

2020
***Indiana State Report
on Human Trafficking***

**Published by the
Office of Indiana Attorney General Curtis T. Hill, Jr.
and the
Indiana Coalition to End Sexual Assault and Human Trafficking**

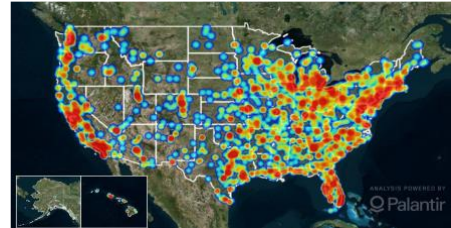
Table of Contents

I. Executive Summary	1
II. Introduction	2
III. IPATH Taskforce	5
Core Committee.....	7
Regional Taskforces.....	7
Law Enforcement Committee.....	8
Victim Services.....	8
Labor Trafficking.....	9
C.A.P.E.: Community, Awareness, Prevention, and Education.....	9
IV. The Law: Federal and State Legislation	10
A. Indiana Statutes.....	10
1. <i>Prosecution of Traffickers and Protection of Victims</i>	10
2. <i>Updates in Indiana Since 2016</i>	12
B. Federal Law.....	15
1. <i>Federal Enforcement</i>	15
2. <i>Federal Remedies for Victims</i>	17
V. Statewide Trafficking Response: Prevention, Protection, Partnership, and Prosecution	21
A. Prevention.....	21
1. <i>What Would I Do? Curriculum</i>	22
2. <i>Not a #Number Curriculum</i>	23
B. Protection.....	24
1. <i>Victim Identification</i>	24
2. <i>Overarching Trends in Serving Survivors of Human Trafficking</i>	24
C. Partnership.....	26
1. <i>Department of Child Services</i>	28
2. <i>Commission on Improving the Status of Children in Indiana</i>	29
3. <i>Indiana Trafficking Victims Assistance Program</i>	30
C. Prosecution.....	31
1. <i>Common Barriers to Prosecution</i>	31
2. <i>Criminal Prosecutions in Indiana</i>	33
VI. Goals for IPATH Taskforce Members	39
A. Solidify Inter-Agency Collaboration to Fund and Expand Services for Trafficking Victims in Indiana.....	39
B. Increase Data Collection and Sharing.....	40
C. Continue local and statewide anti-trafficking collaboration and coordination among relevant stakeholders.....	40
D. Continue awareness-raising work.....	41
E. Create a plan of action for addressing trafficking of adults in Indiana.....	41
F. Partner with a local prosecutor’s office to create an alternative court option including housing support and service provision for persons arrested as adults for prostitution offenses or who have been victims of sex trafficking.....	43
VII. Conclusion	44

I. Executive Summary

Human trafficking is defined as the use of force, threat of force, fraud, or coercion to compel an individual to engage in commercial sex, marriage, labor, or services. Human trafficking is a prolific and pervasive problem that affects individuals of all ages from childhood to adulthood.

Although the Office of the Attorney General, Indiana Protection for Abused and Trafficked Humans Taskforce, and law enforcement partners have served hundreds of identified trafficking survivors since the 2016 Indiana State Report on Human Trafficking (2016 Report) was released, human trafficking stubbornly remains a nightmare to Hoosiers and their families. The human trafficking epidemic crosses county lines and socio-economic boundaries while exhibiting many red flags that can be recognized.



Anti-trafficking professionals recognize from national research and violence trends that the victims who have been identified and served are only a small percentage of a much larger issue. Victims of human trafficking are less likely to identify as a victim of crime. They are less likely to have police officers or other persons working in the criminal justice system identify them as a victim; therefore, they are more likely to endure this exploitation and are unlikely to ever report it—even if they leave their abusive situation. Most people who survive human trafficking believe they cannot walk away from their abusive and exploitative situation because of threats to themselves and loved ones.

Perpetrators use intermittent violence mixed with false love or gifts; they go as far as employing threats to use the legal system against their prey. Perpetrators leverage their threats against the fact that victim compliance in their trap is better than the last situation they experienced.



The specifics of the patterns change but the individual's history of abuse, violence, and exploitation within their unhealthy relationships and community remain common components of human trafficking cases and survivor experiences in Indiana and the world over.

II. Introduction

Collecting human trafficking data is not an easy task, but through the information collected by IPATH Taskforce member agencies and local, state, and federal law enforcement, we are beginning to be able to identify human trafficking trends across the state. Like all crime, most human trafficking occurs in a community by members of that community. Most victims had some type of relationship with their trafficker before their exploitation. There have been documented cases of forced marriage, forced labor, and sex trafficking of minors and

adults across all 92 counties in Indiana. According to the National Human Trafficking Hotline (NHTH), there are three major types of human trafficking: labor trafficking is the use of force, fraud or coercion to compel an individual to supply labor or services; sex trafficking is the use of force, fraud, or coercion to compel an adult to engage in commercial sex; and child sex trafficking encompasses any child under the age of 18 engaged in commercial sex.

Human trafficking is a rapidly growing crime in Indiana as well as the United States, impacting hundreds of thousands of individuals and their communities. In 2019, 157 Indiana human trafficking cases were reported to the NHTH. This was an increase of 19% from 2018. Of the 157 cases reported in 2019 in Indiana, 40 of those involved minors. In total across the United States, 11,500 cases of human trafficking were reported in 2019—the highest amount in a single year since Polaris began operating the National Hotline in 2007.¹ Of those, 8,248 were sex trafficking cases and 1,236 were labor trafficking cases. In total, the National Hotline has handled 63,380 cases of human trafficking in the United States to date.

The data from Polaris tells only part of the story: those reports called in to their national hotline. Indiana does not have a centralized reporting mechanism, so there is no data that comprehensively illustrates the scope of human trafficking in the state. But reports from service providers indicate that the scope of human trafficking in Indiana far outpaces the number of cases called in to the hotline.

¹ 2019 Data Report: The U.S. National Human Trafficking Hotline, available at <https://polarisproject.org/2019-us-national-human-trafficking-hotline-statistics/>.

Ascent 121 is an Indiana agency that specializes in working with survivors of sex trafficking. While the national hotline at Polaris received 40 reports of trafficking of minors in Indiana, Ascent 121 alone provided services for 117 minors in the same year.

Though many states focus on sex trafficking, the International Labor Organization reports that there are at least 24.9 million enslaved adults and children working in forced labor around the world “at any given time.”² Over 16 million people experience forced labor in industries such as domestic work, construction, and agriculture. Approximately 4.8 million people are victims of commercial sexual servitude, both internationally and within national borders. More than half—about 58 percent—of all forced labor victims are women and girls.

The Office of the Attorney General and the Indiana Coalition to End Sexual Assault and Human Trafficking, which serves as the coordinator of the Indiana Protection for Abused and Trafficked Humans Taskforce (IPATH), have co-authored this report to provide accurate and reliable information to the public. This report summarizes national and state laws regarding human trafficking, the efforts the State of Indiana is taking to combat human trafficking, warning signs that someone is engaged in human trafficking, legal remedies available to human trafficking victims, successful prosecutions around the State, and ways our State can move forward to reduce human trafficking in Indiana.

² Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage, available at https://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_575479/lang-en/index.htm.

III. IPATH Taskforce

The U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Indiana formed the Indiana Protection for Abused and Trafficked Humans Taskforce (IPATH) in 2005, and the Indiana Coalition to End Sexual Assault and Human Trafficking assumed the role of coordinator of the task force in 2016. The IPATH Taskforce mission is to utilize a survivor-centered approach to more effectively prevent, detect, and prosecute human trafficking in Indiana by empowering and supporting survivors. The taskforce accomplishes this through strategic partnerships; trainings, seminars, and conferences for professional development; technical assistance for cases including care coordination; and most importantly, centering lived experience experts in our conversations, research, seminars, and anti-trafficking response and prevention efforts.

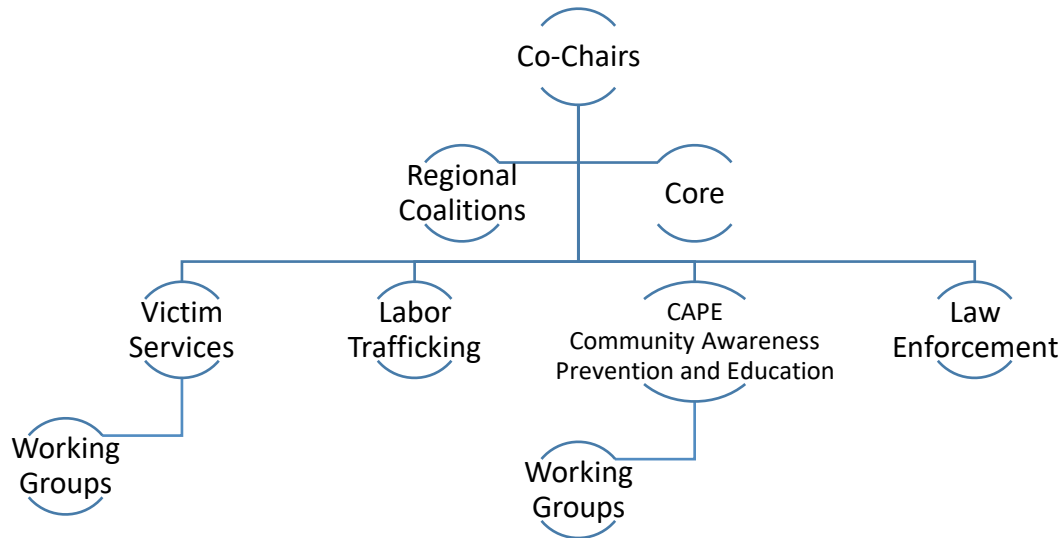
With over 150 members statewide, the IPATH Taskforce is comprised of law enforcement, advocacy groups, service providers, worker organizers, and community leaders to facilitate a coordinated, multi-disciplinary state response to more effectively address human trafficking throughout Indiana. IPATH believes this can only be successfully accomplished through a survivor-centered, trauma-informed, culturally sensitive approach. The IPATH Taskforce provides year-round training opportunities and technical assistance for IPATH Taskforce members and partner agencies. IPATH's regional taskforces and several focused committees and working groups coordinate to direct the Taskforce's goals and meet its expansive duties.



IPATH

INDIANA PROTECTION FOR
ABUSED AND TRAFFICKED HUMANS
Task Force

IPATH Taskforce Mission Statement
Utilize a survivor-centered approach to more effectively Prevent, Detect, and Prosecute Human Trafficking in Indiana; and Empower and Support Survivors.



IPATH Taskforce Co-Chairs

United States Attorney’s Office, Southern District of Indiana

Kristina Korobov, Assistant U.S. Attorney
kristina.korobov@usdoj.gov

Indiana Coalition to End Sexual Assault and Human Trafficking (ICESAHT)

Tracey Horth Krueger, CEO tracey@indianacesa.org

IPATH Taskforce Coordinator

Kate Kimmer, Director of Anti-Trafficking Initiatives, ICESAHT

IPATH Taskforce Core Leadership

Office of the Indiana Attorney General

Lauren Parmley, Deputy Attorney General

Indiana Department of Child Services

Yvonne Moore, Focused Needs Director

Regional HT Coalition Chairs

IPATH Committee Chairs

IPATH Working Group Chairs

Victim Services Committees and Working Groups

Adult Victim Services Committee (AVSC)

Youth Victim Services Committee (YVSC)

Lived Experience Expert Working Group (LEEWG)

Healthcare Working Group (HCWG)

CAPE Committee Working Groups

Youth Working Group (YWG)

LGBTQIA+ Working Group

Anti-Demand Working Group (ADWG)

IPATH Taskforce Website and Facebook Page

<http://icesaht.org/human-trafficking/>

<http://www.facebook.com/IPATHTaskforce>

Core Committee

The Core committee is a steering committee for IPATH comprised of all regional taskforce chairs, the IPATH co-chairs, the IPATH Coordinator, committee chairs, and working group chairs as well as representatives from the Office of the Attorney General and the Department of Child Services. They meet quarterly to discuss statewide trends, resources, trainings, and other anti-trafficking efforts and utilize United States Attorney's Office Video-Teleconferencing sites across Indiana—Evansville, Louisville, Indianapolis, Ft. Wayne, and Hammond—to meet statewide.

Regional Taskforces

Regional taskforces meaningfully engage with IPATH through quarterly Core meetings. Regional taskforce members are additionally encouraged to become members of IPATH committees appropriate to their professional roles. Though regional taskforces are autonomous agents, if they wish to be included in IPATH, they must adhere, at minimum, to IPATH professional standards.

Regional Taskforces currently include: Anti-Trafficking Network of Northeast Indiana (ATNNI), based in Ft. Wayne; Northwest Indiana (NWI) Anti-Trafficking Taskforce, based in Lake County; Southern Indiana Human Trafficking Coalition (SIHTC), based in Jeffersonville and Southwest Indiana Regional Coalition Against Trafficking (SIRCAT) based in Evansville.

Law Enforcement Committee

The Law Enforcement Committee (LEC) is a committee comprised of local, state, and federal law enforcement, including law enforcement officers/agents, probation officers, prosecutors, and law enforcement victim specialists. All of the committee's constituent members are focused on utilizing a victim-centered approach to effectively detect, investigate, and prosecute human trafficking in Indiana and recover and protect survivors. The LEC 2020 objectives focus on standardizing and streamlining law enforcement training for agencies and departments across the state.

Victim Services

Victim Services within IPATH is comprised of multiple committees and working groups. The Adult Victim Services Committee focuses on meeting the needs of adult survivors, and the Youth Victim Services Committee focuses on youth/juvenile services. The Victim Services Committee additionally houses two working groups: Healthcare and Lived Experience Experts.

Committees and working groups are comprised of multi-disciplinary professionals who currently serve youth and adults who have experienced trafficking, as well as those who serve populations particularly vulnerable to trafficking and who serve victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Evidence-based best practice tells us that successful human trafficking prosecutions engage comprehensive victim services from initial recovery through the completion of the trial and beyond. As such, the Victim Service Committees provide key partnerships

with law enforcement to secure a continuum of care for victims of human trafficking and to empower witness testimony on behalf of the prosecution. In order to have measurable outcomes each committee sets objectives. The Victim Service Committee strives to solidify and strengthen referral pathways among different agencies serving diverse needs and provides training to build capacity to identify and serve victims of human trafficking.

Labor Trafficking

The Labor Trafficking Committee (LTC) is comprised of law enforcement, advocacy groups, service providers, worker organizers, and community leaders who serve the needs of, protect/defend the rights of, or are community leaders of populations particularly vulnerable to labor trafficking. These populations include immigrants, refugees, individuals with disabilities, individuals without access to stable housing, migrant workers, low-wage workers, domestic workers, and sex industry workers. In 2019, the Labor Trafficking Committee created labor trafficking webinars in both Spanish and English and uploaded them to the Taskforce website as well as expanded LTC membership geographically across the state.

C.A.P.E.: Community, Awareness, Prevention, and Education

The C.A.P.E. Committee's mission is to raise awareness of trafficking in Indiana and provide education to residents in our state to help individuals, organizations, and state systems effectively identify and respond to trafficking. The CAPE Committee is currently comprised of the Youth, LGBTQIA+, and Anti-

Demand Working Groups. The Youth Working Group houses the IPATH Taskforce’s interactive sex trafficking prevention curriculum for youth titled, “What Would I Do?” The LGBTQIA+ Working Group is comprised of individuals, agencies, and organizations who are committed to education and service provision that is inclusive and utilizes best practices when working with LGBTQIA+ populations to increase capacity of multidisciplinary professionals across Indiana. The Anti-Demand Working Group, a multi-disciplinary group of law enforcement and victim services providers, works on initiatives to address and lower the demand for sex buying in Indiana.

IV. The Law: Federal and State Legislation

Human trafficking is an international and domestic scourge. And both the Federal and Indiana legislatures have acted to combat it. A combination of laws works to prosecute and punish traffickers while also protecting victims. This evolving fabric of legislation encompasses a robust network of criminal statutes as well as immigration protections and special remedies designed to help victims rebuild their lives.

A. Indiana Statutes

1. Prosecution of Traffickers and Protection of Victims

Several provisions of the Indiana Code address the many facets of the state’s efforts to combat human trafficking in the Hoosier State. Chief among these is Indiana Code chapter 35-42-3.5, which establishes crimes for

- promotion of human labor trafficking, a Level 4 felony (IC 35-42-3.5-1);
- promotion of human sexual trafficking, a Level 4 felony (IC 35-42-3.5-1.1);

- promotion of child sexual trafficking, a Level 3 felony (IC 35-42-3.5-1.2);
- child sexual trafficking, a Level 2 felony (IC 35-42-3.5-1.3); and
- human trafficking, a Level 5 felony (IC 35-42-3.5-1.4).

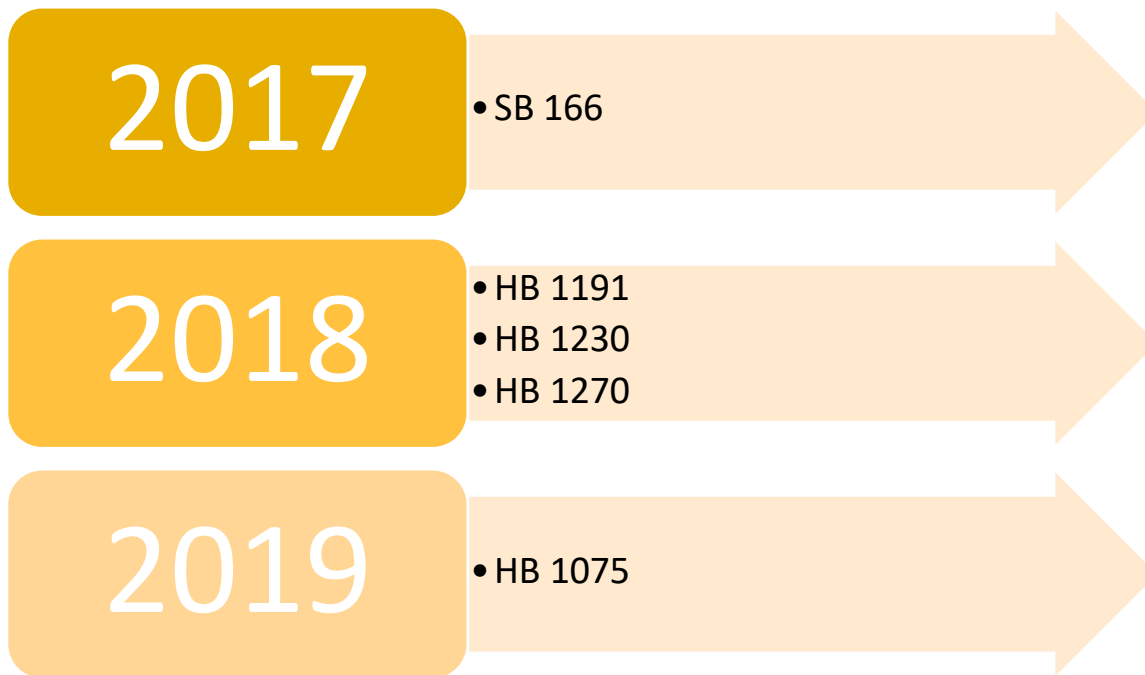
Chapter 3.5 also grants victims of these crimes protections, including the right to restitution, immunity from incarceration or punishment for their status as a victim, and the right to protection. Finally, Chapter 3.5 also gives victims of these crimes a civil cause of action where victims can recover actual damages, punitive damages, costs, and attorney’s fees from convicted perpetrators.

The General Assembly has also provided avenues for vacating or obtaining relief from past convictions through Indiana Code chapter 35-38-10. Criminal convictions for crimes that occurred while a victim was being trafficked can prohibit them from moving on with their life. If the conviction occurred while the victim was a minor, the conviction can stop them from obtaining scholarships for higher education or cause them to be expelled from the school they were attending. Convictions during adulthood could stand in the way of obtaining housing or limit employment opportunities. The Indiana legislature addressed these barriers victims face by permitting victims to have convictions vacated if the act occurred during the time he or she was being trafficked. But not all crimes are eligible for vacatur. The crime the victim was convicted of must not have injured another person and must have occurred while the person was being trafficked.



2. Updates in Indiana Since 2016

The Indiana Legislature continues to present bipartisan support of laws and policies that will successfully prevent, detect, and prosecute human trafficking in Indiana and empower and support survivors. Since the release of the 2016 Report, five key pieces of anti-trafficking legislation have been passed.



In 2017, the legislature passed Senate Bill 166 and signed special post-conviction relief provisions into law for survivors of human trafficking known as vacatur.³ This law is of critical importance for survivors forging new lives who continue to find barriers to employment, housing, and other necessities due to

³ Ind. Code s

35-38-10-2 (providing that a person who committed an offense that did not result in bodily injury to another is entitled to have the conviction vacated if they can prove by a preponderance of the evidence that they were a trafficked person and were coerced or under the control of another person at the time of the crime).

convictions they accrued as a direct result of their trafficking and abuse. Due to this legislative effort, Indiana is currently ranked 12th in the nation for criminal conviction relief provisions for human trafficking survivors.⁴

During the 2018 legislative session, three bills passed on the floors of the Indiana House and Senate and were signed into law in July 2018. House Bill 1191 amended a previous law that was unclear whether or not healthcare professionals were expected to report suspected cases of human trafficking for both adults and children to law enforcement.⁵ House Bill 1191 clarified that while healthcare professionals needed to report suspected cases of human trafficking of children to law enforcement, as with any other form of child abuse, they must offer adults they suspect are victims of trafficking information regarding available services and resources.⁶ At minimum, this requires healthcare professionals to offer the National Human Trafficking Hotline to suspected adult victims of human trafficking.⁷

Since most children who experience trafficking still attend school, House Bill 1230, championed by a high school principal, mandates that school personnel receive human trafficking training every other year.⁸ Another bill passed in 2018, House Bill 1270, was a particularly pertinent bill for anti-trafficking efforts across Indiana. House Bill 1270 updated the human trafficking statutes to clarify

⁴ Indiana State Report Card, available at: <https://polarisproject.org/resources/state-report-cards-grading-criminal-record-relief-laws-for-survivors-of-human-trafficking/>

⁵ See Pub. L. 35–2018 (amending IC 25-1-9-4 and adding IC 25-1-0-4.5).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ IC 25-1-9-4.5(a).

⁸ IC 20-28-3-7 (added by Pub. L. 211–2018 § 8).

definitions and distinctions for different forms of trafficking.⁹ It further defined common means of force, fraud, and coercion.¹⁰ Importantly, this bill added coercion to the Indiana Code as a means through which individuals experiencing trafficking can be compelled to remain trapped in their abuse and exploitation.¹¹

In 2019, the Legislature passed House Bill 1075. The bill required the Indiana Commission on Improving the Status of Children to study whether the number and complexity of human trafficking cases handled within the Department of Child Services (DCS) warrants a full-time position dedicated to supporting DCS family case managers across the state through training, technical assistance, and case coordination.¹² The Department of Child Services has since hired a Focused Needs Director to identify and reduce human trafficking in the State.

In 2020 and beyond, government agencies, the General Assembly, Survivor Leaders, and subject matter experts look forward to the opportunity to continue bipartisan collaborative efforts to holistically address human trafficking in Indiana, create new opportunities for survivors to thrive, and transform cycles of violence in Indiana.

⁹ Pub. L. 144–2018 §§ 21-24 (adding IC 35-42-3.5-1.1 through 1.4 creating crimes for committing or promoting human sexual trafficking, child sexual trafficking, and sexual trafficking of a younger child).

¹⁰ Pub. L. 144–2018 §19 (adding IC 35-42-3.5-0.5(b) providing a non-exhaustive list of forms that force, coercion, or fraud may take).

¹¹ Pub. L. 144–2018 § 20 (adding coercion to the list of means by which one may commit promotion of human trafficking under IC 35-42-3.5-1).

¹² Pub. L. 103–2019 § 2.

B. Federal Law

1. Federal Enforcement

Human trafficking crimes are primarily an issue regulated by the state criminal courts. Federal laws have been passed to more clearly define human trafficking and to hold offenders that cross state lines accountable in the federal system. The Trafficking Victims Protections Act (TVPA) provides many relevant definitions that are used throughout the anti-human trafficking movement:

- Sex trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act, in which the commercial sex act 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.¹³
- 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 subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.”¹⁴

Federal law criminalizes a variety of conduct related to both labor and sex trafficking.¹⁵ Sex trafficking is a federal crime when it affects interstate or foreign commerce.¹⁶ Appellate courts have decided that the effect on interstate or foreign

¹³ 22 U.S.C. § 7102(11)(A) and (12).

¹⁴ 22 U.S.C. § 7102(11)(B).

¹⁵ 18 U.S.C. § 1581, et seq.

¹⁶ 18 U.S.C. § 1591.

commerce can be minimal.¹⁷ The government has shown that the effect can be as simple as using hotel chains or advertising across state lines.

The Mann Act of 1910 outlaws prostitution and unlawful sexual activities that involve traveling across state lines.¹⁸ The government must show that the trafficker was aware of the interstate travel.¹⁹ Courts have found that the trafficker does not personally have to participate in the transportation of the interstate travel.²⁰ Some courts have even found that inducing interstate travel and then providing transportation upon the victim's arrival to be sufficient as to be a violation of The Mann Act.

An important development in the 2008 reauthorization of the TVPA was the addition of a reasonable person standard requiring the trier of fact to view the evidence from the victim's viewpoint.²¹ The statute recognizes that victims could be

¹⁷ See *United States v. Baston*, 818 F.3d 651, 665 (11th Cir. 2016) (“The statute prohibiting sex trafficking by force, fraud, or coercion is a valid exercise of Congress's full commerce power, so the government can satisfy the commerce element in that statute by proving that the defendant's conduct had a minimal effect on interstate commerce.”).

¹⁸ 18 U.S.C. § 2421, et seq.

¹⁹ See *United States v. Shim*, 584 F.3d 394, 395 (2d Cir. 2009) (“Applying this analysis, we have little difficulty concluding that if we were to say that a person knowingly transported women in interstate commerce, one would normally assume she knew both that she was transporting the women *and* that she was transporting them in interstate commerce.”)

²⁰ *Wright v. United States*, 175 F.2d 384, 387 (8th Cir. 1949) (“We have no doubt that one who deliberately aids or deliberately brings about the interstate transportation of a woman for immoral purposes is as guilty of the offense of transporting her as though he had physically and personally carried her across the state line.”).

²¹ William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-457, § OF 2008, P.L. 110-457, Title II, § 222, 122 Stat .5044 (2008).

coerced through threats of serious harm whether physical, psychological, financial or reputational. Threat of any harm can be coercive if it is “sufficiently serious, under all the surrounding circumstances, to compel *a reasonable person of the same background and in the same circumstances* to perform or continue performing commercial sexual activity in order to avoid incurring that harm.”²² This important development now ensures that the background and circumstances that make many victims vulnerable to trafficking are recognized and properly considered from the viewpoint of how a reasonable person from the survivor’s background in the survivor’s circumstance would view the situation.

2. Federal Remedies for Victims

a. Continued Presence and Visas

Victims of human trafficking may be eligible for services otherwise permitted for foreign refugees. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is the sole Federal agency authorized to certify foreign adult victims of human trafficking so that they are eligible for federal and State benefits and services to the same extent as refugees admitted to the United States through the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) enacted in 2000. One of the benefits of being certified as an adult victim of human trafficking is the ability to continue their presence in the United States. By granting this continued presence, it allows the victim to be involved in the adjudication of their trafficker.

²² 18 U.S.C. § 1591(e)(5).

- Continued presence (CP) provides temporary immigration relief (work authorization and deferred action) to immigrants identified by Federal, State, local, tribal, or territorial law enforcement as victims of human trafficking.
- Federal law enforcement officials, primarily from Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), as well as federal prosecutors from U.S. Attorneys’ Offices within the Department of Justice (DOJ), are authorized to submit CP applications.
- Such authorization provides that “The Secretary *shall* permit a victim of severe trafficking who has filed a civil action involving claims under the TVPA to remain in the United States until such action is concluded.”²³

T Visa (Form I-914)	
Requirements	Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons • Physically present on account of the trafficking • Comply with any reasonable request for assistance from law enforcement • Extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm upon removal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 year temporary nonimmigrant visa • Eligible to apply for Legal Permanent Residency after 3 years holding T status or once investigation or prosecution of trafficking is complete (must obtain letter from DOJ) • Public Benefits (visit refugees.org to find organizations funded to provide assistance to victims of trafficking) • Can include some immediate family members on application; relationship must exist at time of filing.

²³ 22 U.S.C. § 7105(c)(3)(A).

U Visa (Form I-918)

Requirements	Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be a victim of a qualifying crime; • Have suffered substantial physical or mental abuse as a result; • Possess credible and reliable information about the qualifying criminal activity; • Be, have been, or are likely to be helpful to the investigation and/or prosecution of that qualifying criminal activity; and • The crime occurred in the United States or violated U.S. laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4-year temporary nonimmigrant visa • Eligible to apply for Legal Permanent Residency after 3 years holding U status • Can include some immediate family members on application; relationship must exist at time of filing.

T & U Visas Compared

T Visa	U Visa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Law Enforcement Cert. Required • 15-22 month processing time • Must be victim of severe form of trafficking • Must prove hardship to return to country of origin • Eligible for C.P. if working with criminal law enforcement • Temporary immediate financial assistance available to survivors—pre-visa issuance • Must be present in the U.S. to apply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Enforcement Cert. Required • 8-10+ year processing • 1-2 year wait for initial work permit • Must be victim of a particular type of crime enumerated by statute • Must show physical or emotional injury • Can apply from outside the U.S.

b. Civil Remedy under 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

Federal law authorizes a human trafficking victim to bring a civil action against the perpetrator or those who knowingly benefited from participation in a venture engaged in trafficking. Victims may recover both damages and attorney's fees. A claim under section 1595 may also be brought with claims under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (AWPA), the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO).

c. Mandatory Restitution in Federal Criminal Cases

As part of the TVPA, federal law requires defendants convicted of human trafficking to pay restitution to their victims. This requirement applies to all criminal acts covered by Chapter 77 of Title 18 of the United States Code. Federal law is clear that restitution must be ordered even if the victim did not request restitution, paid to the individual victim, and whether or not the defendant is judgment proof. Although restitution is mandatory, human trafficking victims rarely see any money from their trafficker.

V. Statewide Trafficking Response: Prevention, Protection, Partnership, and Prosecution

A. Prevention

Anti-trafficking prevention efforts encompass two major groupings:

1. Anti-oppressive efforts through multi-disciplinary partnerships and policy advocacy to alleviate the structural violence that contributes to human trafficking victims feeling trapped in their exploitation; and

2. Empowerment-based outreach and rights-based education to populations at highest risk of experiencing human trafficking including youth, those working in vulnerable industries, migrant and seasonal workers, and individuals without access to stable housing and other basic necessities, as well as those with a personal or family history of abuse, neglect, or substance use disorder.



National prevention efforts have focused on public awareness campaigns that inform and educate communities in source and destination countries about human trafficking. The goal has been to both identify victims and to warn migrants and other vulnerable populations of the red flags of exploitation and the resources available to them.

State prevention efforts have paid particular attention to youth outreach and education. Children are particularly vulnerable to trafficking. Therefore, educating

children on how to recognize and avoid becoming victimized is particularly critical to ending the growth of trafficking.

1. What Would I Do? Curriculum

A small team from IPATH's Youth Working Group has been focusing on *What Would I Do? (WWID)*, an evidence-based trafficking prevention curriculum for Indiana's youth. Three age appropriate modules were designed to be delivered to 5th through 12th graders by trained and certified facilitators in schools and community groups, or anywhere youth are served. *WWID* was created because of the lack of age appropriate education about abuse, exploitation, and trafficking. The curriculum offers youth space to think critically and speak openly about healthy relationships, cultural messages, harmful stereotypes, barriers to seeking help, strategies for staying safe, and action steps for responding to unsafe situations. Relevant, real life scenarios are presented through a series of interactive activities to engage the youth and foster critical conversations. *WWID* aligns with Indiana's Academic Standards and is the first curriculum of its kind.

To ensure that youth are receiving current, inclusive information the curriculum underwent an update and revision in 2019 and was officially launched in early 2020. Included in the important updates are changes to language, accessibility, and design to foster inclusivity, relatability, and adaptation to specific needs of each facilitation. Due to the major changes necessary in the time of COVID, specific needs include accessibility to an online facilitation module. An interim version, *A Conversation with IPATH*, which covers the core activities with

expanded information about online safety, was created for the end of the 2019-2020 academic school year.

Efforts are currently underway to create an e-learning module that covers the full curriculum, is sustainable for the long term, and includes more in-depth information on online safety. Additionally, there are efforts to create multilingual versions of *WWID* for ESL youth, to integrate *WWID* into township academic calendars, and to increase training so that deliverability becomes as easy as possible in each county of Indiana. Alongside the online curriculum, there is work towards availability of online training for educators and youth workers who wish to facilitate the curriculum. This is especially vital with the challenges to youth safety that the COVID-19 pandemic has brought about.

2. Not a #Number Curriculum

Not a #Number is an interactive, five-module prevention curricula designed to teach youth how to protect themselves from human trafficking and exploitation through information, critical thinking, and skill development. Through open conversations, engaging activities, the use of spoken word, and opportunities of self-disclosure:

- Participants will raise awareness of what constitutes human trafficking and exploitation;
- Learn how to recognize recruitment tactics and understand vulnerabilities;
- Practice refusal skills that avoid and reduce risk;
- Challenge harmful stereotypes and societal norms; and

- Develop skills to safely navigate potential and existing exploitative situations.²⁴

In June 2020, 16 professionals were trained in Not a #Number.

Multidisciplinary professionals from residential facilities that house human trafficking programs, child advocacy centers, law enforcement agencies and advocacy organizations were trained to deliver the Love146 curriculum to youth.

B. Protection

1. Victim Identification

Victim identification measures are integral in implementing a victim-centered approach to anti-trafficking efforts because most human trafficking victims do not know they are victims. Their traffickers use force, threats, coercion, and fraud to manipulate and exploit the vulnerabilities of their victims, including their distrust of systems, isolation, histories of abuse and neglect or desperation to make victims feel trapped in a cycle of unbreakable violence, power, and control. As such, proactively identifying victims and training first responders are of paramount importance to a county's ability to tackle human trafficking.

2. Overarching Trends in Serving Survivors of Human Trafficking

To streamline and professionalize anti-trafficking efforts and messaging across Indiana, IPATH Taskforce members have recently released the IPATH Guidebook. Because of the complex trauma endured during (and often before) their human trafficking experience, the literature and field experts recognize it is of

²⁴ www.love146.org/NOTANUMBER.

tantamount importance that all anti-trafficking services are survivor-centered, multi-disciplinary, trauma-informed, strengths-based, rights-based, and empowerment-based. Because of the psycho-social, physical, and fiscal impacts of complex trauma, it is common for well-meaning community members, even with good intentions, to cause more harm than good without the guidance of professionals and Survivor Leaders. To help avoid these problems, proper training is important to ensure that services for human trafficking survivors are:

- Survivor-centered: survivor-led services, inclusive, culturally sensitive;
- Multi-disciplinary: collaboration among civil and criminal law enforcement and legal services, mental health, healthcare, housing, community leaders, and case management;
- Trauma-informed: utilize creative and dynamic therapeutic practices, understand the impact of trauma on the brain and body, expect behavioral effects;
- Strengths-based: acknowledge, honor, and build on resiliency factors;
- Rights-based: establishes rights and responsibilities; and
- Empowerment-based: promotes autonomy and self-sufficiency in all aspects of life.

Though there remain many gaps in services and resources for survivors, since the release of the 2016 Report, several anti-trafficking programs have expanded the breadth and depth of their services.

C. Partnership

Partnerships bring together diverse experiences, amplifying messages and leveraging resources, thereby accomplishing more together than any one entity or sector would be able to do alone. Anti-trafficking work demands a collaborative, multi-disciplinary approach to be effective at any part of the puzzle: from identification to investigations, service provision, and prosecutions. Since 2016, anti-violence professionals representing law enforcement and victim services across the state have continued to work diligently to streamline these efforts. Multiple county and regional Sexual Assault Response Teams have requested and received human trafficking trainings and are working towards human-trafficking-specific protocols. Rape Crisis Centers, Sexual Assault Victim Advocates, and Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners continue to receive ongoing training and education to better identify and serve youth and adults experiencing trafficking.

Emergency and transitional living remains a significant need that domestic violence and homeless shelters meet for survivors as they are able, and the statewide Coalition, Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV), remains an active member of the IPATH Taskforce. There has been an increase in public, private, and NGO partnerships to expand availability of legal representation, community connections, and vocational guidance and support for survivors.

Several counties have even developed their own human trafficking multi-disciplinary teams. Marion County stakeholders have spent two years developing

and implementing county-specific protocols for youth experiencing sex trafficking in Indianapolis. The purpose of developing these county-specific protocols is to

- Build trust across disciplines among local human trafficking stakeholders;
- Standardize and streamline inter-agency processes;
- Build efficiency and efficacy across agencies within a county to respond to sex trafficking of juveniles;
- Provide evidence-driven, survivor-centered, trauma-informed services to identified trafficking victims to reduce recidivism, as well as disrupt and transform cycles of violence in our communities; and
- Increase successful investigations and prosecutions of traffickers and protection of victims throughout criminal justice proceedings.

Anti-Trafficking organizations across the state continue to offer ongoing training, education, and technical assistance to their referral partners, community, and fellow law enforcement. These webinars, trainings, seminars, and conferences range from basic one-hour 101 trainings on human trafficking, to in-depth multi-day conferences to build the capacity of anti-trafficking professionals across the state. In 2018 and 2019, thousands of individuals across the state were trained in human trafficking red flags and dynamics and hundreds of specialized service providers, government agents, and law enforcement received in-depth continuing education to better protect and serve communities and vulnerable populations across the state.

Most of these regional coalitions, multi-disciplinary teams, and taskforces are comprised of professionals volunteering their time, talents, and expertise to collaborate towards holistically responding to human trafficking in Indiana. The state of Indiana is incredibly lucky to have multi-level dedication to centering survivors and transforming cycles of violence.



Several state agencies and non-profit organizations have developed partnerships to combat human trafficking. We have highlighted some of the groups and projects they are working on to identify and assist human trafficking victims across the State.

1. Department of Child Services

The Indiana Department of Child Services (DCS) created a new position to assist state and federal partners in combatting human trafficking. Yvonne Moore, MSW, LSW accepted the role as the agency’s first director of focused needs. Moore’s role is to develop and implement a program that will educate field staff on how to better recognize, assess, and report a human trafficking case. Her team will collaborate with federal and state partners, including IPATH, for a more consistent and educated response. The human trafficking response system is comprised of DCS human trafficking regional leads throughout the state to facilitate monthly educational sessions, act as an office liaison for field staff, and collaborate with local

partners. By DCS creating a human trafficking response system, the agency hopes to be viewed as a resource for community and state and federal partners.

2. Commission on Improving the Status of Children in Indiana: Committee on Sexual Exploitation of Children

This Committee is headed by Judge Kim Dowling and Judge Holly Harvey and comprised of members from the Office of the Attorney General, IPATH, DCS, Public Defender Council, Juvenile Probation Officers, and various service provider representatives. The Committee has developed a Juvenile Probation Screening Tool that is being piloted in 10 counties currently. The goal is to have that rolled out to every county by December 2022. Juvenile Probation Officers will use the Screening Tool to identify children that are being trafficked and report that finding to the DCS. Then DCS will investigate the human trafficking claim.

The Committee has developed quick indicator tools for law enforcement, health care, and educators to identify human trafficking red flags. The Committee continues to train throughout the State on those tools. The Committee has recorded three new training videos for the Department of Education, and those are available on the Department of Education training website.

The Committee has answered several questions for the legislature over the past couple of years. Those questions were regarding the language in the CHINS statute, recommendations on a trafficking coordinator for DCS, and the authority of law enforcement to detain a suspected juvenile victim of trafficking.

The Committee is in the process of studying the Interstate Compact provisions for children determined to be victims of trafficking, conducting a survey

of the pilot counties on the probation screening tool to finalize it before rolling out to the state, and developing a written guide to using the probation screening tool.

3. Indiana Trafficking Victims Assistance Program

Indiana Youth Services Association (IYSA), Indiana University School of Public Health-Bloomington (IU SPH-B), and the Indiana State Police, with the support of IPATH and DCS, are collaborating to provide the Indiana Trafficking Victim Assistance Program (ITVAP).

ITVAP works with established coalitions across the state to identify gaps in all steps of service provision to human trafficking victims: recognition and identification, appropriate referrals, comprehensive service provision, and establishment of collaborative network of community service partners to garner resources and support. ITVAP's goal is to strengthen and enhance human trafficking identification and intervention efforts by:

1. conducting outreach and training to enhance victim recognition and linkage to services;
2. developing, expanding, and strengthening coordinated comprehensive victim assistance for all identified trafficked victims;
3. providing a means to make referrals for victims eligible for available Office of Refugee Resettlement and/or Office for Victims of Crime programs; and
4. promoting effective and appropriate services that improve the overall safety and well-being of trafficked victims.

ITVAP is working on a number of objectives to meet those goals, including

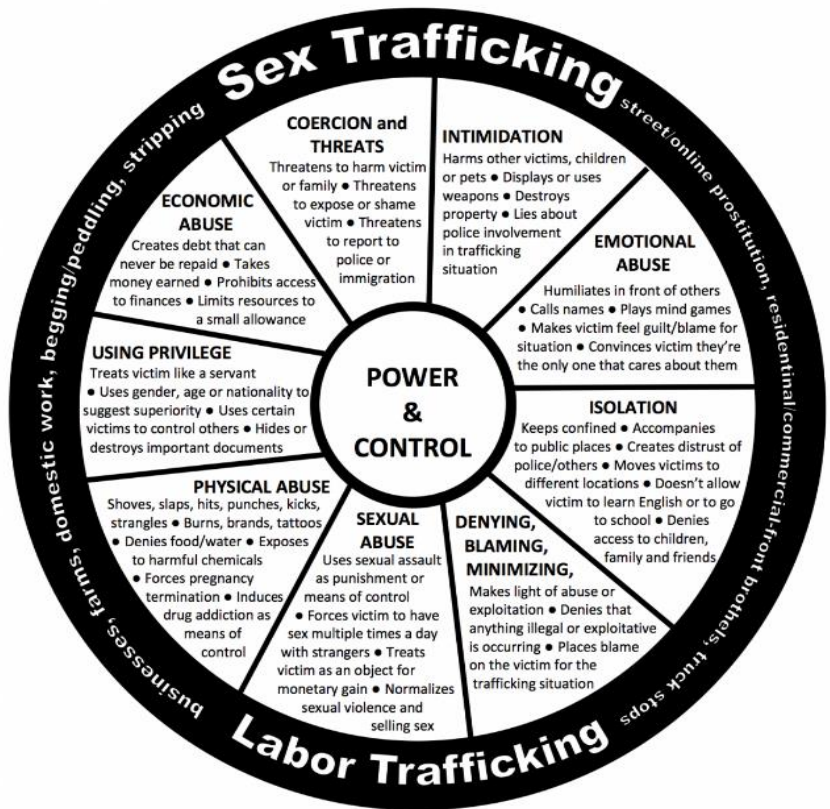
- Complete a community assessment for each of the service network regions to assess community needs and gaps and to connect community partners and service providers.
- Build a trained network of community partners in order to recognize and identify victims of trafficking or sexual exploitation.
- Develop, deliver, and evaluate coordinated case management and comprehensive assistance programs as youth victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation are identified.
- Develop and integrate a referral system and educate a minimum of 10 agencies per region about referrals to programs for which victims are eligible, including the ORR, and the OVC Human Trafficking Victims Services programs, Victims Compensation, and other state and local anti-human trafficking programs.

C. Prosecution

1. Common Barriers to Prosecution

Traffickers utilize a wide array of power and control tactics that simultaneously inflict both deep fear and often induce love/comradery in the victims they abuse and exploit. In addition, traffickers isolate their victims and fuel their distrust of society and systems. These fears and threats are compounded by the lived realities human trafficking survivors often experience in society and with the system, which are often punitive and stigmatizing.

Prosecutors face unique challenges in prosecuting traffickers. The testimony of human trafficking survivors is often critical in the prosecution of the trafficker. But the nature of the crime of human trafficking creates a distrust of the criminal justice system by survivors. Human trafficking survivors have often engaged in criminal activity throughout the time they were trafficked. Having engaged in this illegal behavior makes them fearful of being punished by the criminal justice system. Prosecutors must overcome the victim's fear and distrust in order to develop the survivor as a trustworthy witness who can provide testimony.



Codifying the intersections of vulnerability, trauma, and cycles of exploitation and abuse was a win of monumental importance to human trafficking survivors who often find it difficult to explain why, though they were not chained, they did not believe they could leave their abusive situation. Victims of human trafficking are often distrustful of systems and fearful of their traffickers. Evidence derived from international, national, and local successful human trafficking

prosecutions demonstrate that investigators and prosecutors must utilize a multi-disciplinary effort to provide accurate, empowered victim witness testimony that includes victim services during and after the trial and access to secure employment, housing, and safe communities.

2. Criminal Prosecutions in Indiana

Prosecutors around the State of Indiana have had success holding traffickers accountable for their crimes. They have won trials and obtained prison sentences for the traffickers. Below are some of the successful prosecutions from around the State of Indiana.

United States v Rita Law²⁵

Rita Law of Chicago, Illinois was convicted of two counts of trafficking and servitude, one count of transporting a person across state lines with intent to promote prostitution, and one count of using an interstate facility to promote prostitution. She was the owner of the Duneland Spa in Gary, Indiana and another spa, Fun Fun Feet, in Hobart, Indiana. Law's victims believed they would suffer serious harm or be physically restrained if they did not provide sexual acts in exchange for money. In a joint effort to halt Law's criminal enterprise, the Federal Bureau of Investigations, the Department of Homeland Security, and other local, state, and federal agencies worked together under the prosecutorial efforts of the

²⁵ *U.S. v. Rita Law*, United States District Court, Northern District of Indiana, 2:14-cr-00004-JVB-JEM.

Office of the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Indiana to secure a conviction for Law.²⁶

State of Indiana v. Elijah Vines, aka “Elijah Kilt Vines”²⁷

Elijah Vines, of Indianapolis, was convicted of two counts of sex trafficking of a minor, conspiracy to commit sex trafficking of a minor, transportation of a minor and interstate travel in aid of racketeering in Federal Court. He brought the victim from Ohio and trafficked in Indianapolis motels during Fall 2016. The investigation was a joint effort between federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. The U.S. Attorney’s Office of the Southern District of Indiana reported that Vines had an iCloud account that showed a number of emailed responses by several men who sought to have sexual contact with the child in exchange for money. United States Attorney Josh Minkler stated, “Vines coerced a vulnerable minor child into performing sex acts for money. In short, he profited through the exploitation of a child.” Additionally, he stated that “Holding this predator and others like him responsible took stalwart determination and cooperation of federal, states and local law enforcement.”²⁸

State of Indiana v. Krisean Porter²⁹

²⁶ <https://www.justice.gov/usao-ndin/pr/hicago-woman-sentenced-role-leader-sex-trafficking-scheme>

²⁷ *State of Indiana v. Elijah Vines*, United States District Court, Southern District of Indiana, 1:17-cr-00160-JRS-TAB.

²⁸ <https://www.justice.gov/usao-sdin/pr/sex-trafficker-sentenced-40-years-federal-prison>.

²⁹ *State of Indiana v. Krisean Porter*, Marion County, 49G02-1806-F3-017965, affirmed on appeal, *Porter v. State*, No. 19A-CR-2777 (Ind. Ct. App. December 8, 2020).

In October of 2019, Krisean Porter was convicted of human trafficking, promoting prostitution, and sexual misconduct with a minor in Marion County. Indiana State Police investigators located the victim during an undercover operation in July 2017.³⁰ The victim was a runaway who had been trafficked by Porter for approximately a month. Police investigators found numerous items during a search of Porter's residence such as medical documents, a notebook with website advertisement information, and motel locations. Additionally, his cellphone had photographs of the victim that authorities believe were used for online advertisements for prostitution. Marion County Prosecutor Ryan Mears stated that "Krisean Porter physically and emotionally abused a vulnerable child for his personal gain. Our Office is committed to targeting and bringing to justice those who engage in human trafficking and exploitation."

State of Indiana v. Patrick J. Davis³¹

Patrick J. Davis used online social media to lure a 14-year-old runaway into prostitution.³² In March of 2016, police spotted an illegally parked vehicle on the side of the road. Inside the vehicle they located Patrick J. Davis, a woman, and in the back of the vehicle was a 14-year-old girl sleeping. According to court documents she appeared to be confused with her surroundings. The woman in the car stated that the girl was her cousin, but when she was taken to the juvenile center it was

³⁰ <https://fox59.com/2019/10/09/man-convicted-of-human-trafficking-teenage-girl-in-indianapolis/>.

³¹ *U.S. v. Patrick Davis*, United States District Court, Northern District of Indiana, 1:16-cr-00026-TLS-SLC.

³² <https://www.miamiherald.com/news/nation-world/national/article190090524.html>.

discovered that she was a runaway, and she had met Davis through social media. According to court documents Davis planned to use Backpage.com to advertise the victim for prostitution. Davis was sentenced to more than six years of prison, and two years of supervised release in U.S District Court.

United States v. Ronnie Cosby³³

Ronnie Cosby trafficked two minor females into prostitution at this apartment in Hammond, Indiana. He met one victim, a 14 year-old homeless girl on Badoo, an online dating website. Cosby met the second victim, a 15 year-old minor and within a day inducted her into prostitution. Cosby took sexually explicit images of both minor victims to text to friends and repeat customers as well as advertising them on Backpage.com, a website he used to offer the victims to strangers interested in paying for sex. According to U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Indiana, Thomas L. Kirsch II, “Mr. Cosby engaged in horrific acts of sex trafficking involving minors. As demonstrated by the conviction and sentence in this case, such acts carry severe consequences for those who commit them. Sex trafficking and crimes involving minor victims will never be tolerated. My office and our law enforcement partners will continue to come after individuals who commit these horrible crimes to the fullest extent permitted by law.”³⁴ Investigating this matter was a joint effort by Homeland Security Investigations, Hammond Police

³³ *U.S. v. Ronnie Cosby*, United States District Court, Northern District of Indiana, 2:15-cr-00031-PPS-JEM.

³⁴ <https://www.justice.gov/usao-ndin/pr/hammond-man-who-advertised-minors-sex-backpagecom-sentenced-life-prison>.

Department, Federal Bureau of Investigation and members of the Northwest Indiana Human Trafficking Working Group. On April 23, 2018, Ronnie Cosby of Hammond, Indiana, was sentenced to life imprisonment for one count of sex trafficking a minor, two counts of transporting a minor for prostitution, and two counts of producing child pornography.

United States v. James Young, Raheem Simmons³⁵

James Young and several other offenders were sentenced for their various roles in trafficking four minors and other adults over a two-year period from 2013 until 2015 when Young was arrested. While Young was on home detention and probation for promoting prostitution, Young trafficked minors and adults out of a hotel of Indianapolis's Eastside by advertising on online sex forums. It was when a minor was arrested for prostitution that law enforcement focused on Young due to information provided by the minor. In a joint effort by IMPD and the FBI, investigators focused on social media, online sex trafficking ads, historical police reports and motel records. Young plead guilty to sex trafficking three minor girls, operating a business that prostituted adults and minors, and the illegal possession of a firearm. He was sentenced to 26 years in prison and a lifetime of supervised release. Young was also ordered to pay a total of \$450,000 in restitution to five victims. Defendant Raheem Simmons pleaded guilty to interstate travel and

³⁵ *U.S. v. James Young*, United States District Court, Southern District of Indiana, 1:16-cr-00005-JMS-TAB, and *U.S. v. Raheem Simmons*, United States District Court, Southern District of Indiana, 1:16-cr-00005-JMS-TAB.

transportation in aid of racketeering activity, specifically the sex trafficking of a minor child. He was also sentenced to a term of two years imprisonment, three years of supervised release and ordered to pay \$2000 in restitution to an identified victim.

United States v. Nahtahna Garcia Herrera, Vauhn Isom, Rhonda Badger, Tyrece Jones,³⁶

Several offenders were sentenced for their roles in trafficking two identified minor children and prostituting other adults. This group used two houses on the Westside of Indianapolis to induct children and adults into prostitution. The FBI and IMPD worked together to discover the properties known as “the building” and “the sugar shack” where illegal drugs were sold and the purchase and sale of the drugs were financed through funds gained from prostitution. Garcia-Herrera was sentenced to 20 years in prison for trafficking two minor girls. Defendant Vaughn Isom pleaded guilty to interstate transportation and travel in aid of racketeering for his role in promoting prostitution and the sale of illegal narcotics and was sentenced to a prison term of four years and three years of supervised release. Defendant Rhonda Badger pleaded guilty to the same charge as Isom and was sentenced to 50 years in prison and 3 years of supervised release. Defendant Tyrece Jones was convicted of Sex Trafficking of a Minor and received 10 years in prison

³⁶ *U.S. v. Garcia Herrera*, United States District Court, Southern District of Indiana, 1:17-cr-00129-002 and *U.S. v. Vaughn Isom*, United States District Court, Southern District of Indiana, 1:17-CR-00129 and *U.S. v. Rhonda Badger*, United States District Court, Southern District of Indiana, 1:17-cr-00191-001, and *U.S. v. Tyrece Jones*, United States District Court, Southern District of Indiana, 1:17-cr-00126.

followed by 10 years of supervised release. IMPD Chief Bryan Roach stated, “The physiological and physical damage borne by the victims of this horrific crime is truly unimaginable and heartbreaking and deserves the full attention of law enforcement.”³⁷ Because of the tremendous investigative efforts and collaborative spirit of both IMPD detectives and our federal partners, together we hope to help victims restore their dignity and a greater sense of hope and prosperity.”

VI. Goals for IPATH Taskforce Members

A. Solidify Inter-Agency Collaboration to Fund and Expand Services for Trafficking Victims in Indiana

- As evidenced in this Report, through training and inter-agency collaboration, trafficking tips and a demand for competent services for identified trafficking victims increases annually. As law enforcement and service providers continue to identify remaining gaps in services, in particular, housing and mental health supports for adult survivors of trafficking, and safe placements for youth survivors, 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 ensure they are not vulnerable to being criminalized, re-exploited, or becoming exploiters.
- Efforts to provide trauma-informed residential services for trafficked youth have expanded; there are now five residential facilities with programs that

³⁷ <https://www.justice.gov/usao-sdin/pr/multiple-convictions-federal-sex-trafficking-cases>.

specialize in complex sexual trauma, none of which are located south of Indianapolis. Finding residential, foster, or familial placements for youth survivors remains difficult, and finding housing and mental health supports for their adult counterparts even more so.

- Utilize Sexual Assault Response Teams and Child Advocacy Centers to develop multi-disciplinary team protocols for human trafficking at a county level.

B. Increase Data Collection and Sharing

- Data on trafficking trends, gaps in resources, successful service provision, and successful prosecutions are crucial in facilitating effective preventative outreach work, state funding decisions, training needs and capacity.
- These trends should be shared and compiled in both state and national databases to inform both state and national evidence-based best practice.

C. 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 5 VTC locations across the state (Hammond, Evansville, Louisville, Ft. Wayne, South Bend, and Indianapolis) to facilitate collaborative, interdisciplinary conversations 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.

- Through training and technical assistance provided by the IPATH Taskforce and ICESAHT, continue to raise the capacity of parallel movements (e.g., Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence) to identify and serve survivors of human trafficking.
- Support the professionalization of the anti-trafficking field through free or low-cost expert trainings to equip clinical and legal professionals, CPS, law enforcement, victim advocates, and healthcare professionals to identify, serve, and protect survivors of complex trauma across Indiana.
- Partner with a law school to create a legal clinic in Indiana that focuses on vacatur, civil remedies, and other trafficking-specific legal representation that can be offered to survivors of trafficking pro bono.

D. Continue awareness-raising work

- Continue to train communities, youth, law enforcement, healthcare professionals, and service providers about human trafficking, the scope of trafficking, 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.

E. Create a plan of action for addressing trafficking of adults in Indiana

- Continue to facilitate collaboration with statewide, regional, and local anti-trafficking, domestic violence, sexual assault organizations and pro bono legal

service providers across Indiana to track trends and fill service gaps for adult survivors of trafficking;

- Connect to and collaborate with Black, Latino, Burmese, Somali, and other minority-led groups and/or service provider coalitions to inform culturally-competent service provision;
- Continue to connect to and collaborate with civil and criminal law enforcement, migrant worker rights, refugee resettlement organizations, worker organizers, immigrant-focused groups, local consulates, and pro-bono attorneys to expand the capacity of the IPATH Taskforce Labor Trafficking Committee to identify, protect, and serve adult survivors of labor trafficking;
- Utilize Coburn Place as a model to create a residential facility where trafficked adults can receive the specialized trauma-informed care, victim advocacy, and case management they deserve and need including vocational, educational, and life skills training, housing support, therapy, and community connections.

F. Partner with a local prosecutor’s office to create an alternative court option including housing support and service provision for persons arrested as adults for prostitution offenses or who have been victims of sex trafficking.

- A successful model s CATCH Court³⁸ in Franklin County, Columbus, OH.
- 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 OH 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.³⁹

³⁸ <http://www.htcourts.org/wp-content/uploads/CATCH-CourtFactSheet-1.pdf>

³⁹ K, Miner Romanoff, An Evaluation Study of a Criminal Justice Reform Specialty Court—CATCH Court: Changing Actions to Change Habits (2015), available at <https://services.dps.ohio.gov/OCCS/Pages/Public/Reports/CATCH%20FULL%20REPORT%20for%20Court%20CL%205.30.15.pdf>.

VII. Conclusion

This report has been an update to the 2016 Report. The report has highlighted the legislative updates, efforts occurring in the State of Indiana as well as the national level, warning signs that someone is engaged in human trafficking, legal remedies that are available to victims, and successful prosecutions in the State. In the last four years our state has made great strides in identifying and providing services to human trafficking victims. The work is not complete and there are ways our State can move forward to reduce human trafficking in Indiana.