juvenile)
Johnson County Probation
1121 Hospital Road
Franklin, IN 46131
Phone: 317-346-4685
Email: csaylor@jdc.co.johnson.in.us
Website: <http://co.johnson.in.us/juvprob/>

Provide Trainings:

Types of Services

Compliance Monitoring, Electronic Monitoring, Facing Adolescent Challenges Together (FACT), Family Camp, Family Resource Program, Functional Family Therapy, Parent and Adolescent Program, PRIME, Restorative Justice, Service Learning, SHOCAP, Thinking for a Change

Brief Description of Organization

The purpose of the Johnson County Juvenile Probation Department is to serve the Johnson County Circuit Court, Juvenile Division. This is accomplished by the use of evidence based practices to provide the best possible supervision and rehabilitative service to our clients in an effort to maintain a high level of safety for the community and the child.

Paula Sites Asst. Exec. Director/Capital Litigation Assistance
Public Defender Council
309 W Washington St # 401
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Phone: 317-233-6149
Email:
Website: <http://www.in.gov/ipdc/>

Provide Trainings:

Types of Services

Training, Publications, Outreach

Brief Description of Organization

The statutory duties of the Council are: assist in the coordination of the duties of the attorneys engaged in the defense of indigents at public expense; prepare manuals of procedure; assist in the preparation of trial briefs, forms, and instructions; conduct research and studies of interest or value to all such attorneys; and maintain liaison contact with study commissions, organizations, and agencies of all branches of local, state, and federal government that will benefit criminal defense as part of the fair administration of justice in Indiana.

Parvonay Stover Legislative Director
DCS
Phone: 317-234-8031
Email: parvonay.stover@dcs.in.gov
Website: <http://www.in.gov/dcs/>

Provide Trainings:

Types of Services

Children's Mental Health Initiative, Older Youth Initiatives, Prevention, Preservation, Placement, Permanency

Brief Description of Organization

DCS protects children who are victims of abuse or neglect and strengthens families through services that focus on family support and preservation. The Department also administers child support, child protection, adoption and foster care throughout the state of Indiana.

Jennifer Thuma Deputy Attorney
Office of the Indiana Attorney General
302 W. Washington St.
IGCS - 5th Floor
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Phone: 317-232-6201

Email: humantraffickinginfo@atg.in.gov

Website: <http://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/2963.htm>

Provide Trainings:

Types of Services

Address Confidentiality Program, Hope Card Program, Human Trafficking

Brief Description of Organization

The Indiana Attorney General's Victim Services and Outreach Division is committed to providing services and assistance to victims of crime. The Indiana Constitution guarantees victims of crime fairness, respect, and dignity. The office sustains that promise by supporting those affected directly, and indirectly, by crime in Indiana. The office provides support by administering the Address Confidentiality and Appellate Victim Programs.

IPATH VICTIM SERVICES COMMITTEE MEMBERS

<p>Stacie Ballard Project Manager Ascent 121 P.O. Box 1143 Carmel, IN 46082 Phone: 317-759-0067 Email: stacie.ballard@ascent121.org Website: http://ascent121.org/</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u> Clinical Victims Services, Advocacy, Awareness, Discipleship</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> Ascent 121 is a faith-based, non-profit agency that addresses commercial sexual exploitation and domestic minor sex trafficking through therapeutic services, awareness and outreach.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>
<p>Allen Bell Region 7 Coalition Coordinator IYSA/ITVAP Phone: 812-269-8113 Email: abell@indysb.org Website: http://www.indysb.org/ivtap</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u></p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> IYSA membership is comprised of Youth Service Bureaus that deliver community based juvenile delinquency and family support programming. Youth Services Bureaus (YSB) serve vulnerable youth and families and offer programming that supports positive youth development. IYSA coordinates the Indiana Trafficking Victims Assistance Program designed to raise recognition of human trafficking and create a statewide network of service providers for youth (21 and under) who have been trafficked or sexually exploited.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>
<p>Kristie Byrns Albion Fellows Bacon Center PO Box 3164 Evansville, IN 47731 Phone: Email: Website:</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u></p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>

<p>Shirley Caylor Crisis Center 101 N. Montgomery St. Gary, IN 46403-3921 Phone: Email: scaylor@Crisiscenterysb.org Website:</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u></p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>
<p>Bo Dawson Marion County Health Dept. 3838 N. Rural Street Indianapolis, IN 46205 Phone: 317-221-2000 Email: bdawson@marionhealth.org Website: http://marionhealth.org/</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u></p> <p>Adolescent Health, Chronic Disease, Community-Based Care, Dental Health, Infectious Diseases, Immunizations and Refugee Health, Maternal and Child Health, Nutrition Services, Public Health Laboratory, Ryan White/HIV Services, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control, Social Work, Substance Use Outreach Services, Tuberculosis (TB) Control, Vital Records, Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program, Environmental Health Safety & Management Program, Food and Consumer Safety, Healthy Homes, Environmental Consumer Management & Senior Care Department (HHECMSC), Housing and Neighborhood Health, Mosquito and Rodent Control, Water Quality and Hazardous Materials Management</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>We encourage an active network of public health and safety professionals and community-based organizations. We are the community voice of public health based on our knowledge, experience, skills and accessibility.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>
<p>Robin Donaldson COO & Project Director IYSA/ITVAP 445 N. Pennsylvania Street Suite 945 Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: 317-238-6955 Email: rdonaldson@indysb.org Website: http://www.indysb.org/ivtap</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u></p> <p>Juvenile Delinquency Prevention, Information and Referral Services, Community Education, Advocacy for Youth</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>IYSA membership is comprised of Youth Service Bureaus that deliver community based juvenile delinquency and family support programming. Youth Services Bureaus (YSB) serve vulnerable youth and families and offer programming that supports positive youth development. IYSA coordinates the Indiana Trafficking Victims Assistance Program designed to raise recognition of human trafficking and create a statewide network of service providers for youth (21 and under) who have been trafficked or sexually exploited.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>

<p>Lisa Elwood-Kirkpatrick Assistant Professor/PhD Univeristy of Indianapolis 1400 East Hanna Avenue Indianapolis, IN 46227</p> <p>Phone: 317-788-3473 Email: elwoodl@uindy.edu Website: http://uindy.edu/</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u></p> <p>*licensed clinical psychologist, involved with research and trainings, individual therapy, consult with research (Not University of Indianapolis Services)</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes (Not University of Indianapolis Service)</p>
<p>Jessica Evans Founder Purchased 1000 W 42nd St. Indianapolis, IN 46208</p> <p>Phone: 317-782-5535 Email: jessica@purchased.org Website: http://www.purchased.org/</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u></p> <p>Awareness and Advocacy and Survivor Support</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>Purchased empowers people as the catalyst to end modern day slavery and bring restoration to survivors of sex trafficking and exploitation in Indiana.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>
<p>Dr. Deb Getz Assistant Clinical Professor IU School of Public Health-Bloomington 801 E 7th St. Bloomington, IN 47404</p> <p>Phone: 812-855-9072 Email: dgetz@indiana.edu Website: http://www.publichealth.indiana.edu/</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u></p> <p>Educate graduate and undergraduate students in the School of Public Health and provide consultation on instructional design, delivery, and evaluation of educational programs of ITVAP</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p> <p>Teaches in human development family studies/Youth Development at IU Bloomington, consultant to ITVAP, and a variety of youth serving agencies.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>

<p>Jeremy Greenlee Region 3 Coalition Coordinator IYSA/ITVAP 445 N Pennsylvania St, Ste 945 Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: 574-213-1502 Email: jgreenlee@indysb.org Website: http://www.indysb.org/ivtap</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u></p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> IYSA membership is comprised of Youth Service Bureaus that deliver community based juvenile delinquency and family support programming. Youth Services Bureaus (YSB) serve vulnerable youth and families and offer programming that supports positive youth development. IYSA coordinates the Indiana Trafficking Victims Assistance Program designed to raise recognition of human trafficking and create a statewide network of service providers for youth (21 and under) who have been trafficked or sexually exploited.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>
<p>Sidney Hardgrave Executive Director Holly's House P.O. Box 4150 Evansville, IN 47724-0125 Phone: 812-437-7233 Email: sidney@hollyshouse.org Website: http://www.hollyshouse.org</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u> Adult and Child Victim Advocacy Center, Forensic Interviews, Service Coordination, Child Abuse Prevention</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> Holly's House Mission is to "empower victims of intimate crime and abuse by providing support, promoting justice, and preventing violence." Direct services are provided for victims of child abuse, domestic violence and sexually assault. In addition, the agency offers the "Think First & Stay Safe" child abuse prevention program in collaboration with area elementary schools. Holly's House services are based in Evansville, Indiana and serve southwest Indiana including Daviess, Gibson, Knox, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh and Warrick Counties.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>
<p>Jennifer Hart Lead Child Welfare Specialist II/BSW, OBHP Adult and Child 603 E. Washington Street #700 Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: 877-882-5122 Email: jhart@adultandchild.org Website: http://adultandchild.org/</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u> Mental Health treatment in both Outpatient and Community-Based settings, Addictive Disease treatment, Disease Self-Management Support, Homelessness and Housing services, Integrated Care, Transitional Living, Supported Independent Living Program, School-Based Mental Health Care, Children's Mental Health Wraparound Services, Child Welfare Services, Therapeutic Foster Care, Supported Employment Services, Immigrant and Refugee services.</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> Adult & Child helps people live healthier lives and reach their goals. We provide services for people of all ages, impacting every area of life. Our services: improve mental and physical health; help children excel at school; strengthen families; support foster children; help youth become self-sufficient; help adults cope with mental illness; and help adults find permanent work and housing.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Hosts trainings</p>

Kyle Henderson
Marion County Health Dept.
3838 N. Rural Street
Indianapolis, IN 46205

Phone: 877-882-5122
Email: khenderson@marionhealth.org
Website: <http://adultandchild.org/>

Provide Trainings:

Type of Services Provided

Adolescent Health, Chronic Disease, Community-Based Care, Dental Health, Infectious Diseases, Immunizations and Refugee Health, Maternal and Child Health, Nutrition Services, Public Health Laboratory, Ryan White/HIV Services, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control, Social Work, Substance Use Outreach Services, Tuberculosis (TB) Control, Vital Records, Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program, Environmental Health Safety & Management Program, Food and Consumer Safety, Healthy Homes, Environmental Consumer Management & Senior Care Department (HHECMSC), Housing and Neighborhood Health, Mosquito and Rodent Control, Water Quality and Hazardous Materials Management

Brief Description of Organization

We encourage an active network of public health and safety professionals and community-based organizations. We are the community voice of public health based on our knowledge, experience, skills and accessibility.

Heather Wildrick-Holman
Early Intervention Training & Education Coordinator/MA
Children's Bureau
5435 N. Emerson Way, Suite 100
Indianapolis, IN 4626

Phone: 317-870-3267 x 605
Email: hwholman@childrensbureau.org
Website: <http://www.childrensbureau.org/>

Provide Trainings: **Yes, Stewards of Children training**

Type of Services Provided

Safe Sleep, Children's Shelter, Neighborhood Alliance for Child Safety, Child Care Development Fund, Community Partners for Child Safety, Adoption, Adoption Recruitment, Family Preservation and Home Based Casework, Father Engagement Services, Older Youth Services, Post Adoptive Services, Secure Residential Care, Parenting Time/Visit Facilitation, Wendy's Wonderful Kids

Brief Description of Organization

Through our programs we act as an advocate for all children and families, focusing on those who are at risk. We provide a full array of community-based prevention and intervention services and work in partnership with the Department of Services and other community organizations statewide.

Sarah Hurley Executive Director, Certified Clinical Trauma Professional and Lay Counselor
Kristy's House
Private

Phone: 844-44-KRISTY (844-445-7478)
Email: sarah@kristyshouse.org; info@kristyshouse.org
Website: <http://kristyshouse.org/>

Provide Trainings: **Yes. We are developing training on trauma informed care and also have basic Anti-Human Trafficking curriculum**

Type of Services Provided

Lay Counseling in a relational context, mentoring and discipleship, case management, individualized referrals and resources

Brief Description of Organization

Kristy's House is an intensive mentoring and discipleship ministry for women involved in both trafficked and non-trafficked sex work and commercialized sexual exploitation.

<p>Ian Hurst RCC Northwest 1322 Lincolnway E South Bend, IN 46613 Phone: Email: ihurst@indysb.org Website: http://www.indysb.org/</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u> Juvenile Delinquency Prevention, Information and Referral Services, Community Education, Advocacy for Youth</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> IYSA membership is comprised of Youth Service Bureaus that deliver community based juvenile delinquency and family support programming. Youth Services Bureaus (YSB) serve vulnerable youth and families and offer programming that supports positive youth development. IYSA coordinates the Indiana Trafficking Victims Assistance Program designed to raise recognition of human trafficking and create a statewide network of service providers for youth (21 and under) who have been trafficked or sexually exploited.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>
<p>Megan Jessup Chief Operating Officer and Co-founder/MSW, LCSW, CSAYC Ascent 121 P.O. Box 1143 Carmel, IN 46082 Phone: 317-417-2371 317-759-0067 Email: megan.jessup@ascent121.org Website: http://ascent121.org/</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u> Clinical Victims Services, Advocacy, Awareness, Discipleship</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> Ascent 121 is a faith-based, non-profit agency that addresses commercial sexual exploitation and domestic minor sex trafficking through therapeutic services, awareness and outreach.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>
<p>Heather Kestian Collaborative Care Field Director DCS 4160 North Keystone Ave Indianapolis, IN 46205 Phone: 317-968-4871 Email: heather.kestian@dcs.in.gov Website: http://www.in.gov/dcs/</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u> Children's Mental Health Initiative, Older Youth Initiatives, Prevention, Preservation, Placement, Permanency</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> DCS protects children who are victims of abuse or neglect and strengthens families through services that focus on family support and preservation. The Department also administers child support, child protection, adoption and foster care throughout the state of Indiana.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>

Kathryn (Kate) Kimmer Region 4 Coalition Coordinator

Provide Trainings:

IYSA/ITVAP
445 N Pennsylvania St
Ste 812
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Phone: 317-238-6955
317-456-2951

Email: kkimmer@indysb.org

Website: <http://www.indysb.org/ivtap>

Type of Services Provided

Brief Description of Organization

IYSA membership is comprised of Youth Service Bureaus that deliver community based juvenile delinquency and family support programming. Youth Services Bureaus (YSB) serve vulnerable youth and families and offer programming that supports positive youth development. IYSA coordinates the Indiana Trafficking Victims Assistance Program designed to raise recognition of human trafficking and create a statewide network of service providers for youth (21 and under) who have been trafficked or sexually exploited.

Delphia Large

Provide Trainings:

Legacy House
2505 N Arlington Ave
Indianapolis, IN 46218

Phone: 317-554-5272

Email: dlarge@hhcorp.org

Website: <http://www.hhcorp.org/hhc/index.php/programs/legacy-house>

Type of Services Provided

A dedicated staff provides intervention, education, support and understanding to victims of violence.

Brief Description of Organization

Legacy House is a nonprofit organization established in 2001 with the support of the Health & Hospital Corporation of Marion County to provide no cost trauma counseling and advocacy services to victims of violence.

Kristina Lawrence

Provide Trainings:

DCS
4160 North Keystone Ave
Indianapolis, IN 46205

Phone:
Email: kristina.Lawrence@dcs.in.gov

Website: <http://www.in.gov/dcs/>

Type of Services Provided

Children's Mental Health Initiative, Older Youth Initiatives, Prevention, Preservation, Placement, Permanency

Brief Description of Organization

DCS protects children who are victims of abuse or neglect and strengthens families through services that focus on family support and preservation. The Department also administers child support, child protection, adoption and foster care throughout the state of Indiana.

<p>Patti LeSense Program Manager, Victim Justice Program Neighborhood Christian Legal Clinic 3333 N Meridian Street, Suite 201 Indianapolis, Indiana 46208 Phone: 317-429-4131 Email: plesesne@nclegalclinic.org Website: http://www.nclegalclinic.org/</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u> Legal Representation Based on Income for: Bankruptcy, Consumer/Debt, Expungement, Housing/Foreclosure, Immigration, Landlord/Tenant, SSI/SSD, Tax Controversies, Wills/Estates, Project Peace</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> Neighborhood Christian Legal Clinic is a non-profit 501(c)(3) corporation offering pro bono legal representation and preventive legal education to low income families, including immigrant families.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>
<p>Karen Maher Region 5 Coalition Coordinator IYSA/ITVAP 445 N Pennsylvania St Ste 812 Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: 317-238-6955 317-537-1230 Email: kmaher@indysb.org Website: http://www.indysb.org/ivtap</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u></p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> IYSA membership is comprised of Youth Service Bureaus that deliver community based juvenile delinquency and family support programming. Youth Services Bureaus (YSB) serve vulnerable youth and families and offer programming that supports positive youth development. IYSA coordinates the Indiana Trafficking Victims Assistance Program designed to raise recognition of human trafficking and create a statewide network of service providers for youth (21 and under) who have been trafficked or sexually exploited.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>
<p>Tracy McDaniel Founder and CEO/ MSW Restored 6100 N. Keystone, Suite 245 Indianapolis, IN 46220 Phone: 317-225-7317 Email: tmcdaniel@restoredinc.org Website: http://www.restoredinc.org/</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u> Trauma Informed Outreach Case Management, Emergency Housing Referrals, Trauma Counseling/PTSD, Legal Services, Safety Planning, Food/Clothing, Individualized Services, Medical</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> Through Christ’s love, we will encounter children who have been extorted through sex trafficking and exploitation by providing them an avenue to find restoration. Along with providing victim services, we will work to raise awareness and provide advocacy in hopes of ending human sex trafficking.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>

Tracy McQueen
DCS
4160 North Keystone Ave
Indianapolis, IN 46205

Provide Trainings:

Phone:
Email: tracy.mcqueen@dcs.in.gov
Website: <http://www.in.gov/dcs/>

Type of Services Provided

Children's Mental Health Initiative, Older Youth Initiatives, Prevention, Preservation, Placement, Permanency

Brief Description of Organization

DCS protects children who are victims of abuse or neglect and strengthens families through services that focus on family support and preservation. The Department also administers child support, child protection, adoption and foster care throughout the state of Indiana.

Yvonne Moore Collaborative Care Supervisor
DCS

Provide Trainings:

Phone: 812-288-5456
Email: yvonne.moore@dcs.in.gov
Website: <http://www.in.gov/dcs/>

Type of Services Provided

Children's Mental Health Initiative, Older Youth Initiatives, Prevention, Preservation, Placement, Permanency

Brief Description of Organization

DCS protects children who are victims of abuse or neglect and strengthens families through services that focus on family support and preservation. The Department also administers child support, child protection, adoption and foster care throughout the state of Indiana.

Emily Morrison
Lampion Center
655 S Hebron Ave.
Evansville, IN 47714

Provide Trainings:

Phone:
Email:
Website:

Type of Services Provided

Youth

Brief Description of Organization

<p>Misty Rees Rooted Souls 6745 S Spring St. Pendleton, IN 46064 Phone: Email: rees.misty@gmail.com Website:</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u></p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u></p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>
<p>Jenni Reister Director of Non-Residential Services Julian Center 2011 North Meridian Street Indianapolis, IN 46202 Phone: 317-941-2200 Email: jreister@juliancenter.org Website: http://www.juliancenter.org/</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u> 24-Hour Crisis Line, Shelter, Outreach Services, Transitional Housing, Counseling Services, Affordable Housing, Thrift Store, Food Pantry, Safety Planning, Training for Law Enforcement, Sara and Albert Reuben Empowerment and Counseling Center, Training Seminars and Workshops</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> The Julian Center has been supporting victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and other life crises. Our mission is to provide the services victims need to recover and build a life absent of abuse. Those services include counseling, safe shelter, case management, advocacy, education, transitional housing, and affordable housing.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>
<p>Morgan Rumble Region 10 Coalition Coordinator IYSA/ITVAP Phone: 502-255-2820 Email: mrumble@indysb.org Website: http://www.indysb.org/ivtap</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u></p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> IYSA membership is comprised of Youth Service Bureaus that deliver community based juvenile delinquency and family support programming. Youth Services Bureaus (YSB) serve vulnerable youth and families and offer programming that supports positive youth development. IYSA coordinates the Indiana Trafficking Victims Assistance Program designed to raise recognition of human trafficking and create a statewide network of service providers for youth (21 and under) who have been trafficked or sexually exploited.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>

<p>Chelsea Shelburne Northeast Region Coalition Coordinator RCC Northeast 445 North Pennsylvania Street Suite 812 Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: 317-238-6955 Email: cshelburne@indysb.org Website: http://www.indysb.org/ivtap</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u> Juvenile Delinquency Prevention, Information and Referral Services, Community Education, Advocacy for Youth</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> IYSA membership is comprised of Youth Service Bureaus that deliver community based juvenile delinquency and family support programming. Youth Services Bureaus (YSB) serve vulnerable youth and families and offer programming that supports positive youth development. IYSA coordinates the Indiana Trafficking Victims Assistance Program designed to raise recognition of human trafficking and create a statewide network of service providers for youth (21 and under) who have been trafficked or sexually exploited.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>
<p>Dena Simpson Salvation Army 3100 N. Meridian St. Indianapolis, IN 46208 Phone: 317-937-7000 Email: dena_simpson@usc.salvationarmy.org Website: http://salvationarmyindiana.org/</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u> Drug and Alcohol Treatment and Rehabilitation, Help for Homeless and Abused Women and Children, Programs for the Homeless, The Barton Center</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> The Salvation Army, Indiana Division, is a recognized leader in serving the work of God through innovative statewide ministry and community programs dedicated to strengthening the body, mind and spirit of those in greatest need.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>
<p>Minette (Joyce) Valentine Region 1 Coalition Coordinator IYSA/ITVAP Phone: 219-595-8630 Email: jvalentine@indysb.org Website: http://www.indysb.org/ivtap</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u></p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> IYSA membership is comprised of Youth Service Bureaus that deliver community based juvenile delinquency and family support programming. Youth Services Bureaus (YSB) serve vulnerable youth and families and offer programming that supports positive youth development. IYSA coordinates the Indiana Trafficking Victims Assistance Program designed to raise recognition of human trafficking and create a statewide network of service providers for youth (21 and under) who have been trafficked or sexually exploited.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>

<p>Whitney Weir MSW, LSW RCC Southwest IYSA/ITVAP 2700 W. Indiana Street Evansville, IN 47712 Phone: 812-518-5219 Email: wweir@indysb.org Website: http://www.indysb.org/ivtap</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u> Juvenile Delinquency Prevention, Information and Referral Services, Community Education, Advocacy for Youth</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> IYSA membership is comprised of Youth Service Bureaus that deliver community based juvenile delinquency and family support programming. Youth Services Bureaus (YSB) serve vulnerable youth and families and offer programming that supports positive youth development. IYSA coordinates the Indiana Trafficking Victims Assistance Program designed to raise recognition of human trafficking and create a statewide network of service providers for youth (21 and under) who have been trafficked or sexually exploited.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>
<p>Jenni White Vice President of Mission Impact Coburn Place Safe Haven 604 East 38th Street Indianapolis, IN 46205 Phone: 317-923-5750 Email: jenni@coburnplace.org Website: www.coburnplace.org</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u> Supportive services and housing options for survivors of intimate partner violence.</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> Coburn Place offers supportive services and housing options to survivors of intimate partner violence. We utilize a compassionate model of voluntary/trauma-informed services to focus on the overall well-being of the person while addressing barriers to safety, self-sufficiency and permanent housing. This model is rooted in a deep understanding of the emotional and psychological needs that victims face as they leave their abuser.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings:</p>
<p>Danielle White RCC Southeast 445 N Pennsylvania St Ste 812 Indianapolis, IN 46204 Phone: Email: dwhite@indysb.org Website: http://www.indysb.org/</p> <p><u>Type of Services Provided</u> Juvenile Delinquency Prevention, Information and Referral Services, Community Education, Advocacy for Youth</p> <p><u>Brief Description of Organization</u> IYSA membership is comprised of Youth Service Bureaus that deliver community based juvenile delinquency and family support programming. Youth Services Bureaus (YSB) serve vulnerable youth and families and offer programming that supports positive youth development. IYSA coordinates the Indiana Trafficking Victims Assistance Program designed to raise recognition of human trafficking and create a statewide network of service providers for youth (21 and under) who have been trafficked or sexually exploited.</p>	<p>Provide Trainings: Yes</p>

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State of Indiana vs. Patrick Zimmer, 71D08-1508-F4-000060

State of Indiana vs. Chris Smiley,

State of Indiana vs. Joseph Dennis, Marion County 49G02-1208-FB-056811.

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United States vs. Jerry Mitchell, United States District Court, Southern District of Indiana, 1:13-CR-02620SEB-MJD.

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Federal Organizations--Resources

Alliance to End Slavery and Trafficking www.endslaveryandtrafficking.org

American Psychiatric Association www.psychiatry.org

American Psychological Association www.apa.org

Center for Court Innovation www.courtinnovation.org

Congressional Resource Service www.loc.gov/crsinfo/

Freedom Project www.thefreedomproject.org

National Center for Homeless Education

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children www.missingkids.com

National Human Trafficking Resource Center <https://traffickingresourcecenter.org>

National Runaway Safeline www.1800runaway.org/

Polaris Project: www.polarisproject.org

Shared Hope International www.sharedhope.org

Street Grace www.streetgrace.org

Thorn www.earthorn.org

United Nations High Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights www.un.org/en/

United States Department of Justice www.justice.gov

Appendix 3: Tool Kit for Local Outreach Initiatives

The Fight to End Human Trafficking: Toolkit for Local Initiatives

Office of the Indiana Attorney General

2012



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Purpose of this Toolkit

Offices of Attorneys General are in a unique position to forward anti-human trafficking efforts. Not only are OAGs able to pull together effective coalitions of nonprofits as well as state and federal agencies, but they are also trusted by local and state law enforcement and the state legislature. Joining and ideally leading the local Department of Justice anti-human trafficking task force in your state can be particularly effective because the OAG can lead in the areas of training, outreach, advocating for legislative change, and working with the media to educate the community. OAGs can join the fight against human trafficking through developing local campaigns to raise awareness on this issue and to educate people on how they can respond. The goals of such campaigns may also include: addressing the root causes of human trafficking and protecting victims, preventing the crime from occurring, and facilitating successful prosecution of the traffickers. The following tool kit provides a guideline for creating such a campaign.

Human Trafficking: An Introduction to the Issue

Human trafficking is the fastest growing and second largest criminal industry in the world,¹ and nearly 300,000 U.S. children are at risk for sexual exploitation, which includes sex trafficking.² Shockingly, the average age that minors in the U.S. are pulled into commercial sex is 12-14.³ Statistics and experience from agencies involved in anti-trafficking demonstrate that the problem of trafficking—both labor and sex—has been found in local communities in the United States. Therefore, it is important for our community members to learn how to recognize a victim and how to report potential trafficking situations.

What exactly is human trafficking? Sex trafficking is defined under federal law as a commercial sex act induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced is under 18 years of age.⁴ Labor trafficking is 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...involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.”⁵

¹ Administration for Children & Families, U.S. DEPT. OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking/about/index.html> (last visited Jan. 13, 2012).

² *Testimony of Ernie Allen* (July, 2010), NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING & EXPLOITED CHILDREN, available at www.missingkids.com/missingkids/servlet/NewsEventServlet?LanguageCountry=en_US&PageId=4312.

³ *Child Prostitution*, U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE, CEOS, <http://www.justice.gov/criminal/ceos/prostitution.html> (last visited Jan. 13, 2012).

⁴ Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-386 (2000), available at <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/10492.pdf>.

⁵ *Id.*

The United States is one of the highest countries of destination for sex trafficking victims.⁶ Our culture plays a strong part in society's acceptance of commercialized sex. Through popular movies, music, and advertisements, we glorify pimps, strippers, and prostitutes, leading us to the idea that commercial sex is normal and not dangerous. Unfortunately, this masks the truth that individuals caught up in commercial sex are often victims of a harmful and tragic crime.

Victims of human trafficking often come from vulnerable backgrounds, such as poverty, unemployment, childhood abuse, homelessness, and other situations leading to desperation. Often, they are coerced into their current situations, because traffickers lie to them about the work they will be doing. In cases of sex trafficking, victims may have been wooed into romantic relationships that later turned into the so-called "boyfriends" pimping them out for their own profit. Pimps (traffickers) usually have a strong physical and psychological hold on the girls they "manage." They force girls to meet monetary quotas to avoid being beaten, and they may take all the money that victims make.⁷ Some pimps even brand girls with tattoos and other markings in order to demonstrate ownership of them.⁸

Contrary to commonly believed myths, prostitution is not a victimless crime committed between two consenting adults. We have already seen the truth that the average age of girls brought into commercial sex is 12-14. Whether involving adults or minors, the risks of the commercial sex industry are so high that the average age of death among prostitutes is 34, and "...the *American Journal of Epidemiology* reported that prostitutes suffer a 'workplace homicide rate' 51 times higher than that of the next most dangerous occupation, working in a liquor store."⁹ While in the commercial sex industry, women face considerable violence at the hands of both traffickers and those who purchase their "services." In one study, 82% of women in prostitution had been physically assaulted, 83% had been threatened with a weapon, 68% had been raped, and 84% reported current or past homelessness.¹⁰

This begs the question: if for life human trafficking victims is so harmful, why don't they leave it? Often, traffickers threaten victims and their families if they try to escape. Also, they commonly lie to victims about their legal rights, and in cases of foreign-born victims, traffickers may threaten that they will be deported if they try to leave. In addition, despite the atrocities that victims face, their traffickers may have a strong psychological hold over them, resulting from the trauma they have experienced.

Clearly, human trafficking devastates victims, but it also impacts our communities in extremely negative ways. In locations where the sex industry is prevalent, some of its effects include having streets littered with condoms and condom wrappers, risks of violence against women living in the area, parents fearing to send their children outside, and medical costs for

⁶ *UN Highlights Human Trafficking, Origin & Destination Countries*, BBC NEWS, available at http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_depth/6497799.stm.

⁷ *Human Trafficking FAQs, How is Pimping a Form of Sex Trafficking?*, POLARIS PROJECT, <http://www.polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/human-trafficking-faqs#How is pimping a form of sex trafficking?> (last visited Jan. 14, 2012).

⁸ *Human Trafficking FAQs, How is Pimping a Form of Sex Trafficking?*, POLARIS PROJECT, <http://www.polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/human-trafficking-faqs#How is pimping a form of sex trafficking?> (last visited Jan. 14, 2012).

⁹ Leslie Bennetts, *The John Next Door*, July 18, 2011, THE DAILY BEAST/NEWSWEEK, available at <http://www.thedailybeast.com/newsweek/2011/07/17/the-growing-demand-for-prostitution.html>.

¹⁰ Melissa Farley & Howard Barkan, *Prostitution, Violence Against Women, and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder*, 27 WOMEN & HEALTH 37-49 (1998), available at <http://www.prostitutionresearch.com/ProsViolPosttrauStress.html>.

prostitutes who are uninsured.¹¹ In joining the fight to eradicate human trafficking, OAGs have a unique opportunity to make a lasting impact in their state.

¹¹ Donna Hughes, BEST PRACTICES TO ADDRESS THE DEMAND SIDE OF SEX TRAFFICKING(2004), *available at* http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/demand_sex_trafficking.pdf.

Developing a Human Trafficking Initiative

Information in this toolkit was derived from the following sources:

- 1) OFFICE OF THE INDIANA ATTORNEY GENERAL, <http://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/>.
- 2) INDIANA PROTECTION FOR ABUSED AND TRAFFICKED HUMANS TASK FORCE (IPATH), <http://www.indianaagainsttrafficking.org/>.
- 3) UNITED NATIONS, OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME, TOOLKIT TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (2008), 436-453, available at http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/HT_Toolkit08_English.pdf.
- 4) Kay Jones, PREVENTION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING, INCASA, (on file with author).

Preparing for the Human Trafficking Initiative/s

1. Establish a Coalition.

- Partner with stakeholders and organizations that are involved in anti-trafficking efforts. Rely on collaboration of partners, such as service providers, law enforcement, educators, and policy makers, throughout the lifespan of your outreach initiative.¹² One of the most effective ways to do this is to join or lead your state Department of Justice anti-human trafficking task force.
- Seek help from other organizations/groups who may have had similar experiences and problems with this issue. This may include groups dealing with issues of sexual assault/abuse, domestic violence, substance abuse, organized crime, etc.
- Establish contact with organizations willing to help your campaign, experienced professionals who can offer guidance, and potential donors for the campaign.¹³
- Network with non-government organizations working in related fields, groups that serve immigrant populations, faith-based and community groups, government agencies, individuals, and the media.

¹² Abigail Lawlis Kuzma, *Game Plan to Fight Human Trafficking: Lessons from Super Bowl XLVI*, forthcoming in the DEPAUL J. OF WOMEN, GENDER & THE L., available at [http://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/files/4-6-12Game_Plan_Article_AK_\(2\).pdf](http://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/files/4-6-12Game_Plan_Article_AK_(2).pdf) (last visited June 8, 2012).

¹³ Local experts may include Department of Justice human trafficking task forces, such as the Indiana Protection for Abused and Trafficked Humans task force. National experts include Shared Hope International, Polaris Project, and the National Association of Attorneys General, the Pillars of Hope initiative.

Under-reporting of human trafficking is a recognized problem

throughout the United States, and trafficking victims can be misidentified by first responders and service providers.

¹⁴ Given these problems, it is imperative to recognize that a lack of reporting in a geographic area does not necessarily mean that human trafficking is not occurring in that region.

2. Complete a Problem Analysis.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinate with your local human trafficking task force, if available, and with trafficking victims service providers and local law enforcement to conduct this analysis.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consider which aspects of trafficking are most relevant to address in your location (e.g. what makes victims vulnerable, cultural influences on demand for commercial sex, etc.).
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consider whether your area is likely a place of origin, transit, and/or destination for trafficking victims. Consult with human trafficking experts and/or law enforcement to discuss this issue. Factors determining this may include physical location, accessibility to transportation, existence of foreign borders, etc. For example, coastal cities could arguably be places of destination for victims being brought into the U.S. from other countries, given their location and existence of American/foreign borders. ¹⁵
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consider the reasons for trafficking locally: immediate causes, underlying and structural causes, and institutional failure.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify specific groups or characteristics of individuals who are being trafficked. ¹⁶
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Analyze and identify gaps in local services for victims of trafficking.

¹⁴ *Human Trafficking FAQs*, POLARIS PROJECT, available at [http://www.polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/human-trafficking-faqs#Do victims of human trafficking self-identify as a victim of a crime and ask for help immediately?](http://www.polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/human-trafficking-faqs#Do%20victims%20of%20human%20trafficking%20self-identify%20as%20a%20victim%20of%20a%20crime%20and%20ask%20for%20help%20immediately?) (last visited June 11, 2012).

¹⁵ The status of place of origin, transit, and/or destination can help determine the goals of your initiative and narrow your focus on certain aspects of trafficking. For example, in a place of origin, you may wish to focus more on raising awareness of trafficking ploys and recruitment techniques. While all aspects of trafficking are important to address, your initiative should focus initially on the aspects most relevant to your location. E-mail, Abigail Lawlis Kuzma, Director of Consumer Protection to Nicole Baldonado (Anti-Human Trafficking Intern), (2012). Abigail Lawlis Kuzma, Director of Consumer Protection (2012).

¹⁶ INDIANA PROTECTION FOR ABUSED AND TRAFFICKED HUMANS, *Human Trafficking “Red Flags” for the General Public*, available at <http://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/2963.htm> (last visited June 8, 2012).

3. Identify Resources and Opportunities.

- Coordinate with your coalition, which should include your local human trafficking task force, trafficking victims service providers, and law enforcement.
- Partner with organizations that are engaged in similar efforts or in work that may complement or overlap with human trafficking prevention/service provision. This may include groups involved in prevention of and/or service for victims of sexual assault, child abuse, and commercial sex. Coordinating services with such groups will maximize resources.
- Make a list of resources available to you:
 - i. Financial resources (funds obtained and fund-raising capacity)
 - ii. Human resources (special and relevant contacts)
 - iii. Partners (local, national, international, government, etc.)
 - iv. Technical resources (material, equipment, documents)
 - v. Location for initiative development and events, if applicable
 - vi. Relationship with donors
- Develop plans for fund-raising and gathering additional needed resources.

4. Utilize Large Events and Media.

- Make use of upcoming events.
 - i. Use the attention of and community interest in large sporting events, conventions, and other events that draw significant numbers of tourists, especially men, to a party environment).¹⁷
 - ii. Your campaign may receive greater support in times when the issue is the focus of media attention.
 - iii. Have your strategy prepared to make use of those times to raise awareness.
- Make use of the media.¹⁸
 - i. The use of media allows your campaign to reach a greater number of people and results in prevention and expanded reporting.¹⁹
 - ii. Select appropriate media, based on the goal you have set, the audience, and your resources. Consider which media sources (e.g. newspapers, radio, television, internet, etc.) are most likely to reach your target population. Real examples and case studies are the most effective for stimulating interest.
 - iii. Designate a P.R. representative for your initiative. Ensure that anyone providing information to the media is trained and that only those who are designated should speak to the press.²⁰
 - iv. Partner with political office holders and local celebrities to gain significant media exposure through interviews and press conferences.²¹

¹⁷ Abigail Lawlis Kuzma, *Game Plan to Fight Human Trafficking*, *supra* note 12 at 2.

¹⁸ *Id.* at 13.

¹⁹ *Id.* at 35.

²⁰ Designating a P.R. representative and providing training for those who will speak with the press will reduce the likelihood of false or unwanted information being reported to the media. *See id.* at 27.

Developing a Strategy and Initiative Goals

The following are introductions to possible initiative goals. This toolkit deals primarily with developing a human trafficking outreach initiative, which seeks to raise awareness about human trafficking and the aspects of this problem. Other initiative goals will be addressed briefly at the conclusion of this toolkit.

Possible Initiative Goals:
1. Outreach/Public Awareness: to raise awareness of human trafficking among the public or among certain groups; to develop an anti-demand for commercial sex campaign.
2. Training: to train a certain number of potential first responders or service providers regarding how to identify human trafficking and how to report it.
3. Legislation: to evaluate local human trafficking legislation and compare to model law. ²²
4. Victim Services: to evaluate gaps in the services available to victims and seek to address those gaps; to identify funding and resources; to lobby for legislative change that impacts service provision.
5. Law Enforcement: to focus on case strategy regarding arresting/prosecuting Johns; to train law enforcement on indicators of human trafficking and how to identify “coded” advertisements for commercial sex services.

²¹ Prior to Super Bowl 2012, the Indiana Protection for Abused and Trafficked Humans task force brought media exposure to trafficking by highlighting the support of NFL stars, Jeff Saturday, Tarik Glenn, and Tom Zupancic, as well as the Indiana Attorney General, Greg Zoeller. See Abigail Lawlis Kuzma, *Game Plan to Fight Human Trafficking*, supra note 12 at 1414.

²² *Prevention of and Remedies for Human Trafficking*, NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS, DRAFT MODEL LAW (2012), available at http://www.uniformlaws.org/shared/docs/Human%20Trafficking/2012am_prht_draft.pdf.

1. Outreach/Public Awareness Initiatives

A. Outreach/Public Awareness Goals:

The primary focus of this initiative is for the audience to learn how to identify human trafficking and how to report it, when it is identified.

- Provide basic information on the issue so that your audience:
 - i. Is aware that a problem exists;
 - ii. Acquires general knowledge about the issue;
 - iii. Understands how the issue relates to them; and
 - iv. Knows how to report a suspected incident.
- Seek to ensure that local groups coordinate with your coalition or with the human trafficking task force, if available, and not duplicate efforts.
- Educate local community groups, faith based groups, university students, etc.
- Use posters, public service announcements, and media events that provide the national human trafficking hotline (1-888-3737-888) for reporting suspected cases of human trafficking.²³
- Consider lessons that have been learned from previous outreach campaigns.²⁴

B. Adapt the Indiana OAG PowerPoint Presentations for Your State.

- The “Human Trafficking: An Introduction” PowerPoint provides a basic overview of the issue, including definitions, statistics on the scope of this problem locally, nationally, and internationally, description of federal and state human trafficking laws, and indicators of human trafficking, among other details.²⁵
- The “Don’t Buy the Lie” PowerPoint is an anti-demand tool, which corrects common myths associated with commercial sex. This presentation provides an overview of sex trafficking, including societal factors contributing to the demand for commercial sex, risk factors for potential victims, facts about violence within sex trafficking, legal and medical consequences of participating in commercial sex, and other related information.²⁶
- You may wish to create your own slogan for your initiative.²⁷

²³ Examples of human trafficking prevention posters can be found at *Home*, TRUCKERS AGAINST TRAFFICKING, available at <http://truckersagainstrafficking.com/> (last visited June 14, 2012).

²⁴ Abigail Lawlis Kuzma, *Game Plan to Fight Human Trafficking*, *supra* note 12 at 6.

²⁵ Greg Zoeller, HUMAN TRAFFICKING: AN INTRODUCTION, OFFICE OF THE INDIANA ATTORNEY GENERAL, available at <http://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/2963.htm>.

²⁶ Greg Zoeller, DON’T BUY THE LIE, OFFICE OF THE INDIANA ATTORNEY GENERAL, available at <http://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/2963.htm>.

²⁷ An example of a slogan is the Indiana Attorney General’s “Don’t Buy the Lie” slogan for their anti-demand campaign. See *Human Trafficking*, OFFICE OF THE INDIANA ATTORNEY GENERAL, available at <http://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/2963.htm> (last visited June 8, 2012).

C. Select Your Target Audience.

- Consider having several target groups. You may wish to include community groups, faith-based groups, university students, etc.
- Understand how to reach your target group(s). How does the group function? How is it organized? Understanding this is imperative to most effectively reaching the target group.
- Cooperate with and involve your target group. Messages may be better accepted when they are transmitted by peers. Consider inviting interested groups to join your coalition.²⁸
- Set realistic targets for the number of people to be reached by the initiative.
 - i. Consider the target population. Which groups have the greatest ability to accomplish your campaign goal?
 - ii. Determine your ability to access this population, including which venues are available for you to address them.

D. Anti-Demand Initiative

- A critical part of human trafficking outreach is raising awareness about the demand for commercial sex.
- Anti-demand materials and information are available through the Indiana OAG's "Don't Buy the Lie" campaign.²⁹
- Recommended components of an anti-demand outreach initiative can include:
 - i. Educating local community and faith based groups regarding human trafficking and the need to reduce demand.³⁰
 - ii. Increasing local awareness and providing state-specific human trafficking facts to people.
 - iii. Spreading information about the risks of engaging in commercial sex and the possible punishments.

²⁸ IPATH is comprised of over 60 groups. E-mail from Valerie Schmitt, Exodus Refugee Immigration to Abigail Lawlis Kuzma, Director of Consumer Protection, Office of the Indiana Attorney General (2012).

²⁹ The Indiana OAG has developed an anti-demand initiative, called "Don't Buy the Lie." This initiative includes a PowerPoint presentation, a wallet sized information card, a short video, and a pledge that participants can sign to demonstrate their commitment to not engage in the commercial sex industry. *Human Trafficking*, *supra* note 27.

³⁰ Greg Zoeller, DON'T BUY THE LIE, *supra* note 26.

D. Anti-Demand Initiative, continued

- Possible strategies for additional anti-demand initiatives include:
 - i. Targeting Johns (buyers of commercial sex)³¹ by creating John School programs.³²
 - ii. Educating the community on the startling facts and myths of child prostitution.³³
 - iii. Developing an educational program modeled after batterer intervention programs.³⁴
 - iv. Developing prevention and community engagement efforts modeled after the Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation (CAASE): prevention and community engagement through the educations of boys and men.³⁵

E. Using Volunteers Effectively

- Consider including volunteers in your coalition, and recruit them to help accomplish coalition goals.
- Ensure that all volunteers are trained regarding basic facts of human trafficking and that only designated coalition representatives should speak to the press.
- Assign specific tasks to volunteers; they are extremely helpful in distributing victim recovery and anti-demand materials (outreach materials; see below).³⁶

³¹ See Atlanta's Dear John campaign. *Social Marketing Campaigns*, GLOBAL CENTURION: FIGHTING MODERN SLAVERY BY FOCUSING ON DEMAND, available at http://www.globalcenturion.org/?page_id=79 (last visited June 8, 2012).

³² The Red Zone Program is a John School in Indianapolis, which offers a chance for first-time offenders to avoid conviction by participating in the diversion program (John school) instead. See *Community Prosecution*, CENTER FOR COURT INNOVATION, available at <http://www.courtinnovation.org/research/prostitution-indianapolis?mode=5&url=research%2F5%2Farticle> (last visited June 11, 2012).

³³ It's NOT MY FAULT, HOW CAN I HELP? available at http://www.itisnotmyfault.org/downloads/INMF_flyer.pdf (last visited June 8, 2012).

³⁴ "The Sexual Exploitation Education Program (SEEP) was an educational program that was a post-arrest condition of sentencing, specifically sought to link prostitution to other forms of violence against women. It differed in some ways from other educational programs which were court-sponsored diversion programs, such as First Offender Prostitution Program (FOPP)." See Melissa Farley, Emily Schuckman, Jacqueline M. Golding, Kristen Houser, Laura Jarrett, Peter Qualliotine, Michele Decker, *Comparing Sex Buyers with Men Who Don't Buy Sex: "You can have a good time with the servitude" vs. "You're supporting a system of degradation"* (2011) PROSTITUTION RESEARCH & EDUCATION, available at <http://www.prostitutionresearch.com/pdfs/Farleyetal2011ComparingSexBuyers.pdf>.

³⁵ This is the first "curriculum in the country specifically designed to educate young men about the harms of prostitution." CAASE instructors visit classrooms in the Chicago area to "examine the constructs of masculinity that have been presented to them by the media." The CAASE instructors also travel and lecture nationally. CAASE also actively works to raise awareness on issues of sexual exploitation and demand in the Chicago area. *Prevention*, CHICAGO ALLIANCE AGAINST SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, available at http://caase.org/work_prevention.aspx (last visited June 8, 2012).

³⁶ During Super Bowl 2012 outreach, over 270 Indiana volunteers were involved in distributing more than 15,000 anti-demand and educational materials. See Greg Zoeller, RESULTS OF THE ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING CAMPAIGN DURING SUPER BOWL OF 2012, OFFICE OF THE INDIANA ATTORNEY GENERAL, available at http://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/files/2012_Super_Bowl_Scorecard.pdf (last visited June 8, 2012).

F. Outreach Tools:

- Posters, which are victim focused and direct people to the human trafficking hotline number.³⁷ These may be distributed in women's restrooms in strategic locations.³⁸
- Soap distribution (Bars of soap containing the human trafficking hotline number can be distributed in local hotels in strategic locations.)³⁹
- Social media (Twitter, Facebook, etc.)
- Direct personal contact with your audience, although time-consuming and limited in scope, can be effective to address the problem. Direct contact can include personal presentations given by members of your coalition, emails or phone calls to target audience members, etc.
- Video (e.g. on internet sites, public service announcements, etc.)⁴⁰
- Billboards⁴¹

G. Monitoring and Evaluating Initiative Success

- Monitoring is based on guidelines that you set, leading to your objective, and must be included in the strategy from the beginning. It will take place through the entire campaign and will be repeated after a certain time.
- Evaluation is planned before the campaign starts. Two types of evaluation that should be combined include:
 - i. Qualitative: assess what people know about trafficking, how they perceive it, and what they feel about it. This can be accomplished through questionnaires handed out to representative groups.
 - ii. Quantitative: set of quantifiable indicators of your audience, of your objectives (i.e. percentage of the potential target reached, percentage of the population, number of pamphlets distributed, etc.)

³⁷ An example of an anti-demand poster can be found at *Get Involved*, SHARED HOPE INTERNATIONAL, available at <http://www.sharedhope.org/GetInvolved/NationalBillboardCampaign.aspx> (last visited June 14, 2012).

³⁸ Such materials were distributed for the 2012 Super Bowl, held in Indianapolis. Greg Zoeller, RESULTS OF THE ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING CAMPAIGN, *supra* note 36.

³⁹ The SOAP (Save Our Adolescents from Prostitution) Outreach was developed by Theresa Flores, of TraffickFree. Through this Outreach, hotels are provided with human trafficking trainings and bars of soap, which contain the human trafficking hotline number on their wrapping. The soaps are placed in hotel rooms, so that victims can take the number and call for help when they are alone. *See SOAP*, FREE INTERNATIONAL, available at <http://freeinternational.org/soap/> (last visited June 11, 2012).

⁴⁰ An example of a public service announcement is the I'm Not Buying It campaign from the Dallas Super Bowl, which featured Cowboys player, Jay Ratliff. NATE BERNARD, TRAFFICK 911, PSA 10 (Jan. 4, 2011), available at <http://vimeo.com/18445593> (last visited June 8, 2012).

⁴¹ Shared Hope International has developed a program for local communities to sponsor anti-human trafficking billboards. Greg Zoeller, RESULTS OF THE ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING CAMPAIGN, *supra* note 36.

2. Training Initiatives

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training initiatives should target persons likely to come in contact with a victim.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Groups that are likely to identify victims may include:⁴²<ol style="list-style-type: none">i. Taxi driversii. Hospital ER/social workers and health care providersiii. Low income medical clinicsiv. Hotel and restaurant workers in strategic areasv. Local attorneysvi. Public defender agencyvii. Homeless advocacy groupsviii. Domestic violence sheltersix. Department of Laborx. State professional licensing
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide continuing education credits for training attendees.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training topics can be developed from the Indiana OAG PowerPoint presentations, which include such information as: local, regional and national human trafficking statistics, federal and state human trafficking law, indicators of human trafficking, vulnerability factors for potential victims, and other related information.⁴³

3. Victim Services Initiatives

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examine current victim services to immigrant and U.S. citizen groups; identify efficacy and gaps of service.⁴⁴
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seek to fill gaps through grants and partnerships.⁴⁵
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consider legislative or administrative changes to close gaps in service and/or focus resources toward gaps in victim services. For example, most states lack sufficient/appropriate shelter for underage sex trafficking victims.⁴⁶

⁴² Greg Zoeller, Super Bowl Human Trafficking Prevention/Prosecution Outline, OFFICE OF THE INDIANA ATTORNEY GENERAL, (on file with author).

⁴³ *Human Trafficking*, *supra* note 27

⁴⁴ Greg Zoeller, Super Bowl Human Trafficking Prevention/Prosecution Outline, *supra* note 42.

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶ Abigail Lawlis Kuzma, *Game Plan to Fight Human Trafficking*, *supra* note 12, at 25.

4. Legislative Initiatives

- Work with national experts, such as Polaris Project⁴⁷ and Shared Hope International,⁴⁸ and local experts, such as local prosecutors and state agencies, to identify gaps in state legislation.
- Propose legislative changes to strengthen state law (e.g. Indiana state law amendment that eliminated requirement of proving force or threat of force for sex trafficking of children).⁴⁹ Compare state laws to model human trafficking law.⁵⁰
- Other suggestions for legislative change: increase fines for solicitation of commercial sex; add forfeiture and wiretapping.⁵¹

5. Law Enforcement Initiatives

It is important to recognize the problem of underreporting of human trafficking victims when working with law enforcement. Given underreporting, local law enforcement may not be aware of the scope of this problem in their area.

- Train law enforcement regarding state and federal human trafficking law. Because of underreporting, local law enforcement is likely not familiar with these laws.

⁴⁷ *Policy Advocacy*, POLARIS PROJECT, available at <http://www.polarisproject.org/what-we-do/policy-advocacy> (last visited June 14, 2012).

⁴⁸ *Policy Recommendations*, SHARED HOPE INTERNATIONAL, available at <http://www.sharedhope.org/WhatWeDo/BringJustice/PolicyRecommendations.aspx> (last visited June 14, 2012).

⁴⁹ Senate Enrolled Act 4, 117th G.A., 2nd Reg. Sess. (2012), available at <http://www.in.gov/legislative/bills/2012/SE/SE0004.1.html>.

⁵⁰ *Committees: Prevention of and Remedies for Human Trafficking*, *supra* note 22.

⁵¹ One study of sex buyers suggested placing persons convicted of soliciting underage prostitution on the Sex Offender Registry would be the best deterrence. See Melissa Farley, Emily Schuckman, Jacqueline M. Golding, Kristen Houser, Laura Jarrett, Peter Qualliotine, Michele Decker, *Comparing Sex Buyers with Men Who Don't Buy Sex: "You can have a good time with the servitude" vs. "You're supporting a system of degradation"* (2011) PROSTITUTION RESEARCH & EDUCATION, available at <http://www.prostitutionresearch.com/pdfs/Farleyetal2011ComparingSexBuyers.pdf>.

Law Enforcement Initiatives, continued

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide training regarding the importance of enforcing laws that reduce demand, such as laws criminalizing the solicitation of commercial sex, those resulting in fines, etc. In many communities, these arrests rarely result in convictions and there is no in depth interview, because Johns and prostituted persons are being released on their own recognizance. Therefore, explore means to obtain interviews, since potentially valuable information is currently lost.⁵² |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focus on case strategy regarding arresting/prosecuting Johns; work with your local law enforcement and anti-human trafficking task force, if available.⁵³ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encourage proactive investigations/reverse sting operations and online reverse sting operations, such as monitoring internet sites that host ads for “adult services.” Provide training to identify these types of advertisements.⁵⁴ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support local anti-demand efforts (e.g. website with picture of Johns, John school, etc.). |

⁵² Greg Zoeller, *Reduce Demand Campaign Outline*, OFFICE OF THE INDIANA ATTORNEY GENERAL, (on file with author).

⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴ IPATH worked with three groups that have assisted law enforcement during the last four Super Bowls to identify/track perpetrators: F.R.E.E. International, KLAAS Kids Foundation, Oregonians Against Trafficking Humans, and Florida Coalition Against Human Trafficking. Greg Zoeller, RESULTS OF THE ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING CAMPAIGN, *supra* note 36.