



**Quick Guide to Addressing Human Trafficking within
STOP Formula Grants Program Statutory Purpose Areas**

STOP Technical Assistance to Administrators Resource (STAAR) Project

STOP Formula Grants Program Purpose Area	Human Trafficking – How it Fits
1. Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● New training programs can be developed to train all disciplines about human trafficking. ● Current training programs can be adapted to include how human trafficking victims can also be victims of domestic, dating and sexual violence, and stalking. ● Training on the use and importance of T and U visas to human trafficking victims could be included in all current training.
2. Units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Units of law enforcement, prosecution, and courts that target the four VAWA crime areas could be expanded or could include human trafficking in their work. ● Current violence against women/special victims or other crimes against persons units could link with other units within agencies (e.g., cybercrimes, white collar crimes, financial crimes); this expertise is important to many human trafficking cases.
3. Policies, protocols, and orders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All policies, protocols, and orders could be expanded to include the specific topic of human trafficking and how victims who are also victims of domestic/dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking have different needs because of human trafficking that need to be addressed in particular; they cannot be approached and cases cannot be processed as if human trafficking is not present.
4. Data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data collection efforts could be expanded to include “human trafficking” or “suspected human trafficking” as it co-occurs with the four VAWA crime areas, or with protection orders that are held by human trafficking victims. ● Data on human trafficking cases could be shared with statewide/local task forces and coalitions to enhance information about overlap between human trafficking and the four VAWA crime areas to enhance services, investigations, and prosecutions.
5. Victim services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All victim services programs could be expanded to include specific expertise in human trafficking. ● Victim services programs could link to local/state/national human trafficking victim services programs to be able to note the similarities and differences between human trafficking and violent crimes against women, and the special needs of victims where they co-occur.

<p>6. Tribes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Human trafficking is common on many Tribal lands and, as such, the development, enlarging, or strengthening of programming for Indian Tribes can also include human trafficking. ● Law enforcement, prosecution, and courts can focus on the extreme vulnerability of Native women to human trafficking, in particular, and increase the investigation and prosecution rates of these cases.
<p>7. Multi-disciplinary efforts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Those with expertise in human trafficking could be invited to be members of any multidisciplinary efforts addressing the four VAWA crime areas. ● Those with expertise on violent crimes against women could be invited to be members of state and local multidisciplinary efforts addressing human trafficking.
<p>8. Sexual assault forensic training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SANE personnel and others connected to forensic exams could receive specific training on how victims of sex trafficking and victims of labor trafficking who are sexually assaulted will need services and their special needs.
<p>9. Older Victims and Victims with Disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Programs among law enforcement, prosecutors, courts and others could address human trafficking of these vulnerable populations since traffickers prey on the vulnerable and trends show increased targeting of disabled individuals by traffickers.
<p>10. Assist w/ immigration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Immigration assistance for victims of the four VAWA crime areas can include full exploration and assistance of remedies under human trafficking laws and services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. ● Immigration remedies, including T and U visas, can be included in any assistance to victims. ● Specific programs to assist victims of human trafficking who are immigrant victims of domestic or dating violence, and sexual assault, could be funded.
<p>11. Core services + new</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Human trafficking will likely represent both an enhancement to core services and could be a new initiative for both criminal justice systems and victim services - including legal services.
<p>12. Jessica Gonzalez protection order enforcement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Criminal justice systems can add human trafficking issues/laws/activity to current work on protection order enforcement procedures and policies, understanding that the presence of human trafficking will likely create new needs. ● All protection order training, policies, and procedures could be amended to include victims who might also be current or formerly trafficked.
<p>13. Crystal Judson LE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Programs and law enforcement agencies can evaluate whether law enforcement offender trainings, services, and protocols, include acts of trafficking by perpetrators.
<p>14. Policy, law development, and advocacy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agencies could evaluate if current VAWA crime area offenses comport with/include human trafficking acts in state law, and whether human trafficking laws and policies are consistent and do not conflict.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agencies can consider advocating for legislative amendments to reflect possible overlap (e.g., a domestic violence offender who sex traffics the victim).
15. SARTs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SARTs can include human trafficking in training programs so that SARTs understand human trafficking remedies/processes, etc., may differ from non-human trafficking cases. ● SART training could be enhanced to include case studies of victims who are trafficked and suffered sexual assault whether they are sex or labor trafficked. ● SARTs could invite human trafficking experts to be SART members. ● SARTs can link with human trafficking organizations regarding SART programming, and how SARTs can assist human trafficking victims who are sexually assaulted.
16. SA policy, training, investigation, prosecution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prosecutors and law enforcement can build human trafficking into all sexual assault policies, training, investigation, and prosecution protocols. ● Prosecutors and law enforcement can collaborate with and cross-train with human trafficking community organizations that address labor and sex trafficking. ● Law enforcement and prosecutor units can build links and networks internally among specialized units within law enforcement on human trafficking and SA cases (e.g., SVUs and financial crimes). ● Criminal justice agencies can ensure that all criminal justice system-based victim advocates understand human trafficking.
17. Prisons and jail programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Programs doing work in prisons/jails/lockups and other incarceration facilities can train staff and providers about human trafficking cases in prison settings. ● Correctional facilities can conduct training among all prison staff on human trafficking identification and inmate vulnerabilities.
18. Backlogs of forensic exams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Law enforcement and other agencies can evaluate whether/how often evidence collection kits are used for human trafficking victims. How often they are used in investigations and prosecutions can help with an assessment of the extent to which policy reform is needed.
19. Sexual orientation/gender identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All programs and agencies can enhance training programs to include facts regarding extreme vulnerability of LGBTQ persons to human trafficking, especially sex trafficking.
20. Prevention and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Programs can ensure that all prevention and education efforts on the four VAWA crime areas include information about how human trafficking can overlap into these areas, how to identify human trafficking, and available resources (local, state, national hotline, etc.)