

United States v. Boehm, et. al. (Alaska). On March 19, 2004, an 18-count indictment was returned against Josef F. Boehm, charging him with conspiring commit sex trafficking of children, possessing a controlled substance with intent to distribute, being a felon in possession of a firearm, and being an unlawful user of a controlled substance in possession of a firearm and ammunition. Boehm pled guilty on November 22, 2004, to child sex trafficking and drug charges. As part of the plea agreement, he agreed to forfeit his residence and also to provide \$1.2 million in a trust fund for the future benefit of the victims. Boehm was sentenced on May 10, 2005, to 11 years and 3 months of incarceration to be followed by five years' supervised release.

United States v. Maksimenko (Michigan). Following the escape of several exotic dancers who sought the assistance of federal law enforcement, Aleksandr Maksimenko and Michail Aronov were indicted in February 2005 on charges of forced labor. The defendants had recruited Russian and Ukranian women to travel to the United States and held them in a condition of servitude in strip clubs in southeastern Michigan. At least nine women were held by the defendants since 2001 through threats, force, and rape. On September 8, 2005, Aronov pled guilty to conspiracy to violate commit slavery, immigration violations, and money laundering. As part of his guilty plea, Aronov agreed to forfeit more than \$500,000 in proceeds of his crimes. Maksimenko's wife, mother, and stepmother pled guilty to conspiring to obstruct justice in the wake of the men's arrest.

United States v. Medrano (New Jersey). In July 2005, a 31-count indictment was returned against Luisa Medrano and nine others. They had lured Honduran women and young girls from small villages with promises of employment as waitresses and then forced them to work at bars in Union City, New Jersey. After rescue, the women stated that they were beaten, their families had been threatened in Honduras and they were subjected to forced abortions. Investigative efforts resulted in the rescue of nineteen Honduran females, six of whom were juveniles as young as 14 years of age. In June 2005, the government of Honduras, in collaboration with ICE, arrested four other persons, charging them under Honduran law with human smuggling and trafficking. All the women and girls have been relocated and are receiving services.

United States v. Zavala and Ibanez (New York). On November 5, 2004, defendants Mariluz Zavala and Jorge Ibanez pled guilty to conspiracy to commit forced labor, document servitude, and recruiting, harboring, transporting, and housing undocumented workers; engaging in extortionate credit transactions; and transferring false alien registration cards. Between June 1, 1999, and June 21, 2004, Zavala and Ibanez orchestrated a scheme to illegally obtain visas for Peruvian aliens seeking to come into the United States. The defendants charged the aliens a smuggling fee ranging from \$6,000 to \$13,000. By confiscating their passports and threatening to turn them over to authorities, the defendants compelled the aliens to perform work for them and other employers. The defendants kept most of their paychecks, leaving the aliens with approximately \$50 or less per week on which to live and support their families. More than 60 Peruvian illegal aliens, including 13 children, who were living in cramped and squalid conditions, were granted continued presence and are receiving services through a

non-governmental organization. As part of their guilty pleas, the defendants agreed to forfeit a residence valued at \$175,000 and bank accounts containing approximately \$30,000 generated through their crimes. On November 9, 2005, Zavala was sentenced to 15 years of incarceration. Ibanez's sentencing was pending as of the preparation of this report.

United States v. Salazar (Texas). Six defendants were charged with conspiring to traffic young Mexican women and girls into prostitution. The defendants allegedly lured young Mexican girls and women into the United States under false pretenses then forced them into prostitution, using physical violence and threats to maintain strict control over them. Four of the six defendants have pled guilty to conspiring to commit sex trafficking. Trial for defendant Ivan Salazar is currently set for November 2006. The alleged ringleader, Gerardo Salazar, remains a fugitive.

Richard Arthur Schmidt (Philippines/Cambodia). On May 25, 2005, Richard Arthur Schmidt was sentenced to 15 years in prison followed by supervised release for life in connection with his July 8, 2004, guilty plea for molestation of underage boys in the Philippines and in Cambodia. Schmidt had previously been convicted three times of child sex crimes in Maryland, but had been released from prison in 2000 after serving 13 years of an 18-year sentence. In December 2003, ICE agents in Bangkok learned that Schmidt had been subsequently arrested in the Philippines and Cambodia for sexually molesting underage boys. ICE agents worked with Cambodia to get Schmidt expelled from Cambodia and transferred into U.S. custody.

United States v. Sims (Georgia). On February 4, 2004, a federal grand jury in the Northern District of Georgia indicted Maurice Sims on six counts, including kidnapping, violations of the TVPA, and transporting a minor in interstate commerce for criminal sexual activity. He had transported a 16 year-old girl from El Dorado, Arkansas to Atlanta, Georgia for purposes of prostitution and en route beat and raped the girl. A superseding indictment was returned March 2, 2004 adding three counts of obstruction of justice. On September 20, 2004, Sims was convicted following a jury trial, and on December 15, 2004 he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

United States v. Okhotina (California). In January 2003, Alana Okhotina smuggled her eighteen year old niece into the United States from Russia and forced her to work as a prostitute to repay her smuggling debt. The defendant threatened to kill the victim and her family if she did not comply and told her that she would be arrested if she went to the police because she was here in the United States illegally. On December 6, 2005, Okhotina entered a guilty plea to trafficking into slavery. Okhotina's sentencing was pending as of the preparation of this report.

United States v. Kaufman (Kansas). For nearly 20 years, beginning in 1986 and lasting through October 2004, the defendants Arlan and Linda Kaufman engaged in a conspiracy to hold mentally ill residents in involuntary servitude and forced labor in "The Kaufman House," a residential treatment group home. The defendants forced the victims to perform labor and services for the defendants's entertainment and benefit,

including engaging in nudity and sexually explicit acts. On November 7, 2005, the Kaufmans were convicted by a jury of numerous crimes, including conspiracy, involuntary servitude, forced labor, and multiple health care fraud counts. Arlen Kaufman was sentenced to 30 years of incarceration, and Linda Kaufman was sentenced to seven years of incarceration.

United States v. Komala and *United States v. Gouw* (Virginia). Defendant Harjanto Komala was charged with conspiring to recruit juvenile females to engage in a commercial sex act and defendant Hans Gouw was charged with conspiracy to commit sex trafficking, immigration fraud, identification document fraud and money laundering. On April 26, 2005, the defendants pled guilty to the charges. The defendants admitted to plotting to recruit young Indonesian women and teenage girls to come to the United States to work as prostitutes and nude dancers. The women and teenage girls would not have been allowed to leave the employment for at least a year, would have had their documents confiscated and would have been closely monitored while living in a house under the control of Gouw, the ringleader. On May 27, 2005, defendant Komala was sentenced to one year and a day in prison and the judge ordered the forfeiture of \$50,000. On September 9, 2005, defendant Gouw was sentenced to five and a half years in prison.

V. International Grants to Combat Trafficking

In FY05, the U.S. government spent approximately \$95 million to fund 266 programs in 101 countries to support foreign government and NGO efforts to combat human trafficking. This is an increase of 16 percent in international programs funding over FY04 and a 27 percent increase over FY03 funding. The 2005 funding increase can partly be explained by the one-time Presidential Anti-Trafficking Initiative, which transferred almost \$50 million into eight countries: Brazil, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Sierra Leone, and Tanzania. Programs are supported by DOS and DOL and the U.S. Agency for International Development (“USAID”). A full list of programs is attached as the Appendix to this Report.

Examples of such programs are the following:

- In Sierra Leone, a grant from USAID established an interagency partnership to raise awareness of gender-based violence and torture, including issues of sexual violence and trafficking and to improve access to quality mental health care for victims.
- In Cambodia, with USAID’s assistance, the IOM, in conjunction with the Ministry of Women’s Affairs, conducted information campaigns in 18 provinces to raise awareness of the dangers of trafficking. The IOM has also fostered village-based community information networks, similar to “neighbourhood watch” programs in the United States, to fight trafficking.
- In Albania, USAID supports the Terre des hommes Transnational Action against Child Trafficking project. This comprehensive child-trafficking program is

focused on identifying at-risk children, providing social and educational assistance to families, reintegrating trafficked children, and monitoring and coordinating.

- In Mongolia, DOL supported the proposed National Subprogram to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor. This project aims to strengthen the policy response for national action against the worst forms of child labor and to provide services to children withdrawn from or at risk of entering exploitative labor situations. This project has a component to address commercial sexual exploitation of children, particularly children who have run away from home and are found in urban areas and towns. The project will withdraw children from commercial sexual exploitation and provide rehabilitation and reintegration services.
- In Sierra Leone and Liberia, DOL provided funding for a project that assists children who are victims of, or at-risk of, trafficking from rural to urban areas for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor in diamond mines. The project will remove children from the worst forms of child labor, strengthen and link national and local systems for monitoring and supporting education and eliminating exploitive child labor, and assist local partners with developing individual child-tracking and project-monitoring systems, including self-evaluation tools.
- In Morocco, DOS provided funding to a project by the NGO Bayti to rescue and rehabilitate child maids, provide them with education or vocational training and attempt reintegration with their families. The project included a residential shelter facility and drop-in center, where victims do not stay for extended periods of time but rather have access to out-patient-like services.
- In Madagascar, DOS provided funding to Catholic Relief Services to provide assistance to victims of, and those at risk for, exploitation through sex trafficking and sex tourism. Assistance includes counseling, vocational and educational opportunities, and legal assistance. In addition, Catholic Relief Services and UNICEF will partner with the Ministries of Population, Tourism, and Education to conduct an in-depth study of sex and labor trafficking in Madagascar and launch a nationwide public awareness campaign.
- In Uganda, DOS provided funding to the International Rescue Committee (“IRC”) to enhance reunification and follow up interventions for trafficking victims abducted by the Lord’s Resistance Army in Northern Uganda. IRC will accompany former abductees and ensure their safety during reunification with a team of social workers. The social workers will collaborate with families and communities to ensure reunification and reintegration for formerly abducted children and young adults.
- With DOS support, the IOM Global Assistance Fund has helped 418 trafficking victims return home from various parts of the world. The program provides global

referral, assessment and rapid assistance to trafficked persons. Assistance packages include pre- and post-return help as well as tailored reintegration support. IOM field offices throughout the world are implementing this project with oversight and overall project management by the Counter-Trafficking Service at IOM headquarters.

VI. Training and Outreach

A. Domestic Law Enforcement Training

1. Department of Justice

a. Civil Rights Division

In FY05, the Civil Rights Division continued to build upon the July 2004 national conference that brought together federal, state, and local law enforcement officials to establish anti-trafficking task forces throughout the United States. In February 2005, in Houston, Texas, Civil Rights Division attorneys participated in training sponsored by DOJ's Bureau of Justice Assistance for state and local law enforcement using the national curriculum on human trafficking developed in FY04. The training brought together multi-disciplinary teams from 20 anti-trafficking task forces. In addition, in FY05 the Office of Justice Programs ("OJP") provided funding to establish new anti-trafficking task forces in Anchorage, Alaska; Lee County, Florida; Chicago, Illinois; Indianapolis, Indiana; St. Paul, Minnesota; St. Louis, Missouri; New York City, New York; Multnomah County, Oregon; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and the State of Colorado. In all, DOJ has formed, and funded with \$13 million, 32 task forces in 21 states and territories. (A full list of task force grants is included in the Appendix to this report.) This funding is primarily intended lead to the identification and rescue of more victims of human trafficking, by providing for support staff, training programs, interpreter/translator services, and liaisons with U.S. Attorneys' Offices and other agencies concerned with the identification and rescue of trafficking victims.

The Civil Rights Division has supplemented task force training with a "train the trainer" curriculum that is available to the task forces through the 27 locations of the Office of Community Oriented Policing's Regional Community Policing Institutes. This training is designed to improve the skills of each component of the trafficking team, and it provides advice on interagency collaboration. Task force training emphasizes proactive investigations, victim safety and restoration, and the importance of conducting investigations across state and international borders.

In addition, Civil Rights Division attorneys and victim-witness staff conducted more than seventy training programs for federal and local law enforcement agencies, non-governmental and health care organizations, business leaders and legal practitioners in Boston, Massachusetts; Indianapolis, Indiana; Columbus, Ohio; San Diego, California; Little Rock, Arkansas; Charlotte, North Carolina; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; New Orleans, Louisiana; Buffalo, New York;

Chicago, Illinois; San Antonio, Texas; Omaha, Nebraska; San Francisco, California; and Montgomery County, Maryland. Also, the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys' Office of Legal Education hosted several comprehensive training sessions for federal agents, prosecutors, and victim-witness coordinators at DOJ's National Advocacy Center. The Civil Rights Division also actively participates in human trafficking training at U.S. Attorneys' Offices and as part of the regular curricula of the FBI, ICE, and DOS's Diplomatic Security Service.

Another important DOJ initiative in FY05 was the promotion of the Model State Anti-Trafficking Statute. The Civil Rights Division and the Office of Legal Policy wrote the statute, based on the TVPA and the lessons learned through DOJ's trafficking prosecutions. The model statute seeks to expand anti-trafficking authority to the states in order to harness the almost one million state and local law enforcement officers who might come into contact with trafficking victims. It was presented at the July 2004 conference, and the U.S. Senate subsequently passed a resolution endorsing the statute and encouraging states to adopt it. In FY05, Attorney General Gonzales wrote to the governors and legislative leaders of all 50 states and U.S. territories and commonwealths to encourage them to adopt the model law in order to promote enforcement uniformity and as part of a national strategy to combat human trafficking.

Finally, the Civil Rights Division's victim-witness staff contributed a chapter on human trafficking victims as part of the 2005 revision to the *Attorney General's Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance*. Civil Rights Division staff also trained federal victim coordinators and attorneys on those Guidelines.

b. Criminal Division, Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section

CEOS conducted its annual Advanced Child Exploitation course for federal prosecutors and agents at the National Advocacy Center in March 2005. In addition to covering topics relevant to the investigation and prosecution of child exploitation crimes involving the internet, the course included training on addressing the needs of child prostitution victims as well as effectively investigating and prosecuting child prostitution cases. (In 2004, CEOS's annual training course included additional instruction on child prostitution and sex trafficking cases.) Further, in conjunction with the Innocence Lost Initiative, CEOS partnered with both the FBI and NCMEC to develop an intensive week-long training seminar, held at and sponsored by NCMEC, solely dedicated to the investigation and prosecution of cases involving child prostitution. The ongoing program brings state and federal law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and social service providers to NCMEC, where the group is trained together. Although the pilot training program occurred during 2003, there were additional training programs in 2004 and 2005 with approximately 350 key personnel trained by the end of 2005. This training has extended into 2006.

Other examples of CEOS's efforts to train domestic law enforcement concerning human trafficking include: training FBI agents working on the Innocence Lost Initiative at a conference in Las Vegas in March 2005; training FBI agents on child exploitation

crimes in general, including sex tourism and child prostitution at Quantico in June 2005; and presenting training as part of the Civil Rights Division's Human Trafficking Conference in Miami concerning the Innocence Lost Initiative and child sex trafficking in August 2005.

CEOS also provides numerous publications to prosecutors across the country, including a quarterly newsletter it prepares and distributes to each U.S. Attorney's Office which provides practical tips as well as analyses of the most current legal issues and cases. In FY05, many articles in the quarterly newsletter focused on sex trafficking cases. For example, articles covered the jurisdictional reach of 18 U.S.C. § 1591 (October 2004), a case study of a successful child prostitution investigation and prosecution involving drug trafficking offenses (January 2005), and whether sex tourism cases can be prosecuted under 18 U.S.C. §2423(c) if the offender has traveled outside the United States before the enactment of the statute (April 2005).

CEOS attorneys also participated in the development of the 2005 revision to the *Attorney General's Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance*, most notably with respect to the chapter on guidelines for child victims and witnesses. Additionally, CEOS attorneys trained federal prosecutors and victim witness coordinators on those guidelines.

Finally, a CEOS attorney presented at a Civil Rights Division trafficking conference in Miami, Florida in August 2005. The conference gathered law enforcement agents for training and information sharing on topics related to international and domestic human trafficking. The CEOS presentation provided background information about the Innocence Lost Initiative along with case examples to highlight investigative tactics and prosecution strategies.

c. Federal Bureau of Investigation

During FY05, at the request the Civil Rights Division, FBI participated in training of federal, state and local investigators, prosecutors and non-government organizations, and victim advocacy groups in the following cities: Portland, San Francisco, Atlanta, Houston, Columbia, St. Louis, El Paso, Philadelphia, New Haven, Orlando, Knoxville, Tampa, Chicago, Charlotte, Salt Lake City and Newark.

In addition, training on trafficking was given to new special agents of the FBI at the FBI National Academy and to FBI supervisory special agents from 54 field offices at a civil rights training conference held in Orlando, Florida in May 2005, and all special agents in field offices specializing in civil rights were given training in advanced human trafficking investigation, prosecution procedures, and best practices from June through September 2005. Finally, FBI special agents assigned as legal attaches to more than 30 various foreign country posts were given anti-trafficking training.

2. Department of Homeland Security

Three components of DHS conducted anti-TIP training either for their own officers or for state and local law enforcement officers in FY05.

a. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

In FY05, ICE participated in a groundbreaking federal initiative to provide train-the-trainer sessions to state police trainers, provided specific training sessions for federal law enforcement agents from other agencies, and continued in-service training for all ICE agents. In addition, ICE provides specific training to state law enforcement officers.

As noted above, OJP funded the development of a train-the-trainer curriculum in FY04. ICE staff assisted in drafting the curriculum, and the ICE Victim-Witness Coordinator was an instructor for first train-the-trainer course based on that curriculum, held in November 2004. ICE also provided training to participants at the February 2005 Houston, Texas human trafficking task force conference described above. In addition, ICE conducted training on human trafficking and provision of victim services at statewide conferences of NGOs and federal and state law enforcement in Oregon in January 2005, in New Hampshire in July 2005, and in Alaska in July 2005.

Finally, training of ICE agents continued in 2005. Hundreds of ICE agents were trained using the Division of Training's internal Intranet-based training course, "Stop Trafficking," which consists of training that covers the relevant statutes, conducting investigations, identifying and interviewing victims, and providing victim assistance and protections. (By publication of this report, all ICE agents will have been trained through this course.) Second, all new ICE agents receive a two-hour block of instruction on human trafficking at the basic course taught at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. Third, in September 2005, ICE staff and federal prosecutors provided information about federal investigations and prosecutorial aspects of human trafficking to VSC T-visa adjudicators. Finally, ICE's SAC in Puerto Rico invited ICE Headquarters Victim-Witness Program staff to train all agents in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands on human trafficking and victim assistance responsibilities.

ICE training for other law enforcement agencies included ICE Victim-Witness Staff's one-day training for all officers and detectives from Montgomery County, Maryland, in June 2005 and training for FBI staff on the difference between smuggling and trafficking and procedures for interviewing large numbers of potential witnesses, as well as lessons learned from several joint ICE/FBI investigations. In addition, ICE staff provided training on the impact of human trafficking on juveniles in the United States for the National Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council in September 2005.

b. Customs and Border Protection

In FY05, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) provided training to all incoming CBP law enforcement personnel regarding how to identify and respond to cases of human trafficking. The training taught CBP law enforcement personnel how to identify victims and perpetrators of human trafficking and provided information about the non-immigrant visa classifications available to allow victims of human trafficking to remain in the United States to facilitate prosecution of human traffickers and/or protect the victims from extreme hardships they may experience if removed from the United States. A mandatory immigration law review course provided similar training for CBP agents and officers already deployed to the field.

c. Citizenship and Immigration Services

CIS has offered ongoing and advanced training to its personnel on identifying trafficking victims and on the statutory requirements to provide such victims with information regarding available services and assistance. T-visa adjudicators, officers from the Administrative Appeals Office, Asylum Officers, Supervisory Asylum Officers, and Immigration Information Officers all received in-person instruction on victim identification through a series of training courses involving CIS personnel, as well as federal law enforcement officials. Additional CIS personnel were trained using the “Stop Trafficking” web-based course described above.

In FY05, CIS participated in several training sessions hosted by other federal agencies to provide training to service providers and law enforcement officers on immigration relief for crime victims, including the eligibility requirements for T nonimmigrant status, training regarding human trafficking, and continued presence. Examples of training sessions in which CIS has participated include presentations at the Trafficking Grantees Meeting co-sponsored by OVC and ORR, the Fourth National Symposium on Victims of Federal Crime offered by OVC, and the DHS Seminar for Victim-Witness Coordinators.

Furthermore, CIS held advanced training for its T visa adjudicators and Administrative Appeals Office officers. The training covered substantive training on human trafficking, T visa eligibility requirements and waivers of inadmissibility, as well as training on the psychological dynamics of trafficking, trafficking prosecutions, and cultural awareness. In addition to CIS personnel, speakers featured representatives of local law enforcement, federal law enforcement agencies, and national advocacy groups.

B. International Law Enforcement Training

1. Department of Justice

a. Civil Rights Division

In FY05, the Civil Rights Division continued to provide training and technical assistance to foreign officials both in the United States and abroad. In Washington, D.C., Civil Rights Division personnel met with officials from Japan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Taiwan, Guinea, Poland, China, Kenya, and Macedonia. Civil Rights Division personnel also traveled on outreach missions to Cambodia, Singapore, Malaysia, Austria, Mexico, India, Tanzania, Thailand, Germany, and El Salvador. Civil Rights Division attorneys also have been called upon to assist in the drafting of national anti-trafficking legislation in Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Mexico. Finally, Civil Rights Division attorneys are detailed to Moldova and Colombia to assist the host governments in their efforts to combat human trafficking.

In September 2005, DOJ's team implementing President Bush's \$50 million initiative to combat trafficking that was announced at the U.N. General Assembly in September 2003 made a "best practices" presentation to the Mexican government. This well-received presentation resulted in a Letter of Agreement between the United States and Mexico that, in turn, led to an implementation plan that will exchange intelligence and produce collaborative efforts to combat trafficking through Central America, Mexico, and the United States.

b. Criminal Division, Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section

During FY05, CEOS attorneys engaged in significant efforts to train international law enforcement to address child sex trafficking effectively. CEOS attorneys presented training at least 14 times overseas in such countries as Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Suriname, Honduras, Brazil, Guatemala, El Salvador, Indonesia, Romania, Bulgaria, and Russia. Many of these training efforts are further described in the OPDAT/ICITAP section of this report.

In addition to CEOS's providing training overseas, it also provided training to foreign officials concerning child sex trafficking when those officials were in Washington, D.C. In FY05, CEOS provided training to officials or NGO representatives from Japan, Colombia, Italy, Ukraine, Thailand, Costa Rica, Guinea, Indonesia, the Czech Republic, a delegation with representatives from 21 countries, Russia, Brazil, Senegal, Germany, and Austria.

c. Federal Bureau of Investigation

During FY05, FBI conducted training in Washington, D.C., for visiting officials from Australia, Italy, the People's Republic of China, Suriname, and the United Kingdom, and for a contingent of representatives from more than 31 different countries, including South Africa, Senegal, Sweden, the Dominican Republic, and Israel.

d. OPDAT/ICITAP

i. Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training

DOJ's Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training ("OPDAT") strengthens foreign criminal justice institutions and enhances the administration of justice abroad. With funding provided by DOS and USAID, OPDAT prepares foreign counterparts to cooperate more fully and effectively with the United States in combating transnational crimes, including human trafficking, by encouraging legislative and judicial reform in countries with inadequate laws, by improving the skills of foreign prosecutors and judges, and by promoting the rule of law and regard for human rights.

In FY05, OPDAT conducted 62 anti-TIP programs in 19 countries: Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldova, Nicaragua, Panama, Romania, Russia, Serbia-Montenegro, Suriname, and Thailand.

Highlights of these programs include the following:

- In late October 2004, OPDAT worked with Surinamese prosecutors and others to develop an anti-trafficking in persons operations manual for prosecutors and investigators and an information sheet for border officials. In April 2005, OPDAT provided assistance to prosecutors, police, foreign affairs officials, and NGO service providers on how to implement the TIP manual. In July 2005, Suriname – for the first time in eight years – successfully prosecuted a human trafficking case. The defendant was a high-level public official. Two more human trafficking arrests followed shortly, one in December 2005 and the other in February 2006.
- In Russia, in June 2005, OPDAT worked closely with the Russian Parliament to conduct a program to train Russian prosecutors, law enforcement, local government officials and NGOs on the effective use of Russia's new anti-trafficking in persons and witness protection legislation. This was one in a series of eight regional anti-TIP programs implemented by the DOJ/OPDAT Resident Legal Advisor in cooperation with Russian officials.

- In September 2005, OPDAT conducted a program on child exploitation and pornography on the Internet for 50 investigators and prosecutors from the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs. OPDAT called on experts from CEOS, FBI, the U.S. Attorney’s Office in the Northern District of California, and ICE’s Cyber Crimes Center to discuss American and Russian legislation addressing trafficking and child pornography on the Internet, the importance of assistance and support to victims, international cooperation in child trafficking/Internet pornography cases, and a case study of a successful transnational child pornography prosecution.

ii. International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program

DOJ’s International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (“ICITAP”) is involved in outreach to, and training of, foreign law enforcement officials on methods to combat trafficking in persons. ICITAP activities focus on the development of police forces and the improvement of capabilities of existing police forces in emerging democracies. During FY05, ICITAP operated TIP programs in Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Kazakhstan, Indonesia, Macedonia, and Ukraine.

For example, in Indonesia, ICITAP provided training designed to raise the proficiency of the Indonesia National Police (“INP”)’s investigative capacity through the designation of five pilot sites to combat trafficking. The pilot sites, established to determine the types of additional equipment and training necessary to investigate trafficking in Indonesia, have provided the model for future satellites. In addition, ICITAP trained more than 80 INP officers in extensive anti-trafficking techniques and strategies. Six officers from the Indonesian Department of Immigration and six investigators from the Indonesian Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration also received this intensive training.

iii. Joint ICITAP/OPDAT Programs

In Costa Rica, ICITAP and OPDAT continued their partnership in the development of an anti-child sexual exploitation program. In January 2005, OPDAT and ICITAP conducted their second and third phases of the program, during which instructors trained during the first phase trained other Costa Rican police and prosecutors. In addition, ICITAP and OPDAT called upon the expertise of CEOS to train Costa Rican cybercrime investigators on how to track perpetrators and purveyors of child pornography on the Internet. In April 2005, OPDAT teamed with an FBI child forensics interviewer, an Assistant U.S. Attorney, and a juvenile court judge to present the final phase of the program—how to properly and effectively interview child and adolescent victims of child exploitation—to 40 Costa Rican judges, prosecutors, investigators, social workers, NGO representatives, and psychologists. In September 2005, ICITAP presented a case management course that focused on police and prosecutors working together on a specific case. As a result, Costa Rican police and prosecutors signed an

agreement to work more collaboratively on such cases. The Government of El Salvador sent four of its investigators to receive this training in Costa Rica, as well.

In Azerbaijan, in FY05, OPDAT's and ICITAP's joint efforts, in conjunction with assistance from the Civil Rights Division, the IOM, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the U.S. Embassy in Baku, led to the drafting and passage of Azerbaijan's first anti-TIP law in late June 2005 and the development of a standardized recruitment and testing mechanism for the selection of officers for a specialized TIP unit, including a full background check and financial disclosure. The law codifies important protections for victims of trafficking, such as decriminalization of victims' offenses committed under coercion or intimidation. It also allows the use of pseudonyms to protect the identity of trafficking victims and provides for financial assistance and shelter for them.

2. Department of Homeland Security

ICE provides training and outreach through direct contact with foreign officials by ICE Attachés abroad. One of ICE's most important international training missions is providing law enforcement training at the International Law Enforcement Academies ("ILEA"). The HSTU developed human trafficking training modules, which are part of the permanent curricula for the ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, and Latin America. ICE staff provided nine human trafficking training sessions at the ILEAs for 361 law enforcement personnel from 28 countries. Training modules included: investigation methodologies in human trafficking cases; human trafficking indicators; global networks; victim interviews; victim services; and task force methodology. Officials from the following countries attended: Brunei, Indonesia, Philippines, Cambodia, Singapore, China, Macao, Thailand, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Vietnam, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Hungary, Romania, Croatia, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Slovenia, Georgia, Ukraine, Colombia, Dominican Republic, and El Salvador.

The ICE Cyber Crimes Center also participated in ILEA training by conducting child sex tourism investigations training classes at the ILEAs in Bangkok, Thailand and Budapest, Hungary. ICE Cyber Crimes Center staff provided information to foreign law enforcement officers/agents about the provisions of the PROTECT Act of 2003 relating to U.S. citizens traveling abroad to sexually exploit children. ICE is working with the government of Mexico as part of the DOS program and has provided training to the Mexican Federal Preventive Police ("PFP") on child sex tourism investigations and ICE's ability to assist in their investigations. ICE is assisting the PFP with establishing its own Child Exploitation Unit modeled after the ICE Cyber Crimes Center and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. The Cyber Crimes Center is currently developing a computer forensic training course for foreign law enforcement that will be provided to Government of Mexico when it is completed.

ICE staff also responded to requests for specific training and outreach. In October 2004, ICE staff provided a presentation at a trafficking conference hosted by the Organization of American States. And, at the Forfeiting the Proceeds of Human

Trafficking Conference, also held in October 2004, in Prague, Czech Republic, ICE staff served as faculty at a conference on asset forfeiture and money laundering in trafficking cases. Countries participating included Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro (with participation of the United Nations Mission in Kosovo), Romania, and the United States.

ICE also provided briefings for foreign dignitaries who visited the United States. In FY05, ICE personnel provided 16 training sessions for foreign teams of visitors from 64 countries. Visitors represented the following countries: Albania, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Mexico, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Republic of China, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, and Venezuela. ICE staff discussed the following topics: the TVPA, smuggling and trafficking investigations, child sex tourism and child exploitation, victim assistance, and options for immigration relief.

As part of the President's \$50 million initiative to combat trafficking, ICE is providing technical assistance in training and on-site law enforcement expertise through the ICE Attache offices in Brazil and India. For Mexico, in December 2005, an ICE Project Coordinator arrived at the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City to serve a one-year temporary detail to the project. The Project Coordinator has initiated regular meetings between ICE and the PFP in order to implement the initiative and to define Mexican training, technical assistance, and equipment needs. The ICE Project Coordinator has been a conduit between Mexican federal and state law enforcement officials to establish a dialog among the various Mexican law enforcement agencies who have jurisdiction or authority regarding TIP violations.

Through these projects, ICE anticipates the development of cooperative investigative efforts between Mexican, Brazilian, and Indian law enforcement that will lead to successful prosecution of TIP violations, both in those countries and in the United States.

3. Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center

In June 2005, the Center sponsored a bilateral meeting between U.S. and Russian prosecutors and law enforcement officers which focused on transnational human trafficking. The two-day event occurred in Washington and allowed both sides to explore respective TIP legislation and other issues. Delegates from the United States included representatives from DOJ's Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, CEOS, the Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section, the Office of International Affairs, and OPDAT, along with FBI, ICE, and DOS's Bureau of Diplomatic Security. The second meeting, which is again being organized by the Center, is planned for mid-2006.

4. Department of State

With PRM support, the IOM has developed the *Counter-Trafficking Training Modules* series in response to the need for practical, "how to" training materials for NGOs, government officials (including law enforcement), and other IOM partners engaged in counter-trafficking activities around the world. Designed to enhance understanding of some of the key elements necessary in building a comprehensive counter-trafficking strategy, the *Modules* series provides an introduction to essential components of a comprehensive counter-trafficking response, and is being translated into several languages. The *Modules* trainings were developed through a participatory, field-based approach involving IOM missions around the world. Topics include: Information Campaigns, Return and Reintegration Assistance, and Victim Identification and Interviewing Techniques. Some of the training modules were piloted in the Caribbean, Asia, and Southern Africa.

C. Outreach to Nongovernmental Organizations

1. Department of Homeland Security

ICE victim assistance staff provided training on human trafficking at a national conference sponsored by the National Center for Victims of Crime in June 2005. There were over 1,000 participants representing victim services agencies throughout the nation. And in October 2005, ICE staff joined with Catholic Charities to provide a one-day training session on trafficking at Marywood University in Scranton, Pennsylvania. In addition, ICE and NGOs such as World Vision have established partnerships to enhance the effectiveness of ICE's child sex tourism investigations program. ICE has worked closely with World Vision, which is running public service announcements paid for by DOS and HHS to educate the tourism industry and international traveling public on the child sex tourism issue.

2. Department of Health and Human Services

In FY05, HHS participated in more than 25 speaking engagements before NGOs and other public service organizations, including: health care organizations, such as the American Academy of Family Physicians; social services organizations, such as the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops; ethnic affinity organizations, such as the League of United Latin American Citizens and the Ethiopian Development Community Council; child welfare organizations, such as the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children; law enforcement organizations, such as the National Sheriffs' Association; and the legal community, such as the American Immigration Lawyers Association, the Louisiana District Attorneys Association, and the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

D. Department of Health and Human Services Public Awareness Campaign and Outreach Grants

1. *Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking* Public Awareness Campaign

FY05 encompassed months seven through eighteen of the HHS public awareness campaign, *Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking*. The second year of the campaign targeted intermediaries – those persons or entities who are most likely to come into contact with victims, such as: local law enforcement officials (particularly vice squads); social service providers; health care professionals; faith-based organizations; domestic violence groups; ethnic organizations; refugee assistance professionals; homeless assistance professionals; drug rehabilitation organizations; child protective services officials; juvenile court officials; educational organizations; and legal assistance organizations. Outreach efforts included development of local coalitions, local and national media outreach, distribution of original campaign materials, and development of national partnerships.

As a measure of success of the campaign, nearly 4000 calls were made to the campaign hotline through September 30, 2005 resulting in more than 120 case leads to law enforcement and nearly 20 percent of calls referred to local organizations for help to potential victims. In addition, local and national media outreach efforts have resulted in more than 173.3 million media impressions.

a. Local Coalitions

By the end of FY05, HHS anti-trafficking coalitions had been established in 17 cities. These coalitions enlist local community organizations in the task of combating trafficking within their communities; more than 900 local and national organizations have formally partnered with the *Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking* public awareness campaign. The purpose of these coalitions is to disseminate information on the trafficking, to train appropriate organizations of intermediaries, and to otherwise galvanize the community to identify and rescue victims.

The campaign's ten launches in FY05—Chicago, Las Vegas, Long Island, Los Angeles, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Portland, St. Louis, and Seattle—generated a significant amount of media coverage, resulting in increased community awareness of trafficking and services available for victims.

By September 30, 2005, media impressions surrounding Year Two launches totaled more than 22.5 million. To ensure maximum coverage of HHS's efforts to assist trafficking victims and on-the-ground efforts to identify victims in launch cities, HHS showcased the efforts of local coalition members and available resources for victims. By working with local coalition partners prior to launch, HHS was better equipped to provide media with market-specific information about human trafficking, as well as local resources to tap for interviews or additional information.

b. Local and National Media Outreach

In addition to media outreach efforts in advance of city launch events, HHS worked with media in different regions to encourage coverage of local coalition and campaign-related activities. HHS generated media interest and coverage via local activities and angles, such as in Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona, where HHS's public affairs team contacted local wire, print, and broadcast reporters prior to task force training events in order to raise awareness about human trafficking and to garner coverage of the events. Media were particularly interested in profiling victims, and HHS's public affairs team worked with intermediaries and local organizations to help identify victims who would be willing to tell their stories on a national level. These efforts resulted in two Associated Press news briefs, an interview for Dr. Wade Horn, HHS Assistant Secretary for the Administration of Children and Families, with the *Tucson Citizen*, a radio piece on KJZZ-FM (NPR – Phoenix) and two television segments on KPNX-TV (NBC – Phoenix) and KPHO-TV (CBS – Phoenix). Similarly, in July 2005, the Illinois *Rescue & Restore* coalition, in conjunction with HHS, hosted a series of regional action team meetings in Elgin, River Forest, and Springfield, Ill. In support of these meetings, HHS's public affairs team conducted local media outreach to journalists throughout the state resulting in coverage by the Associated Press and articles in the local *Beacon News*, *Elgin Daily Herald*, and *Courier News* newspapers. Similar efforts garnered coverage of the training held in Yakima, Washington, on August 2005, including an article in *El Sol de Yakima*, and broadcast reports on KAPP-TV (ABC – Yakima), KNDO-TV (NBC – Yakima), KGW-TV (NBC – Spokane) and Northwest Public Radio, an affiliate station of the Northwest News Network, which operates throughout Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

The HHS public affairs team also explored additional national media angles and capitalized on celebrity partnerships with, for example, singer Ricky Martin, to help raise awareness of human trafficking. HHS worked with Mr. Martin to produce television public service announcements (“PSAs”) in English and Spanish that were distributed to more than 150 stations across the country including national networks, cable news networks, cable entertainment networks and 15 campaign target markets. In addition,

Recipients of Street Outreach Grants

Catholic Charities, Inc.
City of Homestead
Good Shepherd Corporation of Atlanta
Crisis House, Inc.
Refugee Women's Alliance
Breaking Free, Inc.
Catholic Social Services of Central and Northern Arizona
Farmworker Legal Services of New York, Inc.
Girls Educational & Mentoring Services
West Care Nevada, Inc.
Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Milwaukee
Georgia Legal Services Program, Inc.
The Salvation Army
Rural Opportunities, Inc.
The Door - A Center of Alternatives, Inc.
Colorado Legal Services
Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking
U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops

E. DOS Outreach to Foreign Governments

DOS's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons issued its annual Trafficking in Persons Report in June 2005. The report is the U.S. government's principal diplomatic tool used to engage foreign governments on the subject. It rates countries in tiers according to their efforts to combat trafficking and is used by DOS to encourage reform of laws and practices in order to more effectively combat trafficking. It also includes detailed information on U.S. Government policy covering prostitution, child sex tourism, child soldiers, involuntary servitude, and corruption in order to demonstrate U.S. commitment and to promote effective change. In 2005, the report was expanded from rating 131 foreign governments to 142 foreign governments.

