

Florida State Association of
Rehabilitation Nurses
“A Hybrid Experience...Cultivating
the Seeds of Rehab Knowledge”

Kevin Glennon, RN, BSN, CDMS, CWCP

By the end of this course, the learner will be able to

- ❖ List the types of human trafficking
- ❖ Name the factors that place a person at greater risk of being a victim of human trafficking
- ❖ Discuss several warning signs that a person might be a victim of human trafficking
- ❖ Describe social services available for rescue, food, clothing and shelter referrals
- ❖ Describe procedures for sharing information related to human trafficking with a victim
- ❖ List referral options for legal and social services



What is Human Trafficking

- The United Nations defines human trafficking as:
 - *“The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.”*



What is Human Trafficking

- ❖ There are many different estimates as to how large the human trafficking and sex trafficking industries are.
- ❖ According to Bales, author of “Disposable People” (2004) estimates that as many as 27 million people are in “modern day slavery”
- ❖ In 2008 the US Dept. of State estimated approximately 2 million children are exploited by global commercial sex trade
- ❖ Approximately 12.3 million people worldwide are classified as “forced laborers, bonded laborers, or sex trafficking victims”
- ❖ 1.39 million worked as commercial sex slaves
 - ❖ 98% were women and girls
- ❖ The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection ACT (TPVA) was enacted in 2000 by the US Congress
- ❖ The Department of State’s Office to Monitor and Combat Human Trafficking in Persons was established to engage with Foreign Governments to fight Human Trafficking

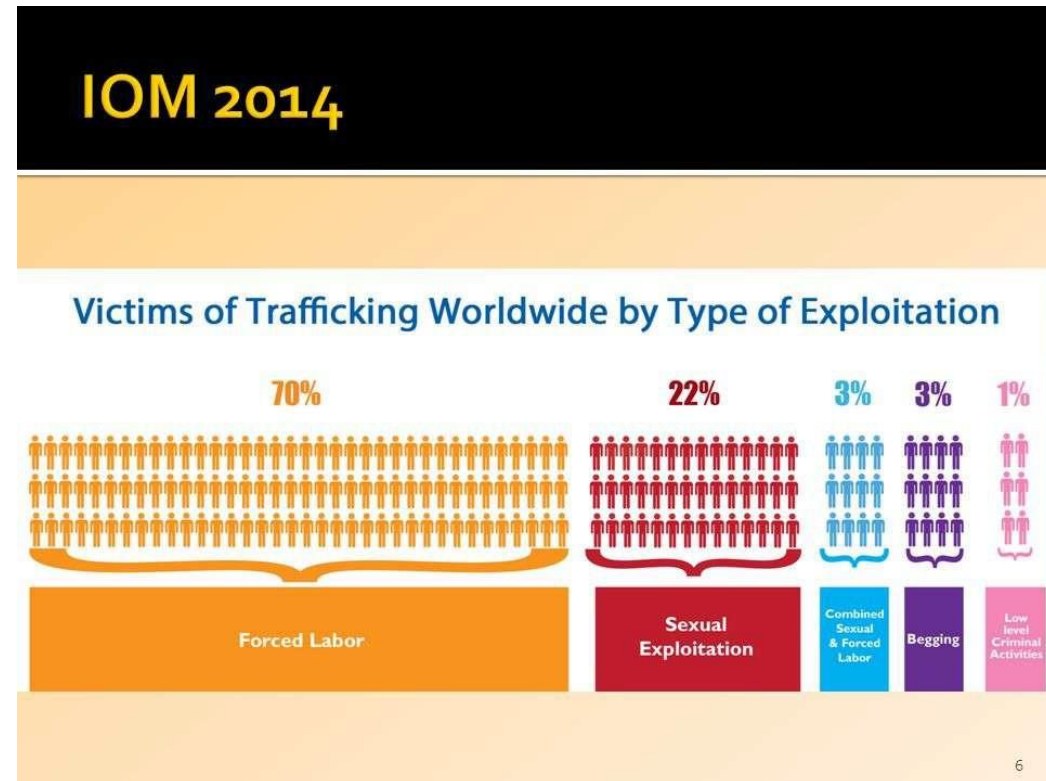
What is Human Trafficking

- ❖ The Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons publishes an annual Trafficking in Persons Report
- ❖ The Trafficking in Persons Report evaluates each country's progress in anti-trafficking and places each country into one of three tiers based on their government's efforts to comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of Human Trafficking as prescribed by the TVPA
- ❖ Many anti-trafficking scholars have raised critical questions regarding the basis of the tier system based on its heavy focus on compliance with State Department Protocols, and its failure to consider "RISK" and the likely prevalence of trafficking when rating the efforts of diverse countries

The Three Components of the TVPA

The 3 P's

- ❖ **Protection:** The TVPA increased the U.S. Government's efforts to protect trafficked foreign national victims including, but not limited to:
 - ❖ Providing assistance to victims of trafficking, many of whom were previously ineligible for government assistance; and
 - ❖ Establishing non-immigrant status for victims of trafficking if they cooperated in the investigation and prosecution of traffickers (T-Visas, as well as providing other mechanisms to ensure the continued presence of victims to assist in such investigations and prosecutions).



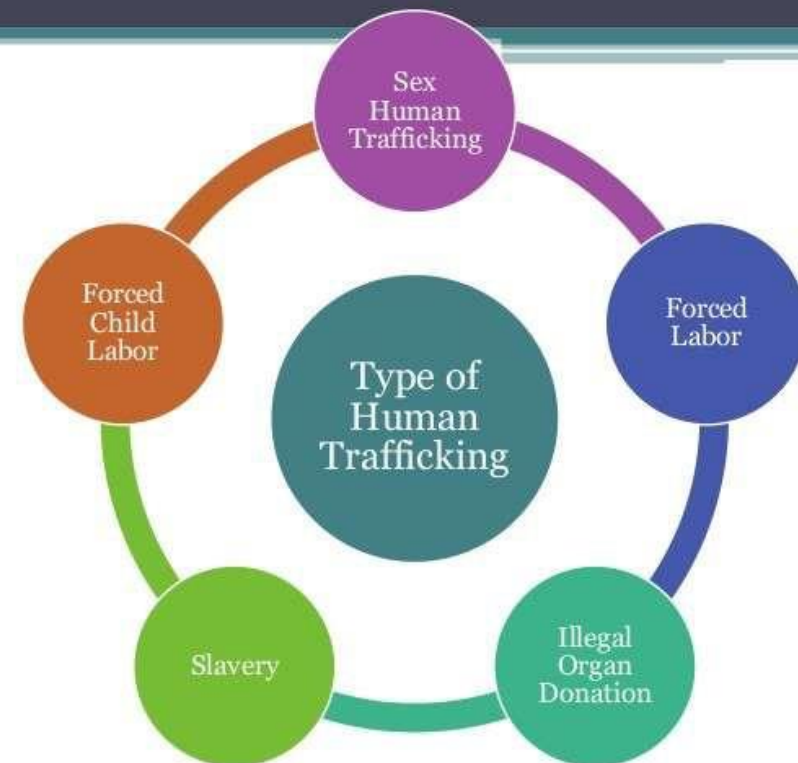
The Three Components of the TVPA

The 3 P's

- ❖ **Prosecution:** The TVPA authorized the U.S. Government to strengthen efforts to prosecute traffickers including, but not limited to:
 - ❖ Creating a series of new crimes on trafficking, forced labor, and document servitude that supplemented existing limited crimes related to modern slavery and involuntary servitude; and
 - ❖ Recognizing that modern slavery takes place in the context of force, fraud, or coercion and is based on new clear definitions for both trafficking into commercial sexual exploitation and labor exploitation: Sex trafficking was defined 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. Labor trafficking was 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.
- ❖ **Prevention:** The TVPA allowed for increased prevention measures including, but not limited to:
 - ❖ Authorizing the U.S. Government to assist foreign countries with their efforts to combat trafficking, as well as address trafficking within the United States, including through research and awareness-raising; and
 - ❖ Providing foreign countries with assistance in drafting laws to prosecute trafficking, creating programs for trafficking victims, and assistance with implementing effective means of investigation.
 - ❖ Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton later identified a fourth P, “partnership,” in 2009 to serve as a “pathway to progress in the effort against modern-day slavery.

Types of Human Trafficking

- Sex Trafficking-
 - Forced prostitution of adults
 - Child prostitution
 - Forced marriage
- Forced Labor-
 - involuntary servitude
 - Largest sector in the world
- Debt Bondage-
 - Forced to work to pay off debt
- Trafficking for Tissue, Cells, and Organs-



Sex trafficking in America

80% female



CA
(4 biggest trafficking states)
NV
TX
NY



50% under 18

300,000 kids
trafficked a year

41% of cases
reported to National
Human Trafficking Resource
Center Hotline,
concerned U.S.
citizens.

TRAFFICKERS

♂ 70% male

a pimp can
make up to
\$200,000
year per child

\$32 billion-
dollar
industry

1 in 3 teens
on the street
will be lured
into prostitution
within 48
hours of
leaving home

The average pimp keeps
4 - 6 prostitutes (national center
for missing and exploited youth)

MOST COMMON FORMS

1 Pimp-street 3 Escort

\$99 BILLION
PER YEAR
MADE FROM
SEX
TRAFFICKING



1 out of 8 endangered runaway youths is likely a victim of human trafficking.



150 BILLION
dollars per year from use of forced labor

21 MILLION
PEOPLE
WORLDWIDE
are now victims of forced labor

**MODERN
SLAVERY**
WORLDWIDE



Some children, both male and female, may be sexually exploited by armed rebel groups.



Migrant workers and indigenous people are particularly vulnerable to forced labor. Female victims forced into domestic servitude are often sexually exploited as well

26%

Human Trafficking victims are minors

4.5 MILLION - WORLDWIDE
are victims of forced sexual exploitation

3 out of every **1000**
are victims of forced labor

11 Facts About Human Trafficking

- Globally, the average cost of a slave is \$90.00
- Trafficking primarily involves exploitation which comes in many forms, including; forcing victims into prostitution, subjecting victims to slavery or involuntary servitude and compelling victims to commit sex acts for the purpose of creating pornography.
- According to some estimates, approximately 80% of trafficking involves sexual exploitation, and 19% involves labor exploitation.
- There are approximately 20 to 30 million slaves in the world today.
- According to the U.S. State Department, 600,000 to 800,000 people are trafficked across international borders every year, of which 80% are female and half are children.
- The average age a teen enters the sex trade in the U.S. is 12 to 14-year-old. Many victims are runaway girls who were sexually abused as children.
- California harbors 3 of the FBI's 13 highest child sex trafficking areas on the nation: Los Angeles, San Francisco and San Diego.
- The National Human Trafficking Hotline receives more calls from Texas than any other state in the US. 15% of those calls are from the Dallas-Fort Worth area.
- Between 14,500 and 17,500 people are trafficked into the U.S. each year.
- Human trafficking is the third largest international crime industry (behind illegal drugs and arms trafficking). It reportedly generates a profit of \$32 billion every year. Of that number, \$15.5 billion is made in industrialized countries.
- The International Labor Organization estimates that women and girls represent the largest share of forced labor victims with 11.4 million trafficked victims (55%) compared to 9.5 million (45%) men.

Labor Trafficking

What:

- Bonded Labor
- Involuntary Servitude
- Domestic Servitude
- Child Labor

Where:

- Domestic work
- Agriculture
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Entertainment

US Protections:

- Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)
- Restricts child labor
- Agricultural employers are exempt from many provisions

FORCED LABOR
IS MODERN DAY SLAVERY
LABOR TRAFFICKING – MAKE IT STOP!

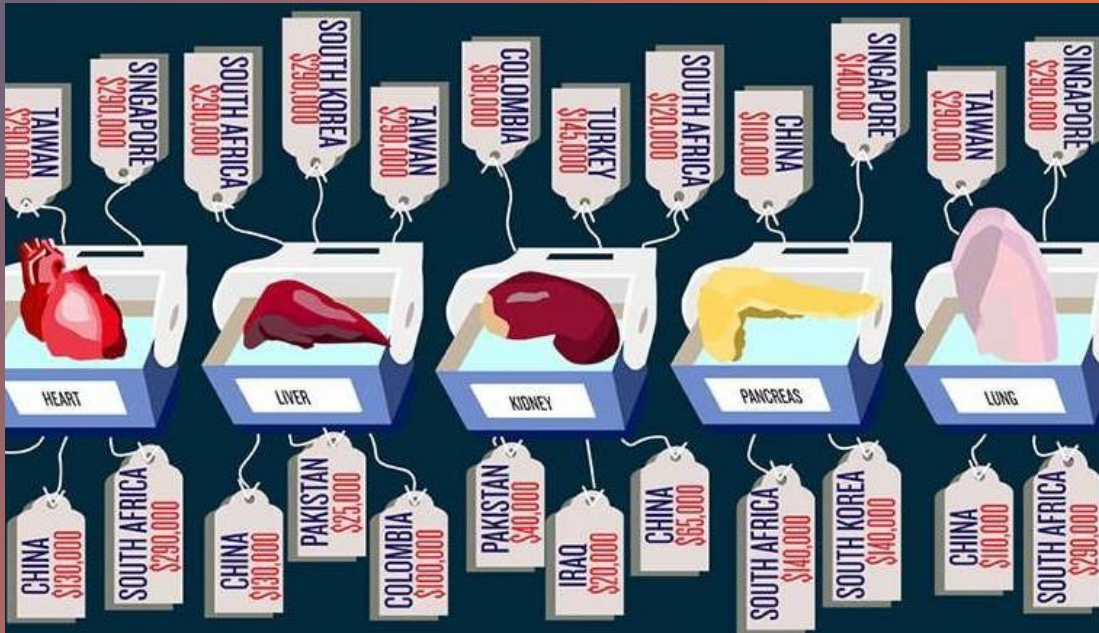
HUMAN TRAFFICKING
OHIO'S TRAGIC REALITY
MAKE IT STOP

CALL 911 or 888-3737-888
TEXT HELP to #233733
www.polarisproject.org



Trafficking for Organ Trade

- Migrant workers
- Homeless persons
- Illiterate persons
- Financially desperate persons



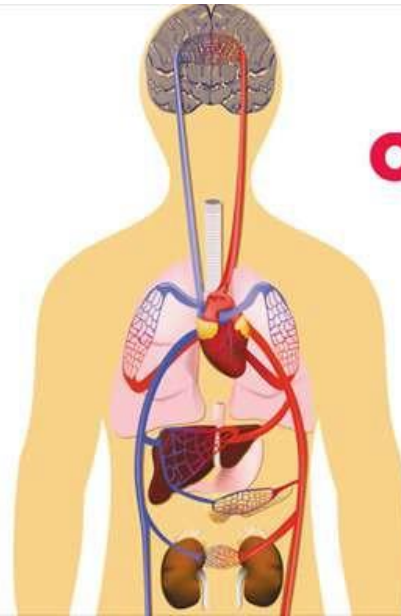
1 (888) 373-7888

National Human Trafficking Resource Center

SMS: 233733 (Text "HELP" or "INFO")

Hours: 24 hours, 7 days a week Languages: English, Spanish and 200 more languages

Website: traffickingresourcecenter.org



Key Recommendations Discussed on

ORGAN TRAFFICKING AT THE VATICAN

- Poverty, unemployment, and lack of socioeconomic opportunities lead people to organ trafficking
- Organ trafficking is a crime against humanity

Risk Factors and Control

- Refugees and migrants
- Lesbians
- Gays
- Bisexuals
- Transgender individuals
- Intersex (LGBTI) individuals
- Religious minorities
- People with disabilities
- Those who are homeless
- Children
- **Force**-psychological or physical restraint and physical violence
- **Fraud**-false promises and advertisements to entice victims
- **Coercion**-threats or physical restraint or schemes to convince victims that failing to perform would result in physical or legal harm

It was reported in 2010 that Thailand and Brazil were considered to have the worst child sex trafficking records.

Some Things to Look For

- Does the person appear disconnected from family, friends, community organizations, or houses of worship?
- Has a child stopped attending school?
- Has the person had a sudden or dramatic change in behavior?
- Is a juvenile engaged in commercial sex acts?
- Is the person disoriented or confused, or showing signs of mental or physical abuse?
- Does the person have bruises in various stages of healing?
- Is the person fearful, timid, or submissive?
- Does the person show signs of having been denied food, water, sleep, or medical care?
- Is the person often in the company of someone to whom he or she defers?
- Or someone who seems to be in control of the situation, e.g. where they go or who they talk to?
- Does the person appear to be coached on what to say?
- Is the person living in unsuitable conditions?
- Does the person lack personal possessions and appear not to have a stable living situation?
- Does the person have freedom of movement?
- Can the person freely leave where they live?
- Are there unreasonable security measures?

NOT A
GAME

VICTIM WARNING SIGNS



Avoids eye contact, talking and other social interaction



Looks malnourished and/or shows signs of physical abuse



Appears to have few or no personal possessions



Is not in control of his/her own money or identification



Is not allowed or able to speak for him/herself



Is fearful or anxious, especially around law enforcement



Is "just visiting" and can't say where he/she is staying



Has numerous inconsistencies in his/her story

Academic	Behavioral	Physical	Emotional	Social
Academically unengaged	Avoids eye contact	Visible bruises/scars	Low self-esteem	Has a much older partner
Performs under grade level	Gaps in memory	Appears malnourished	Exhibits depression, anxiety, or fear	Lives in an unstable or abusive home
Sudden change in academic performance	Resists being touched	Shows signs of drug or alcohol addiction	Exhibits sudden outburst of anger	Has a sexual online profile

The Interview



Some Helpful Techniques

Express prior knowledge of and experience with similar cases, where appropriate and allow the victim the opportunity to relay any questions they may have

Be patient, caring and sensitive to the victim's fears

Be careful not to imply that a victim was responsible for their own abuse and exploitation or for the inability to leave a situation

Take the time necessary to allow victims to recount the story, which may mean holding several sessions

Be respectful of the victim's cultural background, including social etiquette, religious observances, societal status, ethnic community ties, customs of clothing and attitudes toward prostitution

Some messages to convey include:

- “we are here to help you”
- “you can trust me”
- “your safety is our first priority”
- “you have a right to live without being abused”

Confidentiality of Information

Mandatory reporters may not want or need to obtain the level of detail elicited by the screening tool and may instead refer likely trafficking victims to other service providers who can maintain confidentiality, such as attorneys who have client-attorney privileges.

Agencies using the screening tool may need to develop protocols on recording and sharing information about identified trafficking victims.

Discuss with the person exactly how and when confidentiality will be maintained.

Keep the number of staff who come into contact with the victim to a minimum and ensure that the staff understands the importance of confidentiality.

If working with an interpreter, he or she should sign confidentiality agreements to enforce professional standards and ensure that the trafficker, the trafficker's associates and the victim's community are not informed

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO HELP ADDRESS CHILD LABOR AND FORCED LABOR?

Do workers have a voice to speak out against labor abuses where these goods are made?

What are the companies I buy from doing to fight child labor and forced labor in global supply chains?

What are governments doing to combat child labor and forced labor?

Could some of the goods I buy be made by child labor or forced labor?

ASK QUESTIONS

TAKE ACTION

Empower yourself with knowledge about this problem. Download DOL's **Sweet & Toil** app.

Make your voice heard. Spread the word among friends, family, and the companies you buy from and invest in.

Show your support for organizations that are working to end these abuses.

DEMAND CHANGE

Advocate for a world in which:

Workers everywhere can raise their voices against child labor, forced labor, and other abuses.

Companies make serious commitments to addressing these issues.

Your investments have a positive social impact by promoting responsible labor practices in supply chains.

Governments work vigorously to adopt the country-specific Suggested Actions in DOL's Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor report.

Learn more: dol.gov/EndChildLabor
To contact us, please email GlobalKids@dol.gov

27 MILLION PEOPLE ARE TRAFFICKED GLOBALLY 50% ARE CHILDREN



FLORIDA RANKS 3RD IN THE UNITED STATES



Public and Private Social Services

- Top 3 needs of victims
- Food-
 - Food pantries, soup kitchens faith-based programs
 - Second Harvest Food Bank
- Clothing-
 - Goodwill, Salvation Army Red Cross
 - www.dressforsuccess.org/dfs_affiliates.aspx
 - www.thewomensalliance.org
- Shelter-
 - Domestic violence/women's shelters, Runaway and homeless youth shelters Transitional housing programs Shelters for undocumented immigrants Faith based housing programs

Public and Private Social Services

Assistance to

- Achieving self-sufficiency
- Becoming a survivor
- Rebuilding their lives

Needs are complex in nature

- Multi-jurisdictional law agencies
- Lawyers
- Myriad of benefits providers

Medical-

- Community health centers
- Migrant health clinics
- City clinics

Legal-

- Legal aid
- Catholic legal immigrant network

Job training programs

- State voc rehab
- Goodwill Industries

Educational services

- Community GED training
- ESL

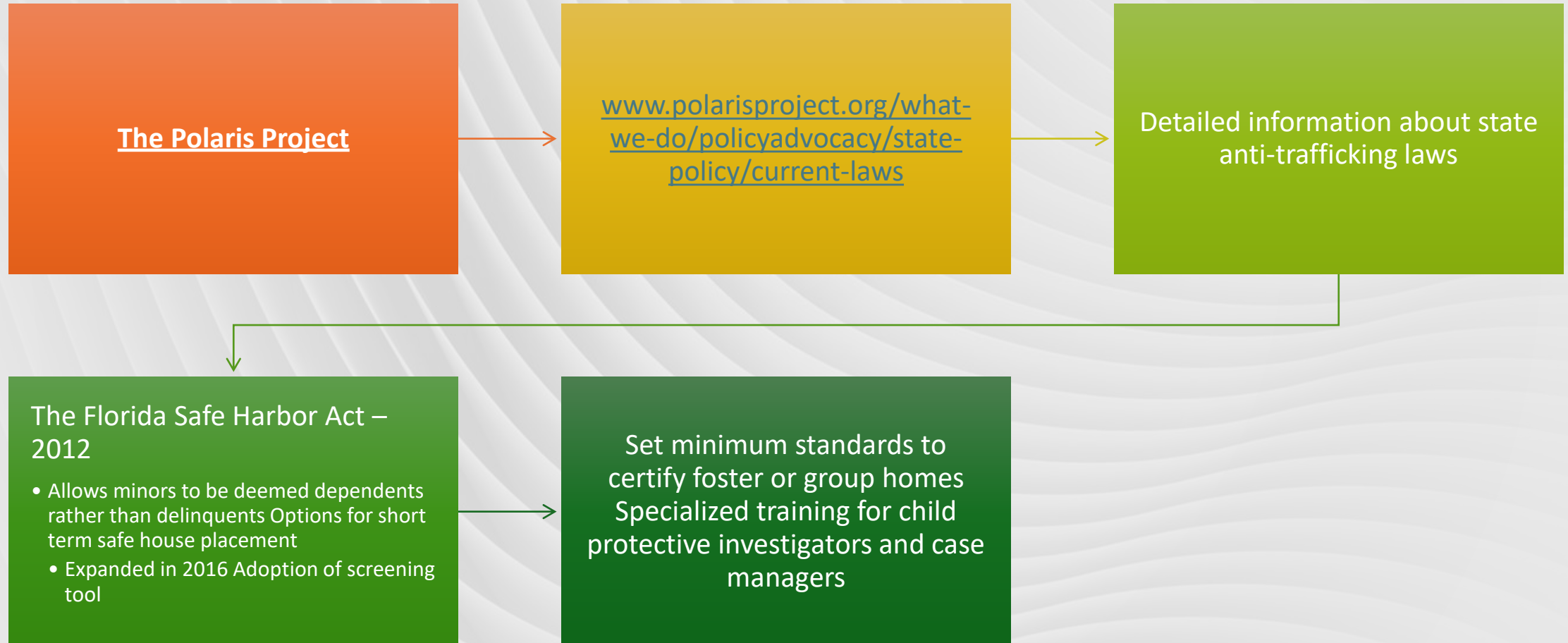
Transportation

- Public transportation
- Federally funded programs

Crime Victim Compensation

- City/county offices for the US Dept. of Justice Programs

State and Federal Assistance



Federal Assistance

HHS Service Grants

U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants (USCRI)

Contact information 1-800-307-4712 or traffickingvictims@uscrdc.org

States: AK, AR, AZ, CA, CO, DC, DE, HI, IA, ID, KS, LA, MD, MO, MT, ND, NE, NM, NV, OK, OR, PA, SD, TX, UT, VA, WA, WV, AND WY plus the following territories:
American Samoa, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau.

- **Heartland Human Care Services** Contact information 1-800-837-5345

States: CT, IL, IN, MA, ME, MI, MN, NG, MJ, NY, OH, RI, VT, WI

- **TAPESTRI, Inc.** Contact information: 1-404-299-2185

States: AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN



Hotlines for Reporting Human Trafficking

These hotlines are maintained by;

National Human Trafficking Resource Center
and United States Department of Homeland
Security

National Human Trafficking Hotline at 1-888-373-7888

The hotline calls are answered by specially trained and experienced English and Spanish-speaking Anti-Trafficking Hotline Advocates

These advocates can communicate with callers in more than 200 additional languages using a 24-hour tele-interpreting service

Common Traits of Victims

- Not in control of travel documents
- Frightened, ashamed or nervous
- Under control of a companion
- Unsure of destination

What You Can Do

- Be observant of passengers as they check in, board, and fly, especially children, those who accompany them and young women traveling alone.
- If several of these traits are present, do not confront suspected traffickers or try to rescue suspected victims.

Call toll free: DHS Tip Line
866-DHS-2-ICE or

866-347-2423

Email Angels@airlineamb.org



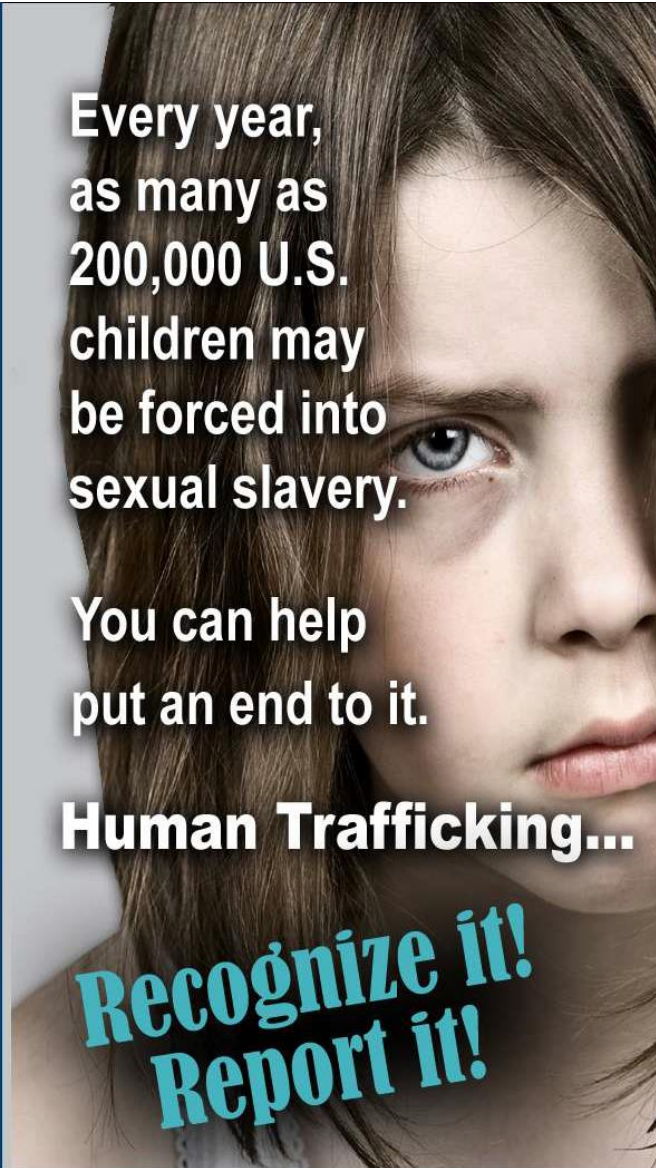
Airline Ambassadors
INTERNATIONAL
www.airlineamb.org

Every year,
as many as
200,000 U.S.
children may
be forced into
sexual slavery.

You can help
put an end to it.

Human Trafficking...

**Recognize it!
Report it!**



Services

National Human Trafficking Hotline

1-888-373-7888

[Humantraffickinghotline.org/state/florida](https://humantraffickinghotline.org/state/florida) Florida Abuse Hotline

1-800-96-ABUSE

Florida Coalition against Human Trafficking (FCAHT) -has been helping victims of human trafficking since 2004. The coalition coordinates efforts among law enforcement agencies; human service providers; state, federal, and local government agencies; and non-profit organizations

1-800-962-2873

Florida Council against Sexual Violence is a resource for sexual violence cases.

1-888-956-7273

Florida Department of Law Enforcement provides services as part of the Statewide Taskforce on Human Trafficking. Report suspicious activity to

1-855-352-7233

Florida Department of Public Health, Sexual Violence Prevention Program - is to empower individuals and organizations in Florida to end sexual violence through social change, advocacy, education and training

1-850-245-4455

Florida Department of Children and Families, Refugee Services offers services to help victims of human trafficking obtain visas and other services

Services

National Human Trafficking. <https://polarisproject.org/national-humantrafficking>
Domestic Trafficking Hotlines. U.S. Department of Labor. Online reference available:
<https://www.state.gov/tip/id/domestic>

Report A Tip/Human Trafficking Hotlines End Slavery Now. Online
reference available: www.endslaverynow.org/act/report-a-tip

How Do I Report a Suspected Incidence of Human Trafficking? Online reference, available:
<https://youth-topics/trafficking-of-youth/reportingsuspected-incidences>

National Human Trafficking Hotline. Office on Trafficking in Persons. Online reference available:
<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/otip/victimassistance/national-human-traffickinghotline>

Signs of Trafficking and How to Report Suspected Trafficking. Online reference available:
<https://sharedhope.org/join-the-cause/report-trafficking>

Sharing Information: Who, What, Where, When, Why and How Much

While sharing too much information can compromise victims and witnesses, agencies and organizations, cases and operations, and individual members, a failure to create a safe and effective information-sharing network is counterproductive to the formation of a task force.

No mandate for open and indiscriminate communication regarding;

- 1. Investigations**
- 2. Suspects**
- 3. Victims**
- 4. Witnesses**
- 5. Tactical operations**
- 6. Sensitive information**



Tips for Sharing Information

- Ensure clear communication among task force members about organizational confidentiality policies and procedures early in the process.
- This is crucial and helps to further clarify member roles and responsibilities.
- Establish a clear protocol for handling tips made to task force members.
- Identifying one point person to evaluate and disseminate this information can assist in maintaining confidentiality, protecting victim safety, and ensuring lack of duplication of work.
- For example, one task force funneled all tips through the USAO victim- witness coordinator, who sent out an e-mail with the identified potential trafficker's name to all Core Team members.
- Any member who had information on that individual met within the week to establish a lead agency and open an official task force case.
- Establish understanding and agreement about what type of information is appropriate for open sharing and what is not.
- Hold key information exchanges and discussions in task force meetings on topics that should be developed and vetted by the group, such as:
 - Human trafficking trends and developments in the region;
 - Debriefs of closed cases;
 - Issues concerning laws and resources to combat trafficking;
 - Suspicious behaviors or practices in the community for which there is not yet a response underway;
 - Lessons learned from successful or not so successful operations;
 - Ways to improve cooperation and collaboration;
 - Information provided by victims, clients, witnesses, or suspects that may serve as training materials;
 - Rumors that tend to divide or create barriers among the team;
 - Concerns expressed to individual members of the community to which the group may be able to offer a more comprehensive response;
 - Issues with the media including the use of victim names, photos, and information about current cases; and
 - Confidentiality agreements and whether to have task force members sign one.



A Balance of Protecting and Sharing Information

- Efforts to keep the group informed and likewise gather and share information within the group is a core function of the task force. Efforts should be made to strike the needed balance of protecting and sharing case information (see next section on confidentiality). Common questions to address when clarifying expectations about information sharing may include:
- What type of lead time might a victim service provider expect prior to a raid being conducted?
- Is a victim service provider expected to contact law enforcement whenever a potential victim is referred for screening? Is law enforcement expected to contact a victim service provider each time a potential victim is interviewed?
- What information might a victim service provider need from law enforcement to prepare adequately prior to law enforcement action?
- When the victim service provider learns information relevant to the safety of the victim, do they inform law enforcement? If law enforcement learns information related to the safety of the victim, how much do they share with the victim service provider?
- What is the media policy for all task force members regarding a specific case?
- How will task force members communicate regarding data related to victim identification and prosecutions?
- In what forum will discussions about ongoing cases be held? Is there a committee dedicated to this? Are ad hoc meetings to address specific cases limited to those individuals working on the case? When do those meetings begin, how often will they be held at different stages of a case, and when will they cease?



Maintaining Confidentiality

- **Privacy:** It is a victim's right to control disclosure of his or her story and personal information. Maintaining privacy may directly reduce the chances of re-victimization.
- **Confidentiality:** The rules prohibiting the disclosure of victim information. Limits the disclosure of information without the victim's consent.
 - Requires victim service providers to disclose any limits to confidentiality to the victim.
- **Privilege:** Communications between certain professionals and victims as defined by statutes.
 - Is generally not privileged if overheard by a third party.
 - Varies by state

The Florida Statute

Florida statutes define human trafficking as a form of modern-day slavery:

- (a) Victims of human trafficking are young children, teenagers, and adults. Thousands of victims are trafficked annually across international borders worldwide. Many of these victims are trafficked into this state. Victims of human trafficking also include citizens of the United States and those persons trafficked domestically within the borders of the United States. The Legislature finds that victims of human trafficking are subjected to force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of sexual exploitation or forced labor.
- (b) The Legislature finds that while many victims of human trafficking are forced to work in prostitution or the sexual entertainment industry, trafficking also occurs in forms of labor exploitation, such as domestic servitude, restaurant work, janitorial work, sweatshop factory work, and migrant agricultural work.
- (c) The Legislature finds that traffickers use various techniques to instill fear in victims and to keep them enslaved. Some traffickers keep their victims under lock and key. However, the most frequently used practices are less obvious techniques that include isolating victims from the public and family members; confiscating passports, visas, or other identification documents; using or threatening to use violence toward victims or their families; telling victims that they will be imprisoned or deported for immigration violations if they contact authorities; and controlling the victims' funds by holding the money ostensibly for safekeeping.

Legal and Social Service Options

- The Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking offers free support to attorneys and social service providers assisting trafficking survivors with a range of legal needs
- Trafficking victims may have a variety of legal needs and issues. Therefore, it is critical that task force members identify partners to meet all of these needs.
- Attorneys need to know what is expected of them when representing victims of trafficking, such as unique sensitivities, case details, and victim needs.
- Law schools and clinics have high staff turnover and this can be harmful to the case.
- Setting clear expectations and parameters when working with law firms will help to avoid later misunderstandings.

Additional Considerations

- **Minors:** Minors may require legal representation in guardianship proceedings and education/school issues (placement, suspension, tuition).
- **Housing:** Many trafficking survivors face housing problems such as needing emergency or long-term placement, eviction from a place of residence due to lack of income, or the consequences of breaking a lease early to leave a trafficking situation. Trafficking survivors with disabilities may need help enforcing disability discrimination housing laws.
- **Medical:** Some survivors may need help maintaining the privacy of their medical records or applying for fee waivers for medical care.
- **Name and Gender Change:** Some trafficking survivors request name changes for safety reasons, and some transgender trafficking survivors may request name and gender changes.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING TRAINING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE



Support for Attorneys & Social Service Providers
Serving Trafficking Survivors

The Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST) is now offering free support to attorneys and social service providers assisting trafficking survivors with legal needs in the following areas of law:

Immigration
Criminal Victim Witness Advocacy
Reporting to Law Enforcement
Criminal Re-Entry
Civil
Ethics
Program Support
Referrals
and More...

Technical Assistance Contact Information

For case specific questions or individualized technical assistance for attorneys and social service providers
(Please allow for a 48 hours turn-around time)

Call or Email
Weekdays from 9 AM – 5 PM PST
(888) 507- 0193

TechnicalAssistance@CASTLA.org

Attorney Working Group

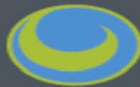
The weekly working group is an opportunity to work with attorneys and legal providers across the country to ask questions, share experiences about human trafficking cases, and strengthen your professional network. As an added benefit, you will have access to updates in anti-trafficking legal and policy issues.

<http://eepurl.com/8TV35>

Social Service Monthly TA Call

This unique call is an opportunity for social service providers and case managers to speak with attorneys to learn about best practices in working with legal service providers such as protecting privilege/confidentiality, working with attorneys, accessing public benefits, and potential legal remedies for your clients.

<http://eepurl.com/bSwrGf>



CAST
COALITION TO ABOLISH
SLAVERY & TRAFFICKING

For more information, contact our Technical Assistance hotline via email at TechnicalAssistance@CASTLA.org and visit our website at www.castla.org/legal-resources.

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Florida Human Trafficking Task Force Links

Flagler, Putnam, St. Johns, Volusia:

Freedom 7 task force:

Email: freedom7httf@gmail.com

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/freedom7taskforce>

Clay, Duval, Nassau:

Northeast Florida Human Trafficking Task force:

Email: neflahumantraffickingtaskforce@gmail.com

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/NEFHTC/>

Franklin, Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Wakulla

Big Bend Human Trafficking Task Force

Email: Kenneth.S.Tucker@usdoj.gov

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/bbcaht/>

Broward County Human Trafficking Coalition

Email: Jumorrowjohnson@fau.edu

Facebook:

https://www.facebook.com/BHTC104065903258349/posts_to_page?ref=page_intern

Orange, Osceola, Seminole Greater Orlando Human Trafficking Task Force

Brevard, Volusia, Flagler

East Coast Human Trafficking Task Force

Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/Spacecoasthumantraffickingtaskforce/>

Alachua

Alachua County Human Trafficking Task Force:

Email: accaht@gmail.com

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/accaht/>

Clearwater/Tampa Bay

South Florida Human Trafficking Task Force

Email: Victor.B.Williams@ice.dhs.gov

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/SFHTTF/>

Palm Beach

Human Trafficking Coalition of Palm Beach

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

Miami-Dade County State Attorney's Office

Website:

<http://www.miamisao.com/services/human-trafficking/>

Miami-Dade County Human Trafficking Coalition

Website:

<https://www.lofcenter.org/lofcenter-at-miami-dade-county-human-trafficking-coalition>

Statewide Council on Human Trafficking

- The Statewide Council on Human Trafficking was created to support human trafficking victims by enhancing care options available.
- Council duties include:
 - Develop recommendations for comprehensive programs and services including recommendations for certification of safe houses & safe foster homes.
 - Make recommendations for apprehending and prosecuting traffickers and enhancing coordination of responses.
 - Hold an annual statewide policy summit with an institution of higher learning.
 - Work with the Department of Children and Families to create and maintain an inventory of human trafficking programs and services in our state.
 - Develop overall policy recommendations.

<http://myfloridalegal.com/pages.nsf/Main/8AEA5858B1253D0D85257D34005AFA72>

- Kevin Glennon, RN, BSN, CDMS, CWCP
 - Manager-Clinical Outcomes
 - Carisk Partners
 - Kevin.Glennon@cariskpartners.com
 - 407-448-5879



Questions
are
guaranteed in
life;
Answers
aren't.